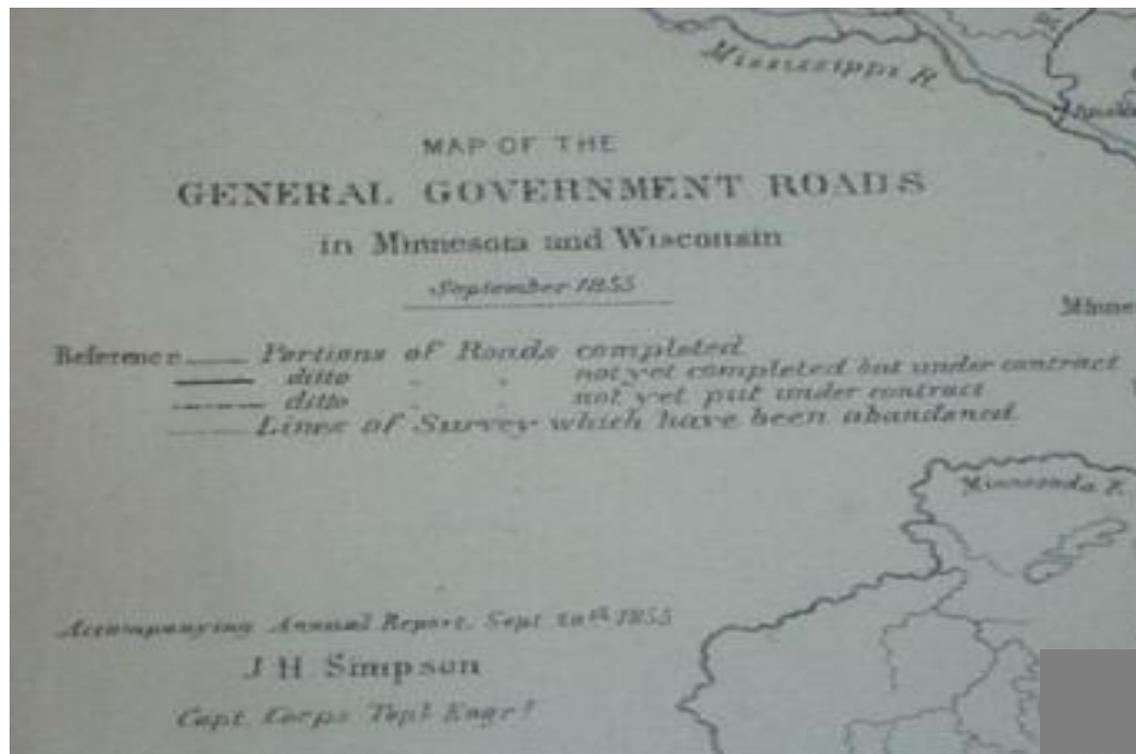


MODERN ROADS CREATED BY TERRITORIAL ROADS AND RESERVATION SITES





MINNESOTA'S ROADS

"A perfect highway is a thing of beauty and joy forever," enthused a speaker at Minnesota's first "Good Roads" convention in 1893. "It blesses every home by which it passes."

Early in the 1890s, even before the automobile age, bicycling Minnesotans and those interested in improved mail delivery and farm marketing were clamoring for better roads. But Minnesota's constitution, adopted with statehood in 1858, expressly prohibited the state from engaging in "works of internal improvements." The few roads of that era were of secondary importance to the river highways that had carried most early settlers into the region, and after 1865 attention was focused on the fast-growing railroad and streetcar systems. Counties and townships built the few roads and bridges that their residents petitioned for, financed by property taxes and a requirement that all able-bodied men of 21 to 50 years of age work three days each year on the roads.

It was the automobile that finally brought good roads to Minnesota. In 1902 Minneapolis recorded its first automobile speeding arrest, and a new law the following year required autos to be licensed by the state boiler inspectors. By 1909, 7,000 cars and 4,000 motorcycles were registered, but road construction lagged until 1920, when there were over 330,000 licensed vehicles and a constitutional amendment was finally passed to "get Minnesota out of the mud." It allowed the state to construct a trunk highway system of 70 numbered routes financed by vehicle taxes. Today's I-35 follows portions of the route of Minnesota Constitutional Road Number 1 from Albert Lea to Duluth.

ERECTED BY THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1955



WELCOME TO MINNESOTA

Known to her citizens as the North Star State or the Gopher State, Minnesota has never claimed to be the Land of the Giants. But two famous American giants do hail from Minnesota. The giant lumberjack Paul Bunyan cut the pine forest of the north that helped build America's towns and cities, and the Jolly Green Giant towers over the south's lush corn, vegetable, and soybean fields, a part of the midwest's fertile farm belt.

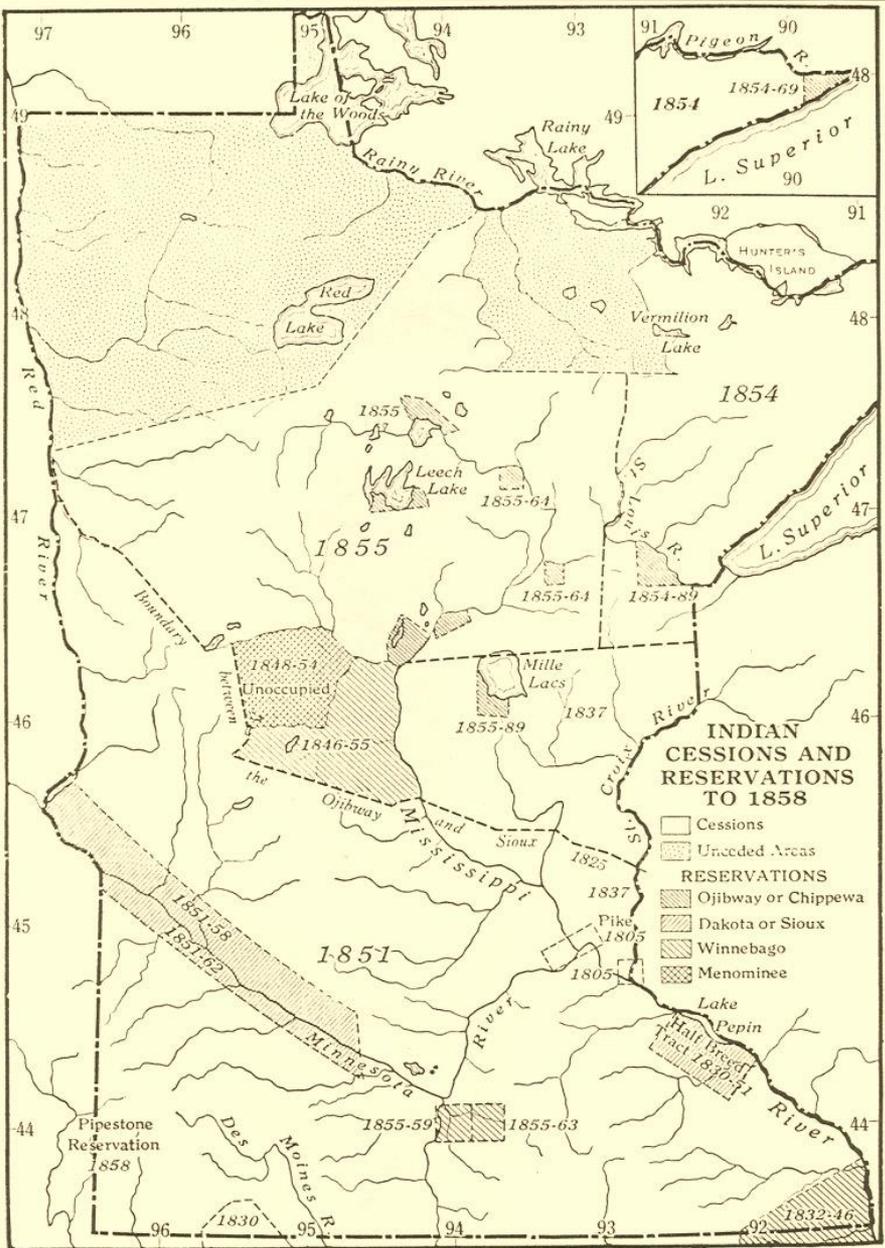
Like its neighbors, the thirty-second state grew as a collection of small farm communities, many settled by immigrants from Scandinavia and Germany. Two of the nation's favorite fictional small towns -- Sinclair Lewis's Gopher Prairie and Garrison Kellor's Lake Wobegon -- reflect that heritage. But the vast forests, the huge open pit iron ore mines, and the busy shipping lanes of Lake Superior attracted different settlers with different skills and made Minnesota a state of surprising diversity.

Best known for its more than 15,000 lakes, Minnesota has some 65 towns with the word "lake" in their names, not counting those whose names mean "lake" or "water" in the Chippewa or Dakota Indian languages. There are also 13 "falls," 10 "rivers," 5 "rapids," and a smattering of "isles," "bays," and "beaches." Even the state name itself means "sky colored water" in Dakota. The mighty Mississippi River starts as a small stream flowing out of Minnesota's Lake Itasca, and a Minneapolis waterfall called Minnehaha inspired "The Song of Hiawatha," even though Longfellow never actually visited the falls his poem made known to every schoolchild.

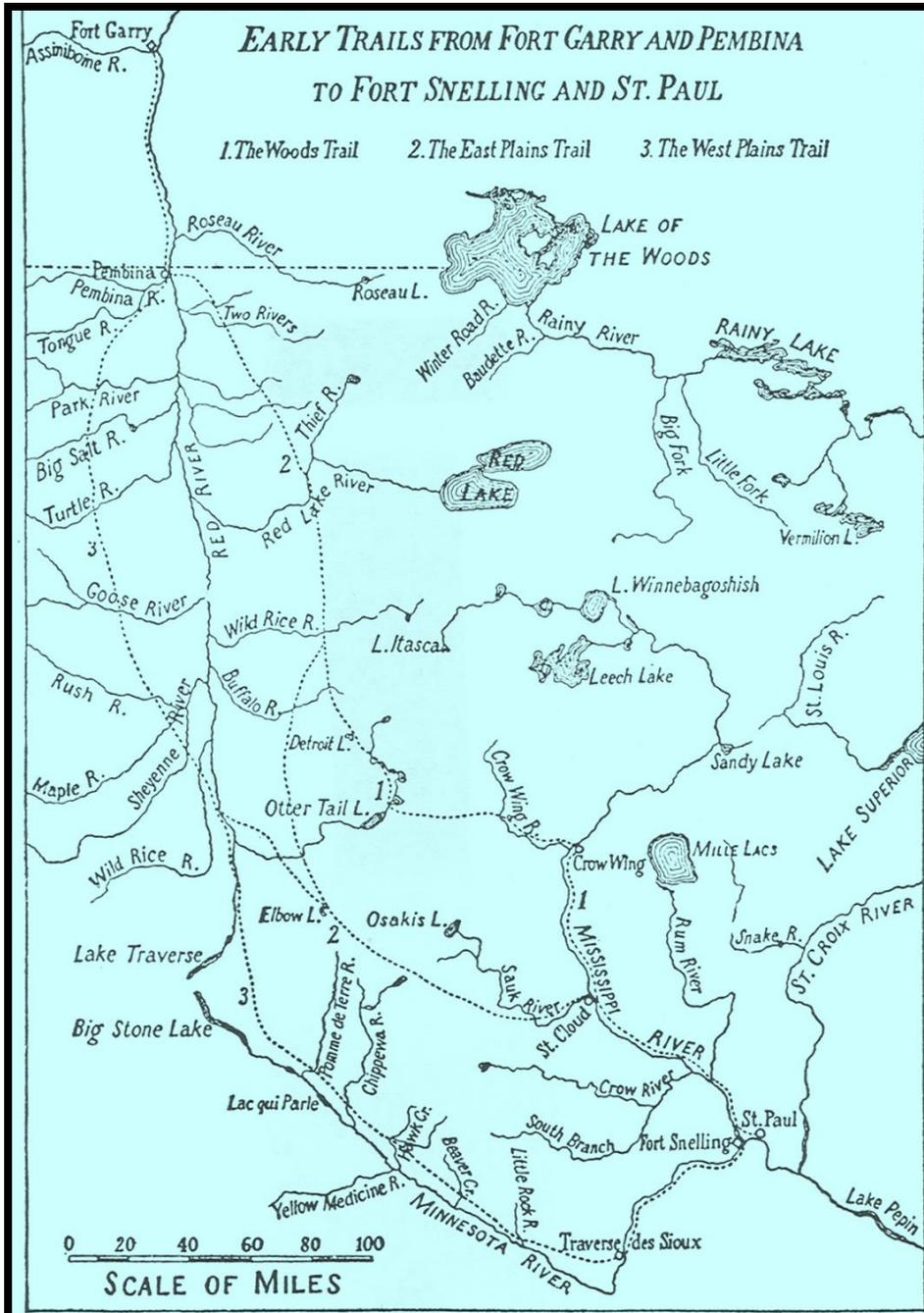
Minnesotans are proud of their state's natural beauty and are leaders in resource conservation and concern for the quality of life.

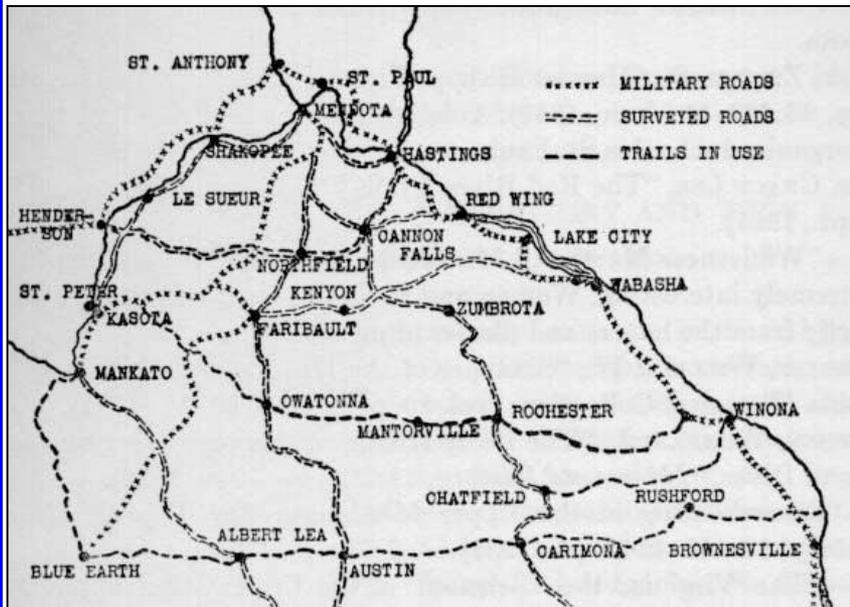
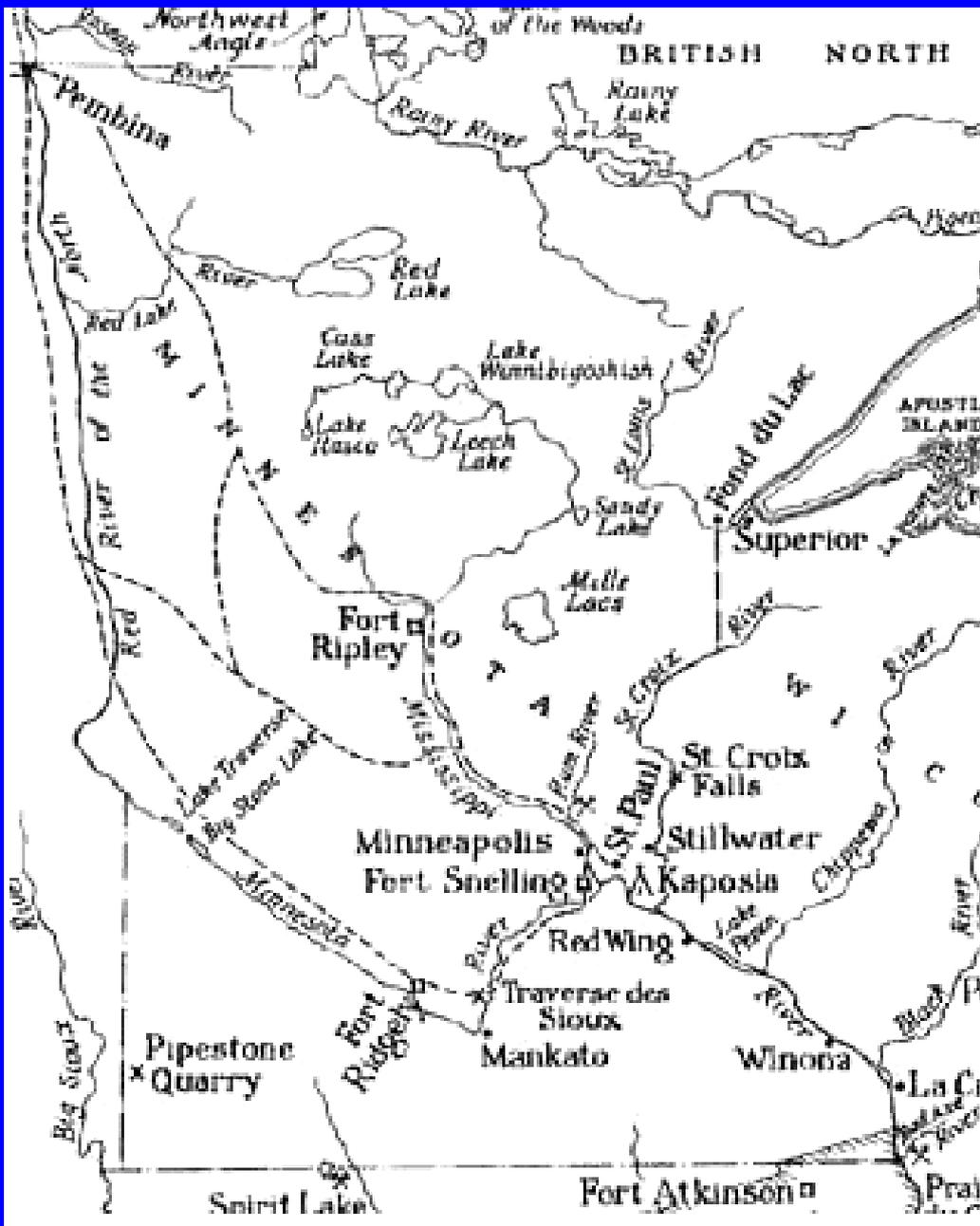


