

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

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

The pyramids of Giza were constructed.

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

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

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

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

**1368-1644** Ming dynasty.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1564 The "lead" pencil was invented.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1659 Massachusetts residents hanged two Quakers on Boston Common.

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

1665 English scientist Robert Hooke observed and named the cell.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**New Hampshire separated from Massachusetts and made a royal colony.**

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

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

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

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

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

**1745 French and Indians raided Maine.**

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

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

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

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

**Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island abolished slavery. George Washington retired to Mount Vernon, Virginia.**

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

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

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

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

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

international superstar.

First anti-slavery petitions were submitted.

Temporary capital moved to Philadelphia.

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

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

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

Vermont was 14th state.

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

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

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

Spanish began building Mission San Juan Capistrano in California.

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

Russian-American trading company was set up in Alaska.

New York abolished slavery.

**1803** Napoleon occupied Switzerland.

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

Ohio became a state.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1823 Monroe Doctrine closed the American continent to European powers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**1826** Russia declared war on Persia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Christian missionaries arrived in Minnesota to convert Indians.

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

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

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

Texas won independence from Mexico.

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

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

Samuel Morse exhibited his electric telegraph in New York.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Marquette Range mined its first iron ore.

December 28, statehood for Iowa.

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

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

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

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

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

limekiln in the state in 1847.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

November 15, the Minnesota Historical Society was organized.

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

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

1850 Levi Strauss invented jeans.

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

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

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

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

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

Y. M. C. A. was established.

Maine was first state to pass prohibition laws.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The potato chip was invented by African American George Crum.

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

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

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

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

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

Republican Party was founded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Monthly mail service began through Superior, Wisconsin.  
 First election in St. Louis County was for a territorial delegate to Congress.  
 White settlers began relocating from Superior, Wisconsin to Duluth.  
 The Henry and Sarah Wheeler family arrived and set up housekeeping and a sawmill at Oneota, about 45th avenue west in what would become Duluth.

1856 John Brown led Pottawatomie massacre in Kansas.  
 February, first Republican national convention held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.  
 April 17, the Minnesota Pioneer Guard, the state's first volunteer military company, was organized in St. Paul. This group became Company A of the First Minnesota Regiment.  
 July 21, James J. Hill arrived in St. Paul to work as a shipping clerk for J. W. Bass and Company. He would eventually find his fortune as a railroad baron and business tycoon.  
 March 1, St. Louis county was formed by legislative act and governor appointed county officials. The county was named for the St. Louis river, his date appeared on the county's seal.  
 May, Village of Duluth was platted on Minnesota Point.  
 June 17, first post office in St. Louis county was established at Oneota.  
 The town site of Portland was platted by Mssr. Luce, Ray, Markell, Shaw, Robbins, Post, Gregory, McAdams, and Culver.  
 Rev. Joseph G. Wilson of Logansport, Indiana proposed the name "Duluth" for original settlement on Minnesota Point named after Daniel Greysolon, Sieur du Lhut.  
 June 15, Sunday, extract from page 39, 40 of the diary of Rev. James Peet: "The Indians are having their preparation for great Medicine dance to-day on Minnesota Point. The great religious festival."

1857 National financial panic ends prosperity that supported Minnesota Territory's growth; those who could left Duluth. Duluth population decreased by three-quarters. Those who remained were afflicted with hard times and hunger.  
 U. S. Supreme Court protected slavery with its controversial ruling that Dred Scott's residency in Minnesota Territory did not entitle him to sue for freedom.  
 Pre-statehood census showed territorial population of 150,037.  
 Democrats and Republicans held rival constitutional conventions in anticipation of statehood.  
 There was an attempt to move Minnesota's capital to St. Peter.  
 Frances Densmore's family arrived in Red Wing, Minnesota where Frances was born in 1867. Frances was an eminent ethnologist who studied and recorded music of American Indian people all over the country.  
 Duluth warehouse of Sidney Luce used for 12 years as village offices, meeting place, and later land office, was built near Second avenue east and Superior street.  
 Duluth, Portland, and Endion divisions were incorporated, later they became the City of Duluth.  
 May 19, Duluth was incorporated as a town.  
 First schoolhouse was built in Oneota.

1858 Trans-Atlantic cable connecting U. S. and England was laid.  
 Lincoln-Douglas Debates dramatized slavery expansion debate in their Illinois Senate race.  
 May 11, Minnesota became the thirty-second state. Name derived from the Dakota Indian word "Minisota" meaning cloudy waters.  
 Motto: L'Etoile du Nord or The North Star.  
 Flower: Pink and White Lady Slipper (*Cypripedium reginae*)  
 Tree: Red Pine (*Pinus resinosa*) or Norway Pine.

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

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

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

**Duluth organized six school districts.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Congress issued "greenbacks."

President Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

President Lincoln proclaimed Thanksgiving national holiday.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**1866 Alfred Nobel invented dynamite.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Livingstone explored the Congo.**

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

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

Congress passed first Reconstruction Act.

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

Farmers organized Patrons of Husbandry, beginning of Granger movement.

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

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

Financier Jay Cooke first visited Duluth.

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

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

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

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

First tug boat at the Head of the Lakes.

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

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

1869 After 10 years of construction, Suez Canal opened.

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

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

Knights of Labor Union was organized.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1870 Papal infallibility was proclaimed by Vatican Council.

John D. Rockefeller founded Standard Oil.

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

First Black senator and Black congressman were elected.

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

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

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

Lake Superior & Mississippi railroad was under construction.

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

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

1871 British Parliament legalized labor unions.

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

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

Ingersoll of the United States invented the pneumatic rock drill.

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

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

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

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

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

1872 Yellowstone National Park was created.

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

Montgomery Wards opened for business in Chicago.

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

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

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

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

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

Duluth's canal breakwater was destroyed in a storm.

1873 Financial panic in Vienna and New York.

Republic proclaimed in Spain.

E. Remington began to make typewriters.

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

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

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

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

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

First wire suspension bridge was constructed over the Duluth canal.

Duluth population dropped from 5000 to 1300 in 60 days.

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

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

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

Duluth's population was 1,200.

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

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

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

Thomas Edison invented the light bulb.

California adopted a state constitution forbidding employing Chinese laborers.

February 25, Kittson and Marshall counties were created.

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

1880 Laveran discovered malaria parasite.

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

National Farmers Alliance was organized in Chicago.

American branch of the Salvation Army was founded in Philadelphia.

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

130 farms in St. Louis county

First telephones were installed in Duluth.

The Second Chester Expedition found Soudan ore is good, and

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

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

Duluth Population was 3,470.

1881 Vatican archives was opened to scholars.

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

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

D. C. Garfield died on September 19.

Clara Barton created the American Red Cross.

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

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

Duluth had a typhoid epidemic due to impure water.

The Board of Trade was organized in Duluth.

Population of Duluth was 7,800.

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

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

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

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

John D. Rockefeller organized Standard Oil trust.

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

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

Duluth's population was 12,000.

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

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

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

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

Tower site was platted by George R. Stuntz.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

First electric arc lights were placed on Duluth streets.

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

Congress outlawed building fences across public land in the West.

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

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

Duluth population was 18,036.

Northern Pacific Railroad bridge between Duluth and Superior was completed.

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

October 28, Statue of Liberty was dedicated.

Haymarket Riots in Chicago led to execution of seven anarchists.

Indian wars ended with the capture of Geronimo.

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

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

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

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

**1887 U. S. leased base at Pear Harbor, Hawaii.  
Congress created Interstate Commerce Commission.  
Congress banned opium imports.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**George Eastman marketed first Kodak camera.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**1889 Gustave Eiffel built the Eiffel Tower in Paris.  
Russian February Manifesto negated Finland's special status as a self-governed**

**grand-duchy.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

The population of Ely approached 1,000.

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

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

**1890 Global influenza epidemic hit.**

First moving-picture was shown in New York.

Rubber gloves were used for the first time in surgery.

Yosemite National Park created.

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

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

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

There were 326 farms in St. Louis county.

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

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

Park Point was annexed to Duluth.

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

**1891 There was famine throughout Russia.**

New Orleans' mob lynched 11 Italian immigrants.

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

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

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

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

their absence.

Incline railway was opened in Duluth.

Mesaba was incorporated as a village.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Frank Hibbing discovered ore on the West Mesabi Range.

Merritt, Minnesota was incorporated as a village.

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

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

November 10, Biwabik, Minnesota was incorporated.

McKinley, Minnesota was incorporated.

Tower's Virginia Hotel opened.

Duluth's population was 50,000.

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

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

1893 World Exhibition was opened in Chicago.

Mormon Temple was dedicated in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Henry Ford built his first car.

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

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

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

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

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

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

June 18, Virginia was destroyed by fire.

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

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

Merritt was destroyed by fire.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Great Northern Power Company built Thomson hydro-electric project.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Henry Ford built his first automobile.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Sparta was incorporated as a village.**

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

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

**The two-story Rustic Bridge was built over Lester River in Duluth's Lester Park. Reverend Charles Cotton Salter died. He was the first pastor of Pilgrim Congregational church and founded the Duluth Bethel.**

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

Senate agreed to annex Hawaii.

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

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

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

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

Hiram J. Elliott established Elliott Meatpacking Industry in Duluth.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Virginia's population was 3,000.

Lakewood Pumping Station was completed in Duluth.

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

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

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

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

Olds Company opened first Detroit auto factory.

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

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

696 farms in St. Louis county

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

**Proctor's population was 784.**

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

**Population of Duluth was 52,969**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**1902 End of Philippine Insurrection.**

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

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

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

**First Rose Bowl game was played.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Winton Community Church was built.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Miller location

Adriatic location

Villa Sancta Scholastica was built in Duluth.

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

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

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

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

Paul Cornu invented the helicopter.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The FBI was established.

New York outlawed women smoking in public.

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

City of Chisholm was destroyed by fire.

Gilbert is incorporated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

St. Louis County courthouse was built in Duluth.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Glacier National Park was created.

Boy Scouts of American was chartered.

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

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

**June 8, Cartoonist C. C. Beck, who drew Captain Marvel, was born in Zumbrota.**  
**The 2,465 farms in St. Louis county had a total crop value of \$919,360.**  
**Federal census says population of St. Louis County was 163,274.**  
**Section 30 was a thriving community hastily abandoned in 1923 when shipping rates forced closure of the mine of the same name.**  
**Steel cables replaced chains on hoisting mechanisms, giving shovels a smoother, more easily controlled motion that made them more effective and paved the way for other sources of power.**  
**The Mesabi range produced more than 29 million tons of iron ore.**  
**McKinley Village reached its largest population of 411.**  
**Virginia was linked to the rest of the world by three railroads and 20 train arrivals per day.**  
**October 8, Gus Hall was born Arvo Kusta Halberg in Virginia, one of 10 children of Finnish immigrants. His father, often jobless because of union activity, headed the local chapter of the Communist Party. Gus Hall worked as a lumberjack and a steelworker. He studied at the Lenin Institute in Moscow from 1931-1933, and later organized worker protests in Ohio and Minnesota, frequently arrested on charges like inciting riots. He died at age 90 in Manhattan, October 16, 2000.**  
**July 26, touring speaker Carrie Nation was at Duluth's YWCA and spoke on Prohibition.**

**1911 Chinese Revolution was caused by discontent with the feeble Manchu government.**  
**Roald Amundsen skied to the South Pole on Telemark skis, the first man to get there, outpacing Britain's rival Scott expedition that traveled on foot or on skis but used them badly. Scott's team fell so far behind schedule that, although Scott reached the pole, he and his men perished on the return. Amundsen received the applause of the world. Telemark skiing earned a reputation for developing a strong, adventurous and free-spirited character, and was seen to be a charismatic sport.**  
**British physicist Ernest Rutherford discovered the proton.**  
**Canada, Japan, Russia, and the U. S. signed a treaty to limit the harvest of northern fur seals.**  
**President Taft ordered U. S. troops to the border during the Mexican Revolution.**  
**Supreme Court upheld antitrust breakups of Standard Oil and American Tobacco.**  
**Steel magnate Andrew Carnegie donated \$125 million for philanthropic purposes.**  
**April 8, Melvin Calvin was born in St. Paul. A biochemist, he discovered details about photosynthesis that earned him a Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1961.**  
**Two firms merged into the corporation known worldwide as E. J. Longyear Company, after 1970, simply Longyear Company. In addition to contract drilling, he manufactured and repaired diamond drill equipment, it successfully speculated in iron lands, and platted a number of town sites across the range.**  
**May, Duluth's Lake Avenue Bethel "The People's Palace" was sold. November 26, ground was broken for the new \$80,000 building at Mesaba and 1st Street that was dedicated October 20, 1912.**  
**July 10, Toivola township was incorporated.**

**1912 April 15, Titanic sank on its maiden voyage.**  
**The fifth Summer Olympics were held in Stockholm, Sweden. Twenty-eight nations were represented by 2,490 men athletes and 57 women athletes.**  
**German earth scientist Alfred L. Wegener proposed the theory of continental drift.**  
**Progressive or "Bull Moose" Party was founded by Theodore Roosevelt who survived an assassination attempt October 14 in Milwaukee.**  
**November 30, Gordon Parks was born in Kansas. He moved to St. Paul as a teen and developed a career as a photographer, writer, filmmaker, composer, and musician. He worked for the Farm Services Administration, was a war photographer in 1943, and**

was the first African-American on *Life* magazine's staff.

March 27, the St. Olaf Choir, directed by F. Melius Christiansen, gave the opening concert of its first tour at the First Baptist Church, Minneapolis.

April 15, the schoolchildren of St. Paul select the city's official flower, the sweet pea.

Duluth's College of St. Scholastica was founded.

May 22, the Nopeming Sanatorium was opened for tuberculosis patients about 10 miles from Duluth originally on about 270 acres of land bordering the St. Louis River valley. No pe ming, an Ojibwe word, was suggested by Rev. Frank Piquette of Sawyer meaning "out in the woods" or "in the forest" St. Louis County Board of Commissioners voted September 13, 2005 to sell it. Nopeming Care Center closed in 2002.

Mountain Iron had a sewage disposal system, electric lights and steam heat for homes and businesses.

The Mesabi range produced more than 32 million tons of iron ore.

1913 Henry Bessemer was born in England. His Bessemer Steel Process converter made it possible for unskilled laborers to make vast quantities of steel cheaply, enabling the industrial age. He was inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame in 2002.

German inventor Rudolf Diesel died. He invented the Internal Combustion Engine that is still called the Diesel Engine. He was inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame in 1976.

February 25, Sixteen Amendment empowered the Federal government to collect income taxes.

Grand Central Station opened in New York City.

John D. Rockefeller donated \$100 million to philanthropic Rockefeller Foundation.

November 7, 8, 9, was the three day Great Storm of 1913 that killed 251 people on the Great Lakes, 44 on Lake Superior, and sank 17 Great Lakes vessels.

June 17, the first Minnesota Good Roads Day was declared. Prompted by bicyclists who wanted a better surface to ride on, and Rural Free Delivery, the post office's promise to deliver mail to and from farms if accessible by roads.

December 25, Minneapolis's first public Christmas tree was lit in Gateway Park.

Mesabi Street railroad system was built in Virginia, Minnesota.

Hibbing, Grand Rapids and Virginia all had municipal electric utility systems, but were too inefficient for the mines.

Commission form of Duluth government was replaced aldermanic form.

1914-1918 World War I. The U. S. was involved from 1917-1918, when a total of 4,734,991 troops served that resulted in 53,402 battle deaths, 63,114 other deaths, and 204,002 wounded. By contrast, more than 16 million troops served in WWII.

1915 Einstein completed his general theory of relativity, and published it the following year.

*The Birth of A Nation* was the first block-buster motion picture.

Ku Klux Klan was revived in Atlanta, Georgia.

Coast-to-coast long distance telephone service began.

May 7, President Wilson strongly protested German sinking of the *Lusitania* with 128 Americans on board.

January 25, Clay School served the first "penny luncheon" in Minneapolis. It was a financial and dietetic experiment by the Women's Club of Minneapolis and the PTA. For two cents each, students purchased a meal of creamed rice with raisins and bread and cocoa. The school board determined its success.

April 27, a fire destroyed the St. Paul Public Library at Seventh and Wabasha streets. It located in a Presbyterian church before it moved into its present building across from Rice Park.

August 7, towed by the Ottumwa Belle, the last log raft passed Winona. The sawmills downstream soon ceased as the lumbering era drew to a close.

April 7, Alfred Noyes, English poet gave a reading at Duluth's Pilgrim Congregational Church.

First steel was manufactured and shipped from the Duluth U. S. Steel Plant.

"Duluth Day" a civic fete began in 1915, as an annual celebration and affirmation of "faith in itself and its future."

Twenty-four years after the first logs were cut, it was all over. Swallow & Hopkins (sawmill at Winton) began closing its camps. In 1922 its sold its properties to the Cloquet Lumber Company and the mill was dismantled and shipped to Cloquet.

Eveleth had re-incorporated as a city with a population of 7,032 that made it the third largest town on the Mesabi.

Ely's population was about 4,500.

Chisholm's population was about 10,000.

Hibbing's population was about 15,250.

Virginia surpassed all of its neighbors with a population of 16,000. It had 11 schools, four opera houses, three sawmills, three banks, 12 churches, all brick blocks and 17 miles of paved streets. It was the terminus of six railroads: Duluth, Missabe and Northern; Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific; Duluth and Iron Range; Great Northern; Duluth, Rainy Lake and Winnipeg; and Mesaba Railway. Daily passenger trains connected the city to all parts of the U. S. and Canada.

*Virginia Enterprise* became a daily newspaper. It started as the oldest newspaper north of Duluth on February 10, 1893, as a weekly. It was the forerunner of the Mesabi Daily News. The first issues were printed in Hurley, Wisconsin.

1916 January 13, a major earthquake rocked Avezzano, Italy and killed 29,980 people. It measured 7.5 on the Richter scale.

Jeanette Rankin of Montana was the first woman elected to Congress.

Louis D. Brandeis was the first Jewish member of the Supreme Court.

National Park Service was created.

Margaret Sanger opened the first birth control clinic in Brooklyn.

January 3, Maxene Andrews was born in Minneapolis. With her sisters LaVerne (born 1911) and Patty (born 1918), she would form the Andrews Sisters singing group, known as "America's Wartime Sweethearts" and remembered for their 1941 hit "Boogie Woogie Bugle Boy."

March 29, Eugene J. McCarthy was born in Watkins, Minnesota. He served in Congress for over two decades, as a representative from 1949-1959 and as a senator from 1959-1971. In 1968, he challenged President Lyndon Johnson for the Democratic nomination. He ran on an anti-Vietnam War platform, had a strong showing in the New Hampshire primary, convincing Johnson to drop out. He ultimately lost the party's bid to another Minnesotan, Hubert H. Humphrey.

Street car service was provided in Duluth as far as Morgan Park.

April, Arnold Welfare Club was organized. By 1956, Arnold's population was more than 1,200. The Arnold school closed in 1971.

Minnesota Woolen Co. with a five-story retail outlet in Duluth at 21 West Superior Street, was opened. It was owned and operated by brothers Nat G. (1904-1964) and A. B. Polinsky (1898-1983).

May 1, Bethany Children's Home opened with three children. In 1928 it housed 72 children. It was supported by the Duluth Community Fund which evolved into the United Way.

Miners' strike under the banner of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) tied up Mesabi Range. Violence occurred. After the 1907 strike and this strike, some places on the Mesabi Range displayed signs: "No Indians of Finns Allowed."