ERECTED BY THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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(Based upon map in Dr. Folwell's *History of Minnesota*)



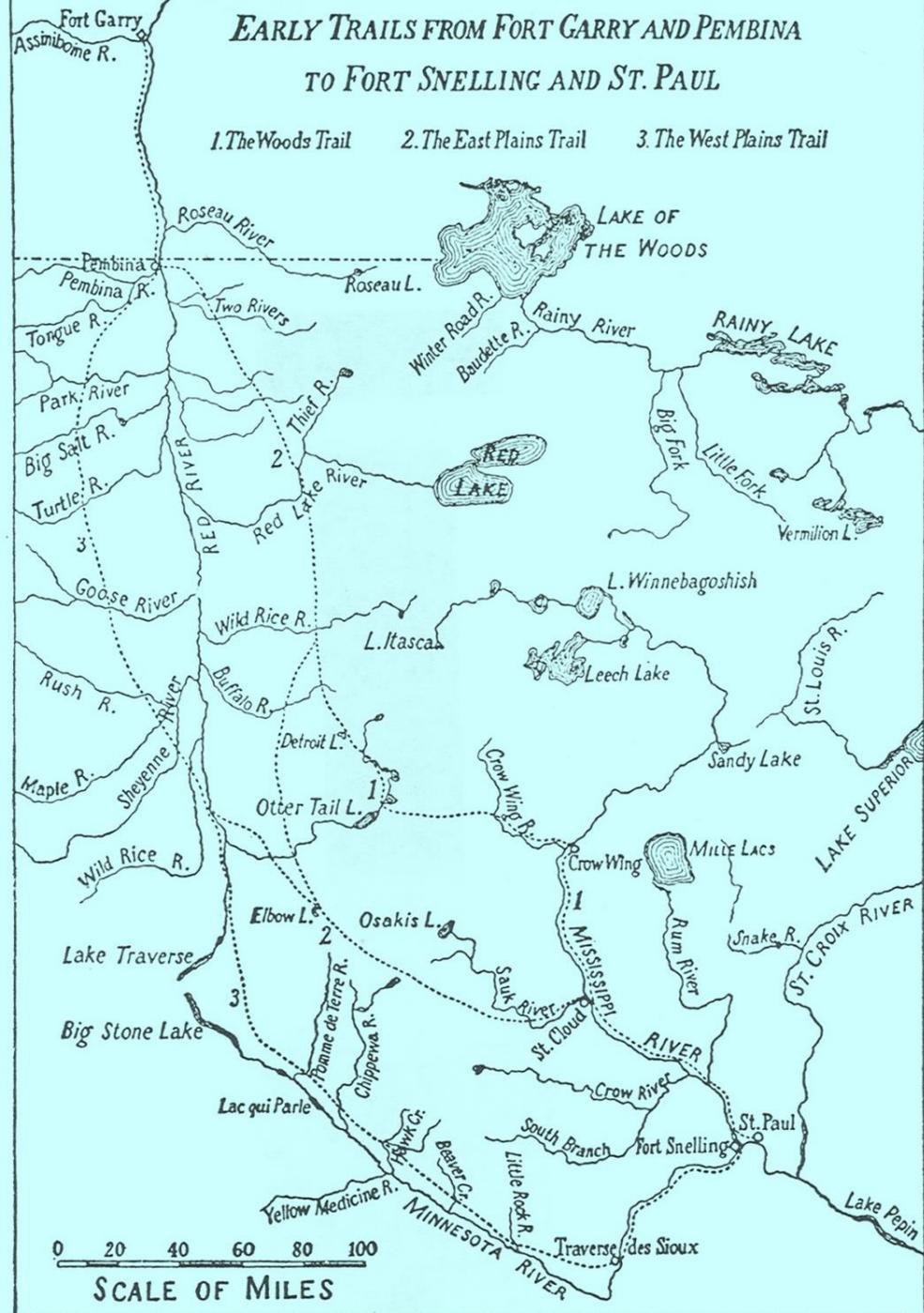


Minnesota Territory 1832 - 1857

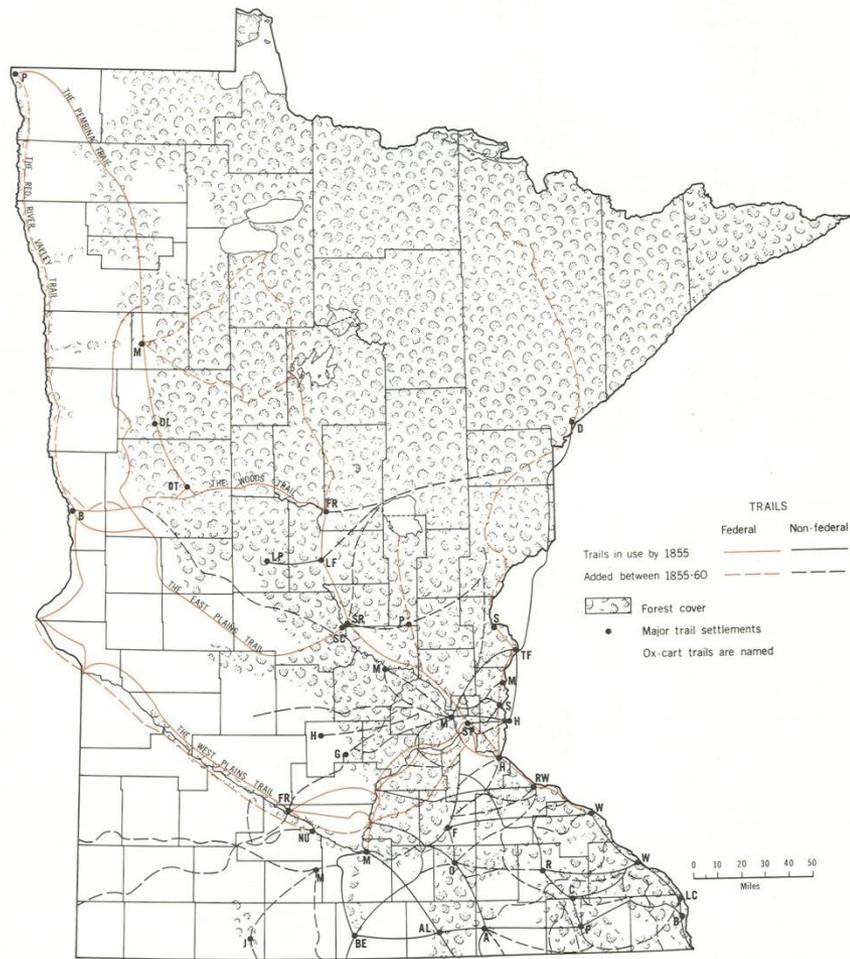
EARLY TRAILS FROM FORT GARRY AND PEMBINA TO FORT SNELLING AND ST. PAUL

TO FORT SNELLING AND ST. PAUL

1. The Woods Trail 2. The East Plains Trail 3. The West Plains Trail

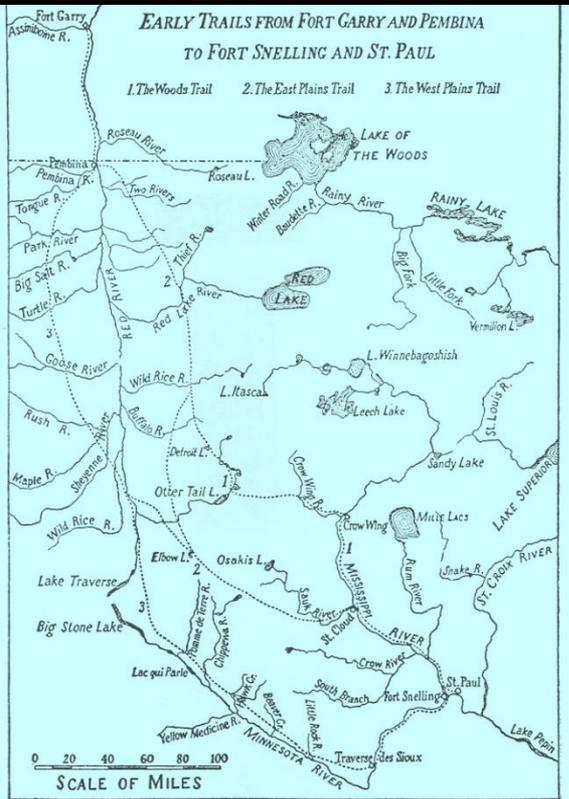


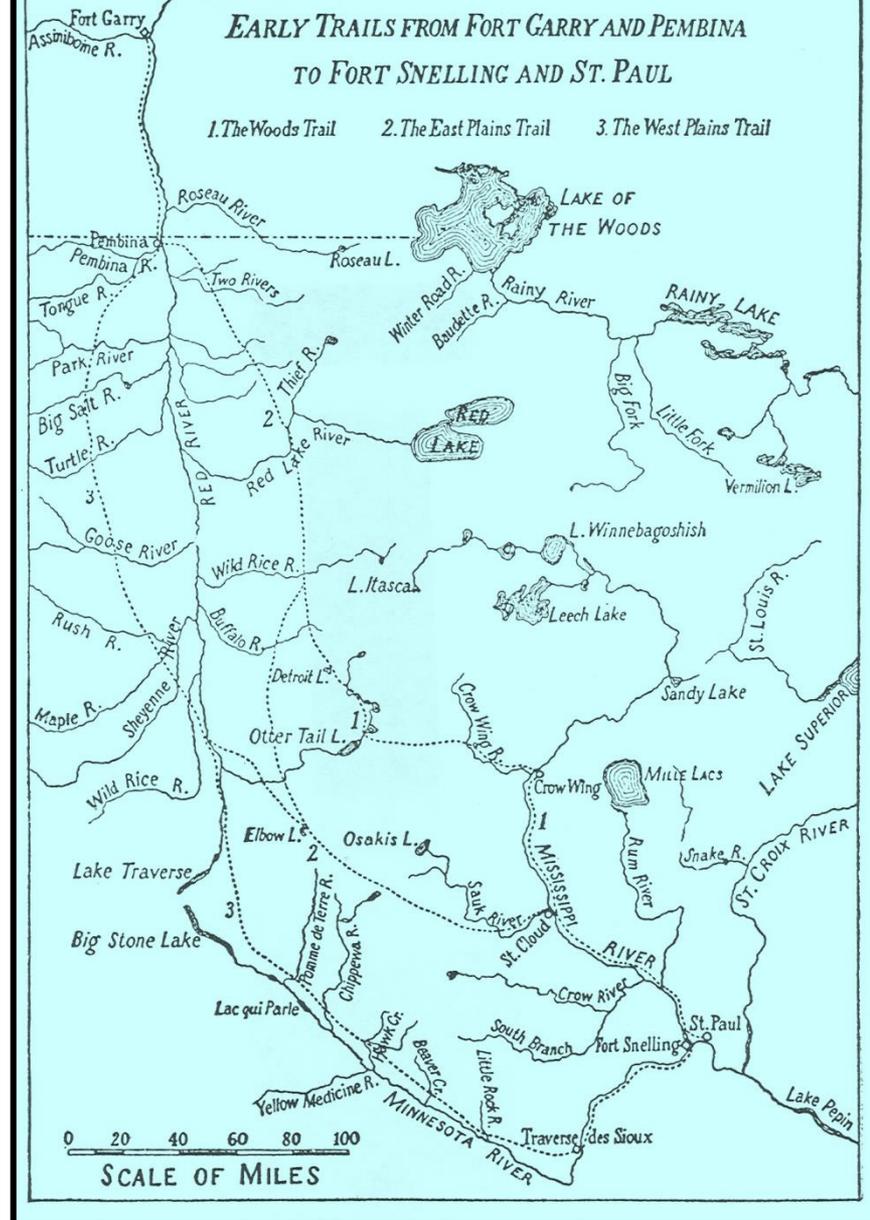
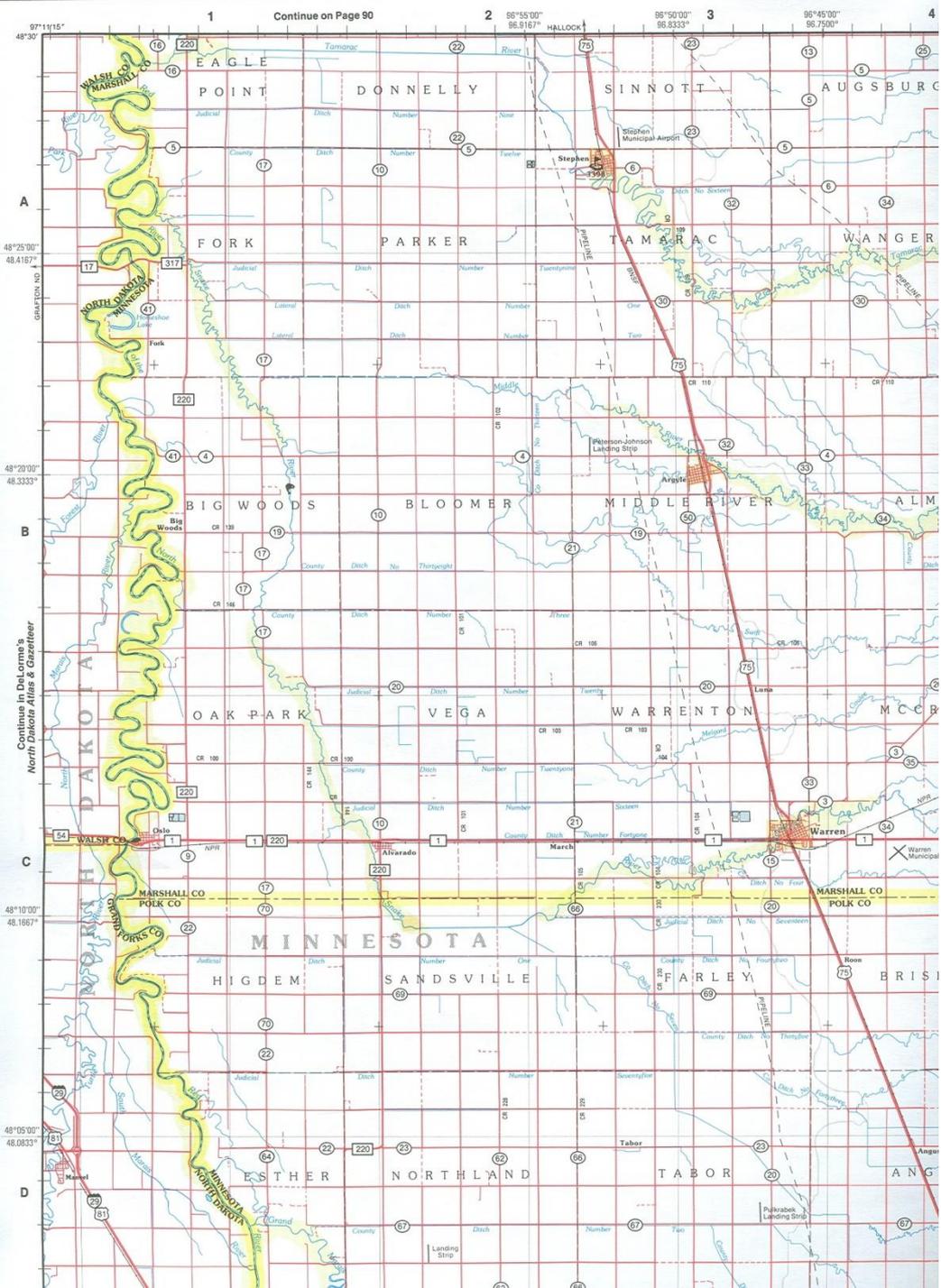
PRE-RAILROAD SETTLEMENT TRAILS