*The Buhl Advertiser* boasted "There is little doubt that Buhl is coming into its

**own and the day for good business conditions is here..."**

**1917 The Hooker Telescope at Mount Wilson in California was put into operation. It was the largest in the world.**

**November, Russia's government under Aleksandr Kerensky was overthrown in a violent coup by the Bolsheviks in Petrograd under Lenin.**

**April 6, after President Wilson proclaimed "the world must be made safe for democracy," Congress declared war on Germany.**

**Prohibition began as a wartime conservation measure.**

**April 16, the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety was formed by the legislature to "protect life and property and to aid in the prosecution of the war." Seeking one hundred percent patriotism, the Commission used its powers to harass non-English speaking immigrants and members of the Nonpartisan League.**

**July 25, in New Ulm, a group of at least 6,000 attend a rally at Turner Park to protest the policy of sending draftees of German descent to fight in the European War.**

**August 25, because of New Ulm protests, the Commission of Public Safety, under orders from Governor Joseph A. A. Burnquist, Mayor Louis A. Fritsche was suspended from office. Other city officials and the president of Martin Luther College were also removed from their positions. The protests ended, although Fritsche was later reelected.**

**April 8, the First Duluth contingent left to fight in World War I.**

**Iron Range transportation changes resulted in isolation of mining Locations (worker housing)**

**June 22, labor leader Elizabeth Gurley Flynn spoke at IWW program in Virginia.**

**Great period of shipbuilding in Duluth.**

**John H. Darling, U. S. Engineer for Duluth-Superior Harbor, built a telescope and gave it and the Darling Observatory at Ninth Avenue West and Third Street to Duluth.**

**About 1,000 lumbermen walked away from their jobs at the Virginia and Rainy Lake Lumber Company on the second day of a strike led by the Industrial Workers of the World.**

**Independent electric companies merged to form Minnesota Utilities under Chicago entrepreneur Rolland Heskett. Minnesota Utilities established coal-burning steam generators at Eveleth and Chisholm and ran a power line to Grand Rapids.**

**George M. Fisher joined the editorial staff of the *Hibbing Tribune*. He retired January 1, 1964 as executive editor of the *Hibbing Daily Tribune*. He died in Hibbing in 1964. He wrote the widely known "Along the Iron Range" column.**

**Clarence C. Rosenkranz, a St. Paul painter, painted the murals in the North Hibbing Library. He lived in Duluth from about 1909 to 1919.**

**1918 World War I, ended with the armistice of November 11. On November 17, under terms of the armistice, Allied troops began to reoccupy portions of France and Belgium that had been held by the Germans since their first big push during the opening weeks of the war, in 1914. A peace conference was convened at Paris on January 18, 1919.**

**August 2, U. S. troops joined Allied intervention in Russian Revolution.**

**International influenza outbreak took hundreds of thousands American lives.**

**Over a million U. S. troops participated in month-long Meuse-Argonne campaign September 26- November 11.**

**Congress passed Sedition Act.**

**Republicans won control of Congress.**

**During World War I, Minnesota contributed 123,325 troops.**

**February 13, Patty Berg was born in Minneapolis. A consummate golfer and member of the World Golf Hall of Fame, she won the U. S. Women's Open in 1946 and claimed victories in seven Western Open Tournaments and four Titleholders Championships.**

**The Moose Lake-Cloquet fire of October 12, 13, entirely burned the city of**

**Cloquet, reached the edges of Duluth, took 453 lives, millions in property, and 106 people died afterward of influenza and pneumonia.**

**July 7, Luigino "Jeno" Francisco Paulucci was born to Ettore and Michelina Buratti Paulucci. He Married Lois Trepanier. He founded Chun King in 1946 and sold it in 1966 to the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co for \$63 million. Jeno's Inc. transferred its operations to Wellston, Ohio in 1981, and headquarters to Sanford, Florida in 1983.**

**Mesabi Community College was founded.**

**October 6, *Duluth News Tribune* reported that Olli Kinkkonen, described as a Finnish "anti-war agitator" was tarred, feathered and lynched in Lester Park, a Duluth neighborhood.**

**1919 Students launched protests May 4, against League of Nations concessions in China to Japan. Nationalist, liberal and socialist ideas and political groups spread. The Communist Party was founded in 1921.**

**The British Open golf tournament was not held from 1915 to 1919.**

**The Bauhaus developed architecture and design through 1928.**

**Sir Barton won the first Triple Crown winner of horse racing. Only 11 horses have won the Kentucky Derby, the Preakness, and the Belmont Stakes in the same year.**

**Prohibition established January 16, by the 18th amendment to U. S. Constitution that stated: After one year from ratification, the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors, importation or exportation from the United States and all territories is prohibited.**

**Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association was organized to promote building a deep waterway from Duluth to the Atlantic Ocean.**

**March 14, Max Shulman was born in St. Paul. An author and Hollywood screenwriter, he was best remembered for creating the character Dobie Gillis, who appeared in short stories, novels, and a television show.**

**June 22, three wind storms hit Fergus Falls on the same day leaving 59 dead.**

**August 26, the state ratified the nineteenth amendment to the U. S. Constitution granting women the right to vote.**

**November 10-12, the American Legion, a veterans organization, held its first convention in Minneapolis.**

**Fond du Lac bridge was built, Highway 23.**

**Hibbing was recognized as The Iron Ore Capital Of The World. It had more three and four-story buildings than Chisholm and Virginia combined. Most were constructed of wood.**

**1919-21 Hibbing, an entire city of 15,000, was transplanted to a new site one mile away -- the most ambitious action of its kind undertaken in the United States up to that time. It involved moving 185 homes and more than 20 other structures to expand an open pit mine. The original site, North Hibbing or the North Forty, became South Hibbing.**

**1920 Swedish inventor Nils Bohlin was born. An engineer, he developed and held the patent on the first secure and comfortable three-point passenger safety belt - the lap and shoulder belt - for Volvo. He was inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame in 2002.**

**December 16, an earthquake killed 200,000 people in Gansu, China. Another struck the same city on December 25, 1932, and killed another 70,000 residents.**

**Canada won the gold medal for hockey at the Winter Olympics. The U. S. takes the silver, and Czechoslovakia the bronze.**

**Women's Suffrage Rights (right to vote), 19th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution giving women the right to vote. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.**

**Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer staged "Palmer Raids," arresting and deporting thousands of radicals and immigrants.**

**The Supreme Court upheld prohibition.**

**March 8, the U. S. Supreme Court settled a boundary squabble between Minnesota and Wisconsin over control of the Duluth harbor, finding in Minnesota's favor.**

**January 4, William E. Colby was born in St. Paul. He was the director of the CIA from 1973-1976, under Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford.**

**March 20, Black leader W. E. B. DuBois gave a lecture in St. Paul, sponsored by the local NAACP chapter. Mr. DuBois founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1909.**

**Blue Goose bus service was established in Hibbing.**

**The Virginia and Rainy Lake Company closed after it annually employed between 1,700 and 2,500 men.**

**Population of Duluth was 98,917.**

**June 15, three African American circus workers were accused of assaulting a White woman in Duluth. Many men were jailed and three were dragged from the jail by a mob of Duluthians and lynched from a light pole as a crowd of perhaps 10,000 watched. The victims were Elias Clayton (1901-1920), Elmer Jackson (1901-1920), and Isaac McGhie (1900-1920). A chapter of the NAACP was formed in Duluth almost immediately after the murders.**

**4,271 farms in St. Louis county have a crop value of \$3,784,908.**

**A full-revolving steam shovel was installed at the Hull-Rust Mine. It could dig and load in all directions, didn't need a crane man, was so sturdy and wide that jack-arms were not needed. Twenty-four of these shovels were used in Lake Superior mines during the 1920s, but because of their size could only be used in the largest open pits.**

**Land was cleared for what would be Babbitt. In a year there were 400 people living there. It was the site of the first taconite plant.**

**Duluth's Pickwick restaurant opened at 508 East Superior Street, by Joseph Wisocki. Joseph Wisocki, Jr. added an open-pit broiler and two rooms for private parties in 1964. Joseph and Cecelia Wisocki retired in 1972, but the restaurant continues at the original location run by Wisocki descendents.**

**1921 British, French, and Arab dynastic and nationalist maneuverings resulted in the creation of two more Arab monarchies, Iraq and Transjordan, and two French mandates, Syria and Lebanon.**

**Peasant uprisings in India.**

**The Communist Party was founded.**

**An economic collapse and famine in Russian through 1922 claimed 5 million lives.**

**Jack Dempsey defeated Georges Carpentier in first million-dollar prize fight.**

**White Castle became the first burger chain.**

**March 1, Patrick Des Jarlait was born on the Red Lake Indian Reservation. His paintings of colorful, stylized images of traditional Ojibwe life were welcomed into collections in the region.**

**April 20, legislature passed the Minnesota Lynching Bill, that stipulates a law enforcement officer can be removed from duty for not stopping a lynching and that damages can be recovered by the victim's family. It was authored by civic activist Nellie G. Francis in direct response to the Duluth lynchings of 1920.**

**The high tide of railroad passenger service was reached on the Iron Range.**

**February 25, the anti-lynching bill was introduced on the Minnesota house floor by Theodore Christianson, a Republican, who four years later became governor of the state. The bill faced little opposition in the legislature and was signed into law April 20.**

**May 9, Daniel Berrigan was born in Virginia, Minnesota. An author and a radical Catholic priest, Berrigan wrote about social responsibility and played an active role in the antiwar movement during the Vietnam era and later protested nuclear armament. His brother Philip, also a radical priest, was born October 5, 1923.**

The three volume history called *Duluth and St. Louis County, Minnesota: Their Story and People: An Authentic Narrative of the Past, with Particular Attention to the Modern Era in the Commercial, Industrial, Educational, Civic and Social Development*, edited by Walter Van Brunt was published.

Duluth State Normal School that became the Duluth State Teachers College.

October 15, Jay Cooke Sculpture was dedicated in Duluth. By sculptor Henry M. Shrady who did the Grant Monument on Pennsylvania avenue in Washington, D. C., the statue was a gift to Duluth of J. Horace Harding, spouse of Cooke's granddaughter, of New York. It may not have been said, but 1921 was the 100th anniversary of Cooke's birth.

Judge Josiah D. Ensign of Duluth retired after 32 years on the bench. He was a Duluth mayor, served on the school board, wrote the monograph "History of the Duluth Harbor", and Ensign school, built in 1908, was named for him.

Duluth's Riverside School was constructed at a cost of \$103,398.

October, a road from Grand Marais to Ely, 80 miles, was under construction with about 100 men employed on the project.

Publication of *The Range Labor News*, predecessor of *The Queen City Sun*, was started by Ernest Metcalfe in Virginia.

**1922** Irish Free State, comprised all but six Northern counties, achieved dominion status.

English archaeologist Howard Carter discovered the tomb of the boy pharaoh Tutankhamen in the Valley of the Kings in Egypt.

October, Fascists March on Rome and established Mussolini's dictatorship: strikes were outlawed in 1926.

Joyce's *Ulysses* and Eliot's *Waste Land*

May 30, Lincoln Memorial was dedicated in Washington, D. C.

President Harding vetoed "Bonus Bill" for WWI veterans.

September 21, first commercial radio show was broadcast in New York.

June 10, Frances Gumm, later know as singer and actress Judy Garland, was born in Grand Rapids. She died in London on June 23, 1969.

June 29, John Vessey was born in Minneapolis. He lied about his age to join the Minnesota National Guard in 1939. He fought in North Africa and at Anzio, Italy in WWII where he won a bronze star. He won a Distinguished Service Cross in Vietnam and served as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff under President Ronald Reagan from 1982 to 1985.

June 21, production of taconite sinter began at a mine near Babbitt.

October, Mesabi Iron's first shipment of 5,076 tons of sinter to Ford with a second shipment in May 1924, but the Company was not competitive and closed in June, 1924.

Vermilion Community College was established.

September 22, St. Louis County Historical Society is founded in Duluth.

Miller Trunk Highway to the Mesabi Range was opened.

First radio broadcasting in Duluth over station WJAP was sponsored by Duluth Herald newspaper, Lyceum Theater, and the Kelley-Duluth company.

**1923** January 10, last U. S. occupation troops left Germany.

December 6, was the first radio broadcast of a presidential speech.

Yankee Stadium was opened.

April 1, Twin Cities Savings and Loan was chartered, a \$7 million institution that assisted thousands of area families to own homes.

The last horse was retired from the Duluth Fire Department.

Minnesota Utilities was absorbed into a new and much larger consolidation known as Minnesota Power & Light that had access to sources of water power on the Mississippi, St. Louis and Kawishiwi rivers. An intricate network of transmission lines replaced the Mesabi's coal-burning steam plants.

Bert E. Onsgard, a West Duluth printer, started the Duluth municipal zoo with

**one white tailed deer.**

**1924 Vladimir I. Lenin, Russian leader of the Communist revolution, Premier of the USSR from 1917, died. Stalin was absolute ruler within four years of Lenin's death.**

**England elected its first Labor government.**

**Gold, silver and bronze, Olympic ice hockey champions were Canada, U. S., and Great Britain.**

**Citizenship Act was enacted that made Indians citizens of the U. S.**

**U. S. Congress overrides President Coolidge's veto and provided bonuses to WWI veterans.**

**The Statue of Liberty became a national monument.**

**September 2, spectators -- 13,000 of them -- packed the Fairmont fairgrounds in a massive rally when 1,100 Ku Klux Klan members from all over the Midwest came to initiate 400 Minnesota candidates as members of the KKK.**

**The Lester River bridge in Duluth at 61st avenue east was built. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2002.**

**Duluth's Union Depot's original train sheds were removed/razed.**

**As open pit mines grew deeper, 60-ton "0-60-0" locomotives had replaced the old "forty-fives." The new locomotives had six drive wheels rather than four and climbed steeper grades created by deeper and deeper pits.**

**1925 German *Meteor* expedition discovered Mid-Atlantic Ridge, a giant mountain range in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean.**

**Theory of Quantum Mechanics, the basic theory of subatomic particles was developed by Werner Heisenberg and Erwin Schrodinger.**

**The League of Nations arbitrated a dispute between Greece and Bulgaria.**

**July 10-21, Tennessee outlawed teaching evolution in school, leading to the Scopes Trial in Dayton, Tennessee.**

**August 8, the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) marched on Washington, D. C.**

**North Shore Highway to Canada was completed.**

**St. Paul's Ford Motor Company plant assembled its first car and government officials rode in it in a ceremony. The plant soon produced 500 cars a day.**

**November 20, Will Rogers, and the De Reszke singers performed at the Duluth Armory.**

**St. Louis County Commissioner's salary was \$3,000 a year, the chair was paid \$3,500.**

**Hotel Duluth was built.**

**December 1, Michael Colalillo was born in Hibbing. He lived in Duluth's West Duluth neighborhood from 1928. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for valor in WWII as a Private First Class in a battle April 7, 1945, near Untergriesheim, Germany. He received the medal at age 20 on January 9, 1946, from President Harry Truman in a ceremony in Washington, D.C. He was one of three WWII Medal of Honor recipients in Minnesota.**

**Electric locomotives were replacing steam locomotives in some Mesabi mines. "Electrics," as they were called, did not require coaling, watering and boiler cleaning. They were operated by two men: a steamer required three.**

**January, "Minnesota Arrowhead Country" won the \$500 prize for a name to designate northeastern Minnesota as the playground of the nation. Odin MacCrickart of Pittsburgh submitted the prizewinner, one of 56 names suggested by him. The committee who chose winner included Peter Schnefer of Ely and George Perham of Eveleth.**

**1926 May, a 10-day general strike in England in support of coal miners failed.**

**Enrico Fermi worked out the mathematics of fermions: all of the particles that**

make up matter are called fermions, as opposed to the bosons that create forces.

The NAACP's annual Spingarn Medal for outstanding achievement was awarded to Carter G. Woodson.

Henry Ford instituted 8-hour day and 5-day work week at Ford Motor Company factories.

Hurricane swept Florida killing 372 people.

The Book of the Month Club was founded.

Robert Bly was born in Madison. A poet, translator, editor, and activist in the men's movement, he would write many best selling books including the non-fiction best seller on men and myth *Iron John: A Book About Men*.

Northland-Greyhound bus established at Hibbing.

1927 World population reached 2 billion. It was 1 billion in 1804.

Theoretical and nuclear physicist Werner Heisenberg's uncertainty principle was developed.

May 20-21, Charles Lindbergh completed his non-stop solo flight from New York to Paris.

The Mississippi river flooded with \$300 million in damages.

Ford Model A was unveiled.

June 8, popular artist LeRoy Neiman, known for his wildly colored sports scenes was born in St. Paul.

The Duluth Junior College was opened.

Arrowhead Bridge was completed in the Duluth Superior harbor.

Leif Erikson Park is the site of the half-size replica of the Leif Erikson boat the "Norwegian Vikings" sailed to America in 997 A. D. The replica was donated to the city of Duluth by owners of the Duluth furniture store Enger & Olson, Inc.

1928 Revulsion against World War I led to pacifist agitation, to the Kellogg-Briand pact renouncing aggressive war, and to naval disarmament pacts.

President Coolidge refused to aid American farmers mired in agricultural depression.

Walt Disney created the first Mickey Mouse cartoon *Steamboat Willie*.

Republicans promised "a chicken in every pot; a car in every garage."

January 5, Walter "Fritz" Mondale was born in Ceylon, Minnesota. A lifelong public servant, he would represent Minnesota in the U. S. Senate, serve as Vice President under Jimmy Carter, and serve as U. S. Ambassador to Japan.

March 29, St. Paul's new 2,000-watt radio station KSTP inaugurated its broadcast career with a seven-hour program.

Site was chosen for Duluth municipal airport.

Mesaba Range Co-operative Federation committee reported that a 160-acre tract of property, including a 52 acre lake (North Star Lake), eight miles SE of Hibbing was purchased for \$2,000, and is called Mesaba Co-op Park.

June 16, President Calvin Coolidge spent a 3 months vacation at Cedar Island Lodge on the Brule River, and toured Duluth and the Mesabi Range August 28.

The Bruce Mine opened by International Harvester Company at a typical "shaft mine". A shaft was sunk to a depth just below the deepest part of the ore body, and a drift driven below it. Sub-level caving was adopted and the ore dropped down to waiting cars below. All levels were heavily timbered to keep the soft, wet Mesabi hematite from crashing down on the miners. When a level was mined out, special crews dynamited the timbers and collapsed the entire excavation. Then the same process was begun in a lower level. Located two miles west of Chisholm, it closed in 1938.

**1929** Japanese earth scientist Motonori Matuyama showed the Earth's magnetic field reverses every few hundred million years.

Millions perished in Russia in a series of manufactured disasters including the extermination of kulaks, peasant landowners, 1929-1934.

Astronomer Edwin Hubble found that the universe was expanding.

October 29, stock market crash brought on the great depression.

St. Valentine's Day Massacre claimed six lives in Chicago gang wars.

Minnesota legislature passed a bill that created the port authority in Duluth.

August 31, the Foshay Tower, the tallest building in Minnesota, was dedicated in Minneapolis. Wilbur Foshay hired John Philip Sousa to write and perform a march for the occasion. It was an extravaganza that took place just before the 1929 Crash and Depression that ruined Foshay.

Population of Duluth was 101,463.

Most Iron Range LOCATIONS (worker housing) were disappearing. Advances in transportation were partially responsible for the trend.

Hibbing High School's class of 1929 gave the David Ericson painted murals to Hibbing High School.

Aerial Bridge was modified and fitted with the lift span.

Duluth's Lakeshore Park was renamed Leif Erikson Park.

Anne C. Filiatrault, a mathematics teacher at Duluth's Washington Junior High School, became the first woman to solo as a pilot at the Duluth municipal airport.

**1929-1939** Great Depression. A world-wide financial panic and depression began with the October 1929 crash of the U. S. stock market. It caused international bankruptcies and unemployment.

**1930** The planet Pluto was discovered by Clyde Tombaugh.

Mahatma Gandhi's Salt March in India achieved some constitutional reform.

New York's Chrysler building is the tallest building in the world.

Wave of bank failures wipe out millions of savings accounts.

May 27, a patent was issued to 3M for its transparent cellophane tape which became known as Scotch Tape. Richard G. Drew developed the product from his earlier invention, a pressure-sensitive masking tape used as a border when repainting cars.

July 3, Congress created the Veteran's Administration.

July 10, golf great Bobby Jones played a round at the Interlachen Country Club in Edina on the first day of the U. S. Open Championship. At the end of the two-day tournament, he won for the fourth time.

October 16, a bookstore owned by the Communist Party located on Third Avenue in South Minneapolis was bombed. A mob then looted the store, and burned the books on the street.

4,872 farms were in St. Louis County with a crop value of \$1,936,742.

Federal census reports St. Louis County's population was 204,596.

Ore shipments dropped 1,000,000 tons.

September 13, 14, Duluth's municipal airport was dedicated, 15,000 attended.

Sears and Robuck was in Duluth.

First advertised Duluth art school was at 5 1/2 west Superior street.

September 17, Lakeshore Lutheran home at 40th avenue east and Superior street was dedicated.

**1931** Karl Jansky accidentally discovered that radio waves were coming from space. Thus, he invented the ordinary antennae and radio astronomy when he tried to track down sources of static.

WWI veterans were offered "Bonus Loans" to combat the Depression.

Star Spangled Banner became the national anthem.

Empire State Building opened in New York. Its 102 stories made it -- briefly -- the tallest building in the world.

*Grand Hotel* won the Academy Award for the best movie of the year.