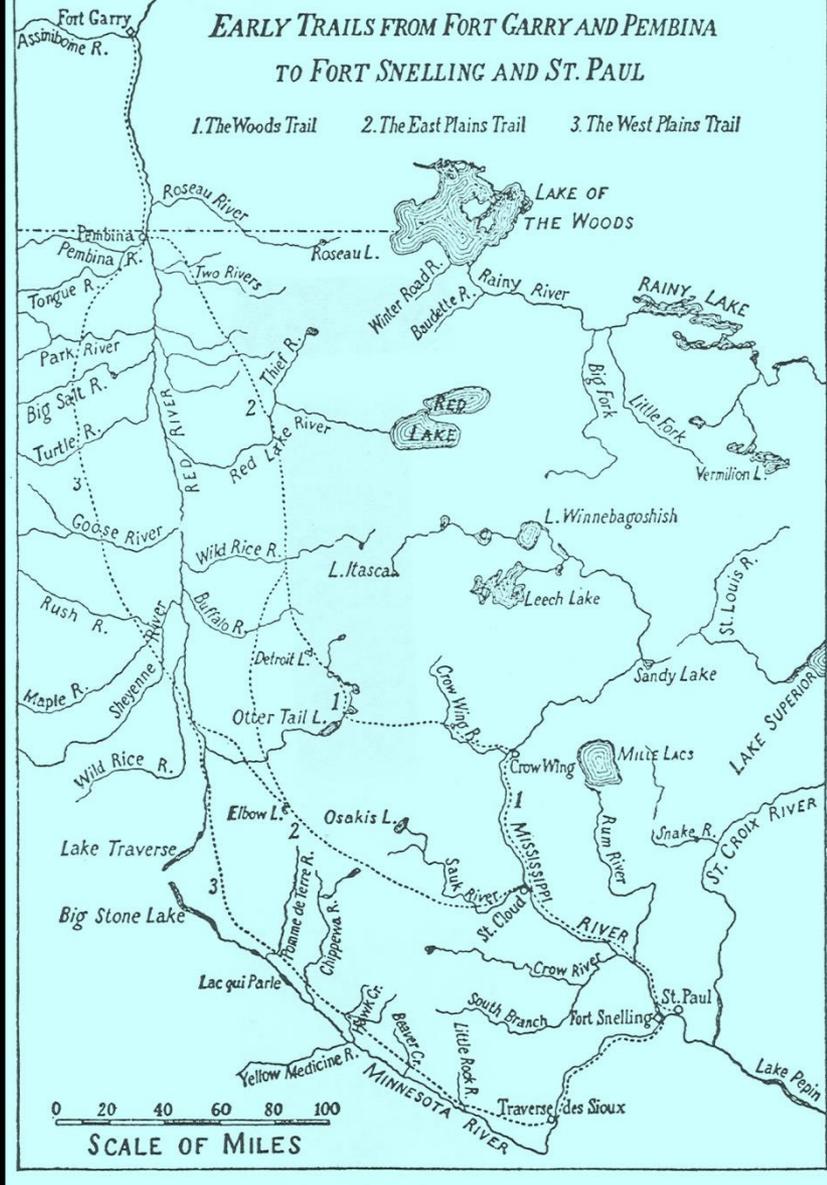
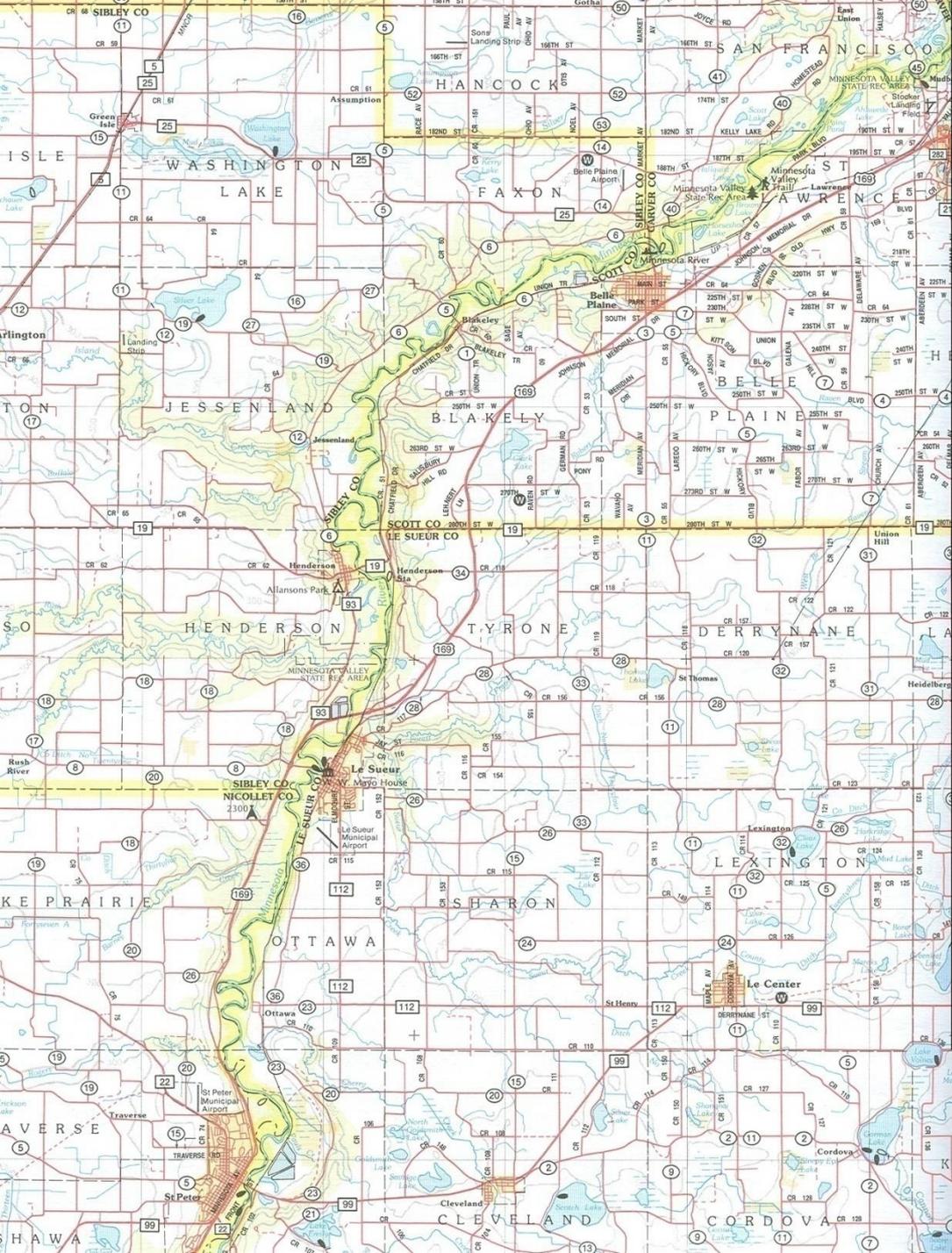


Data from Marschner, 1930; Larsen, 1958; and Folwell, 1956

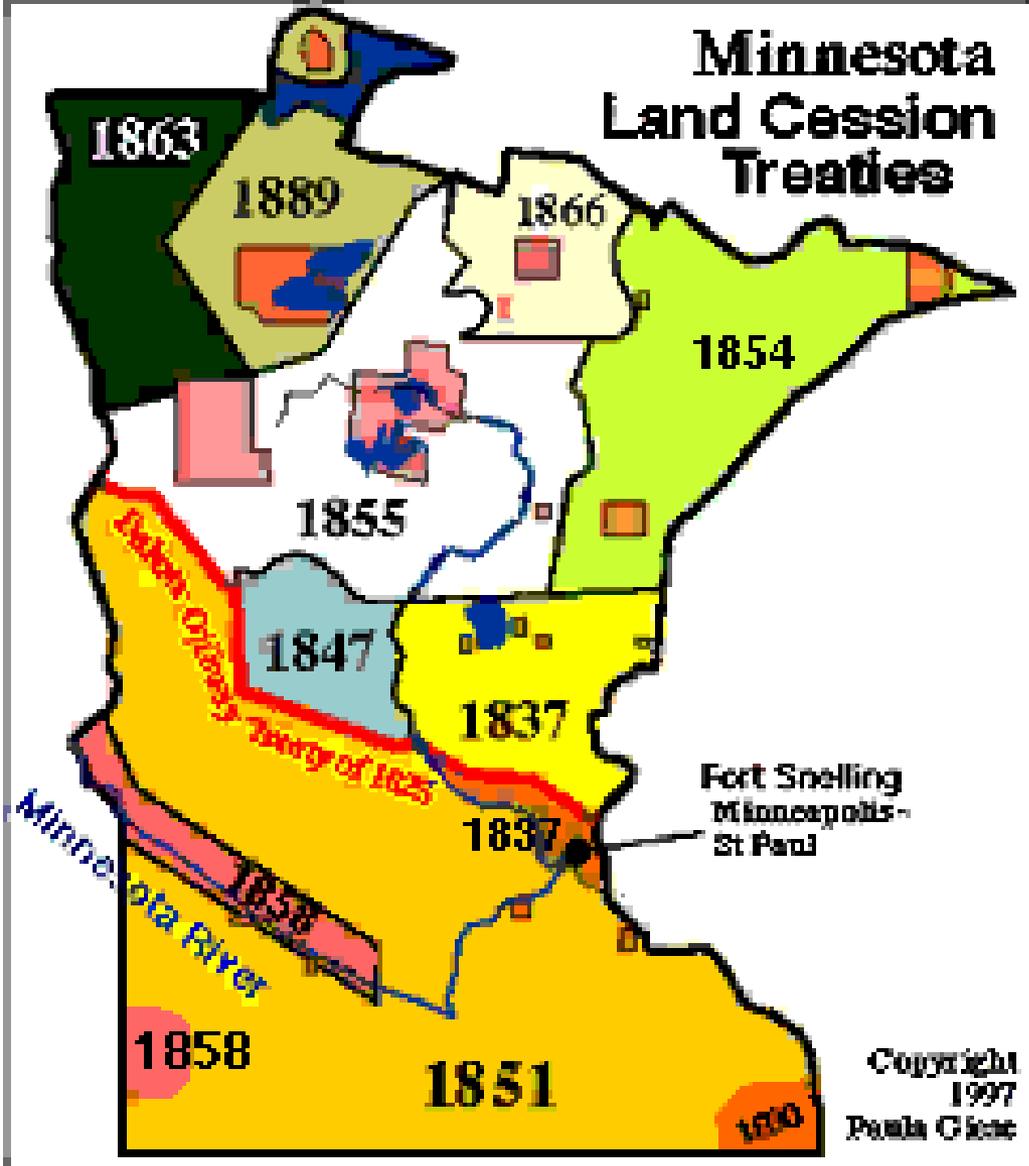
TERRITORIAL ROADS



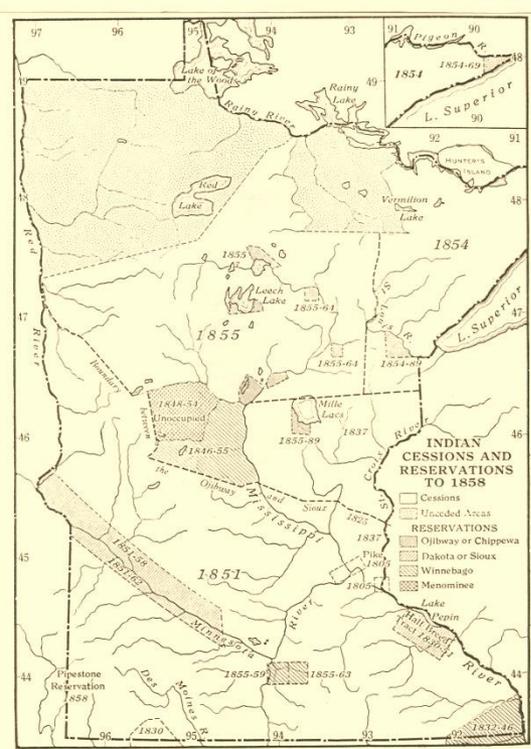




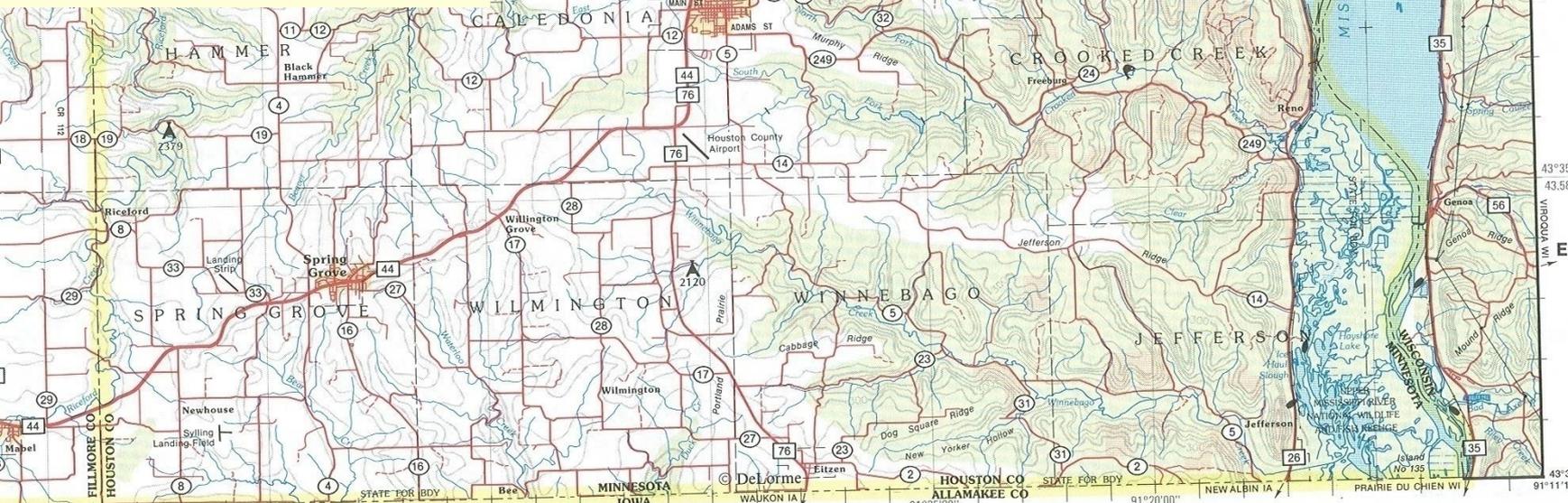
ATLAS
32 / 75-76



CEDED LANDS



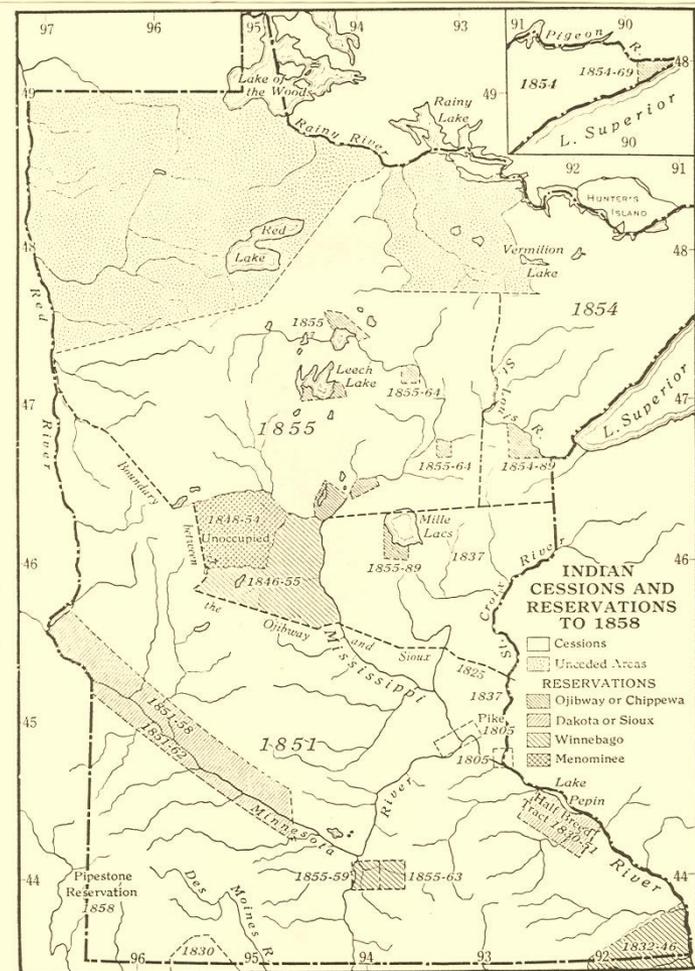
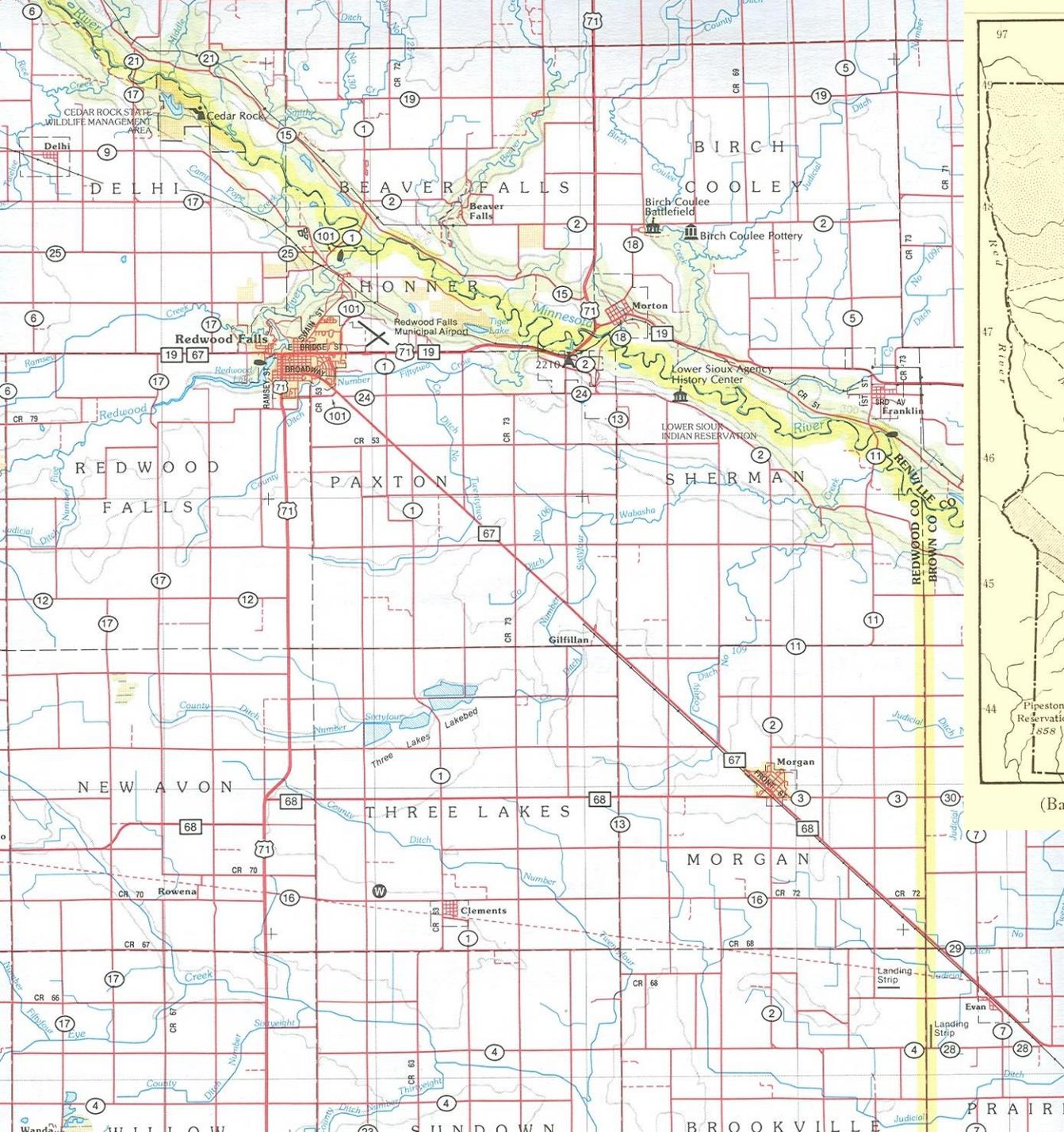
(Based upon map in Dr. Folwell's *History of Minnesota*)



Scale 1:190,000

Contour interval 20 meters
(20 meters = 65.6 feet)

Continue in DeLorme's *Iowa Atlas & Gazetteer*



(Based upon map in Dr. Folwell's History of Minnesota)

Treaty Rights

2000 Edition



Indian People of Minnesota

The Ojibwe and The Dakota

Long before the first Europeans arrived in Minnesota, American Indians from as far away as 1,000 miles came to the Pipestone quarries to make ceremonial pipes. These quarries are still a sacred site to American Indian tribes in the region.

The Dakota (Sioux) consider Minnesota their original homeland and lived here for thousands of years before the first French fur traders arrived in the late 1600s. They farmed wild rice and other natural foods, hunted buffalo, fished, and grew crops.

According to their creation story, the Anishinabe (Ojibwe, Chippewa) people migrated from the east into Minnesota. By 1800, the Ojibwe had taken over the lands and wealth of the north. They fished and farmed wild rice as they do today.

In 1858, over half of the Minnesota Territory was owned by the Dakota and Ojibwe people. In the 1850s and 1860s, the U.S. government forced their tribes to sign treaties to relinquish most of Minnesota to the U.S. government. In August of 1862, the U.S. - Dakota conflict erupted when the U.S. government withheld annuities promised to the Dakota people for their land. The Dakota were starving and begging for help without the reservation lands. After the conflict, the U.S. government abolished all Dakota treaties and forcibly removed them from Minnesota.

The U.S. government then began establishing reservations. Reservations are segments of land belonging to one or more groups of American Indians. This land was set aside to American Indians by the federal government. It is land reserved by American Indian tribes after ceding large portions of the original homelands to the U.S. government through treaties. When the Dakota eventually returned to Minnesota, they settled on four reservations in the southern part of the state.

The Ojibwe have spent reservations in central and northern Minnesota. The Red Lake Nation is an independent Ojibwe nation that has all the powers of a sovereign state and it considered a closed reservation because it did not cede or alienate any land to the government.

In Minnesota today there are approximately 51,000 enrolled members of Minnesota tribes. Recognized nationally as an urban Indian center, the seven county metro area and the Twin Cities have a combined American Indian population of 20,000 to 25,000.

Adapted from Minnesota Department of Education, *Minnesota*
 Photo: Nancy Weisner-Henrich, 2000

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 1850-1862

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 Koo-moo-yaagwaning
 1850-1862

Upper Sioux
 Wahpeton-ka-pa
 1850-1862

Lower Sioux
 Wahpeton-ka-pa
 1850-1862

Prairie Island
 Wahpeton-ka-pa
 1850-1862

Grand Portage
 Wahpeton-ka-pa
 1850-1862

Red Lake
 Makwaaganongwaning
 1850-1862

White Earth
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 1850-1862

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Grand Portage
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Red Lake
 Makwaaganongwaning
 1850-1862

White Earth
 Koo-moo-yaagwaning
 1850-1862

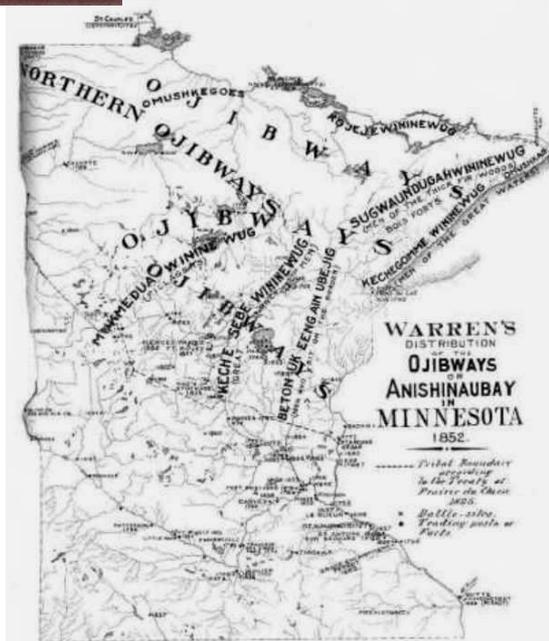
Lower Lake
 Koo-moo-yaagwaning
 1850-1862



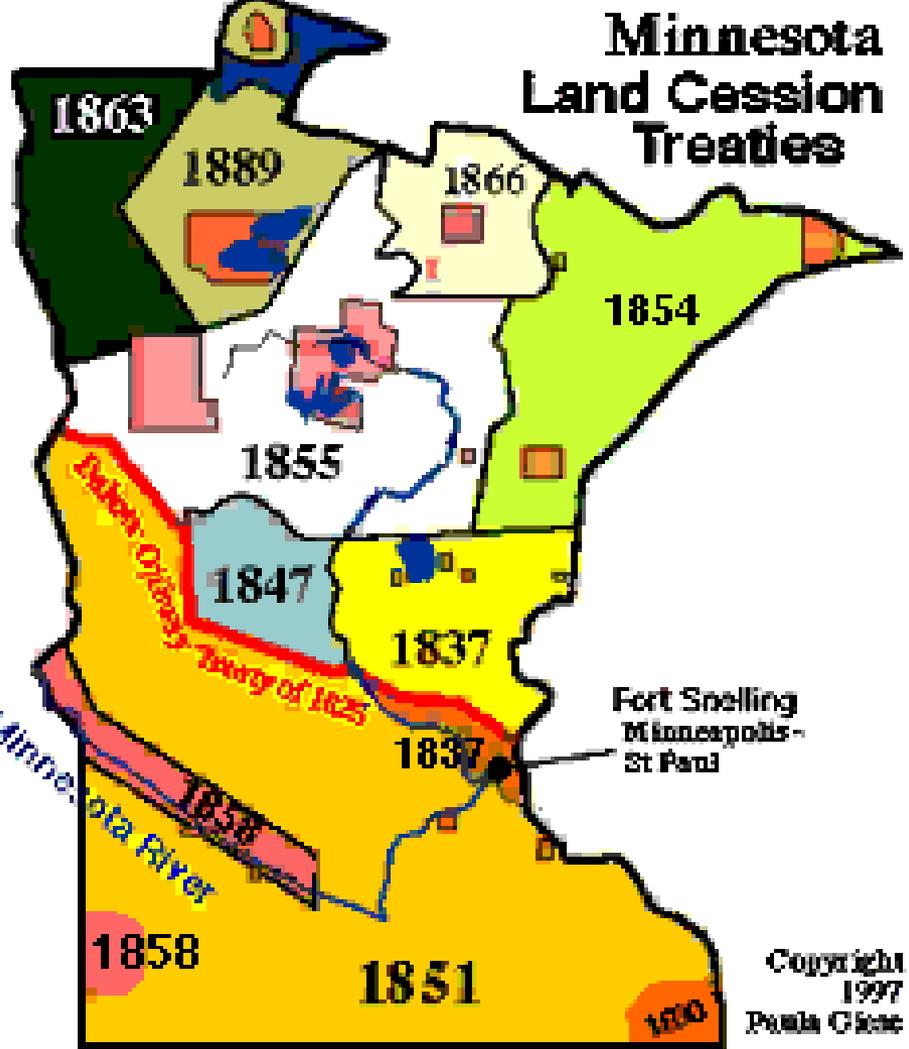
Native Nations in Minnesota, 1800-1850

- Treaty Line of 1825
- Areas of temporary Ho-Chunk resettlement, 1848-1863

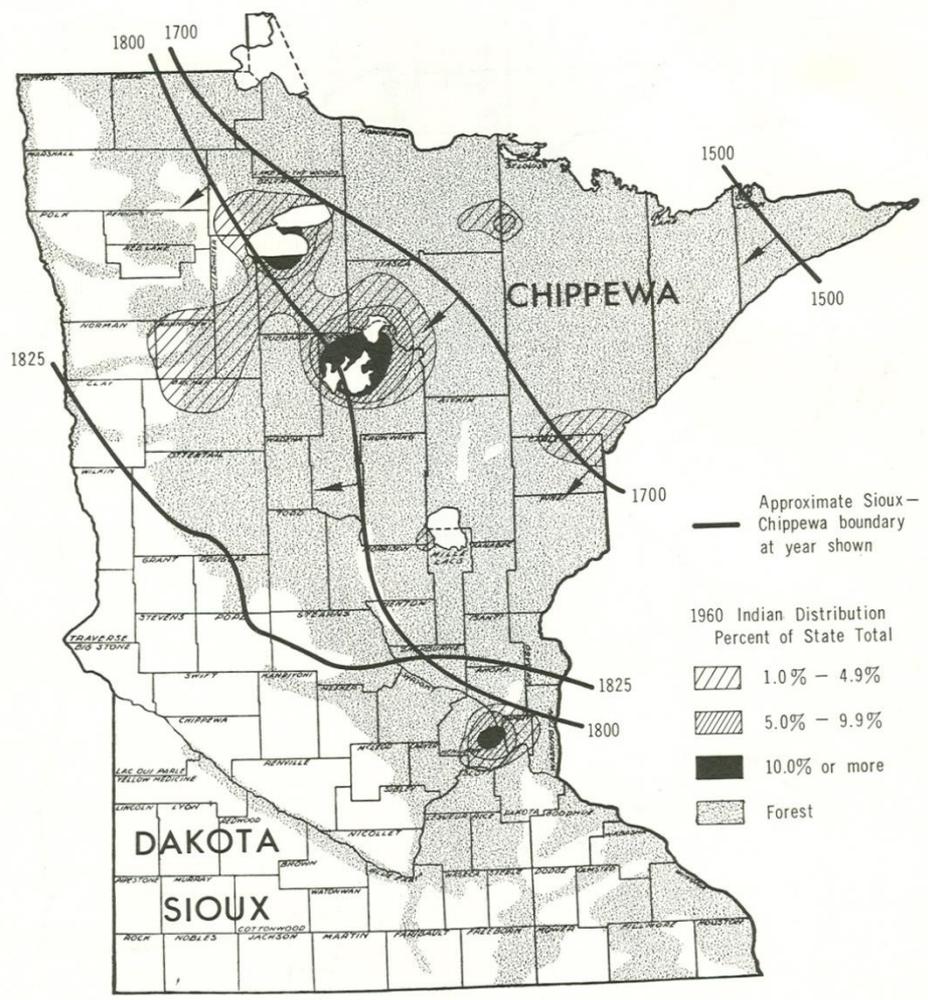
Based on Blegen, Theodore C., "Minnesota: A History of the State", 1963. F606.B668