July 1, the interstate bridge in Stillwater opened, replacing an 1876 wooden bridge.

Air mail and air passenger service to Duluth was inaugurated.

Sinclair Lewis from Sauk Centre, Minnesota who later resided briefly in Duluth, won the Nobel Prize for literature.

March 13, Paul Robeson, advertised as a "Negro" singer, performed in Duluth.

Duluth's Lester park 18 hole golf course opened.

A. M. Chisholm Museum opened in the former Chisholm residence on the corner of 19th avenue east and 2nd street. It is now The Children's Museum at the St. Louis County Heritage & Arts Center (The Depot.)

Maurice's chain of clothing stores started with one Duluth store of Maurice Labovitz.

1932 The British Broadcasting Corporation began transmitting overseas with its Empire Service to Australia.

International Style in architecture was established.

Severe famine in Russia through 1933.

5.6 million jobless in Germany, 2.7 million in England, 12 million jobless in the U. S.

Norwegian figure skater Sonja Henie won the gold medal at the Winter Olympics.

She also won the gold in 1932 and 1936.

Amelia Earhart was the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic.

Franklin D. Roosevelt won election in a landslide and promised a "New Deal."

Stock market dropped to 10 percent of its 1929 value.

Effects of the worsening Depression on Minnesota workforce was huge: 30 per cent unemployed, 17 per cent worked part-time.

Aerial Lift Bridge hit an all time low number of lifts - a measure of vessel traffic - with only 2,764. The average was 5,500 lifts and the peak in 1978 was 7,583 lifts.

Duluth's chief of police had an annual salary of \$3,900.

The spacious home of Josiah and Rose Watrous Ensign at 502 East 2<sup>nd</sup> Street in the Duluth's Ashtabula neighborhood was demolished for the Miller Memorial hospital site. The hospital was later called Miller -Dwan.

Duluth Civic Symphony became the Duluth-Superior Symphony Orchestra. The first conductor, Paul Lemay, served 9 years. He was killed in action in WWII.

Fitger's Brewery advertised soft drinks Silver Spray, Isle Royale Ginger Ale, and Town Club Beer.

Sept. 1, contractors broke ground for Duluth's Medical Arts building. The St. Louis Hotel was purchased in 1930 by Royal D. Alworth, head of Oneida Realty Co., who announced on March 31, 1932 that a \$1,000,000 structure would go on the site. The hotel was razed May 19, 1932.

1933 January, Nazi leader Adolf Hitler was named chancellor of Germany, and given dictatorial power by the Reichstag in March. Opposition parties were disbanded, strikes banned, and all aspects of economic, cultural and religious life brought under central government and Nazi Party control.

Jews, political opponents, and others were sent to concentration camps including Dachau.

March 22, prohibition was repealed by 21st Amendment of U.S. Constitution.

President Roosevelt pushed the New Deal through Congress.

President Roosevelt had his first "Fireside Chat" on radio.

*King Kong* was in the movie theaters.

America's first "sit down" strike was at the Hormel Company in Austin, Minnesota.

Author Sinclair Lewis returned to his University of Minnesota Twin Cities English department teaching joined by poet Robert Penn Warren.

February 1, Wendell R. Anderson was born in St. Paul. He was a member of the silver medal-winning 1956 U. S. Olympic ice hockey team. A lawyer, and legislator, he served as Minnesota's governor from 1971-1976.

The Estate of Albert L. Ordean, banker, founder of mid-west wholesale grocery business Stone-Ordean-Wells, based Duluth's philanthropic Ordean Foundation.

Canadian engineer M. L. Hibbard came to the Twin Ports. He was president of Minnesota Power & Light Co. for nearly three decades. Hibbard took the corporation from a recently consolidated local electric utility to the threshold of the taconite era and the period of greatest growth in the company's history.

**1934** Italy formed an entente with Hungary and Austria in March, and a pact with Germany and Japan in November 1937. Intervention by 50,000-75,000 Italian troops in Spain (1937-1939) sealed Italy's identification with the fascist block.

Dust storms inundated the Southwest, driving "Oakies" and "Arkies" to California.

June 18, Indian Reorganization Act or the Wheeler-Howard Indian Reorganization Act was signed. It reversed assimilation promoted by the Dawes Severalty Act and recognized the inherent right of tribes to operate through governments of their own creation. It reduced future allotment (Dawes Severalty Act) of tribal communal lands and called for the return of "surplus lands" to the tribes. Promoted tribal self-government by encouraging tribes to write constitutions and manage their own internal affairs. The act still serves as the basis of federal legislation concerning Indian affairs.

May 21, the Minneapolis Teamsters' strike erupted between picketers who blocked trucks driven by non-unionists and an army hired by the Citizens Alliance, a union of local employers.

July 20, two people were killed and 67 injured in a clash between strikers and police during the trucker's strike in Minneapolis. After federal mediation failed, Governor Floyd B. Olson declared the city under martial law, and the National Guard took control of the streets.

Baseball hero Roger Maris was born in the Leetonia town site west of Hibbing. In 1961 Maris hit 61 home runs for the New York Yankees, breaking Babe Ruth's 1927 record of 60. The Maris record stood until 1998.

Margaret Culkin Banning Salsich was the first woman recipient of Duluth Hall of Fame award which she accepted "in behalf of many women...". She wrote 38 books including *Mesabi* (1969).

A Stone Marker was erected by the Vermilion Range Old Settlers' Association at the Soudan Roadside Parking Area, also called Pioneer Miners Memorial, about 2.4 miles east of highway 135 within Soudan. It begin: "First Iron Mine..."

**1935** Hitler's expansionism started with re-incorporation of Saar.

November, severe persecution of Jews began with the Nuremberg Laws.

Social Security Act established.

Wagner Act established that protected unions.

November 9, Congress of Industrial Organization (CIO) was formed.

Alcoholics Anonymous formed.

January 19, Natalie "Tippi" Hedren, who would star in the Alfred Hitchcock movie *The Birds*, was born in New Ulm, Minnesota.

September 28, Joan Grow was born in Minneapolis. She served as Minnesota's secretary of state from 1975-1998, the first woman elected to statewide office without first having been appointed. She championed voter and election reform, including the program of vote by mail and motor voter registration.

Division of Subsistence Homesteads, a New Deal agency formed in 1933, quickly gets a Duluth Chamber of Commerce application for a 52 home

**"Jackson Project" - that are now under construction on four hundred acres of land in an east-west direction along Simar road (Arrowhead road.)**

**1935-1945** Nazi government in Germany carried out destruction of estimated 6 million European Jews. This event was named the Holocaust.

**1936** Jesse Owens won four gold medals at "Nazi Olympics" in Berlin.

The Popular Front government under Leon Blum passed social reforms in France including a 40 hour work week.

In Spain, Anarchist and Communist rebellions were crushed, but a July extreme right rebellion led by General Francisco Franco and aided by Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy succeeded, after a 3-year civil war with more than 1 million dead in battles and atrocities. The war polarized international public opinion.

LIFE magazine began publishing.

August 7, U.S. declares neutrality in Spanish Civil War.

CIO auto workers began sit down strike in Flint, Michigan.

**In Duluth, 84 homesteads on 5 or 10 acres of land that comprised the Jackson Project were completed and occupied; 40 with barns, 44 without barns.**

**July 13, was the hottest day ever in Duluth, 106 degrees.**

**Duluth's Bridgeman-Russell Company with its Velvet Ice Cream opened its first store at 11 East Superior Street**

**November 22, first broadcast of 27-year old Dalton A. LeMasurier's Duluth 100-watt KDAL radio station (he used his initials for the last three letters), became a CBS affiliate September 5, 1937.**

**January 12, new city hospital was opened in Virginia.**

**November 7, Opera star Estelle Lenci performed in Virginia.**

**1938** March, Hitler annexed Austria.

**July 14, Howard Hughes set record for around-the-world flight in less than 4 days.**

**September, at Munich, an indecisive Britain and France sanctioned German dissection of Czechoslovakia.**

**October 30, "Invasion from Mars" radio broadcast by actor Orson Welles caused widespread panic.**

**The American Library Association's first Caldecott Medal for best children's book illustrator was awarded to Dorothy Lathrop; Helen Dean Fish, *Animals of the Bible*.**

**The American Library Association's Newbery Medal for most distinguished contribution to American literature for children (first awarded in 1922) was presented to Kate Seredy for *The White Stag*.**

**May 16, sewage disposal plant in St. Paul on Pig's Island was dedicated. It was originally considered to be a progressive step, but became a Superfund site.**

**Near Orr, the Overlook Wall, was built by the CCC constructed adjacent to T.H. 53 on the top of the hill overlooking Pelican Lake.**

**January 6, WEBC's new Duluth studio opened in the remodeled Palladio building downtown.**

**March 18, Interstate Commerce Commission authorized transfer of property and assets of the D&IR to the Duluth Missabe and Iron Range (DM&IR) company that had emerged on July 1, 1937 with the consolidation of the DM&N and the Spirit Lake Transfer Railway Company. Dissolution of Interstate Transfer and the D&IR was approved by stockholders on June 28 and July 1, 1938. The DM&IR had two operating divisions, the Missabe and the Iron Range, preserving to some extent the old identities.**

**1939** Swiss scientist Paul Muller discovered insecticidal properties of DDT.

**The U. S. movies *Gone With the Wind* and *The Wizard of Oz* were in theaters and captured a world-wide audience.**

Pan Am began first trans-Atlantic passenger air service.

First nylon stockings appeared on the market.

Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath* was published.

June 18, a tornado killed 9 and injures 222 in the Anoka, Minnesota area.

March 24, Oglebay Norton on behalf of four steel firms: American Rolling Mill Co. (later Armco), Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., Montreal Mining Co., Wheeling Steel Corporation organized Reserve Mining. Industry leaders thought the iron in taconite was not needed for decades, so taconite was "in reserve."

April 22, O. George Thrana, Norwegian master stone carver died. He carved details on the State Capitol and on buildings in Duluth and the Iron Range including: Duluth's Denfeld high, Central high, Washington Junior, Kitchi Gammi Club, Scholastica's Stanbrook Hall, St. Paul's Episcopal, Sacred Heart Cathedral, Pilgrim Congregational, First Presbyterian, Carnegie Library, City Hall, St. Louis County Jail (original), Lyceum Theater (razed), Congdon fountain, Western National Bank, Royal Alworth, Jr. residence, George H. Crosby residence, Hibbing High school, and Chisholm High school. He was the founder of the Normanna Male Chorus.

June 15, Crown Prince Olav of Norway dedicates Duluth's Enger Tower that was a gift to the city from Norwegian-born business man Bert Enger who left most of his estate to Duluth upon his death in 1931.

July 8, the last day of operation for Duluth's streetcars, which are replaced by trolley busses.

July 17, Proctor gained city status and its name was officially changed to Proctor.

September 4, Duluth Incline railway made its final trip. Built in 1891 for \$400,000 it carried passengers up 7th avenue west from Superior street to ninth street, a distance of 2,749 feet. It was always a money-loser for the Street Railway Company.

**1939-1945 World War II. Atrocities: the Nazi regime systematically killed an estimate 5-6 million Jews, including some 3 million who died in death camps. Gypsies, political opponents, sick and retarded people, and other deemed undesirable were also murdered by the Nazis, as were vast numbers of Slavs. Civilian deaths: German bombs killed 70,000 British civilians. More than 100,000 Chinese were killed by Japanese forces in the capture and occupation of Nanking. U. S. and British bombing of Germany killed hundreds of thousands. Some 45 million people lost their lives in this war.**

**1940 April to June, mobile German forces staged *blitzkrieg* attacks that conquered Denmark, Norway, and the Low Countries and defeated France. In May, 350,000 British and French troops were evacuated at Dunkirk**

**June to December, the Battle of Britain denied Germany air superiority.**

**September, Japan occupied Indochina.**

**August 12, a tractor truck made by the Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company receives nationwide attention during army battle maneuvers at Camp Ripley. Soldiers would call it the "jeep."**

**September 16, Congress enacted peace-time draft and military spending.**

***Fantasia* and *Pinocchio* were in the movie theaters.**

**Population of Duluth was 100,238.**

**Federal census states St. Louis County's population was 206,917.**

**Major ship building industry opened to meet World War II needs: 355 vessels were built in Duluth during the war.**

**September 5, Carl J. Hambro, President of Norwegian Parliament and President of the League of Nations, appeared at the Duluth Armory speaking on "Conditions in Europe".**

**Mining companies paid three types of taxes: a royalty tax, occupation tax, and ad valorem tax. Royalty and occupation taxes were based on the amount of ore mined. The ad valorem was a tax on ore still in the ground. The ad valorem was described as**

the life-blood of the iron range towns' budgets.

October 24, an eleven mile section of the Duluth Skyline parkway was formally opened with public ceremony. Three former city executives joined Mayor C. R. Berghult and civic leaders in the ribbon-cutting held on the outer drive of Enger park: W. I. Prince, Judge C. R. Magney and Samuel F. Snively, all former mayors.

John Syrjamaki's 1939 doctoral dissertation "Mesabi Communities: A Study of Their Development" was submitted to Yale.

Duke and Duchess of Duluth were elected by Duluthians as part of a Duluth Fall Festival of the organization Ambassadors of Duluth to "rule" over the mythical Duchy of Duluth. It all grew out of a Chamber of Commerce intercity relations committee that planned a special train for Duluthians to attend the St. Paul winter fete - the St. Paul Winter Carnival.

With Works Projects Administration the City of Duluth park department built the huge steel ski slide on the hill out at Mission Creek in Fond du Lac.

David Wheat was born in Duluth. He survived seven and a half years as a prisoner of war in Viet Nam between 1965-1973.

The Office of the Mine Inspector said the typical *daily* wage for general labor in mines in St. Louis County was \$5.11.

**1941 December 7, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; 2,400 U. S. servicemen and civilians were killed.**

**December 10, U.S. declared war on Japan.**

The great wartime demand for military equipment led to the production by Minnesota iron mines of 83,960,822 tons of ore in 1943; the largest single tonnage up to that time.

Cleveland-based Pickands-Mather Company began buying up leases on state taconite lands on the eastern end of the Mesabi Range on behalf of Erie Mining Company, a partnership between Pickands-Mather and four Cleveland steel companies.

April 27, Governor Stassen signed the Minnesota Legislature's bill into law that created the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Commission to search for ways to diversify the region's economy. The IRR&R Commissioner needed advisors and initially had seven. After the War, the eleven member IRRRB (Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board) funded by taconite taxes paid by Iron Range mining companies in lieu of property taxes. The Range political delegation asked the Minnesota Legislature to take taconite off the ad valorem tax rolls. They were convinced by Edward Wilson Davis, head of mines experiment station, that the future of mining - and the Range - was not high-grade ore, but with taconite.

Bob Dylan, musician, composer, was born Robert Allen Zimmerman in Duluth. His family moved to Hibbing where he attended school.

Kleanflax Linen Looms, Inc. of Duluth held its second annual flax growing contest.

Duluth Airport spent \$691,000 on blacktopping two 3,900- foot runways, each 100 ft. wide to aid Northwest Airlines air service to Duluth that began in 1940. On January 9, 1947, a Northwest Airlines DC-3 became the first scheduled airliner to land in Duluth after dark and with the aid of a new lighting system at the airport. Duluth wouldn't get a control tower until 1951.

**1942 August 17, first all-U. S. bombing attack was launched against German forces at Rouen, France.**

**November, invasions of Northern Africa launched.**

**January 26, Private Milburn Henke of Hutchinson, Minnesota who served with the American Expeditionary Force, was the first enlisted man deployed to the European theater.**

**Camus' *The Stranger* was published.**

**President Franklin D. Roosevelt created the War Production Board, called for mass mobilization, and puts the New Deal on hold.**

**February 20, President F. D. Roosevelt approved internment of Japanese-Americans for duration of the war.**

**Bambi was in movie theaters.**

**March 4, Tammy Faye LeValley (Bakker) was born in International Falls, Minnesota. With her husband, Jim Bakker, she would help found three of the largest Christian television networks in the world. After Jim was jailed for fraud and conspiracy, she escaped conviction, she divorced Jim and married Roe Messner.**

**December 16, the Elizabeth Kenny Institute for the treatment of infantile paralysis was dedicated in Minneapolis.**

**August 7, humorist and writer Garrison Keillor was born in Anoka, Minnesota.**

**The 300 seat Lakeside movie theater at 4621 East Superior Street closed in January and reopened in November.**

**Erie Mining, operated by Pickands Mather and incorporated in 1940, set up a laboratory at Hibbing to conduct large-scale taconite beneficiation experiments. Tried to separate the iron from the rock. Magnetic separators were gradually developed.**

**1944-1946 Sinclair Lewis was intermittently in Duluth, and then for an extended stay, when he worked on his book *Kingsblood Royal*. He was the First American to receive Nobel Prize (1930, \$46,350) He refused the Pulitzer for *Arrowsmith* in 1926.**

**1944 June 6, D-Day and the battle at Normandy was launched. D-Day brought U.S., British, Free French, and allied troops to Germany by spring of 1945.**

**Congress passed Servicemen's Adjustment Act known as the "GI Bill of Rights."**

**The Democratic and Farmer-Labor parties merged to form the Minnesota Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party.**

**The Mesaba-Cliffs Mining Company constructed a building exclusively for the repair of diesel trucks at their Holman Mine near the town of Taconite. During WWII, the Embarrass deposit was unusually deep, and trucks were the only vehicles able to climb the Embarrass Mine's unusually steep grades and make necessary sharp turns. Their use spread quickly across the range.**

**August, Mercantile Stores, Inc. purchased the Glass Block, Duluth's premier department store.**

**December, Duluth's 48-bed Webber Hospital at 56th Avenue west and Grand closed after serving the public since 1926 under the eye of Dr. E. E. Webber of Proctor.**

**Doris I. Hay, a taxicab driver in Duluth - was probably the first woman taxi driver. She died in 1964.**

**1945 Compulsory adherence to Shintoism ended in Japan; Emperor Hirohito disavowed his divinity to Japanese people.**

**February 4-11, Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin met for the last time at Yalta in Soviet Crimea for post-war planning.**

**April 12, President Roosevelt died suddenly of cerebral hemorrhage in Warm Springs, Georgia.**

**May 7, Germany surrendered to Allies at General Eisenhower's headquarters in Rheims, France ending war in Europe.**

**June 26, United Nations Charter signed was signed by fifty-one original member nations at San Francisco. The establishing document of the UN, the international peacemaking and peacekeeping organization replaced the League of Nations.**

**August 6, an atomic bomb is dropped on Hiroshima, Japan; August 9, an atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki, Japan.**

**August 14, Japan surrendered ending WWII.**

**Empire State Building was hit by a B-25 bomber in a heavy fog.**

**April 19, "Hail Minnesota" became the state song. Written by two University of Minnesota students in 1904 and 1905, it was also the university's official song.**

**June 6, a horrifying multiple-murder by Robert Doan of Mahtowa - he killed his wife and four children. He "lost his temper" after being fired from his job as a bulldozer operator at Duluth's Williamson-Johnson Municipal Airport that was followed by an argument with his wife. He was sentenced to life in prison.**

**August 15, 330th group commander flew with K5-City of Duluth on their last mission. WWII B-29 airplane was named City of Duluth.**

**Duluth's Coolerator Company began post-war production of refrigerators and freezers.**

**1946 Breakthrough in information processing: at University of Pennsylvania, the ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator) multiplied a five-digit number by itself 5,000 times in half a second. Designed by Americans J. Presper Eckert, Jr. and John W. Mauchly to calculate ballistic trajectories, ENIAC occupied 2,000 square feet, weighed 50 tons, used 18,000 vacuum tubes, and could store about 20 words in its memory.**

**Argentinian dictator Juan Peron, crushed opposition and enforced land reform, welfare state measures, and curbed the Roman Catholic Church. He was deposed in a coup in 1955.**

**Strike wave swept U. S., idled 4.6 million workers.**

**Congress passed Employment Act that committed Federal government to postwar economic management.**

**March 5, Churchill warned Americans about Communist expansion with "Iron Curtain" speech in Fulton, Missouri.**

**August 17, a tornado killed eleven and injured 60 in Mankato, and a second one, an hour later, injured 200 in Wells, Minnesota.**

**October 1, author Tim O'Brien was born in Austin, Minnesota. His novel of the Vietnam War, *Going After Cacciato*, won the 1979 Nation Book Award.**

**October 14, after 126 years of service, Fort Snelling was closed as a military post and placed under the Veteran's Administration's control.**

**The DFL's John A. Blatnik, son of Slovenian immigrants, was elected Minnesota's 8th District congressman. He was a high school chemistry teacher in Chisholm in 1936-1937, did graduate work at the University of Chicago in 1938, and was named assistant superintendent of St. Louis County Schools in 1939. His political career began in 1940 when he was elected to the Minnesota Senate - the youngest ever at age 30 - and reelected in 1944.**

**Summer, a pilot crusher plant near Aurora was set to test the commercial feasibility of producing a fine iron powder from low-grade iron carbonate slate.**

**October 27, Major Henry Alexius Courtney, Jr. was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. He died at age 29. While serving as executive officer of "F" Company, Second Battalion, Twenty-Second Marines, Sixth division, Marine Corps Reserve, he showed "conspicuous gallantry" at the battle for Sugar Loaf Hill on Okinawa Shima, Ryukyu Islands, in the Pacific, the night of May 14-15, 1945. Word was received by his parents in October that President Harry Truman had signed the recommendation.**

**A Jewish night spot called the Covenant Club opened on First street in Duluth.**

**1947 November 29, U. N. General Assembly passed Plan of Partition with Economic Union concerning future government of Palestine, that paved the way for government of Tel Aviv to declare State of Israel on May 14, 1948.**

**August 15, India and Pakistan became independent dominions.**

**Artist Willem deKooning's paintings were recognized as representative of abstract expressionism.**

**June 5, Secretary of State George C. Marshall announced Marshall Plan for**

reconstruction of Europe.

House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) began investigating Communism in Hollywood.

Jackie Robinson of Brooklyn Dodgers broke color line in baseball.

October 29, Charles Babcock, father of the Minnesota highway system was honored with a monument dedicated in Elk River, Minnesota. He was commissioner of highways from 1917, planned the state's trunk highway system and saw three-fourths of it completed before he left office in 1932.

May 28, First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt was in Duluth. She received the book *Arrowhead Guide* from S. Valentine Saxby at the Minnesota Arrowhead downtown tourism office.

Marjorie Kelly Wilkins graduated from Duluth's St. Mary's School of Nursing in 1947, the first and only African American graduate. She broke the color barrier at Duluth's St. Luke's hospital when she was hired as an anesthetist in 1955.

Three votes were cast, all in favor of dissolution of Mesaba Village. All that remained were two houses, an abandoned store, and an empty city hall. In 1918, 184 voters resided there.

Six of the Mesabi Range's greatest mines were not open pits but underground workings: Agnew, Bennett, Fraser, Godfrey, Fayal and Sargent.

1948 January, Mahatma Gandhi, Hindu Indian statesman, nationalist leader, social reformer, leader of passive resistance and civil disobedience for reform, was assassinated.

Burma became independent.

May 14, Israel was an independent state.

December 10, the General Assembly of the UN adopted Universal Declaration of Human Rights. UN pioneered the concept of peacekeeping observer missions.

August to November, Korea was divided by USSR and U. S. occupation forces. Separate republics were proclaimed in the 2 zones.

June 26, President Truman orders peacetime draft and desegregation of U. S. armed forces.

April 27, KSTP-TV made the first commercial television broadcast in Minnesota, showing the Minneapolis Millers' baseball game from Nicollet Park for the about 2,500 owners of television sets in the Twin Cities.

May 23, Oral Roberts, religious speaker, addressed a crowd at Duluth's Armory.

September 18, activation of Duluth's first air national guard squadron. Unit was authorized at a strength of 50 officers, 200 enlisted men, and equipment of four light bombers, two cargo ships, 25 fighters, two trainers and two light-observation planes.

Construction of \$800,000 air national guard installation at Duluth's municipal airport began.

Pilot taconite crushing plant was started at Aurora.

John K. Daniels, Minneapolis sculptor, at age 73, sculpted in 114 days the Leif Erikson full-sized statue for the Duluth Leif Erikson Park rose garden. The Norwegian American League furnished the pedestal.

1950 UN Security Council called member states to help South Korea repel North Korean invasion.

January 31, President Truman ordered development of hydrogen bomb.

June 25, North Korea invaded South Korea and began the Korean War: President Truman ordered U. S. intervention June 27.

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin issued his first accusations of Communists in government in a speech in West Virginia.

Armco and Republic Steel corporation bought Reserve Mining Company.

November 1, there was an assassination attempt on President Truman by Puerto Rican nationalists.

October 2, the "Peanuts" comic strip of St. Paul's Charles Schulz began national syndication in seven newspapers.

October 26, Mayo Clinic doctors Edward C. Kendall and Philip S. Hench, and Swiss doctor Tadeus Reichstein, get the Nobel Prize in Medicine for development of cortisone.

Total value of all crops in St. Louis County was \$534,110.

March, Duluth Junior College closed.

Duluth Accordionaires, 24 accordion players, organized. They performed all around the world including Japan and the Soviet Union over the next decades.

A typical day's wage for general mine labor in St. Louis County was \$9.48.

September 12, the Great Northern Railway ore docks at Allouez Bay loaded a record twenty-four boats in twenty-four hours.

1951 May, Iran's Mossadegh government nationalized the British-owned oil industry, but was overthrown in August, 1953, in a U. S. aided coup.

April, spurred by Schuman Plan, six nations formed European Coal and Steel Community.

December 24, Libya gained independence.

Supreme Court in *Dennis v. United States* upheld the conviction of 11 American Communist leaders under the Smith Act of 1940, which made it a crime to belong to organizations teaching or advocating the violent overthrow of the government. The "clear and present danger" doctrine could be disregarded, the Court held, if "the gravity of 'evil,' discounted by its improbability, justifies such invasions of free speech as is necessary to avoid the evil." Over 100 Communists were indicted as a result, effectively destroying the Communist Party as a political force.

CBS transmitted the first color television broadcast from New York.

Carl Sandburg's *Complete Poems* won the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry.

Sinclair Lewis author of "Main Street", and Pulitzer Prize winner, born in Sauk Centre, Minnesota died in Italy.

Congress recognized the historical significance of Grand Portage and established the area as a national Historic Site.

October 3, Dave Winfield was born in St. Paul. He may be the most versatile athlete produced in Minnesota. Based on his U of M performance, professional teams drafted him in three different sports - basketball, football and baseball. He chose baseball and he accumulated twelve all-star game appearances, 3,110 career hits, and 465 home runs. He was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in 2001.

July 15, Jesse Ventura was born in Minneapolis. His given name was James Janos.

Minnesota high school state hockey tournament all-time individual records of Eveleth's John Mayasich: 1948-1951, most all-time total goals 36; 1951, most goals in one tournament 15 and most goals one game 7; most points one period 5, most goals one period 4; most all-time hat tricks 7, 1948-1951.

515<sup>th</sup> Air Defense Command of USAF was established in Duluth.

Minnesota produced a new record of 89,564,932 tons of iron -- 82% of the nation's total output.

J. C. Penney's store opened in Duluth's Plaza shopping center.

Famed restaurateur Joe Huie, born in 1892 in Guangdong province, China, opened his café on Duluth's Lake Avenue offering authentic Asian food. He came to Duluth in 1909 and died there February 12, 1988.

1952 Smog was blamed for 4,000 deaths in London.

February 6, Great Britain's King George VI died, and his daughter became Queen Elizabeth II. Elizabeth, born in 1926, had married Philip Mountbatten, duke of Edinburgh on November 20, 1947.

Industry, agriculture, and social institutions were forcibly collectivized in China.

November 16, U. S. announced first successful hydrogen bomb test at Eniwetok

### Atoll in the Marshall Islands.

Social and literary conventions were challenged, an example was the theater of the absurd and Beckett's new play *Waiting for Godot*.

Senator Richard M. Nixon of California, Republican candidate for vice president, delivered "Checkers Speech" on national television to explain his "secret slush fund."

April 8, President Truman seized steel mills paralyzed by strikes.

Construction began on *USS Nautilus*, first atomic submarine.

Republicans won the White House and both houses of Congress for the first time since 1928.

September 2, doctors Floyd Lewis and C. Walton Lillehei perform the first hypothermic open-heart surgery at the University Hospital in Minneapolis. During the procedure, the five-year-old girl had her body temperature lowered to 79 degrees. She recovered and went home 11 days later.

The Miss Minnesota Pageant was won by Duluthian Carole Wick.

The Babbitt Mine, later renamed Peter Mitchell Mine, received press coverage due to staggering numbers: "The taconite ore body at Babbitt is about nine miles long, 2,800 feet wide and 175 feet deep at the thickest point...It is estimated to contain at least 1.5 billion tons of magnetic taconite."

Babbitt was reborn in conjunction with Reserve Mining Company. Houses were prefabricated in Biwabik by Model Homes Incorporated and move to Babbitt in large double trailers. First families arrived in 1952 and the town incorporated in 1956.

August 2, Marvin (Ted) Kolin, a 19 year old deck hand on the ore boat J. H.

HILLMAN, JR., swam the Duluth-Superior harbor - an eight mile swim - in six hours and 12 minutes.

August 2, Delores Campbell, 22, a lifeguard at Duluth's Twin Lakes on Skyline Boulevard, swam the six mile length of Minnesota Point on her first try in seven hours 38 minutes beginning at 11:27 a.m. The start of her long swim was filmed for television by WTCN-TV, Minneapolis with expectations to air it over a national TV network.

October 4, retired General Dwight D. Eisenhower appeared at the Civic Center in Duluth campaigning for President. The day was declared IKE DAY.

1953 UN coordinated first global-census effort to establish earth's population for the first time in history. It stated the population was 2.4 billion people.

Rosalind Franklin, James D. Watson, Francis Crick determined DNA's structure.

March 5, Joseph Stalin died and was succeeded by Nikita Khrushchev.

July 27, armistice was signed in Korean War. U. S. troops remained in the South and U.S. economic and military aid continued. The war stimulated rapid economic recovery in Japan.

President Eisenhower lifted wage and price controls.

April 1, Congress created the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Congress established the policy of termination, and several Indian tribes' status as wards of the U. S. were terminated, with land removed from trust status and federal services stopped.

June 19, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed in Sing Sing prison for passing atomic secrets to Russia.

Ralph Ellison's *The Invisible Man*, earned the National Book Award.

April 8, responding to the first-ever sit-down strike at the Minnesota State Prison at Stillwater, warden Carl Jackson met the prisoners' demand for nourishing , sanitary food by firing the prison's chef.

June 26, Bemidji native Jane Russell and Marilyn Monroe, her co-star in *Gentlemen Prefer Blonds*, immortalized their handprints in the "Forecourt of the Stars" at Grauman's Chinese Theater, Hollywood, California.

First television station in Duluth was KDAL.

George W. Dozier was President of the Duluth branch of the NAACP.

**An all-time record of almost 65 million tons of iron ore departed the Twin Ports for the blast furnaces of the Lower Great Lakes.**

**1954** The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for their aid work for European refugees.

March 23, Soviet Union granted sovereignty to East Germany.

Peter Thomson won the British Open golf tournament - also in 1955, 1956, 1958.

June 29, CIA helps overthrow the Arbenz government in Guatemala.

September 8, eight-nation Southeast Asia defense treaty (SEATO) was signed at Manila.

Charles A. Lindbergh's *The Spirit of St. Louis* took Pulitzer Prize for autobiography.

May 17, Supreme Court ordered school desegregation in *Brown v. Board of Education*. Ruling banned racial segregation in public schools.

Congress passed Communist Control Act.

Congress censured Wisconsin Senator Joseph R. McCarthy.

National Nurse Week was observed October 11-16. This was the 100th anniversary of Florence Nightingale's mission to Crimea. Representative Frances P. Bolton sponsored the bill for a nurse week: a bill for a National Nurse Week introduced in Congress in 1955 was not enacted.

The second longest running national television network series of all time was *Walt Disney*, 33 seasons from 1954-1990. The first was *60 Minutes*, 1968-present, and third was *The Ed Sullivan Show*, 24 seasons, 1948-1971.

Minnesota's first cable television system was in Peterson. The number of systems grew to 128 serving 223 municipalities by January 1980.

May 1, a new lakeside town took the name of a general store and resort - Silver Bay. It incorporated two years later. Silver Bay was built for the workers at Reserve Mining.

Minnesota's novelist Frederic Manfred published *Lord Grizzly* which remains Popular today. He achieved major recognition in the 1940s.

May, construction began on houses at Hoyt Lakes for workers at Erie Mining's plant. Like Babbitt and Silver Bay, the town was pre-planned before houses were built and sold to workers. It was named for Elton Hoyt II, head of Pickands Mather and Company.

Frank G. Harris Virginia newspaperman died. Born in Auckland, New Zealand in 1869, he came to Chisholm in 1908, and worked on the *Tribune-Herald* and then the *Hibbing Tribune*. He moved to Virginia in 1926, and the *Queen City Sun*. He sold his interest in the *Sun* in 1937, and went into real estate.

September 22, Vice President Richard Nixon spoke at Denfeld High School "Against Socialism, For Capitalism, The Seriousness of the Communist Threat"

Hibbing courthouse was built.

Carl Eric Wickman, Hibbing bus industry pioneer and a founder of what would become Greyhound, retired president and board chairman, died in Florida. Wickman was a diamond driller when he and a group of men started a bus line between North Hibbing and Alice in 1914.

**1955** Link between exposure to asbestos and lung cancer was established.

Dr. Jonas Salk perfected the polio vaccine.

April 6, Great Britain's Prime Minister Winston Churchill resigned and was succeeded by Anthony Eden.

May 5, West Germany became a sovereign state.

May 6, Western Europe Union (WEU) came into being.

Supreme Court ordered school desegregation "with all deliberate speed."

Interstate Commerce Commission ordered desegregation on interstate trains and buses.

AFL and CIO labor federations merged as AFL-CIO. It had 15 million members.

December 1, Rosa Parks refused to give up her bus seat to a white man, and she

was arrested. Her action launched the Montgomery, Alabama bus boycott - led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. - that lasted a year.

Tennessee Williams won the Pulitzer Prize for Drama for *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*.

Disney studio's animated family film about two dogs "Lady and the Tramp" was the most popular motion picture of the year.

September 28, the final game at Nicollet Park was played. The Minneapolis Millers played the Rochester Redwings. After the Park was demolished, the Miller's home was Metropolitan Stadium until the Minnesota Twins replaced them.

University of Minnesota, Minnesota hockey all-American was center John Mayasich.

January 26, Duluth passed Fair Employment Practices ordinance.

Duluth Airport Board renamed the Williamson-Johnson Municipal Airport the Duluth International Airport -- to be more cosmopolitan.

Duluth Port Authority was established.

1956 October 29, Israel launched attack on Egypt's Sinai peninsula and drove toward Suez Canal.

November 1, Imre Nagy announced Hungary's withdrawal from Warsaw pact.

November 4, Soviet Union invaded Hungary. President Eisenhower refused to intervene and exerted pressure on Allies to withdraw from Suez.

Following the Hungarian revolt against Soviet Russian dominance, 30,000 Freedom Fighters arrived in the U. S. About 300 settled in the Twin Cities.

Nearly all of North Africa was freed from colonization through a peaceful decline of European political and military power in Asia and Africa, but France fought until 1962 to keep Algeria.

Film maker Ingmar Bergman's *The Seventh Seal* was in theaters.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower was reelected defeating Adlai E. Stevenson.

Congressmen signed the Southern Manifesto that promised "massive resistance" to school desegregation.

U. S. Atomic Energy Commission approved commercial nuclear power plants.

Woody Guthrie composed "This Land is Your Land."

The movie *The Ten Commandments* was in theaters.

New York Yankee's Mickey Mantle won the Triple Crown: led his league in home runs(52), runs batted in (130), and batting average (.353). Only 13 men achieved the Triple crown between 1909-2005; the last was Boston's Yastrzemski in 1967.

June 30, TWA and United airliners collided in mid-air and crashed into the Grand Canyon killing 128 people.

Macalester College students worked to raise full tuition scholarships for five Hungarian refugees during the 1956-57 winter semester. St. Mary's College students in Winona formed the American Council of the World Action for Hungarian Freedom "to keep Hungary's plight in the forefront of Americans' thought."

October 8, Southdale Shopping Center, the country's first fully enclosed shopping mall, opened in Edina. Austrian war refugee and architect Victor Gruen designed it and hoped it would become "the town square that has been lost since the coming of the automobile." Later, he was an ardent critic of commercialized mall culture.

April 6, the ore boat C. L. AUSTIN picked up the first load of taconite at Silver Bay.

August 2, Albert Henry Woolson died as the last survivor of the Grand Army of the Republic. He served one year in the Civil War, discharged September 27, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee as a private. He died in Duluth's St. Luke's hospital at age 109. His "modified complete military funeral" was in the Duluth Armory August 16, with burial at Duluth's Park Hill Cemetery.

Eveleth hockey players and coach, with the incomparable John Mayasich, brought home an Olympic silver medal. Hill Top City, named for Michigan lumberman Erwin Eveleth, was the nation's hockey capital and the site of the U. S. Hockey Hall of Fame.

Duluth Centennial, 1856-1956, was celebrated under Mayor Eugene R. Lambert

with Fred R. Lewis, general chair.

Duluth Fire Department purchased its No. 3 Engine, FWD triple combination pumper for \$21,495, that was in service until February 1973, but was in reserve until 1981.

Gary (a Duluth neighborhood) had about 150 Serbian Orthodox families as well as two lodges of the Serb National Federation (SNF) and an active Circle of Serbian Sisters. St. George Serbian Orthodox church of 1923 was joined in 1970 by a second church, Mala Gospojina (Little Holy Lady) Free Serbian Orthodox Church. In 1980, the congregation was about 250 with members from Crosby and Ironton.

**1957** October 4, USSR's *Sputnik 1* was launched; first satellite to orbit Earth. The space age begins.

Nuclear wastes stored by the Soviet Union in a remote mountain region of the Urals exploded; radioactive contamination affected thousands of square miles, and several villages were permanently evacuated.

Ghana was the first of many new African nations (more than 2 dozen by 1962), whose presence altered the political character of the UN. Ethnic disputes often exploded in the new nations after de-colonization.

August 30, Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina set an all-time record for filibuster (24 hours, 27 minutes) with a speech against civil rights.

September 9, Congress approved the first civil rights act since Reconstruction.

Meredith Wilson's musical play "The Music Man" opened on Broadway.

December 19, Governor Orville L. Freeman appointed L. Howard Bennett to a municipal judgeship in Minneapolis, making him the first African American judge appointed in Minnesota.

Minnesota legislature adopted the new state flag that replaced the 1893 version.

John A. Blatnik had been in the U. S. Congress for 10 years and chair of the House Subcommittee on Rivers and Harbors. During the 1958 to 1964 navigation seasons, Corps of Engineers crews deepened 150 miles of connecting channels on the Great Lakes from 25 to 27 feet.

Duluth's Beatrice Ojakangas entered the Pillsbury Bake-Off with a molasses-corn meal-cheese bread recipe that took second place: the \$7,500 prize. Ojakangas has published 25 cookbooks and appeared with Julia Child and Martha Stewart on television.

Buhl's "five times mayor" pharmacist, Charles C. Crosby died.

*Chisholm Tribune Press* newspaper was first published by Veda Ponikvar. Ms. Ponikvar published the *Chisholm Free Press* from 1947.

Ryan Construction Company of Hibbing and Towle Company, Minneapolis developed the Duluth Kenwood Shopping Center as the Town and Country Shopping Center. Its fourteen tenants included a Red Owl grocery and an F. W. Woolworth store. The land was owned by Estey Housing of Duluth.

Sister Mary Daniel O'Neill collected hundreds of Slovene folk tales, sayings, songs, and superstitions in Virginia, Eveleth, New Duluth, Duluth, Soudan, and Mountain Iron.

**1958** January 1, European Economic Community (Common Market) became effective.

Vice President Richard Nixon was nearly killed by a mob in Caracas, Venezuela.

June 1, General Charles de Gaulle became French premier, until replaced in 1969.

July 15, at the request of the Beirut government, President Eisenhower ordered U. S. Marines to land in Lebanon.

January 31, U. S. launched its first satellite *Explorer 1* in response to *Sputnik*.

Congress created National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Grand Portage National Monument was established to protect one of the nation's foremost inland centers of 18th and 19th century fur trading.

Arthur M. Clure Public Marine Terminal in Duluth was under construction funded by state, county and city moneys - a \$10 million package - appropriated in 1957.