Minnesota Land Cession Treaties

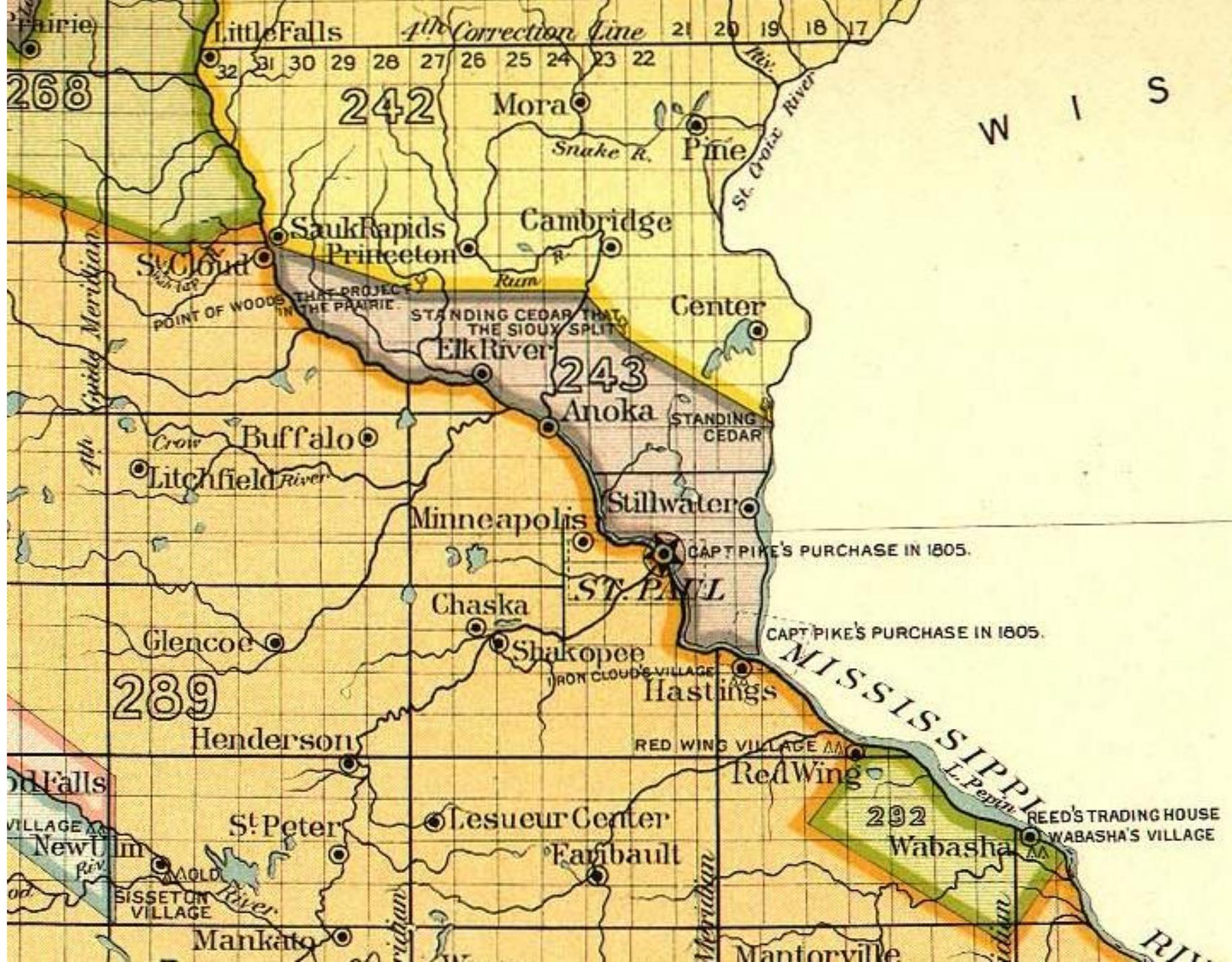


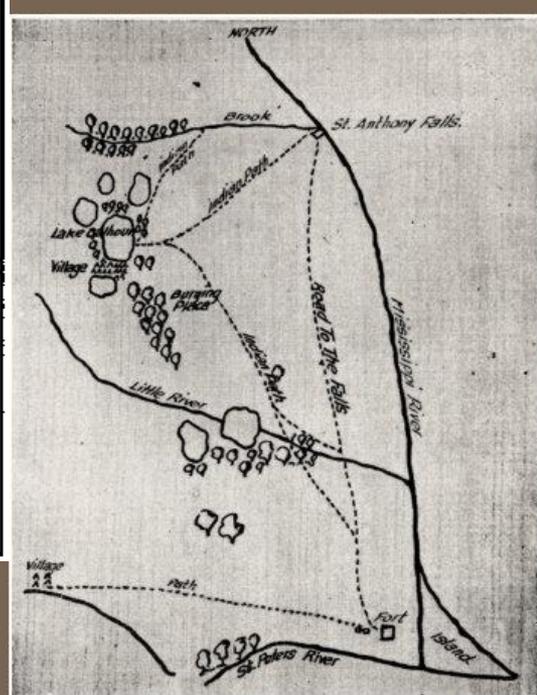
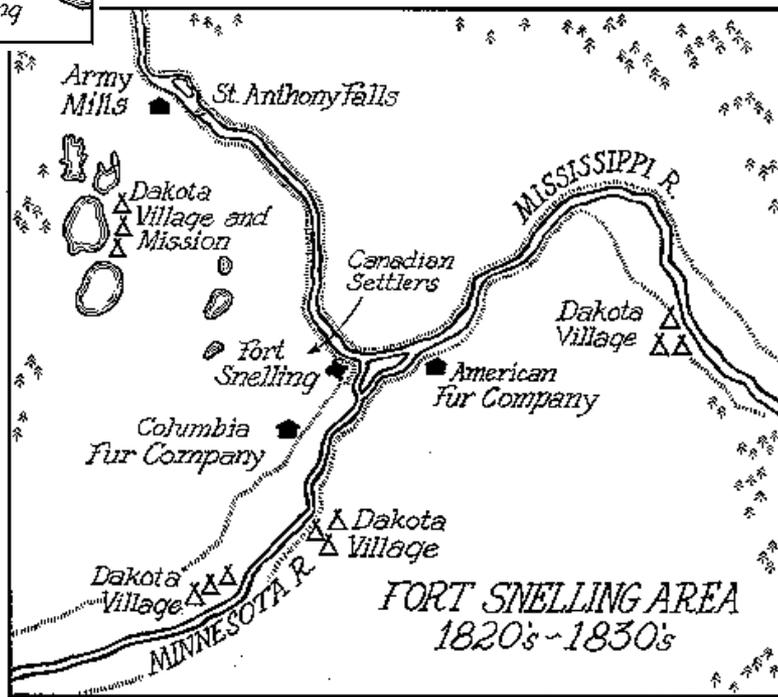
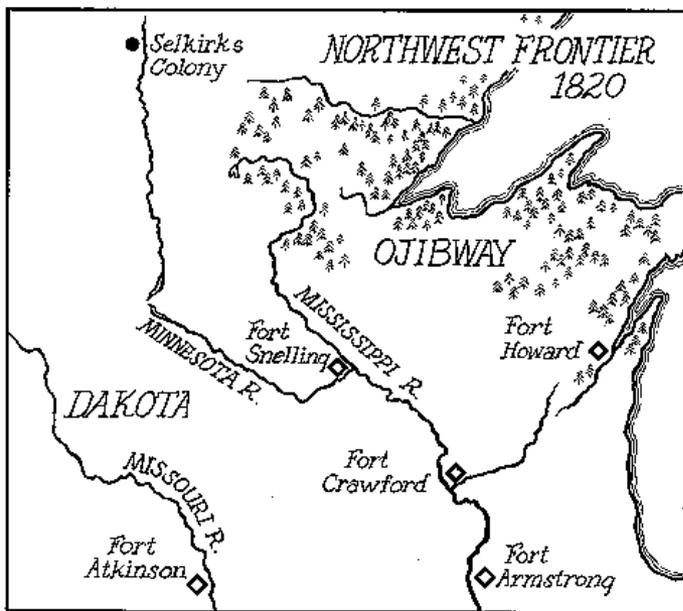
AMERICAN INDIANS



CEDED LANDS





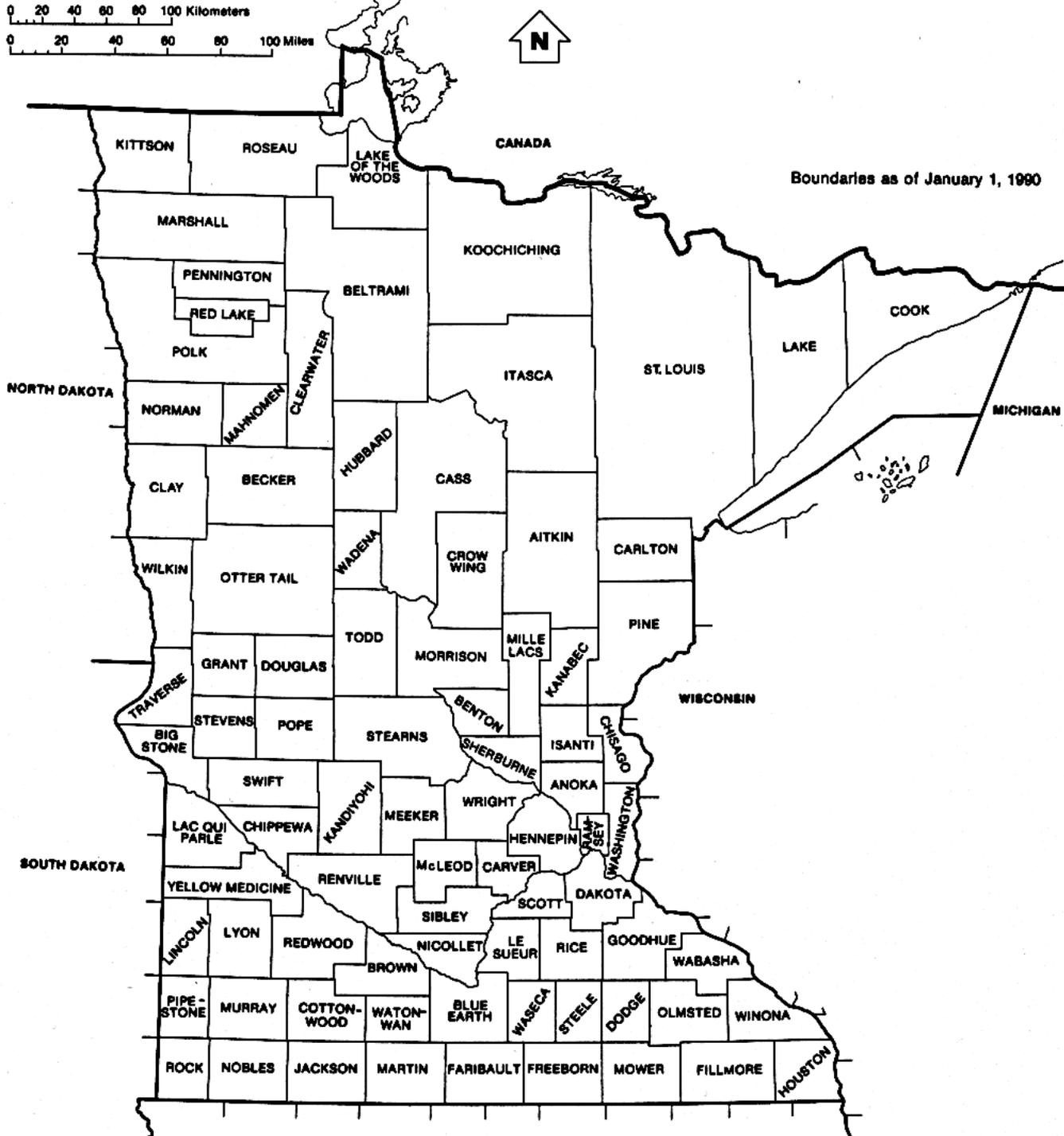
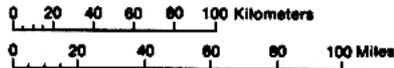


Dakota Place Names in Minneapolis



— Current City Limits

Based on Information in
"Where the Waters Gather and the Rivers Meet:
an Atlas of the Eastern Sioux", by Paul Durand,
Prior Lake, 1994. E99.D1D785



Counties with Native American Names

DAKOTA

Dakota name	translation	English name
Haha Wakpa	River	
Haha Wakpadan	Little	Bassett Creek
Mde Maka Ska		
Mde Unma	Other	
Mdote Minisota	Mouth of the (Clouded Water) River	Mendota
Mini Haha	“Curling Water” or “the Waterfall”	
Omnina Wakan Wakpadan	Spirit Refuge Creek	Shingle Creek
Owamniyomni	the Whirlpool	
Wakpa Cistinna	Little River	Minnehaha Creek
Wanagi Wita	Spirit Island	(no longer exists)
Wita Tomna	Four Islands ()	Lake of the Isles
Wita Washte		

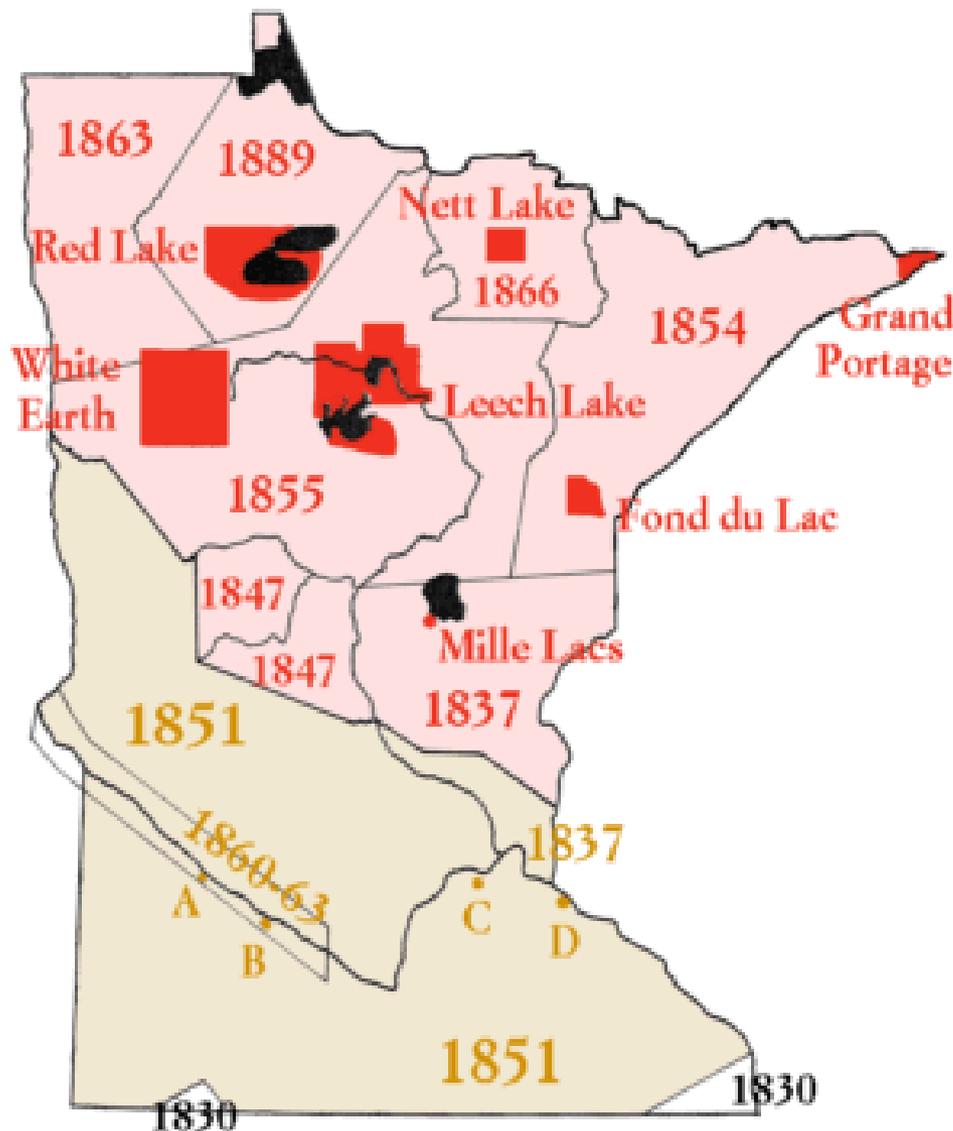
OJIBWE

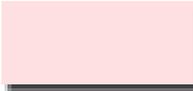
oodena town	oodena- ang to town/in town
onaagan dish	onaagan- ing on dish
makak box	makak- ong in box/on box
mitig tree	mitig- ong on tree
zaaga'igan lake	zaaga'igan- ing in lake/on lake
ziibi river	ziibi- ins little river, creek
miigwan feather	miigwan- s little feather
aamoo bee a	amoo- ns little bee
wajiw mount	wajiw- ens little mount
gekek hawk	gekek- oons little hawk

Animate Nouns		Inanimate Nouns	
inini	man	waakaa'igan	house
ikwe	woman	adopowin	table
makwa	bear	waasechigan	window
mitig	tree	zhoomin	grape
giizis	sun, month	mitig	stick
animikii	thunder	aanakwad	cloud
miigwan	feather	zaaga'igan	lake
odaabaan	car	miikana	road
akik	kettle	onaagaans	cup

Animate Nouns			Inanimate Nouns		
English	Singular	Plural	English	Singular	Plural
bear	makwa	makwa- g	fire	ishkode	ishkode- n
wolf	ma'iingan	ma'iingan- ag	dish	onaagan	onaagan- an
beaver	amik	amik- wag	plant	mashkiki	mashkiki- wan
fish	giigoonh	giigoon- yag	river	ziibi	ziibi- wan
rabbit	waabooz	waaboz- oog	box	makak	makak- oon
ice	mikwam	mikwam- iig	paddle	abwi	abwi- in

Native Land Cessions in Minnesota, 1837-1889



-  Ojibwe cessions
-  Dakota cessions
-  Ojibwe reservations, 1880

Dakota communities (reestablished 1886):

- A Upper Sioux C Shakopee Mdewakanton
- B Lower Sioux D Prairie Island

Based on a map in "They Chose Minnesota: a Survey of the State's Ethnic Groups", 1981. F615.A1T45



MINNESOTA 1
SCALE 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

A. Root & Co. Eng. Baltimore.

Sioux (Dakota) Treaties

[1805 Zebulon Pike treaty with Sioux \(Dakota\)](#) ceded most of Minneapolis and St. Paul -- the land Fort Snelling (and the airport) are located on. Treaty describes the purpose of a land cession as for a military fort.