January 30, Minnesota and North Dakota agreed that Minnesotans who worked in

**North Dakota and North Dakotans who worked in Minnesota would not be required to pay income tax in both states.**

**June 7, Prince Rogers Nelson, the artist PRINCE, was born in Minneapolis.**

**March 22, movie producer Mike Todd, who won an Oscar for *Around the World in 80 Days* (Best Motion Picture, 1956) died in an airplane crash in New Mexico. Todd was born in Minneapolis in 1909; his real name was Avrom Hirsh Goldbogen.**

**Duluth's Diamond Calk & Horseshoe Company took the new name Diamond Tool & Horseshoe Company.**

**January 1, Kelley-How-Thomson and Marshall-Wells merged. Kelley-How-Thomson had been a subsidiary of Marshall-Wells since 1955 when Ambrook Industries of New York bought Marshall-Wells and reorganized.**

**1959 January 1, The Baptista regime in Cuba was overthrown by Fidel Castro who imposed a communist dictatorship that began a rapid deterioration of U. S.-Cuba relations.**

**June 26, St. Lawrence Seaway, after a 40 year struggle, officially opened by Queen Elizabeth II and President Eisenhower. In the Guinness Book of World Records: The St. Lawrence Seaway is the world's longest artificial seaway. It enables ocean going vessels to sail the 2,342 miles from the North Atlantic to Duluth, Minnesota (602 feet above sea level.)**

**Leakeys discovered hominid fossils.**

**The Montreal Canadians hockey team won the Stanley Cup - again.**

**The US beat Great Britain for golf's Ryder Cup.**

**January 3, Alaska became the 49th state.**

**Charles Van Doren testified that his victory on the "\$64,000 Question" TV game show was fixed.**

***Ben Hur* won the academy award for Best Motion Picture of the Year.**

**November 3, the Wilson & Company packinghouse strike began in Albert Lea. It lasted 109 days and received national attention.**

**Pianist and Fullbright Scholar John C. Perry, Jr., formerly of Virginia won the Ferruccio Busoni International Piano Concert award in Italy.**

**January 31, Buddy Holly, rock and roll singer appeared at the Duluth Armory.**

**May 3, crowds were on the Duluth piers when the merchant vessel *Ramon de Larrinaga* passed under the Aerial Bridge, the first up-bound ship to traverse the newly opened St. Lawrence Seaway. The British-registered vessel loaded grain at the Peavey and Cargill elevators before departing for Montreal and a voyage across the North Atlantic.**

**1960 May 23, top Nazi murderer of Jews, Adolf Eichmann, was captured by Israelis in Argentina. He was executed in Israel in 1962.**

**August 7, Senegal, Ghana, Nigeria, Madagascar, and Zaire (Belgian Congo) gained independence.**

**November 14, Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was established by resolution adopted at Baghdad Conference, to coordinate and unify petroleum policies and to stabilize international oil prices to prevent harmful fluctuations. Eleven members: Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela.**

**There were 900 U. S. military advisors in South Vietnam.**

**World population reached 3 billion. It was 2 billion in 1927.**

**Minnesota produced 26 per cent of the world's steel.**

**There were 156,000 farms in Minnesota with an average size of 208 acres.**

**Minnesota graduate Melvin Calvin received the Nobel Prize in chemistry.**

**January 27, Grand Portage National Monument was dedicated when Secretary of the Interior Fred Seaton accepted the site from the Grand Portage Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. The eight and one-half mile "Great Carrying Place" near the mouth of the Pigeon River was a gateway for exploration, trade and commerce into the interior of North America. It was established by Congress in 1958.**

January, franchise was granted for Minnesota Vikings. Their first season was 1961. October 26, Calvin Griffith decided to move his Washington Senators to Minnesota, where the team was renamed the Twins.

John Ketola of Virginia died. Founded Ketola firm in 1905, with stores in Virginia and International Falls. He was born in Lapua, Finland in 1880. He lived in Virginia from 1896.

The Duluth-Superior High Bridge was under construction and opened December 2, 1961.

Duluth population reached 106,884 which has never been surpassed; St. Louis county population reached 231,538.

Duluth had 66 parks, 8 banks, employed 38,730 people, had 3 theaters, 133 places of worship, a 9 station fire department and 157 men operating 18 pieces of major fire fighting equipment, the police department was allowed 147 employees, with one station and 30 pieces of motor equipment.

1962 October 11, Vatican Council II, convened by Pope John XXIII, announced many liberalizing changes in Roman Catholic liturgy and practice; supported cautious involvement in ecumenical discussions with other Christians. Council lasted to 1965.

American Rachael Carson's book *Silent Springs* attacked pesticide use and stimulated a major environmental movement.

February 20, Lt. Col. John H. Glenn, Jr. in *Mercury 6* made the first orbital flight by an American. He orbits the earth three times. The first space flight by a human was on April 12, 1961 by Yuri A. Gagarin in *Vostok 1*.

April 23, United States *Ranger 4* launched; the first probe to reach the moon.

October 22-28, threat of nuclear war during the Cuban Missile Crisis was averted when Soviet Union agreed to withdraw missiles from Cuba.

President Kennedy sent U. S. marshals to protect James H. Meredith, a black student at University of Mississippi.

July 18, Harmon Killebrew and Bob Allison each hit a grand slam in the same Inning. The Twins beat Cleveland.

Eugenie Anderson was U. S. Minister to Bulgaria until 1964. She was the first American woman ambassador when she first served in Denmark from 1949-1953.

Soudan Mine closed. It employed over 1,800 men by 1890 when the mine reverted from open pit to an underground operation.

June 16, the \$100,000 restaurant The Sky Room opened by Mr. & Mrs. Jerome J. LaPlante at 1144 Mesaba Avenue. The decor was based upon a panoramic view of the Duluth harbor, sky and stars with a seating capacity of 160. It was sold and bought and sold and evolved, but was always a restaurant. Finally, it was called the Buena Vista Restaurant and Motel, but was sold for its site - meaning its view. Construction of condominiums was underway in 2005.

October 13, Jack Demsey, former world heavy weight boxing champion appeared at West Duluth. He also visited John O'Neill, a Duluth letter carrier, as the men both served in the US Coast Guard in 1943.

1963 January 22, France and West Germany signed a treaty of cooperation that ended four centuries of conflict.

August 5, Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, official title: Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water was signed by Soviet Union, UK and US, at Moscow, and in force from October 10, 1963. As of 1999, at total of 124 additional nations have signed.

November 22, President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas.

There were 15,000 U. S. military advisors in South Vietnam.

August 28, epic Civil rights March on Washington where Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech.

November 24, presumed assassin of President Kennedy, Lee Harvey Oswald was Murdered by Jack Ruby.

Betty Friedan's book *Feminine Mystique* was published.

March 25, Karl F. Rolvaag was sworn in as governor, having beaten Elmer L. Andersen by 91 votes in the state's closest gubernatorial election. The recount took four months.

December 7, T. Eugene Thompson, a lawyer who helped to draft Minnesota's 1963 revised criminal code, began serving a life sentence in the Minnesota State Prison for hiring a man to kill his wife, Carol.

The Minnesota Opera Company was founded as a performing wing of the Walker Art Center. In 1979 it received an award for service from the National Opera Institute.

The Guthrie Theater was founded by the late Sir Tyrone Guthrie. It began as a repertory company.

September 24, President John F. Kennedy spoke at UMD on the subject of high unemployment in the northern Great Lakes area, where joblessness was about twice the national average.

Duluth's National Guard would double in size under a proposed March 1 reorganization, but the 125th Field Artillery Battalion would be demobilized according to Sec. of Defense Robert S. McNamara, who said "the new setup will be designed to whip Reserve and Guard units into better shape for service in the cold war."

Harold "Bo" Conrad, 4 foot 10 inch, 81 pound 12 year old, out-drove a record field of 239 boys to win the 26<sup>th</sup> All-American Soap Box Derby in Akron, Ohio, to a wildly cheering crowd of 70,000. Duluth and Minnesota's first championship in the annual coasting event. Bo won a \$7,500 scholarship from the Chevrolet Motor Corp., national sponsor of the event, with a time of 27.60 seconds. He had to win five heats. He'll be in 8th grade at Ordeal Jr. High.

A new Duluth Cathedral High School opened and both girls and boys were educated under one roof for the first time.

Ruth Quigley, loved and respected Dean of Women at Hibbing High School and Hibbing Junior College since 1943, died. She taught English and was a counselor for 42 years.

1964 Arno Penzias and Robert Wilson found radio waves pervaded space, which proved to most astronomers that the Big Bang actually occurred.

June 11, South African statesman Nelson Mandela, born in 1918, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. won the Nobel Peace Prize.

24th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution prohibits a poll tax. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

Civil Rights Act of 1964 Title VII prohibited employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex and national origin. The Civil Rights Act of 1991 amended several sections of Title VII.

June 22, Mississippi Freedom Summer began with murders of three civil rights workers.

President Lyndon Johnson called for a "War on Poverty"

August 7, after alleged North Vietnamese attacks on U. S. Navy destroyers, Congress passed Tonkin Gulf Resolution that gave President Johnson a free hand in Vietnam.

September 27, the Warren Commission reported there was no conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Rock and roll musicians The Beatles appeared on the Ed Sullivan Show.

September 29, St. Paul's first McDonald's Restaurant opened on Fort Road. A

burger cost 15 cents.

The 1964 Taconite Tax Amendment required a state constitutional amendment. It went to voters and passed. It assured potential taconite producers that the existing law exempting taconite from ad valorem taxes was guaranteed for 25 years. The Amendment assured Minnesotans that the exemption would end in 25 years. Investment followed.

State boys basketball tournament all-time records, most rebounds, 69, Bob Laney of Proctor.

From 1957 to 1965, the annual deer take increased from 67,000 to 127,000 animals. The number of hunters increased from 180,000 in 1957 to 290,000 in 1965.

WDSE educational television was established in Duluth.

March 6, a majority of Duluth service stations raised the price of gasoline one cent per gallon to 31.9 cents per gallon for regular and 38.9 cents for premium.

May 23, NEMDA, Northeast Minnesota Development Association, a million-dollar privately financed nonprofit corporation that promoted Northeastern Minnesota employment opportunities was organized in Hibbing. It had the support of every segment of business, industry and labor in Northeastern Minnesota.

June 3, ground was broken near Eveleth for a \$45 million taconite-pellet plant constructed by Ford Motor Co. and Oglebay-Norton Co. Governor Karl F. Rolvaag and other state and local officials participated.

First C. E. Goodman Scholarship was awarded to a Virginia Junior College student in the biological sciences: Kay Listemaa of Gilbert. The scholarship was named for Dr. Charles E. Goodman who retired in 1964 after 36 years as Virginia school physician.

January 28, a revolutionary winter tire with built-in ice gripping steel studs, was demonstrated in Duluth. It claimed to give unprecedented control and performance.

Nat G. Polinsky Memorial Rehabilitation Center, 530 East Second Street in Duluth, opened. Named by A. B. Polinsky for his brother who died in 1964. The brothers were long-time owners of the Duluth's Minnesota Woolen company.

**1965** The "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" tried to impose a utopian egalitarian program in China and spread revolution abroad. Political struggle, often violent, convulsed China through 1968.

February 21, black-nationalist leader Malcolm X was shot to death at Harlem rally in New York City.

April 28, U. S. Marines landed in Dominican Republic as fighting persisted between rebels and Dominican army.

August 11-16, Blacks rioted for six days in Watts section of Los Angeles, California. Violence left 334 dead, over 1,000 injured, nearly 4,000 arrested, and fire damages put at \$175 million.

July 1, Medicare, U.S. senior citizen's medical assistance program began.

The movies *Dr. Zhivago* and *The Sound of Music* were in theaters.

Consumer activist Ralph Nader's book *Unsafe as Any Speed* was in bookstores.

Congress passed the Solid Waste Disposal Act; its first major solid waste legislation.

April 3, Eddie Rickenbacher, WWI flying ace spoke at Hotel Duluth at Scottish Rite Masons 75th Anniversary on "Current ills of the world and the lack of personal initiative."

Lyndon B. Johnson was U. S. president with Minnesotan, Hubert H. Humphrey vice president. In 1968, Humphrey ran for president losing to Richard Nixon.

Minnesota Hungarians, Hungarian Catholic League, and remnants of Gabor Baross Society all celebrated the anniversary of the 1956 revolution. In 1979 they revised bylaws to use English rather than Hungarian at meetings.

August 21, the English rock group The Beatles performed in Minneapolis in Metropolitan Stadium to an estimated crowd of 4,000.

U. S. Steel's Soudan Mine was donated to the state for a state park: 982 acres included surface and underground portions. The mine was 2,400 feet below the surface.

February, *The Mesabi Daily News* of Virginia turned 72. Its name was adopted in the mid-1940s: it continued the *Enterprise*.

September 21, Duluth City Councilman Donn Larson urged that Duluth's mayor receive a salary increase. The mayor was paid \$12,000 annually.

Cooley Butler died at 97; a mining industry pioneer and last of the six Butler Brothers and Butler Mining Co. The Iron Range town of Cooley was named in his honor.

**1966** Jack Nicklaus won the British Open golf tournament -- also in 1970 and 1978.

National Organization for Women (NOW) was founded.

Congress passed Rare and Endangered Species Act.

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey spoke at UMD commencement.

The Minnesota State Arts Council was created by the Minnesota legislature. It was reorganized and became the Minnesota State Arts Board. In 1986, the Board distributed \$797,300 to the various councils around the state. Region 3 remains the Arrowhead Regional Arts Council.

February 7, the Duluth City Council Planning Committee approved rezoning an 18-acre site in the Duluth Heights neighborhood from residential to commercial to accommodate construction of the 540,000 square foot Miller Hill Mall Shopping Center.

April 1, the Duluth Air Defense Sector changed its name and became the 29th NORAD Air Division.

August, the \$6.1 million Duluth Arena Auditorium (5,600 see arena, 2,300 seat auditorium) was completed. Pioneer Hall was added in 1976.

The once top-ranked Spalding Hotel in downtown Duluth was razed. It was named for William W. Spalding, first president of the DM&IR railroad, who financed its construction and owned it.

Eveleth Taconite (EVTAC) Company opened its Thunderbird Mine and processed taconite at the Fairlane Plant near Forbes.

November 13, the Soudan Mine, off highway 1/169, Tower Soudan State Park, Breitung Township, was named a National Historic Landmark on the National Register of Historic Places.

Col. Ralph M. Jerome, base detachment commander, said the Air National Guard contributed \$5 million in payroll, supplies, services and new construction to the Duluth area's economy.

Paul Sramek Meadowlands' mayor for the last 25 years, died.

**1967** May 30, Biafra secedes from Nigeria.

June 5, Israeli and Arab forces battled. Six-day war ended with Israel occupying Sinai Peninsula, Golan Heights, Gaza Strip, and east bank of Suez Canal.

June 17, Red China announced explosion of its first hydrogen bomb.

S. Manabe and R. T. Wetherald predicted that increased amounts of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere would lead to global warming.

January 27, three Apollo astronauts, Col. Virgil I. Grissom, Col. Edward White II, and Lt. Cmdr. Roger B. Chaffee were killed in spacecraft fire during simulated launch.

April 27, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., criticized U. S. involvement in the Vietnam War in a speech at the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus.

Green Bay defeated Kansas City in the first ever Super Bowl football game.

April 15, October 20-22, hundreds of thousands of anti-war protesters marched on Washington.

July 23, Racial violence in Detroit; 7,000 National Guardsmen aided police after night of rioting. Similar outbreaks occurred in New York City's Spanish Harlem, Rochester, New York., Birmingham, Alabama, and New Britain, Connecticut.

United States Steel's Minnesota Ore Operations Minntac Plant began producing taconite pellets. By 1972 it was the largest taconite pellet plant in America.

A sled dog race between Anchorage and Nome, Alaska was organized and evolved in 1973 into the current Iditarod. The 1,100 mile race partially follows a dogsled mail route of 1910. In 1976 the US Congress designated the original Iditarod Trail as a National Historic Trail.

January 22, during the era of rock 'n roll, KSJR began broadcasting from St. John's University in Collegeville as a station devoted to classical music and the fine arts. KSJR developed into Minnesota Public Radio, one of the largest and most successful public radio systems in the country.

Duluth Superior Symphony Orchestra conductor of 17 years, Herman Hertz resigned. The DSSO was organized in 1932, under conductor Paul Lemay who served 9 years, and was killed in action in WWII.

Somebody's House restaurant at 1600 Woodland Ave, (at the Mount Royal Shopping Center) opened in February by partners Richard and Beatrice Ojakangas and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Alspach.

Pioneer Mine in Ely closed.

1968 April 4, Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated by James Earl Ray in Memphis, Tennessee.

June 5, Senator Robert F. Kennedy was shot by Sirhan B. Sirhan in Los Angeles after winning the California primary. Robert Kennedy died on June 6.

June 8, indicted murderer, James Earl Ray was captured in London.

August 20, Czechoslovakia was invaded by Russians and Warsaw Pact forces to crush liberal regime.

Don Wetzel invented the ATM.

Indian Civil Rights Act, extended to individual Indians some protections of the U.S. Bill of Rights in their relations with their tribal governments. Tribes may have an established religion; and free counsel was not required in court cases. Amended so states could not assume legal jurisdiction over tribes without their consent.

The rock musical *Hair* was on Broadway.

*The Graduate* was in movie theaters.

March, President Lyndon Johnson made a surprise announcement that he would not seek nor accept nomination to another term as president.

The College of St. Scholastica went co-ed officially in the fall. It opened its doors to male students full-time. Eight men were enrolled.

November 24, Mountain Iron Mine, off 1st street and Mountain avenue, Mountain Iron was named a National Historic Landmark on the National Register of Historic Places.

Chester and Clara Congdon's 1905 Jacobean-style house Glensheen, 3300 London Road in Duluth, was given to UMD in 1968 and opened to the public for tours in 1979.

1969 U. S. and Soviet Union began Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) in Helsinki, Finland.

June 28, Stonewall riot in New York City marked the beginning of the gay rights movement.

July 20, Apollo 11 astronauts Neil A. Armstrong, Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., and Michael Collins take man's first walk on the moon.

July 18, Senator Edward M. Kennedy plead guilty to leaving the scene of a fatal accident at Chappaquiddick, Massachusetts, in which Mary Jo Kopechne was drowned. Kennedy received a two-months suspended sentence on July 25.

President Richard M. Nixon appointed Robert T. Smith's successor, David W.

August 15-18, Woodstock music festival near Bethel, New York drew 400,000 young fans.

Oberlin, administrator of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation.

Vine DeLoria published his book *Custer Died for Your Sins: An Indian Manifesto*.

Duluthian Margaret Culkin Banning [Salsich] (1891-1982) published her book

**MESABI.**

*Minnesota Geographic Names: Their Origin and Historic Significance* by Warren Upham originally published in 1920, was reprinted by the Minnesota Historical Society.

Warren Burger, formerly of St. Paul, was named to the U. S. Supreme Court. Save Lake Superior Association was formed by Duluth activists brother and sister Alden Lind and Arlene Lind Lehto and colleagues.

Duluth Superior Symphony Orchestra and Chorus under Conductor Joseph Hawthorne presented the opera *La Boheme*.

The St. Louis County Heritage & Arts Center began as the Area Cultural Center. It was initially supposed to use the vacant, former SOO Line depot building, designed by Bell, Tyrie & Chapman of Minneapolis that opened in 1910 on Superior Street in Duluth.

November, the Bellows Restaurant, opened by owners Don M. and Verna Bellows at 2230 London Road. It received a Silver Plate award in February 1971, and was sold June 1, 1974 to B & D Corporation of Duluth.

1970 SALT, Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, negotiations reopened in Vienna.

January 15, Biafra surrendered after 32-month fight for independence from Nigeria. November 12, Lt. William L. Calley was court-martialed for massacre of 102 civilians in My Lai South Vietnam.

President Nixon called for "Vietnamization" to decrease U. S. involvement in war. Bombing in Vietnam escalated dramatically.

April 29, invasion of Cambodia resulted in nationwide U. S. protests.

Presidential Message included a major change in policy urging that Indians be allowed to become independent of federal control without being cut off from federal support. Proposed repeals allowed Indians to control their own programs, help for urban Indians, expanded programs in economic development and health, and elevation of Indian affairs within the Department of Interior.

Alice Childress, African American novelist, short story writer, playwright's award-winning young-adult book *A Hero Ain't Nothing But a Sandwich* was published. It was banned from a Savannah, Georgia library.

April 22, first Earth Day was celebrated.

May 4, four students were killed and nine wounded by National Guard units at Kent State University in Ohio.

Minnesotan Norman Borlaug received the Nobel Peace Prize for his contributions to food production. His research had its roots at the University of Minnesota and was continued with global significance after he joined the Rockefeller Institute.

Environmental Protection Agency was established.

April 3, the former Greyhound bus station in Minneapolis opened its doors as a music club, the Depot. Eight years later it would be renamed First Avenue by Steve McClellan and Jack Meyers. A cornerstone of the city's music scene, First Avenue hosted local and national acts and was featured in Prince's movie *Purple Rain*.

Minnesotan Harry Blackmun was named to the U. S. Supreme Court. He wrote the majority opinion in the case of *Roe v. Wade* which legalized abortion.

October 9, Melvin Laird, Defense Secretary under President Richard Nixon, spoke to the Rotary Club at Hotel Duluth on a proposed cease-fire in Indochina.

32 plants were processing ore on the Mesabi; of these, six were concentrating taconite. Of the 54,682,000 tons of ore shipped that year, 34 million were Range taconite.

There were 15,000 mine jobs; only 6,000 twenty-five years later due to steadily improved technology.

Labor Temple opened in the 1946 Coca-Cola plant building at 2002 London Road when the bottling enterprise moved to a new \$750,000 plant in West Duluth.

Duluth Transit Authority (DTA) was publicly owned.

Federal population census showed Virginia had 16,025 residents, up 2,000 from 1960. There were 8 motels, 5 hotels, 5 elementary schools, one high school, one junior high,

and 24 places of worship.

Ceramics artist and art instructor at Hibbing schools Tom Kishel, a Virginia native with degrees from Bemidji State and St. Cloud State, exhibited his work at the Range Art Center in Hibbing sponsored by the Range Artists Association.

1971 May 30, American spacecraft *Mariner 9* was first to orbit another planet, Mars.

May 3, anti-war militants attempted to disrupt government business in Washington; police and military units arrested as many as 12,000; most were later released.

June, *Pentagon Papers* was published.

Dee Brown's book *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee* was published. Brown was born in 1908 in Alberta, Louisiana. Besides a writer, he was a reporter, teacher, and librarian.

October 25, 26th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution gave 18-year olds the vote.

September 11, the first Minnesota Renaissance Festival opened at Lake Grace in Jonathan. One of the largest of its kind, the festival operates from a permanent encampment near Shakopee.

The Playwrights' Center was founded in Minneapolis.

September 24, Duluth-Superior High Bridge dedicated as John A. Blatnik Bridge

June 6, first McDonald's restaurant opened in Duluth at 2215 East Central Entrance. There were 1,600 restaurants in the U.S. and eight foreign countries.

June 18, Kenwood 1 & 2 theaters opened. The announcement had to describe the set-up: "The 80x114 foot building would hold two "mini" theaters each with its own screen." This was the first multi-plex in the region with seating of 520 and 280. Built for about \$300,000 by Northwest Cinema Corp. and architects Liebenberg, Kaplan & Glotter, Inc. all of Minneapolis. The opening films were *Andromeda Strain* and a reissue of *Lawrence of Arabia*. The theaters closed on December 9, 1984.

St. Louis County's Nopeming Sanatorium ceased to be a county tuberculosis facility in December when it became the Nopeming Nursing Home.

Mesabi Mall in Hibbing opened.

July, nearly 8,000 Central High School graduates returned to Duluth for an All Class Reunion.

December 9, Duluth's Union Depot listed on National Register of Historic Places

Formerly of Virginia, Lois Brandt Miller, Duluth Symphony Orchestra's principal cellist was chosen for the World Symphony Orchestra's three performances. The 125 musicians represented 55 nations, 25 states, and the District of Columbia. She was one of 39 musicians chosen from 39 states.

1972 February 21-27, President Nixon made his historic first visit to China and met with Mao Zegong.

March 24, Britain took over direct rule of Northern Ireland in a bid for peace.

U. S. *Apollo 17* splashed down in the Pacific Ocean winding up the *Apollo* program of manned lunar landings.

September 5, eleven Israeli athletes at the Olympic Games in Munich were killed after eight members of an Arab terrorist group invade Olympic Village. Five guerrillas and one policeman were also killed.

December 25, "Christmas bombing" of North Vietnam.

May 15, George C. Wallace of Alabama was shot by Arthur H. Bremet at a Laurel, Maryland political rally.

June 17, five men were arrested attempting to bug Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Washington, D. C. Watergate complex - start of the Watergate scandal.

Indian Education Act, Title IV was an expanded program to meet special and culturally related education needs of reservation and non reservation students with one-eighth Indian ancestry. Indian parents had a voice in program decisions. It funded innovative projects, adult education, and professional school fellowships for qualifying Indians.

June 23, President Richard Nixon signed Title IX that banned sex discrimination in all schools receiving federal funding. It was best known for its impact on girls in sports.

April 26, Vietnam War protestors demonstrated at Honeywell, Inc. in Minneapolis, which at the time manufactured fragmentation bombs.

July 21, 22, most rain in Minnesota in 24 hours, was 14 inches in Parker township, northwest of St. Cloud.

Minnesota was mentioned in the Guinness Book of World Records: Mrs. Cecelia Grismo of Pine River had a duck named Susie which laid a 17 ounce egg; it is thought to be the biggest.

The *Ely Echo* began publication.

Duluth's Free Clinic coordinated by Catherine DeShaw opened at 211 West 4th street in the Sacred Heart Residence.

UMD's medical school's first class of 24 students began their program.

November 9, Central High School built in 1892 in Duluth listed on the National Register of Historic Places

1973 Famine in Ethiopia after a six year drought caused more than 200,000 deaths.

January 1, Great Britain, Ireland, and Denmark entered the European Economic Community.

June 1, Greek military junta abolished monarchy and proclaimed republic.

August 15, U. S. bombing of Cambodia ended, marked official halt to 12 years of combat activity in Southeast Asia.

September 11, Chiles's Marxist president, Salvadore Allende was overthrown.

November 11, Egypt and Israel signed U. S.-sponsored cease-fire accord.

U. S. signed Paris Accords in January, ending our war in and supposedly bringing peace to Indochina. More than 208,000 Minnesotans served in U. S. armed forces during the Vietnam War years with 1,063 killed in Indochina and 41 listed as POW/MIA in Vietnam.

Trial of Watergate burglars revealed conspiracy to conceal White House involvement.

August, trial began U. S. of America vs. Reserve Mining Co. in the U. S. District Court for the District of Minnesota Minneapolis, Judge Miles Lord presiding. On March 16, 1980, Reserve ceased taconite tailing discharge into Lake Superior, seven years after the trial began.

Twins in All Star Game were Bert Blyleven, pitcher, and Rob Carew, 1st or 2nd base.

The Minnesota Vikings won 12 and lost 2 during the season.

May 5, Father Frank F. Perkovich celebrated Minnesota's first polka mass in Eveleth's Resurrection Catholic Church. He used his Slovenian and Croatian roots to arrange traditional folk music and adapt hymns in English.

June 21, the United States Hockey Hall of Fame opened in Eveleth.

May 22, Duluth's Aerial lift bridge at Lake Avenue over the Duluth Ship Canal was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

1974 F. Sherwood Rowland and Mario Molinas warned that chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) were destroying the ozone layer.

World population reached 4 billion. It was 3 billion in 1960 and 2 billion in 1927.

February 5, Patricia Hearst, 19-year-old daughter of publisher Randolph Hearst, was kidnapped by Symbionese Liberation Army.

July 30, U. S. House Judiciary Committee adopted three articles of impeachment charging President Nixon with obstruction of justice, failure to uphold laws, and refusal to produce material subpoenaed by the committee.

August 9, President Richard Nixon resigned from office on national television.

September 8, President Gerald Ford granted "full, free, and absolute pardon" to ex-president Nixon.

Indian Arts and Crafts Association (IACA) was established to promote and protect the arts of the American Indian.

Charles A. Lindbergh died. He was born in Minnesota in 1902.

Sears Tower in Chicago was the world's tallest building at 1,450 feet, 110 stories.

July 6, the now widely familiar and popular comedy, music, and variety show *A Prairie Home Companion* made its first live broadcast from Macalester College in St. Paul. The show's first national broadcast followed four years later in February 1978.

June 20, Black Thursday, high winds moved into Minnesota from North Dakota. A pilot described the area under the severe thunderstorm as being "as black as night." It knocked down 1,000s of trees. Winds speeds were clocked at over 100 mph.

July 1, the University of Minnesota's Raptor Center opened as a facility to treat injured birds of prey and rehabilitate them for release into the wild.

December 20, Spirit Mountain Recreation Area opened.

December 27, the Minnesota Point Lighthouse was placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

1975 April, Pol Pot and Khmer Rouge took over Cambodia.

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora was first in force. Representatives of 80 nations signed the Convention in 1973. It prohibited trade in 375 endangered species of wild animals.

The last American military personnel left Vietnam with the evacuation of the U. S. embassy in Saigon, completely ending American involvement in Vietnam and the Vietnam War: 1,053 Minnesotans gave their lives over the course of the war.

September 5, and 22, U. S. President Gerald Ford escaped assassination attempts.

*The Industrialist* (The Industrial Worker) ceased publication. Begun in 1914 as *Socialist* (The Socialist) and renamed in 1917, the Finnish publication (it once had 10,000 subscribers) was one of the very last foreign-language IWW journals in the United States.

November 10, the 729 foot *Edmund Fitzgerald*, flagship of Columbia Transportation fleet, Oglebay Norton Company, mysteriously plunged to the bottom of Lake Superior in an intense storm with a lost of all 29 crewmen. The financial loss was the greatest in the history of Great Lakes sailing, the ship worth \$8 million new in 1958, replacement costs in 1975 more than three times that figure. Taconite cargo of 26,116 tons was lost. Canadian singer, songwriter Gordon Lightfoot's 1976 song 'Wreck of the Edmund Fitzgerald' paid tribute to the lost men. The Split Rock light signal is lit only on November 10.

January 9-12th, worst blizzard: called the Blizzard of the Century. Passed from the Twin Cities to Grand Portage. Hurricane force wind and zero visibility included lightning and thunder. Prior to 1975, the worst blizzard was probably that of February 13, 1866.

May 4, the Minnesota Twins retired number 3 in honor of Harmon Killebrew.

Minnesota Citizens for the Arts was founded. It was located in the Landmark Center in St. Paul. It called itself "a statewide political action organization."

Deidre Dodge of Duluth was the first woman St. Louis County Commissioner.

Duluth Clinic Ltd. \$5 million, 5 story building opened in March, with their staff connected to St. Mary's Hospital by a bridge.

1976 January 21, flying at more than twice the speed of sound, the Concorde entered commercial service in Europe. A transatlantic flight between London and New York on the world's first supersonic airliner took about 3 hours.

July 4, Israeli airborne commandos attacked Uganda's Entebbe Airport and freed 103 hostages held by pro-Palestinian hijackers of Air France plane. One Israeli and several Ugandan soldiers were killed in the raid.

*Viking Project Flight* of 1975-76, carried to Mars a compact, 8 pound, instrument package developed by Minnesotan Dr. Alfred O. C. Nier, professor of physics at the University of Minnesota.

Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act declared a commitment to maintain the unique and continuing federal relationship with responsibility to the Indian people and orderly transition from federal domination to Indian control of programs.

August 4, mysterious disease struck that eventually claimed 29 lives in the American Legion convention in Philadelphia.

November 2, Jimmy Carter was elected U. S. president.

State boys basketball tournament all-time records, best field-goal percentage 794(27-34) Kevin McHale of Hibbing.

The *Eveleth Range Scene* newspaper was first published by James and Kathie Krause.

January 1, Hermantown became a town.

UMD's Northeast Experiment Station (Agricultural Experiment Station) opened in 1911 by legislative action was closed.

February, Grandma's Saloon & Grill was opened in Duluth's Canal Park by owners Mickey Paulucci and Andy Borg.

1977 The rings of Uranus were discovered.

July 22, Deng Xiaoping, purged Chinese leader, was restored to power as "Gang of Four" was expelled from Communist Party.

September 12, South African activist Stephen Biko died in police custody.

September 21, Nuclear-proliferation pact, to curb spread of nuclear weapons, was signed by 15 countries including the U.S. and USSR.

Minnesotan Walter Mondale was vice president to President Jimmy Carter.

The movie *Star Wars* was in theaters.

October 3, Rosalie Wahl was the first woman justice appointed to the Minnesota Supreme Court.

Miss Minnesota, Dorothy Benham of South St. Paul, went on to the Miss America pageant and won.

In Minnesota, over half of all married women were in the labor force compared with 41 per cent in 1970.

In Minnesota, 70 per cent of all persons 25 years or older were high school graduates compared with 58 percent in 1970 and 44 per cent in 1960.

June 27, elderly heiress Elisabeth Congdon and her nurse Velma Pietila were murdered at Congdon's home, Glensheen, in Duluth. Congdon's adopted daughter Marjorie and her husband Roger Caldwell were prime suspects in a sensational trial.

First Grandma's Marathon was run. The start was just outside of Two Harbors in Lake County and finish line was at Canal Park in Duluth - just as it is run now.

July 13, City of Kinney, St. Louis County, secedes from the United States. City Councilors are frustrated by unsuccessful attempts to obtain a grant from the federal government for a water project, decides to secede and apply for foreign aid because "there is less paperwork." Although the U. S. did not recognize Kinney as a foreign country, Jeno Paulucci did, and he gave Kinney a used Ford to replace the inoperable city police car and 10 cases of frozen pizzas.

July 20, E. J. Longyear First Diamond Drill Site off County Highway 110, Hoyt Lakes, Minnesota, was placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Interpreting iron mining history, the Iron Range Interpretative Center, located a half-mile west of Chisholm, enjoyed a summer opening. By 1979, more than 75,000 people had visited the facility.

1978 September 17, Camp David Accords between Egypt and Israel were signed at Camp David, Maryland witnessed by President Jimmy Carter. Two accords, concluded under the aegis of the U.S. president Jimmy Carter, were two agreements that created a "framework for peace" between Egypt and Israel, technically or actually in a state of war since 1948.

February 15, Rhodesia's prime minister Ian D. Smith and three black leaders agreed on transfer to black majority rule.

Indian Religious Freedom Act guaranteed to Indians in the U. S. the right to believe, express, and practice native traditional religions.

**Pope John Paul II was elected.**

January 13, Hubert H. Humphrey died. Born in 1911, he was Minnesota state campaign chairman for Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1944 and a founder of the anticommunist group Americans for Democratic Action. He was noticed nationally when he delivered a rousing speech in 1948 on civil rights at the Democratic National Convention. He was elected vice president under Lyndon B. Johnson in 1964. He lost a close race against Richard Nixon in 1968, and then in 1970 was reelected to the senate where he served until he died.

June 6, Californians in referendum approved proposition 13 for nearly 60 per cent slash in property tax revenues.

June 28, Supreme Court, in Bakke case, bared quota systems in college admissions but affirmed constitutionality of programs that gave advantage to minorities.

During the governorship of Rudy Perpich from 1976-1978, the State's population became aware of the Italian bowling game played on a dirt court called BOCCE, popular among South Slavs here.

More than 374,000 Minnesotans were living in poverty. Minnesotans most likely to be poor were females under age 24 or over age 75, not currently married, not currently employed who lived outside of the Twin Cities area.

November 28, Pioneer Mine Buildings and "A" Headframe, off Pioneer Road, Ely and Bruce Mine Headframe, U. S. Highway 169, Chisholm were placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Duluth Preservation Alliance was founded to restore, protect and promote Duluth's architectural heritage.

Unemployment rate in St. Louis County was 5.1 percent.

**1979 Salt II Treaty.**

January 1, 8, July 21 oil spills polluted ocean waters in Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.

January 4, Ohio agreed to pay \$675,000 to families of dead and injured in Kent State University shootings.

January 7, Vietnam and Vietnam-backed Cambodian insurgents announced the fall of Phnom Penh, Cambodian capital, and the collapse of the Pot Pot regime.

October, El Salvador experienced a military coup that failed to halt extreme right-wing violence and left-wing terrorism.

Minnesota's taconite industry reached its peak size, with 54.3 million tons shipped.

Republican Al Quie was Minnesota's governor.

Of 7,521 active Minnesota apprenticeships, women held only 91, or 1.2 per cent.

May, Glensheen Mansion, 22 acre historic Congdon estate with a 39 room house owned by UMD since 1968, was opened to the public for tours.

The Cook County Lighthouse was placed on National Register of Historic Places.

Minnesota biggest walleye fish, 17 pounds 8 ounces, was caught by LeRoy Chiovitte, of Hermantown on May 13, on Seagull river at Saganaga lake, in Cook County.

Duluth Tri-centennial, 1679-1979, was celebrated with a publication titled *Duluth, 300 Years* under Mayor Robert Beaudin and Lars Fladmark general chairman.

March 29, the non-profit Depot Foundation was incorporated to receive, invest and disburse funds on behalf of the arts and heritage of the Duluth community and greater surrounding area through the efforts of Dorothy Congdon, Karen Fillenworth, John C. Hunner, Arthur C. Josephs, Sylvester Laskin, Caroline Marshall, Julia Marshall, Donald B. Shank, Donald Wirtanen, and Robert Fischer.

John Fedo was elected to his first term as Duluth's mayor.

Davis Helberg was appointed fifth executive director of the Duluth Seaway Port Authority. He chaired the American Association of Port authorities in 1994-1995 and two powerful committees of the AAPA in 1995-2003.

Michael W. Fedo, former Duluthian and journalist, published a book on the 1920 lynchings of three African American circus workers by a mob of Duluth residents with a

provocative quote from the press as the title "They Was Just Niggers." The book was reprinted as "Mob Violence" in 1993, and again in 2000 by the Minnesota Historical Society (MHS) as "The Lynchings in Duluth", just prior to the 80th anniversary of the tragedy. MHS provides a comprehensive web site on the tragedy now.

February, The Book Post bookstore at 2311 Woodland avenue opened by owner Barbara Jenswold Lanfield.

February 16, KDAL-TV became KDLH after KDLH Broadcasting Co. bought the station. The station employed 90 at the time. More than 60 people worked at KDLH before the March 8, 2005 shuffle.

The first issue of *Lake Superior Magazine*, originally titled *Lake Superior Port Cities* was published.

December, the City Council adopted the Miller Hill Area Comprehensive Plan.

**1980** Responding to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, President Carter embargoed grain and high technology exports to the Soviet Union and secured a U. S. boycott of the Olympics in Moscow.

September 19, the 8-year Iran-Iraq war began.

Congress enacted the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, commonly called the Superfund program, to clean up hazardous waste sites.

May 18, Mt. St. Helens erupted in Washington state. It killed 26 people and caused \$2.67 billion in damage.

Minnesota was ranked 9th in the country in its public support of the arts.

March 16, 1980, Reserve Mining ceased taconite tailing discharge into Lake Superior seven years after the trial opened.

The Minnesota State Arts Board received \$2,078,993 from the state legislature and \$269,600 from the National Endowment for the Arts.

Minnesota Public Radio finished a \$7.2 million capital campaign to construct a network headquarters and production center in St. Paul. The MPR network consisted of 10 stations reaching 98 percent of Minnesota in 1988.

The University Film Society, founded in 1962, became the Minnesota Film Center. In 1988, it was the fourth largest non-profit film exhibitor in the U. S.

Minnesota's largest Big Mouth Buffalo fish, 36 lbs. 5 oz. was caught by Arizona's Carolyn A. Wilkinson June 12 on North Long Lake, Ottertail county. June 18, Scott M. Neudecker, Redwood Falls, Minnesota caught a record setting Mooneye, 1 lb. 15 oz. on the Minnesota River in Redwood county.

February 29, Sally Salo, 21, of rural Hibbing, a U. S. Steel employee, was killed in an industrial accident at the company's Minntac Plant in Mountain. Iron.

April 11, Hibbing High School, 21st street at 8th avenue east was placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

August 18, B'nai Abraham Synagogue, 328 south 5th street, Virginia was placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

March, Virginian, John D. Rosman, 35, took four hostages at work. He telephoned Dennis Anderson of WDIO-TV for coverage. (The men both went to Virginia high school.) The siege ended peacefully the next day at 5 a.m. Roseman was jailed on four charges of kidnapping and assault.

Fifteen East Slav families still lived in Meadowlands and used a Chisholm church.

June 28, dedication of the new Duluth Public Library at 520 West Superior street that opened to the public that November.

Federal census recorded St. Louis county's population at 222,229; Proctor had 3,180 people; Hermantown 6,759; and Duluth 92,811.

**1981** January 20, 444 days after an armed mob captured 52 hostages at Tehran's U. S. Embassy demanding the United States return the ousted shah to Iran, the 52 were freed.