[1837 with Sioux, ceded all land west of Mississippi](#) . Land ceded included Fort Snelling area again. Most of this land cession was located in what's now Wisconsin.

[1851 Treaty of Traverse des Sioux](#) -- Infamous treaty, cedes all Sioux land in Minnesota, creates 2 150-mile strips along N and S sides of

Minnesota River as reservations. A 19th century artist sketched the meeting for this treaty.

[1851 Mendota treaty, Mdewakanton and Wahpekeute](#) -- Same as Traverse des Sioux, 2 other bands signed at Mendota, ceding all Sioux lands in Minnesota and creating 2 strips 150 miles along river as reservation.

[1858 senate resolution: The U.S. will pay 30 cents/acre](#) for Sioux 1851 treaty ceded land.

[1858 treaty w/Wahpekeute and Mdewakanton, ceded the north strip, allotted the south strip](#) of the Minnesota river. This was the loss of the north strip that finally cost little Crow his reputation with many warriors

[1858 Sisseton-Wahpeton, allot the south 150 mile strip](#) Same allotment of the north strip, Sisseton Wahpeton sign on to it.

[1858, treaty with the Yankton, ceded the sacred pipestone quarry](#) There was the provision that Indians would have access to get pipestone there for as long as they wanted to



WISCONSIN IOWA AND MINNESOTA TERRITORIES 1832-1858

Wisconsin Territory was organized in 1836 from land formerly belonging to Michigan Territory (see Plate 93) and with bounds as follows: south and east by Missouri, Illinois and Lake Michigan; east and north by Michigan, Lake Superior, and the International Line; westerly by the White Earth River and the Missouri River.

In 1838 Wisconsin Territory was contracted to approximately the area of the present state, and the remainder of the territory was organized as Iowa Territory.

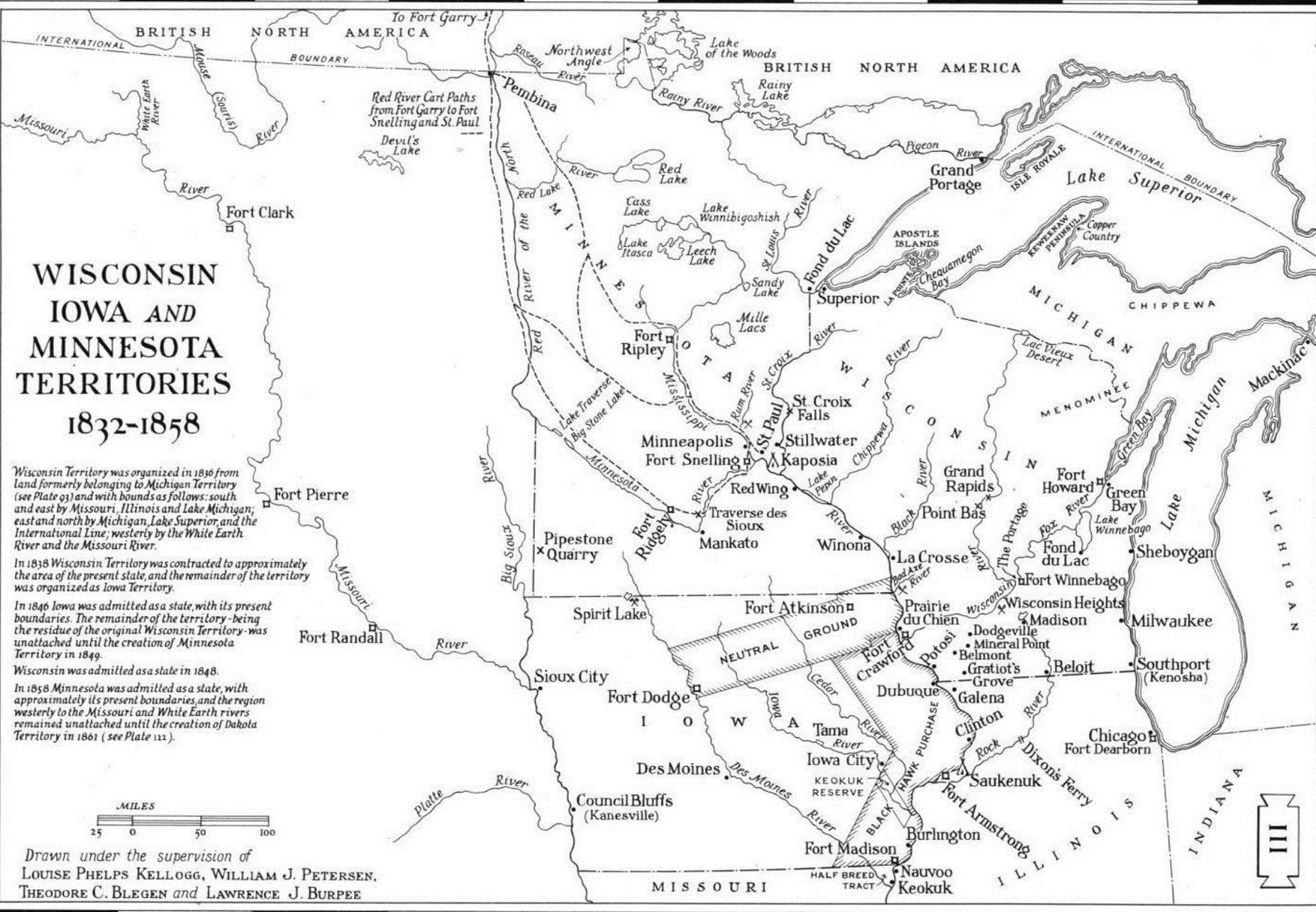
In 1846 Iowa was admitted as a state, with its present boundaries. The remainder of the territory—being the residue of the original Wisconsin Territory—was unattached until the creation of Minnesota Territory in 1849.

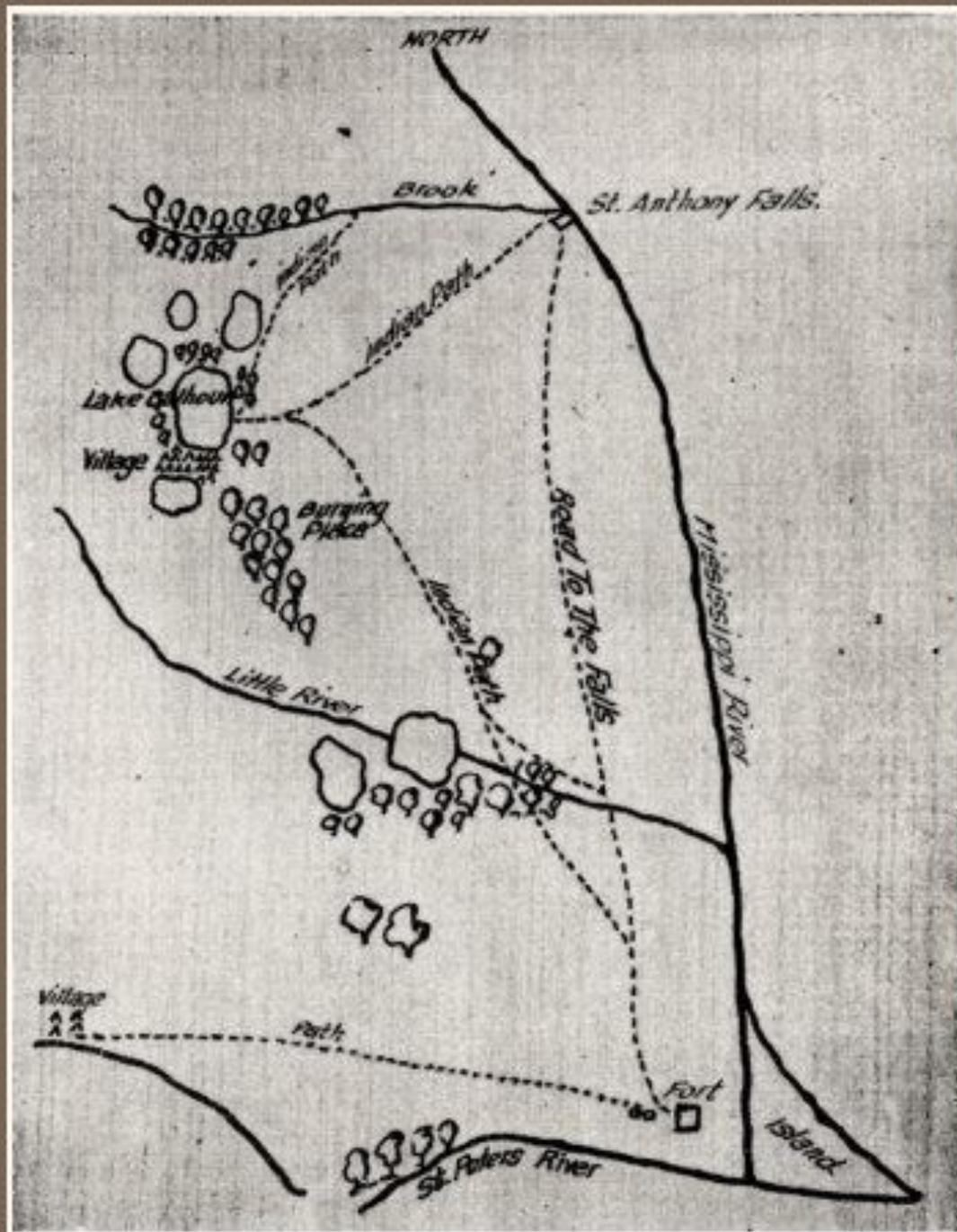
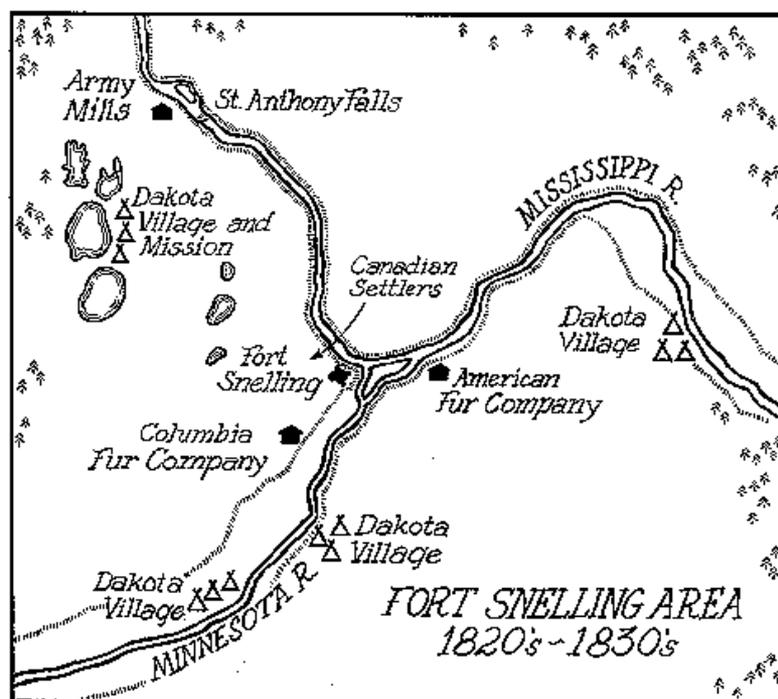
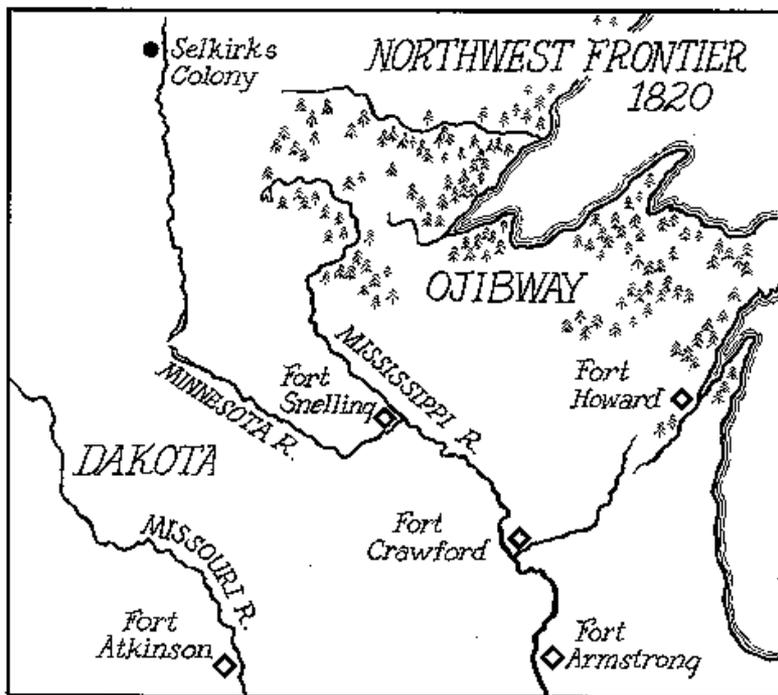
Wisconsin was admitted as a state in 1848.

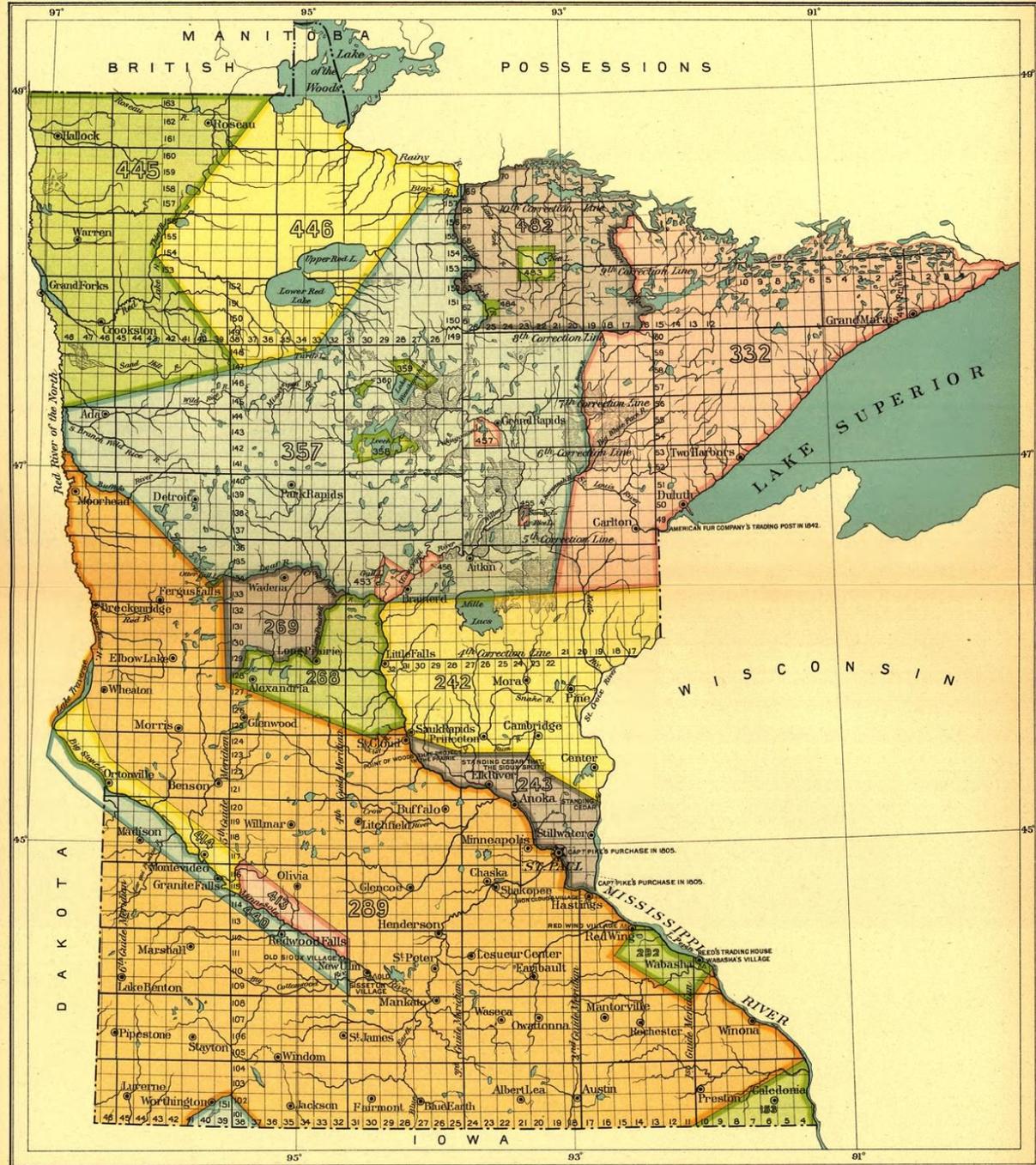
In 1858 Minnesota was admitted as a state, with approximately its present boundaries, and the region westerly to the Missouri and White Earth rivers remained unattached until the creation of Dakota Territory in 1861 (see Plate 112).