March 20, John Hinckley shot President Ronald Regan twice in the chest.

July 7, President Reagan nominated Judge Sandra Day O'Connor, 51, of Arizona, as the first woman on the Supreme Court.

UMD graduate Marcia Bevard Kulick won seven gold medals at the International Wheelchair Olympic Games; 6 gold in swimming at the Olympic Games for the Disabled in 1984; numerous world records in swimming; one of the ten Outstanding Young Women in America, 1985; won the President's council Healthy American Fitness Leader Award in Physical Fitness and Sports - the first disabled recipient ever of that award.

AIDS was first identified.

Jeno's Inc. transferred its Duluth operations to Wellston, Ohio, and later relocated its headquarters to Sanford, Florida in 1983.

Organized in 1955, the Twin Cities hosted the national convention of WWI Veterans in September. National commander, William Fisher, was a Minnesotan.

September 30, the Twins played their last game at Metropolitan Stadium. The Mall of America now occupies the site.

Triangle Corporation of Stamford, Connecticut bought Diamond Tool of Duluth for \$20 million. In that year, Diamond manufactured and distributed 300 kinds of hand tools under the "Diamond" brand name. It had an annual payroll of \$12 million, sales of \$12.1 million and a net income of \$695,000.

Unemployment in St. Louis County was 8.2 per cent.

Cathedral High School was renamed The Duluth Cathedral School. Cathedral became The Marshall School July 1, 1987 and reorganized later into middle and upper schools in 1993.

The downtown Duluth Glass Block store was razed in the fall.

Labor leader Irene Levine Paull, born in Duluth in 1908, died.

Hotel Duluth became Greysolon Plaza senior housing in a \$5.5 million conversion from 400 rooms to 150 one-bedroom apartments, dedicated October 21.

A typical *daily* mining wage for general labor in St. Louis County reported by the Office of the Mine Inspector was \$89.47

1982 April 2-June 15, British overcame Argentina in Falklands war.

June 4, Israel invaded Lebanon; an attack on the Palestine Liberation Organization.

U. S. Air Force announced it would abandon its entire mission in Duluth. Closure included programs at the Duluth International Airport and at the SAGE (semi-automatic ground environment) control center, that in its heyday housed the brains of the Pentagon's missile guidance and tracking network. Duluth estimated it would cost more than \$30 million a year in lost wages and lost business.

The movie *E. T. The Extra-Terrestrial* was in theaters.

*Barney Miller* and *Hill Street Blues* won television Emmy Awards.

March 25, President Ronald Reagan signed a proclamation proclaiming "National Recognition Day for Nurses" May 6, 1982. The ANA Board of Directors expanded the recognition to in 1991, as National Nurses Week.

Iron Range democrat Rudy Perpich was elected governor, and re-elected in 1986.

September 1, Clement Haupers died. He developed the Minnesota State Fair art show into a major exhibition and led Minnesota's Works Progress Administration Federal Art Project. He said artists should support themselves without government grants: when asked to give art students a lecture on financial survival he said "Sure, that'll be \$150."

January 20-22, a whopping 34 inches of snow fell on the Twin Cities.

Taconite mining emerge as the future employment source for the iron range with 12,000 workers. Subsequent advances in technology halved the number by 1995.

There were 30 Twin Cities clubs where some jazz was played several nights a week. Well known artists with Minnesota roots: drummer Kenny Horst, trumpeter Red Wolfe, bass player Oscar Pettiford. Locally known: Butch Thompson, Hall Brothers, Percy Hughes, McCoy Tyner, Milo Fine, Manfredo Fest, Roberta Davis, Eddie Berger, Morris Wilson, Sue Drude, Debra Joyce, Shirley Witherspoon.

**Duluth inventor Capt. Alexander McDougall, whaleback vessel, was inducted into the National Maritime Hall of Fame at U. S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, NY.**

**Duluth's Bishop Anderson started the non-profit Damiano Center to serve those who needed assistance. Father James Crossman, pastor at the Sacred Heart Church served as the first president of the Board of Directors.**

**Morgan Park High school program closed at the end of the school year.**

**January 13, nature writer Sigurd Olson died in Ely. Born in Chicago in 1899, Olson was a canoe guide in the boundary waters and played an important role in environmental issues from the 1920s on. He sought federal protection of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness and served as president of the Wilderness Society.**

**1983 January 25, U. S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in Chicago ruled that Minnesota Ojibwe retained the hunting, fishing, and gathering rights guaranteed by 19th century treaties with the federal government.**

**Second space shuttle *Challenger* made successful maiden voyage and the first U. S. space walk in nine years. First U. S. woman astronaut Sally K. Ride was part of the crew.**

**August 15, U. S. admitted shielding former Nazi Gestapo chief Klaus Barbie, age 69, the "butcher of Lyon," wanted in France for war crimes.**

**February 23, Eveleth native Mark Pavelich became the first United States-born National Hockey League player to score five goals in a game when he led the New York Rangers to an 11 to 3 victory over the Hartford Whalers in New York City. Pavelich was a member of the gold medal-winning "Miracle on Ice" 1980 U. S. Olympic hockey team.**

**Sadik Hakim, African-American jazz pianist, died. He was born Argonne Thornton in Duluth. He studied music with his Duluth grandfather, composer Henry Williams. He worked with Lester Young, recorded with Dexter Gordon and Charlie Parker. Mr. Hakim's obituary ran in the New York Times.**

**Two St. Paul writers, Evelina Chao and Dr. Tim Rumsey, sold first novels to major publishers for record sums.**

**Minnesota had 102,000 farms.**

**Minnesota Legislature established the Natural Resources Research Institute (NRRI) at UMD to promote private sector employment by fostering economic development of Minnesota's natural resources in an environmentally sound manner.**

**Duluth's vacant Endion elementary school was converted into apartments. A development decision played out again and again over the next decades.**

**Duluth's bricking of downtown began on First street. Duluth prepared for \$4.8 million in reconstruction including bricked sidewalks and streets.**

**Unemployment rate for St. Louis County was 18.7 percent.**

**1984 January 10, U. S. and Vatican exchanged diplomats after 116-year hiatus.**

**October 31, Indian prime minister Indira Gandhi was assassinated by two Sikh bodyguards; 1,000 people were killed in anti-Sikh riots. Her son Rajiv succeeded her.**

**December 3, toxic gas leaked from Union Carbide plant in Bhopal, India that killed 2,000 and injured 150,000.**

**Democratic National Convention nominated Minnesotan Walter F. Mondale and Geraldine A. Ferraro for president/vice president ticket.**

**May 4, during a Minnesota Twins baseball game, Dave Kingman hit a ball into the roof of the Metrodome where it lodged in a pocket. He was awarded a ground-rule double.**

**August 12, Harmon Killebrew was the first Twin inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame. He blasted 573 home runs during his career.**

**The Minnesota State Fair celebrated its 100 anniversary.**

**Meng Kruy Ung founded the first Cambodian refugee center in Minnesota.**

**June 22, Duluth's federal prison camp (near the Duluth International Airport) formally opened with tours for the public.**

**October 25, the Bong Bridge opened connecting Duluth and Superior, Wisconsin. Fighter pilot Richard I. Bong for whom the bridge was named, was born in Superior. Test pilot Bong died August 6, 1945 in an airplane explosion in California. He shot down 40 enemy planes during WWII that made him America's top ace.**

**The first John Beargrease Sled Dog Marathon was run.**

**1985 March 11, USSR leader Chernenko died and was replaced by Mikhail Gorbachev. June 14, two Shi'ite muslim gunmen captured TWA airliner with 133 aboard, 104 of them Americans.**

**Minneapolis native Prince swept the Grammy Awards as his soundtrack to *Purple Rain* won an award for best soundtrack, best rock performance, and best R&B song.**

**International Polar Expedition organized by Ely's Will Steger set off to reach the North Pole using sleds and sled dogs.**

**December 12, U. S. budget-balancing bill was enacted.**

**Minneapolis, Mary Lund became the first woman to receive a Jarvik VII artificial heart. She received a human heart transplant 45 days later. She died in October 1986.**

**A monthly average of 93,648 children and 55,694 caregivers received Aid to Families with Dependent Children; the AFDC caregiver was likely a mother in her 20s.**

**Value of the paddy wild rice (Minnesota's official State Grain) crop was \$13,650,000 at \$3.25 a pound for processed rice.**

**March 4, William K. Miller, Ph. D., college administrator, history professor became the executive director of St. Louis County Heritage & Arts Center "The Depot" in Duluth.**

**October, Kitchi Gammi Club members broke a 102-year tradition and voted to allow women membership. The oldest social club incorporated in Minnesota, it defeated a similar measure in 1984, but this year a board member said it passed by a "good" margin.**

**Duluth port shipments dropped to their lowest level since 1959. Most of the decline was caused by a sharp drop in grain and iron ore cargoes.**

**November 3, Tom George defeated his brother Michael 40-22 to win the third St. Louis Billiards-Glensheen Classic 3-cushion championship at Glensheen Mansion.**

**November 18, *Socrates* ran aground when a gale drove the 584-foot vessel within 50 feet of the Minnesota Point beach shoreline. The Liberian-registered freighter had been anchored in Lake Superior awaiting a cargo of grain.**

**1986 April 26, Chernobyl nuclear accident catastrophe.**

**January 28, *Challenger* disaster resulted in deaths of all six U. S. astronauts and passenger, schoolteacher, Christa McAuliffe.**

**May 2, the Steger International Polar Expedition using dog- sleds, led by Will Steger and Paul Schurke of Ely, reached the North Pole.**

**Minnesota lost 3,000 farms since last year. Last year there were 93,000.**

**The number of Minnesota farms with cattle fell 4,000 over the last year. Milk cows dropped 2,000; sheep operations were down 1,200.**

**July, Western Bohemian Fraternal Union Hall, Co. Hwy 29, Meadowlands Township, was placed on the National Register of Historic Places.**

**June, *William A. Irvin* ore vessel opened as a public museum in Duluth 48 years after her maiden voyage June 28 to Loraine, Ohio.**

**August, Duluth's Skyline Drive-In Theater closed.**

**September, Fond-du-Luth Casino (high-stakes bingo/video games hall) in downtown Duluth was opened by the Duluth-Fond du Lac Economic Development Commission.**

**November 6, Duluth Civic Center, 5<sup>th</sup> avenue west and 1<sup>st</sup> street, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a Historic District.**

**November 19, Government Services Administration put U. S. Air Force facility Capehart housing on the auction block. The 110 acre complex of 60 buildings with 240 apartments sold for \$3.9 million to Thomas Crandall of New Hampshire.**

**1987 June 11, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher won a rare third term in Britain.**  
**July 7-10, Oliver North, Jr. told congress inquiry that higher officials approved his secret Iran-Contra operations.**

**May 4, Supreme Court ruled Rotary Clubs must admit women.**

**May, Reserve Mining Company was officially dissolved.**

**October, stock market crashed in the U. S.**

**October 25, in the seventh game of the World Series the Minnesota Twins beat the St. Louis Cardinals with a score of 4 to 2, wining the series 4 games to 3.**

**June 7, St. Paul's August Wilson's play *Fences* won four Tony Awards including Best Play. Born in Pittsburgh, he came to Minnesota in 1978 and began to write award-winning plays that chronicled African American experiences during the 20th century.**

**October 16, the state celebrated Henry H. Wade Day, honoring the inventor of enriched taconite, a product that had kept the iron range and ports operating for years.**

**The first time *two* women served on the St. Louis County Board of Commissioners: Marilyn Krueger of Duluth and Liz Prebich of Virginia.**

**Remodeling of Coats Plaza Hotel in Virginia was completed at a cost of \$5.7 million, financed with a mortgage from the IRRRB.**

**1988 January 2, U. S. and Canada reached a free trade agreement.**

**In Poland, Solidarity, the labor union formed in 1980 by Leck Walesa and outlawed in 1982, was finally legalized after years of unrest.**

**August, Congress made a formal apology to former Japanese-American WWII Internees and appropriated \$1.25 billion in compensation for the 60,000 survivors.**

**December 1, Benazir Bhutto, first Islamic woman prime minister, was chosen to lead Pakistan.**

**December 21, a terrorist bomb exploded on Pan-Am 747; it crashed in Lockerbie, Scotland, killing all 259 aboard and 11 people on the ground.**

**Minnesota produced 11 per cent of the world's steel.**

**Indian Gaming Regulatory Act passed to boost tribal economies. It caused a boom in Indian casinos and gambling in Minnesota.**

**The US Library of Congress established the National Film Preservation Board and a goal of identifying 25 "culturally, historically, or esthetically important" American films annually to add to the National Film Registry.**

**Dayton Hudson Corporation was Minnesota's top ranked company with revenues of \$9,259 million followed by Super Valu Stores and 3M. Minnesota Power reanked 32.**

**September 10, Minneapolis Sculpture Garden opened, home of the famous sculpture *Spoonbridge and Cherry* by Coosje van Bruggen.**

**The economic impact of sport fishing was \$520 million or an average of \$260.00 per angler. Commercial fisheries harvested 10 million pounds of fish annually at a value of \$1 million. There were 144 different species of fish in Minnesota and 4,000 fishable lakes and 1,600 miles of trout streams.**

**March 1, the Virginia City Code was amended for the preservation of significant historic properties and start of a Heritage Preservation Commission.**

**April 26, the Duluth Public Arts Commission was established.**

**June 7, was the dedication of the first 400 foot portion of the Duluth Lake Walk - then called a boardwalk promenade. In summer of 2002 the Lake Walk or Lakewalk (as spelled in some print sources) was 4.2 miles.**

**October 24, Duluth Mayor John Fedo went on trial, charged with accepting a bribe and misusing city money. He was later acquitted.**

**1989 March 24, Exxon Valdez tanker ran aground near Alaska, broke apart, and spilled 11 million gallons of crude oil that spread to an eight-mile slick in Prince William Sound.**

June 4 et seq., 1,000s killed in Tiananmen Square as Chinese leaders took hard line toward demonstrators. The student rally for democracy began April 19.

December 15, Romanian uprising overthrew Communist government; President Ceausescu and his wife were executed.

December 20, U. S. troops invaded Panama to capture of General Manuel Noriega.

August 9, General Colin R. Powell was first black Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman.

May 3, Charlotte Day, founder of the Red School House in St. Paul died. Bois Forte Band of Ojibwe member, Day founded the School to meet the needs of American Indian children, teaching Indian languages and culture as well as reading English and math skills in an Indian context.

March 2, Civilian Conservation Corps Camp S-52, U. S. Highway 53, Leiding Township, Cusson, Minnesota was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

April 17, Duluth City Council formed a Heritage Preservation Commission and provided for preservation of significant historic properties by amending the city's code.

August 1, Duluth held first Bayfront Blues Festival that grew from a one-day regional event and an audience of about 1,000 to one of the major blues events in the country attracting 60,000 fans from around the world for three days, hosting over 200 performers of national reputation in 1998.

**1990** South Africa was transformed as the white-dominated government abandoned apartheid and the country made the transition to a nonracial democratic government.

February, President F. W. de Klerk released Nelson Mandela from prison - held by the government for 27 years, and lifted a ban on the African National Congress. Mandela was elected president in 1994.

July 2, stampede in Mecca, Saudi Arabia of pilgrims panicked in a tunnel leading to the Holy City; 1,426 died.

October, the two Germanys were united after 45 years. East German authorities had built the Berlin Wall in August 1961, to stop the large-scale exodus of citizens.

March 3, a team led by Will Steger of Ely completed the 3,800-mile International Trans-Atlantic Expedition, the first dog-sled traverse of the continent by its widest distance.

Americans with Disabilities Act.

Clean Indoor Air Act.

Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

Federal Oil Pollution Act (triggered by 1989, *Exxon Valdez's* massive Alaskan oil spill) stimulated a new facility at Duluth-Superior ports' Clure Public Terminal by forcing the end of shipside fueling. A Murphy Oil Company state-of-the-art fueling station at birth No. 3 replaced a dismantled animal fats and oils tank farm. Within two years, Murphy serviced over 200 ships - more traffic in one year than the tank farm had seen over its nearly 40 years.

Minnesota ranked fourth nationwide in per capita gambling sales.

Minnesota hit a record setting drought.

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev visited Minnesota.

Federal census showed population of St. Louis County was 198,213.

June 18, \$17.2 million Duluth Entertainment and Convention Center (DECC) opened in Mayor Fedo's final term: Senator Sam Solon was Grand Opening event chair.

Coates Plaza Hotel in Virginia was bought by out-of-state developers for \$2.3 million with financing through the IRRRB.

Population of Eveleth was 4,064. It was known as the hockey capital of the nation.

**1991** August 2, U. S. Operation Desert Storm quickly drove Iraq's armed forces out of Kuwait. The ground war lasted only 100 hours. Approximately 11,000 Minnesotans in uniform helped to defeat Iraq and liberate Kuwait.

July 31, President George H. Bush and President Gorbachev signed first nuclear arms reduction treaty as U. S. S. R. continued to crumble.

U. S. established diplomatic relations with former Soviet republics, Estonia, Latvia,

and Lithuania.

The Minnesota Twins baseball team won the World Series.

October 6, Senate confirmation of Clarence Thomas' nomination to the Supreme Court was delayed by Anita Hill's charges of sexual harassment from ten years earlier.

Casino gambling was legalized and transformed life on and around Minnesota's Indian reservations.

Silver Creek Cliff tunnel construction began near Two Harbors. Workers broke through the 1,340-foot passage 2 years later, excavating about 420,000 cubic yards of rock.

November 1, a record-breaking snowstorm dropped 24 inches of snow in 24 hours.

April 16, St. Mark's African Methodist Episcopal Church, 530 North 5<sup>th</sup> avenue east, Duluth, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The 1905, 39 room Chester and Clara Congdon mansion, Glensheen, owned by UMD, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

A group of Duluth area citizens and the local NAACP marked the graves of the three African-American men lynched in 1920, with the inscription "Deterred But Not Defeated" in Duluth's Norwegian-Lutheran Park Hill Cemetery.

1992 February 1, President George H. Bush and Russian President Boris Yeltsen issued a joint statement officially ending the cold war.

June, first Earth Summit was held. The first U.N. Conference on Environment and Development was held in Rio de Janeiro with delegates from 178 nations.

President George H. Bush committed at least 28,000 troops to protect the delivery of relief supplies to Somalia.

January 26, the Americans With Disabilities act took effect.

April 29-May 4, riots erupted in Los Angeles after an all-white jury acquitted four L. A. police officers of beating Rodney King, a black man whose assault by police was captured on videotape: 50 people are killed, 2,000 injured, and 7,000 arrested.

June 30, a train derailed in Superior, Wisconsin that sent a tanker car of benzene into the St. Louis River. National media swarmed into the area as a resulting cloud of possibly toxic smoke led to the evacuation of 50,000 area residents of Superior and Duluth.

I-35 highway extension was completed.

July 16, William K. Finney was St. Paul's first African American police chief.

August 11, the Mall of America opened to a gala ceremony, parking crunch, about 150,000 shoppers the *Star Tribune* described, "took a vacation from recession and bought." It's on the site of the Metropolitan Stadium. Until 2004, it was the world largest mall.

March 28, William Maupins died. Duluth civil rights leader launched the city's fair-housing ordinance. He organized a food drive for poor Blacks in Mississippi; when white truckers in the South tried to block shipments, he persuaded Duluth teamsters to deliver the food. Mr. Maupins worked in the chemistry lab at UMD.

1993 START II Treaty 1993.

Chemical Weapons Convention 1993.

U. S. and Europe signed the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), that substantially reduced tariffs on trade.

October, Canada's Progressive Conservative party suffered a crushing defeat in general elections and liberal Jean Chretien became prime minister.

February 26, a car bomb ripped through the garage at New York's World Trade Center: killed 7, injured 1,000.

April 19, four federal agents were killed in a gunfight with cult leader David Koresh after a 51-day standoff. Koresh set the buildings on fire and killed himself and 86 followers.

Movie *Iron Will* opened in movie theaters: a fictionalized account of a 1917 dog-sled race from Winnipeg to St. Paul. Some of the movie was filmed in Duluth and area.

March 22, George O. Berry died in Minneapolis. Born in St. Paul, the son of a railroad porter and a domestic worker, he was one of the first African Americans elected to

public office there. He was on the St. Paul school board from 1966-1973. He worked for the creation of magnet schools.

November 2, Sharon Sayles Belton was elected mayor of Minneapolis, the first African American and the first woman to hold the office. She had worked for the State Department of Corrections and as assistant director for the Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault. She ran on a family-centered platform.