Drawn under the supervision of
LOUISE PHELPS KELLOGG, WILLIAM J. PETERSEN,
THEODORE C. BLEGEN and LAWRENCE J. BURPEE





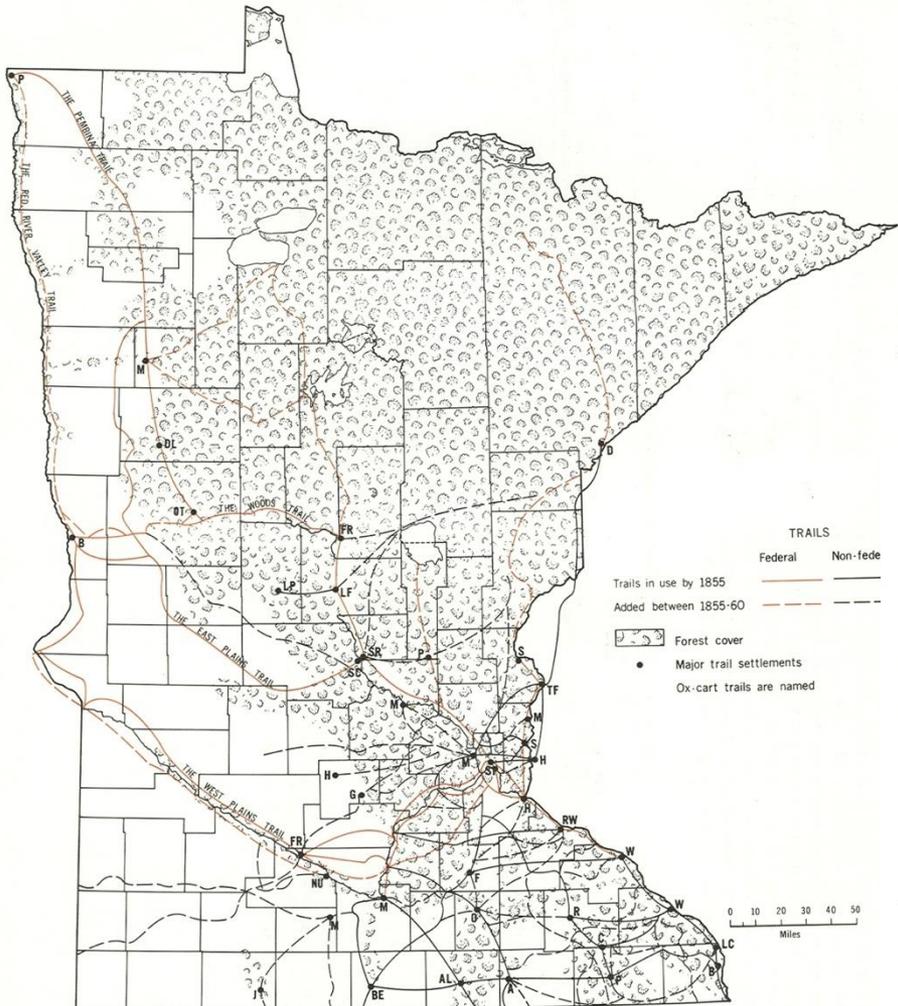


[http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/map_item.pl?style=law&data=/gmd370m/g3701m/g3701em/gct00002/ca000033.sid&title=Minnesota+1&itemLink=r?ammem/hlaw:@field\(DOCID+@lit\(lfss/4015/668/38\)\)](http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/map_item.pl?style=law&data=/gmd370m/g3701m/g3701em/gct00002/ca000033.sid&title=Minnesota+1&itemLink=r?ammem/hlaw:@field(DOCID+@lit(lfss/4015/668/38)))

MINNESOTA 1
SCALE 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

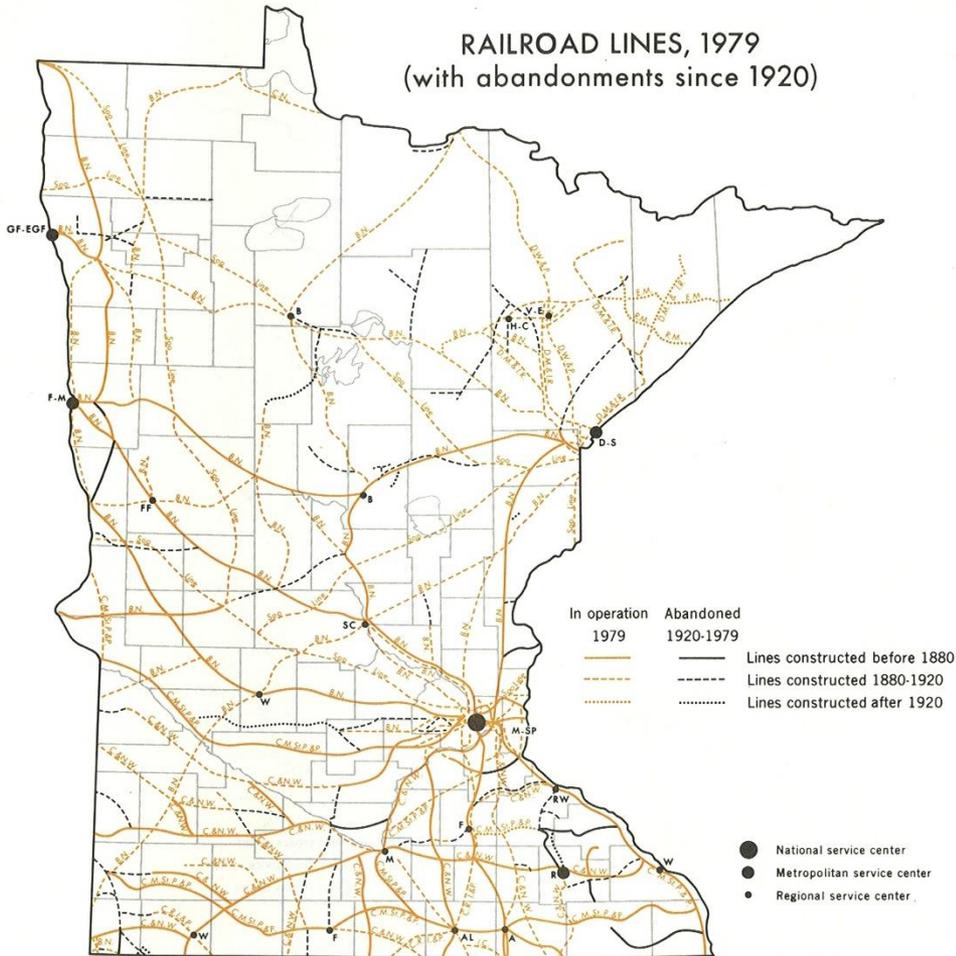
A. Hoxm & Co. Lith. Wash. D.C.

PRE-RAILROAD SETTLEMENT TRAILS



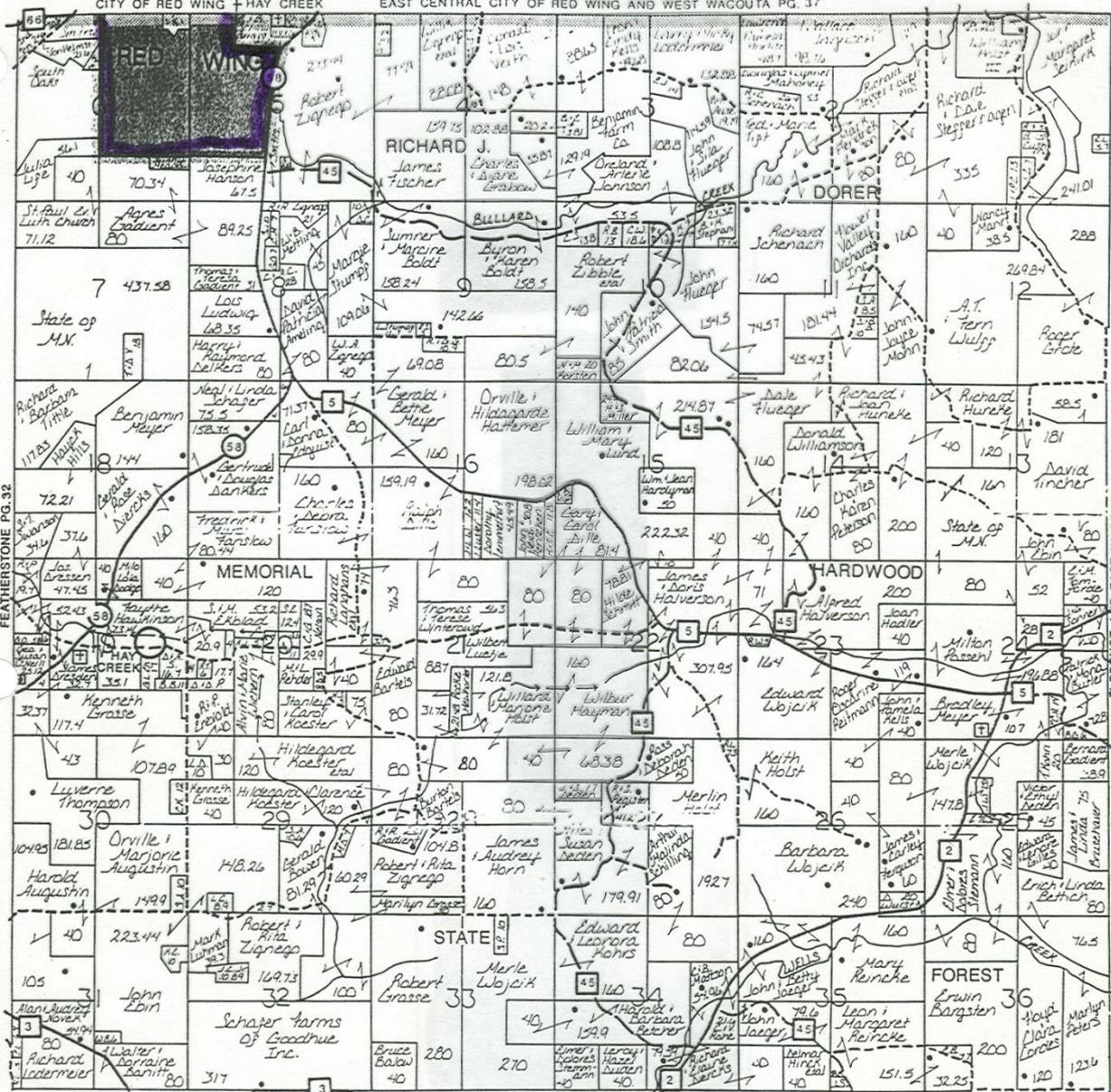
Data from Marschner, 1930, Larsen, 1958, and Folwell, 1956

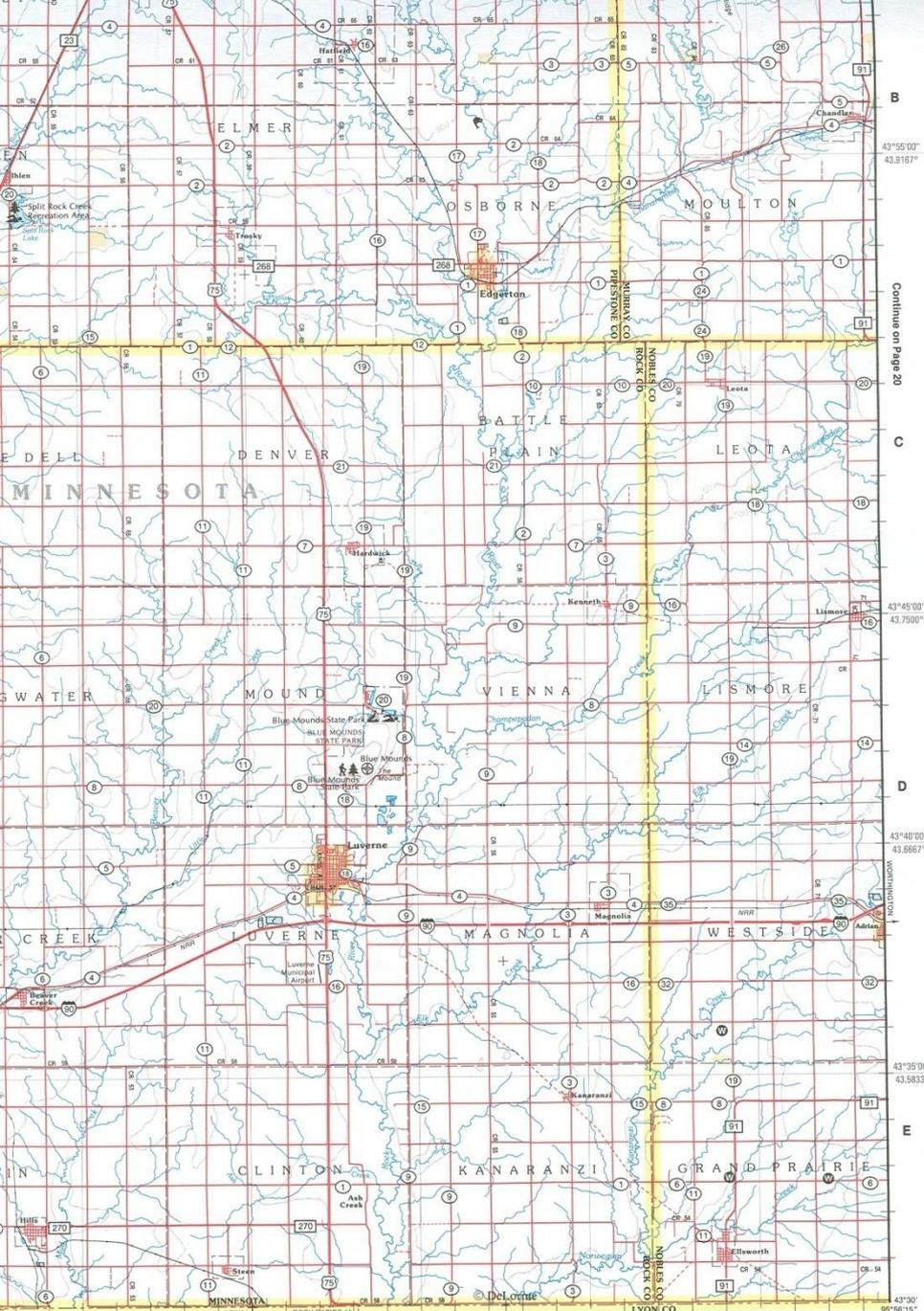
RAILROAD LINES, 1979 (with abandonments since 1920)



Sources: Harold A. Meeks, "The Growth of Minnesota Railroads, 1857-1957," Department of Geography, University of Minnesota; Minnesota Department of Transportation