University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus tuition for 1993-94 was \$3,422.

February 23, arson took the unoccupied Old Main building on UMD's lower campus.

1994 January 1, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) went into effect, liberalizing trade between the U. S., Canada, and Mexico.

The dollar dipped below 100 Japanese yen, a post-World War II low.

July, North Korean dictator Kim Il Sung died and was succeeded by his son Kim Jung Il. North Korea signed an agreement with the U. S. setting a timetable for North Korea to eliminate its nuclear program.

April 29, the Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments was issued at Washington by the Executive branch memorandum signed by President Bill Clinton "to ensure that the rights of sovereign tribal governments are fully respected."

Former President Richard Nixon died at age 81.

Rodney King was awarded \$3.8 million in damages for his 1991 beating by Los Angeles police.

June 17, O. J. Simpson, former football star, was charged with murder.

August 11, a Major League baseball players strike resulted in cancellation of the World Series for the first time ever.

November 8, the Republicans took control of both Houses of Congress for the first time in 40 years.

Northshore Mining was acquired by Cleveland Cliffs Inc.

March 1, "Runaway Train" by the Minneapolis group Soul Asylum won a Grammy Award for best rock song.

The book *A Childhood in Minnesota: Exploring the Lives of Ojibwe and Immigrant Families, 1880s-1920s*, written by Helen L. Carlson, Linda LeGarde Grover, Daniel W. Anderson, and Bonnie A. Cusick was published by the Children's Museum in Duluth.

January, Duluth's Chinese Lantern Restaurant was gutted by fire.

October 28, workers left the Diamond Tool manufacturing plant on Duluth's Grand avenue for the last time. Otto Swanstrom's company began in 1908 as Diamond Caulk and Horseshoe Company. The building was razed in January 1996.

November 4, President Bill Clinton was in Duluth to stump for DFL candidates.

1996 Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed.

Benjamin Netanyahu was elected Prime Minister of Israel in May, following the November 1995 assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Minnesotan Tom Lehman won the British Open golf tournament.

July 31, President Clinton signed welfare reform legislation that ended more than 60 years of federal cash assistance.

September 21, President Clinton signed the Defense of Marriage Act that denied Federal recognition to same-sex marriages.

The Hubble Space Telescope returned the first ever images of Pluto and images of more than 50 billion galaxies, or five-times the number previously thought to exist.

January 6, author and elder of Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, Maud Kegg died. Born in 1904, she was reared as a traditional Ojibwe. In 1990, she earned a National Heritage Fellowship from the National Endowment of the Arts for her traditional beadwork.

February 2, coldest official temperature ever recorded in Minnesota was set at -60

degrees near Tower.

January 16, Wilma ManKiller spoke at the College of St. Scholastica for the school's Center for Peace and Justice

April 18, Duluth's 270 seat OMNIMAX theater opened.

September 14, first Northshore Inline Marathon was held in Duluth. Inline skates, or rollerblades, are a Minnesota creation: Scott and Brennan Olson designed them so hockey players could practice when there was no ice.

Northwest Airlines Reservation Center opened in Chisholm.

**1997** February, China's Deng Xiaoping died, and the General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, Jiang Zemin, emerged as the key leader.

May, prime minister of Great Britain John Major, whose election in 1990, amid intra-party revolt unseated Margaret Thatcher, was himself unseated by the election of the new Labor Party leader, Tony Blair.

Madeline Albright became the first woman U. S. Secretary of State.

The tobacco industry agreed to pay \$368.5 billion over 25 years to compensate states for the cost of smoking-related illnesses.

October 3, international passenger ship traffic returned to Minnesota when the *Columbus*, carrying a load of German passengers, visited the Duluth-Superior harbor. (The *Discoverer* visited Duluth-Superior in 1975.)

May 25, the Twins retired number 34, worn by fan favorite Kirby Puckett.

Duluth Dukes baseball team won the northern league championship.

The Bayfront Blues Festival in Duluth drew 50,000.

Local magazine *The Woman Today* began publication under the title *Area Woman*.

In the first quarter of 1997, nearly 80% of the homes sold in St. Louis county were affordable to families making the median income of \$40,600.

Iron Range newspapers were the Chisholm Free Press (weekly), Hibbing Daily Tribune, in Virginia the Mesabi Daily News, and the Ely Echo (daily).

**1998** November, The IMF announced a \$42 billion aid package for Brazil.

India and Pakistan both conducted nuclear tests.

President Clinton was impeached by the Republican-controlled House of Representatives for perjury and obstruction of justice. He was later acquitted by the Senate.

Minnesota became home to the largest ethnic Hmong population in the U. S.

Former professional wrestler Jesse "The Body" Ventura won the gubernatorial election. He was a Reform Party candidate, former mayor of Brooklyn Park and host of a radio talk show on KSTP in the Twin Cities. He later switched to the Independence Party of Minnesota.

Skyline was made a national Scenic Byway. Duluth's Skyline Parkway has had many names over 100 years: Highland Boulevard, Terrace Parkway, Rogers Boulevard, Skyline Drive. In 1891, Duluth park commissioners described it in their first annual report as: "A drive that is the pride of our city, and one that for its picturesque and varied scenery, is second to none in the world."

Eveleth, known as the hockey capital of the nation, its Golden Bears won state high school titles in 1945, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1993, and 1998. The Eveleth Hippodrome opened as a hockey arena in 1922, with a seating capacity of about 3,000.

November, Murphy Oil USA's marine fueling station (for ore vessels) opened at the Arthur M. Clure Public Marine Terminal.

July 24, Pitcher Ila Borders of the Duluth-Superior Dukes was the first woman to win a men's regular season professional baseball game. The Dukes beat the Sioux Falls Canaries 3-1, in Duluth.

**1999** February, King Hussein of Jordan died, and was succeeded by his son Abdullah.  
February, General Olusegun Obasanjo was elected president of Nigeria, to become the country's first civilian leader in 15 years.

April, the map of Canada was altered to create a new territory, Nunavut, out of an area that had been part of the Northwest Territories.

June, Thabo Mbeki the African national Congress's candidate was overwhelmingly elected president of South Africa to succeed Nelson Mandela.

December 31, Panama assumed full control of the Panama Canal, in accord with a treaty with the U. S.

Willard Munger died. He served his West Duluth district in the Minnesota house of representatives for 43 years; was first elected in 1954, with only one two-year interruption, and known as Mr. Environment. At age 87, he was Minnesota's oldest lawmaker in state history. His causes included restrictions on DDT; setting up sanitary sewage districts; in the 1970s he sided with those who wanted Reserve Mining Co. to stop dumping tailings in Lake Superior; established the Environmental Trust Fund in 1990; St. Louis river clean-up; safe storage of radioactive waste. He stated, in the long run, environmental protection created jobs, not destroyed them.

The University of Minnesota Press began to reissue eight Bea Ojakangas books. "I can't even remember when I first heard of her, because I've always heard of her," said senior acquisitions editor at the press. "She's a local writer with a national prominence who appeals to Minnesota Scandinavians and non-Scandinavians alike. She's an elegant writer, an elegant woman and an elegant chef, and that carries through into her popularity."

January 23, Dr. Arvol Looking Horse, 19th Generation Keeper of the White Buffalo Calf Pipe lectured at UMD on behalf of World Peace and Prayer Day of 1999.

Veda F. Ponikvar was appointed as the Civilian Aide Emeritus to the Secretary of the Army for Minnesota, a lifetime appointment. She held the post since 1987. She was a long-time newspaper woman. She was the former Publisher, Editor, and Owner of the Tribune Press, at Chisholm.

November 2, Don Ness was elected to the Duluth City Council at age 25. He was the youngest person ever elected as a city official.

**2000** July, thirteenth annual AIDS conference was held in Durban, South Africa.

July, Vicente Fox was elected president of Mexico in a historic defeat for the PRI, Institutional Revolutionary Party.

August, Russian nuclear submarine Kursk sank in the Barents Sea, 118 crew died.

January 10, America Online bought Time Warner for \$165 billion, the biggest merger in history.

February 12, famed cartoonist of "Peanuts", Charles M. Schultz died in California. That summer, in St. Paul, his childhood home, 101 individually decorated, five-foot-tall statues of Snoopy were displayed around town to celebrate Schultz's life.

April 22, armed U. S. immigration agents stormed a Miami house and removed six-year-old Elian Gonzales, a Cuban refugee, to return him to his father in Cuba.

August 9, the Supreme Court ruled that Boy Scouts of America had a constitutional right to exclude gay members.

February 24, the National Geographic Society's film 'The Return of the Wolf' premiered in Duluth's DECC, one of the highlights of the international symposium Beyond 2000: Realities of Global Wolf Restoration, February 23-26, with 700 participants from 27 countries sponsored by Minnesota's non-profit The International Wolf Center and UMD.

May 10, St. Augusta Township in rural Stearns County became the city of Ventura, named for Governor Jesse Ventura as part of a political strategy to prevent annexation attempts by St. Cloud, the county seat. In November, voters overwhelmingly chose to change the name from Ventura to St. Augusta.

Federal census reported St. Louis county's population was 200,528.

Great Lakes Aquarium at Lake Superior Center opened in Duluth.

**March 6, Duluth was the first city in the nation to ban mercury thermometers to prevent the element from polluting the environment. Minnesota had prohibited the use of mercury thermometers in hospitals since 1992.**

**August 30, UMD's new Library opened.**

**October 29, political activist Winona LaDuke, campaigned for Green Party ticket Ralph Nader/LaDuke president and vice president candidates at UMD.**

**2001 January, George W. Bush was inaugurated after one of the tightest and most controversial elections in U. S. history.**

**September 11, worst terrorist attack in U. S. history killed nearly 3,000 people when hijackers crashed airplanes into the World Trade Center in New York, the Pentagon, and into a field in western Pennsylvania that may have been intended for the White House.**

**July 5, the rotunda of the U. S. National Archives in Washington, DC, was closed for renovation. The U. S. Declaration of Independence, Constitution, and Bill of Rights were moved to National Archives and Record Administration's conservation labs where conservators removed them from 1951 cases, conducted preservation work, and re-encased them in modern housings that took until September 18, 2003.**

**There were six states with cities named DULUTH: Georgia, Minnesota, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, Nevada. Only Duluth, Georgia and Duluth, Minnesota were populated and thriving; Duluth, Kansas was a farming community of 45 people. Duluth Kentucky's name was changed to Red Lake.**

**January, LTV Steel closed, included the loading facility at Taconite Harbor. From 1957-2001, LTV Steel Mining Co. produced 328.9 million tons of taconite pellets, second only to about 363 produced by Minntac.**

**Twenty-fifth anniversary run of Grandma's Marathon in Duluth. It brought \$8 million to Duluth: 25,000 visitors, 3,600 volunteers, and visitors spent about \$145.62 a day.**

**Northeast Entrepreneur Fund, Inc. of Virginia won a \$94,280 federal grant to provide technical assistance for small businesses in the seven county Arrowhead region.**

**July, Hibbing Taconite Co. was managed by Cleveland-Cliffs Inc., and the mining company operation was jointly owned by Bethlehem Steel Corp (70.3%), Stelso Inc. (14.7%) and Cleveland-Cliffs (15%). Cliffs announced its interest in Bethlehem's portion. Hibbing Taconite shut down for five weeks during the first quarter of 2001 and June 17, began a shutdown extended to seven weeks. The company reported its March liquidity of \$135 million compared with \$315 million at the end of the first quarter in 2000.**

**2002 April, photos proved U. S. soldiers abused detainees at Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq.**

**October, Chechen guerrillas seized a Moscow movie theater. More than 100 hostages were killed in a subsequent raid by Russian troops.**

**February, LTV Steel was sold and became part of International Steel Group.**

**Boston's Archdiocese agreed to pay victims \$10 million: priests molested children.**

**Author Dee Alexander Brown died in December. One of his most famous books was *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee*. Wounded Knee was the sight of the 1890 slaughter by the U. S. 7th Cavalry of 200 Dakota Indians, including women and children, who were lined up and shot. It was believed to be a delayed act of vengeance for Custer's defeat. The wounded were left to die in a three-day blizzard.**

**February 1, a governor proposed \$4 million cut of the Minnesota Historical Society meant closure of historic sites and the loss of 120 staff positions, 37 of them full time. MHS in St. Paul received \$27 million from the state in 2001.**

**February 27, one of Minnesota's newest tourist destinations reported it changed its name to Great Lakes Aquarium & Freshwater Discovery Center.**

**Eighty years ago, Africa American woman Helen White ran in Duluth's 58 district for a seat in the state legislature, 1922. She lost in the primary but garnered 900 votes.**

**June 18, in The Hilltop City, Eveleth's big, - 110 feet long, 10,000 pounds, \$60,000 - hockey stick was moved into position. It replaced a 1995 stick that did not weather well.**

**April, Duluth established a Human Rights Office: Meg Bye was executive director.**  
**June, the Gary-New Duluth WWII memorial, built by Italian bricklayers who settled in and around the area, was a 15 foot monument plaque with names of all those killed originally dedicated in 1952. It was reinstalled with additional names.**

**Summer, Duluth's Lake Walk was 4.2 miles long.**

**September, Duluth-Superior Dukes were no more. Owner John Ehlert moved the team to Kansas City, Kansas.**

**October 24, groundbreaking for Nature Center in Duluth's Hartley Park resulted from twenty years of planning, program development, and fundraising.**

**2003 February 15, millions of demonstrators took to the streets world-wide to protest the Bush administration's plan to invade Iraq.**

**March 19, missiles rained down on Baghdad, but failed to kill Saddam Hussein.**

**France's President Jacques Chirac called for a new law banning wearing "conspicuous" religious symbols in French public schools: large crosses for Christians, head scarves for Muslim girls, and skullcaps for Jewish boys.**

**Leaders of the 25 current and future members of the European Union failed to reach an agreement on a draft constitution over the problem of apportioning power among larger and smaller states.**

**December, Paul Martin succeeded Jean Chretien as Canadian prime minister.**

**November, Senate gave final approval to President Bush for \$87.5 billion for Iraq.**

**U. S. Steel divested itself of subsidiaries Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range Railroad and the USS Great Lakes Fleet: both became properties of the Canadian National Railway.**

**May, new pilot project Mesabi Nugget LLC produced first batch of high-grade pig iron nuggets at Northshore Mining. A joint venture of Kobe Steel of Japan, Ferrometris Inc., Cleveland Cliffs and Steel Dynamics Inc. and substantial state funding, the \$26 million plant began test runs on June 7, at a rate of 2 tons per hour.**

**EVTAC closed in early summer until December when a deal between Cleveland Cliffs and Laiwu Steel Group of China led to reopening as United Taconite Company.**

**Davis Helberg retired. On April 1, Duluth's Adolph Ojard was named Seaway Port Authority director. Ojard was a dockworker at the DM&IR Railway and worked his way up to the top over a 30 year period.**

**September 20, Aaron Ralston, mountaineer who amputated his own arm to survive, spoke at the DECC for Adventure Duluth multi-sport race on "Survival: the Personality of Leadership" sponsored by The College of St. Scholastica Management Institute 2003-04 Speakers Series.**

**SMDC (St. Mary's Duluth Clinic) was Duluth's largest employer.**

**October, Duluth received a \$79,000 federal grant for a Skyline Drive plan to market and improve road signage. Skyline runs from Becks Road east to Lester River, ends at Lake Superior, skirts the ridge line of Duluth with portions into Proctor and Midway Township. About 25 miles can be traveled by car.**

**2004 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Kenya's Wangari Maathai for her struggle for human rights and contribution to sustainable development, democracy and peace. She founded the Green Belt Movement, and poor women planted 30 million trees in Africa to fight deforestation. She was the first woman from Africa to win the prize.**

**March, four commuter trains were bombed in Madrid, Spain by terrorists that killed 202; elections held a week later ousted Spain's premier.**

**October, oil's price on the world market topped \$50 a barrel over supply concerns.**

**February, Oglebay Norton Company entered Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection to restructure and reduce more than \$450 million in debt.**

**May 14, an official Vatican document discouraged marriage between Catholics and Muslims, especially Catholic women and Muslim men.**

**May 29, thousands of veterans gathered on the National Mall in Washington for the**

dedication of the World War II Memorial.

September, American Retail Group planned to sell all of its U.S. holdings including Duluth-based Maurice's clothing that employed about 250 people in Duluth.

October 29, Google ended months of speculation: it announced it would sell shares to the public.

The Aerial bridge averaged 5,500 lifts a year: in summer, 60 a day. Straight electric cost to raise and lower the bridge was \$7.00.

The subject of a new book, *Suomalaiset: People of the Marsh*, was the 1918 lynching of Finnish dockworker Olli Kinkkonen whose body was found swinging from a tree in Duluth's Lester Park. The book was written by District Court Judge Mark Munger

July 13, George W. Bush campaigned in Duluth for a second presidential term. Thursday, September 9, First Lady Laura and George W. Bush were both campaigning.

January, St. Louis County Information & Referral department was closed by budget cuts.

April 17, Duluth's 1926 Lincoln Hotel built by architects Starin & Melander and Duluth contractor Jacobsen Brothers for \$105,000, was torn down for \$68,000.

July 8, 9, former Duluthian Richard Moe, author of *The Last Full Measure* and President of the National Trust, toured Duluth and spoke in Greysolon Plaza on the topic "Strengthening Duluth's Economic Future By Savings its Past."

July 27, crews began a \$704,000 project replacing nearly century-old Granitoid on East Seventh and Clover streets and Irving Place after five years of planning and debate. The Duluth streets have some of the oldest concrete pavement in the United States.

IRRRB, Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board, changed its name to IRR, Iron Range Resources.

**2005** The Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of the American Indian opened in Washington, D. C. on the National Mall.

July 17, Lake Superior Day was celebrated annually on the third Sunday in July. Lake Superior Binational Forum promoted this basin-wide event to highlight the personal, environmental, economic, and spiritual connections people have to this unique world treasure. The event was held annually on the third Sunday in July.

August 28, 29 hurricane Katrina slammed into Louisiana; New Orleans' levees failed.

November, author Vine Deloria, Jr. died at age 72. He was born on a border town on the South Dakota Pine Ridge Reservation in 1933, the grandson of a Yankton Tribe of the Sioux Nation medicine man. He was organizer and executive director of the National Congress of American Indians, professor, historian, lawyer, and wrote more than 20 books.

November 24, Duluth port received heaviest equipment ever. Workers at Lake Superior Warehousing Co. unloaded a 1.5 million pound "hydro cracker" bound for Long Lake, Alberta to separate oil from sand.

U. S. Census Bureau stated St. Louis county population dropped 3,349 between April 1, 2000 and July 1, 2005.

March 8, more than 60 KDLH-TV channel 3, CBS affiliated, staff were cut to a handful. New Florida based owners, Malara Broadcast Group, reshaped the station.

September 13, St. Louis County Board of Commissioners voted to sell the former Nopeming Care Center in Midway Township to Frank Vennes, the Minneapolis-based Metro Development Corporation, for just more than \$1 million.

**2006** Scientists were alarmed by accelerating loss of ice in the Arctic Ocean. The sea surrounding the North Pole will be completely free of ice in the summertime within the lifetime of a child born today.

U. S. interior secretary proposed the timber wolf be removed from the federal Endangered Species Act threatened status in Minnesota and endangered status in Wisconsin and Michigan's Upper Peninsula. The government wants management of the

wolves to go to Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan agencies.

March, Inn of the Mountain Gods Resort opened in Mescalero, New Mexico. The \$215 million, 273 room, Mescalero Apache inn features original art and functions like a museum of heritage. It replaced the original inn built on the same site in 1975. It employs 1,100 people, 40 per cent of whom are tribal members.

January 10, Cleveland-Cliffs' board approved \$50 million to support construction and operation of a \$200 million iron nugget plant at the former LTV Steel Mining Co. taconite plant near Aurora.

Governor Pawlenty proposed to expand Moose Lake State Hospital's treatment of sexual psychopaths to 400 beds. It would mean about \$50 million in jobs and construction.

January 18, after 13 years, visitors to the Mall of America in Bloomington got a last look at Peanuts character Snoopy in the indoor amusement park. On January 19, Camp Snoopy was no more and replaced with "The Park at MOA."

March 5, retired fan favorite Minnesota Twins baseball outfielder Kirby Puckett died of a stroke at age 44.

Hermantown teachers will get a 9.9 per cent total salary and benefits increase over two years.

February 13, Missouri's Department of Conservation administrator, Robert Krepps, was selected for St. Louis County's Land Commissioner. He will oversee the nation's largest county-owned forest: 2.2 million acres or 51 percent of the county.