SOUTH PART CITY OF RED WING





43°55'00"
43.9167°

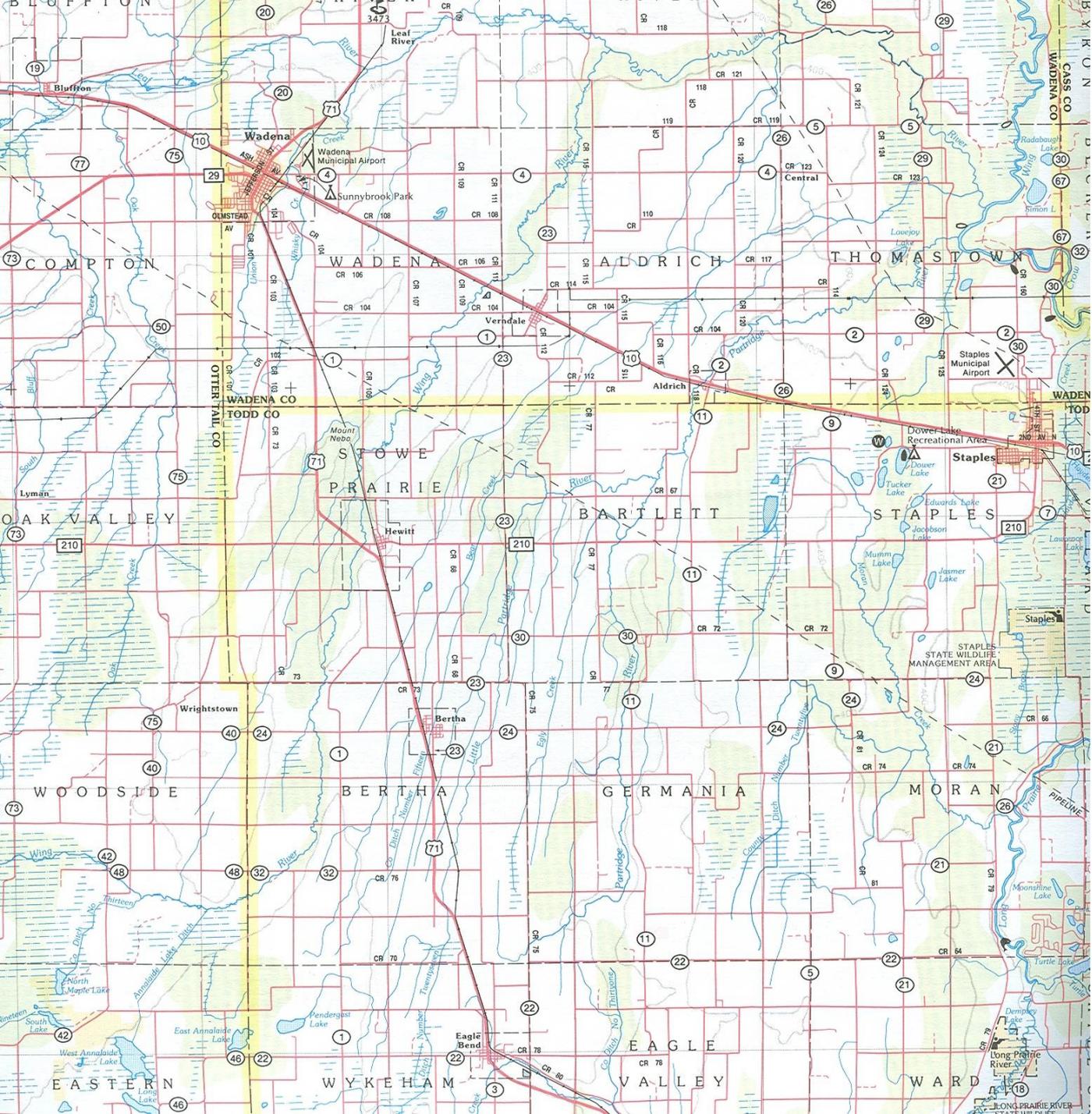
Continue on Page 20

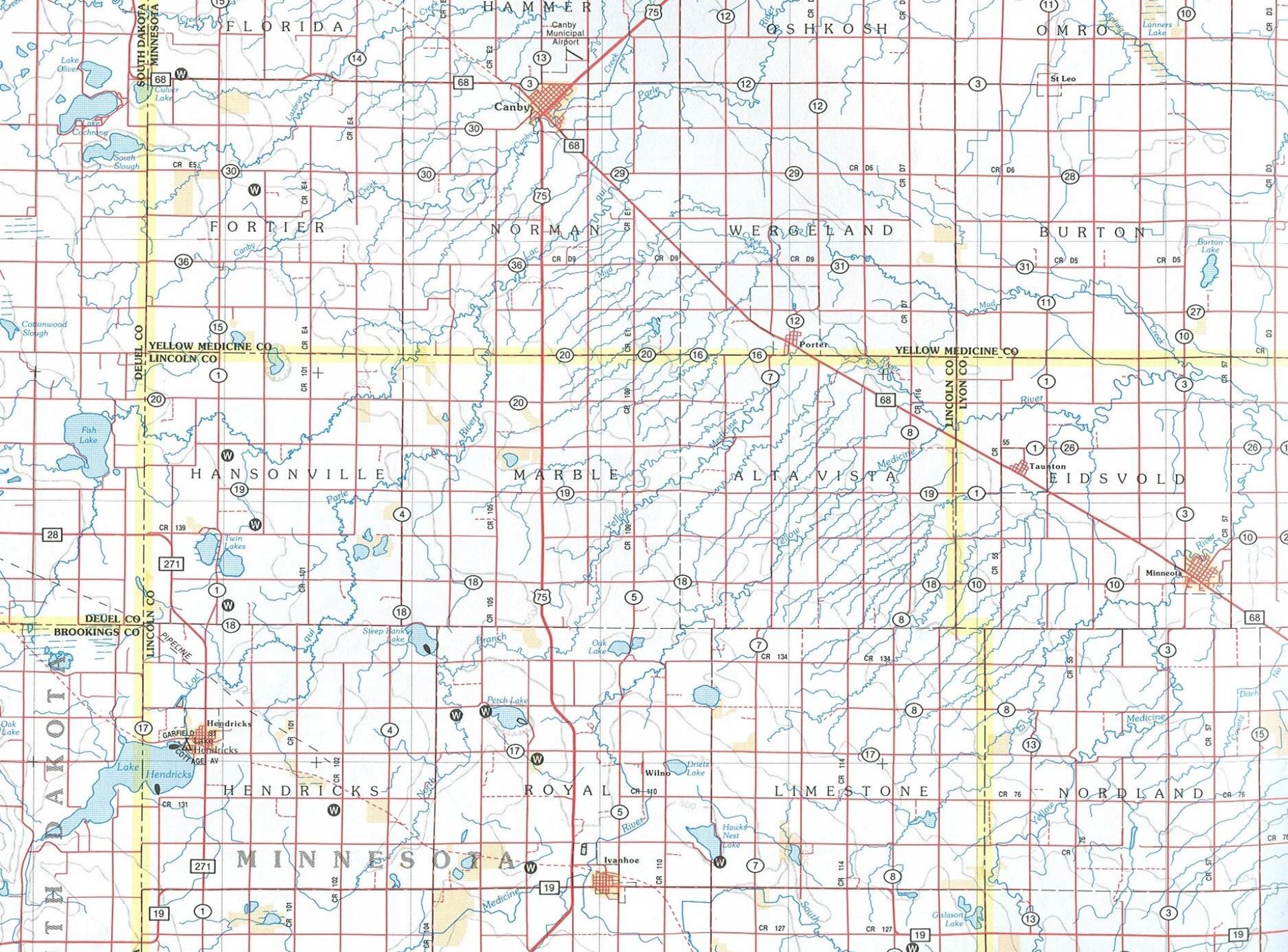
43°45'00"
43.7500°

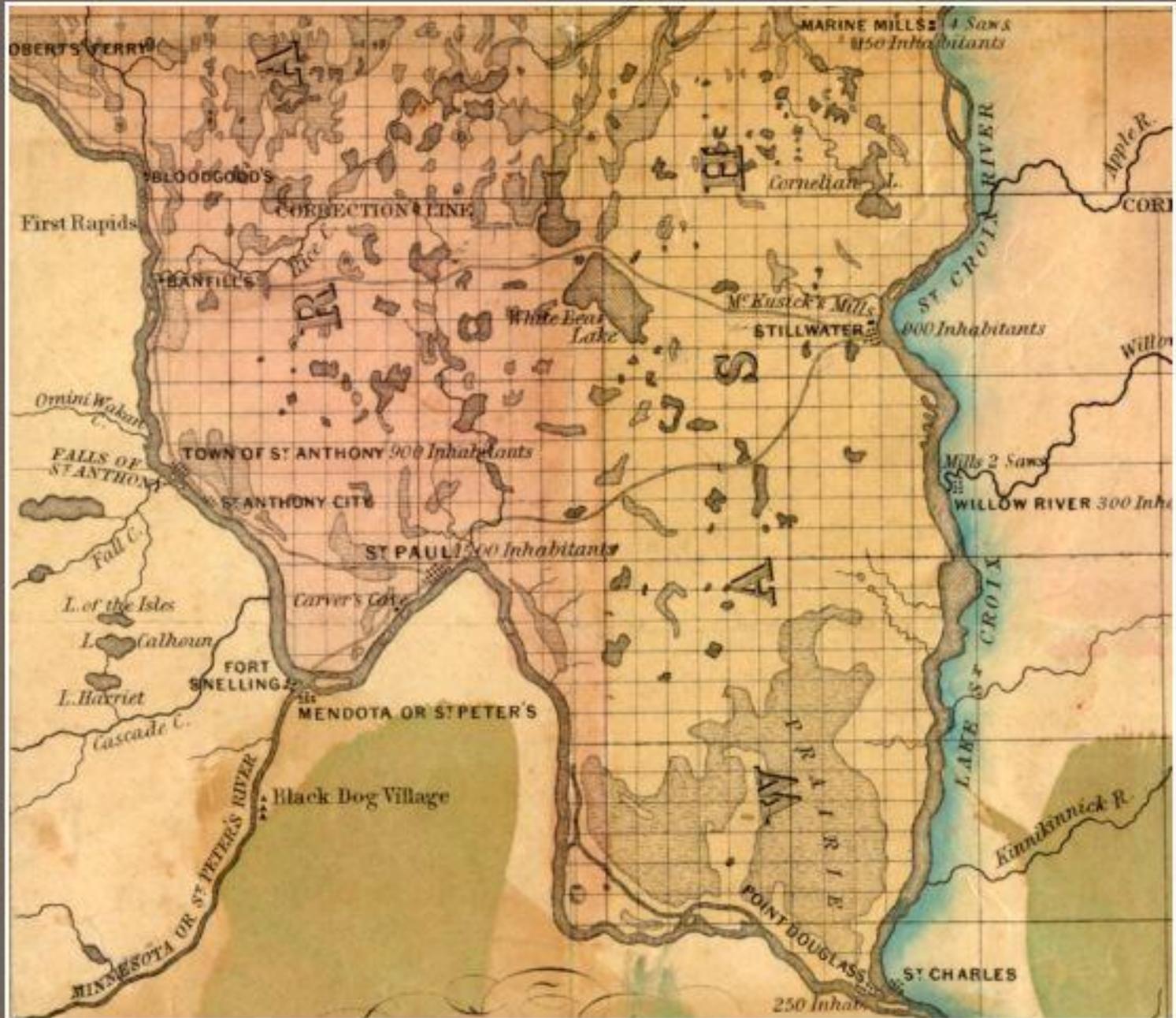
43°40'00"
43.6667°

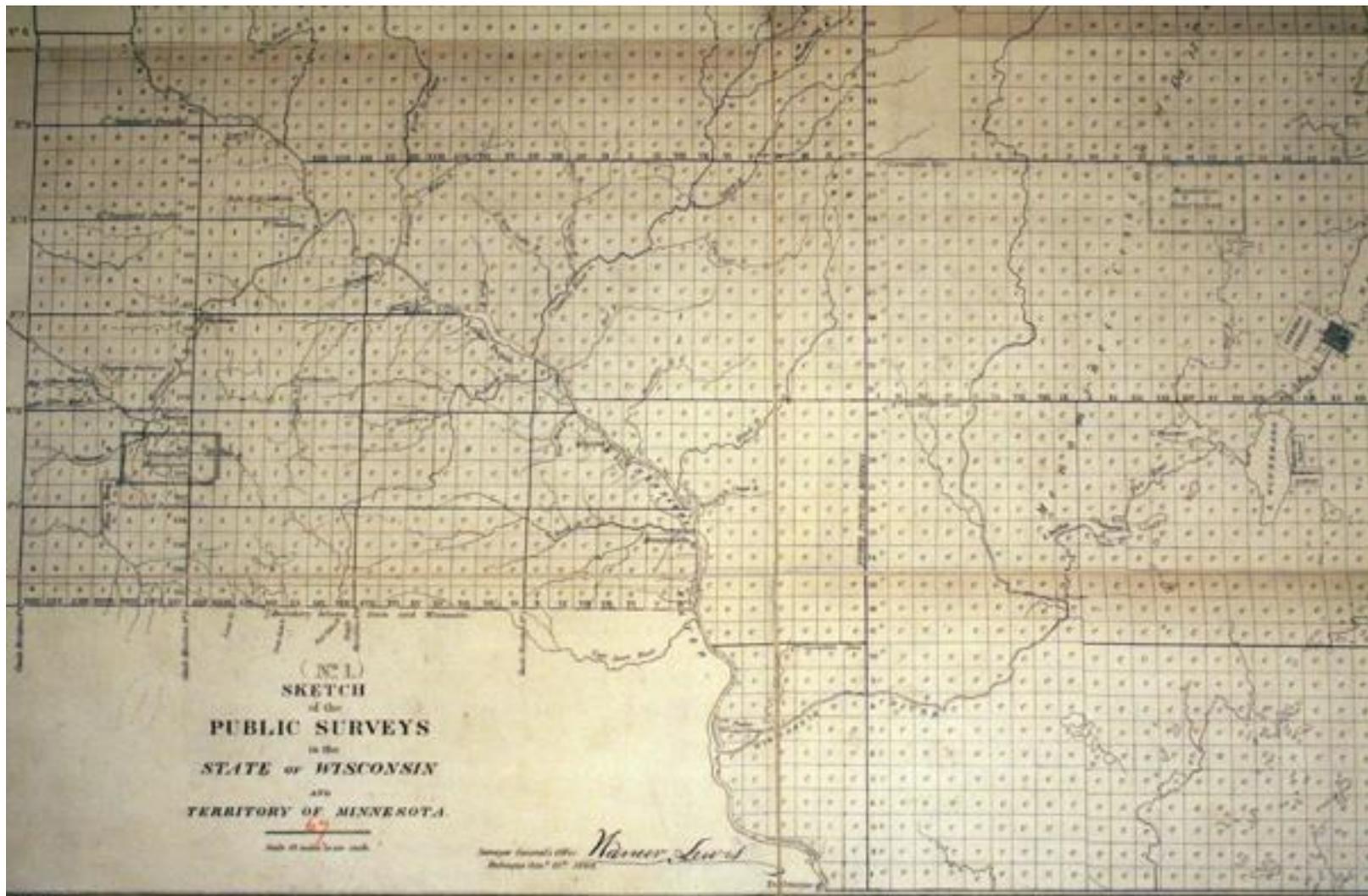
43°35'00"
43.5833°

43°30'
43.5000°









(No. 1)
SKETCH
of the
PUBLIC SURVEYS
in the
STATE of WISCONSIN
and
TERRITORY of MINNESOTA.

Scale 40 miles to an inch.

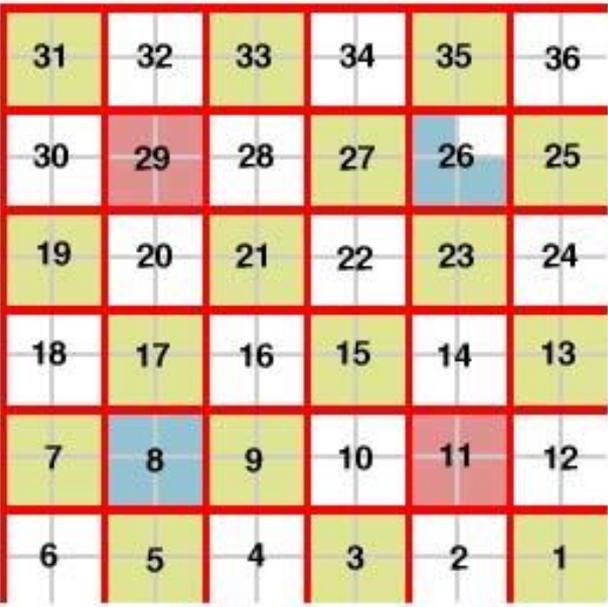
Survey General's Office
Bellevue Wis. 27th 1852
Warner Swart

<http://www.onsitereview.ca/miscellanea/2009/12/7/the-dominion-grid.html>

The Dominion Survey turned land into property in the tradition of the Enclosures Acts in Britain, where land commonly and traditionally farmed was enclosed by fences and walls by often self-appointed land-owners. The Dominion Survey prepared the ground for the CPR and western settlement. Land held for millennia and used in accordance with constantly re-negotiated peace treaties, all of a sudden within a few years in the 1880s, was ruled off into one-mile squares, 6 mile sections, 36 square mile townships. Road allowances were made at the edges of the sections and the first nations were bundled into reserves.

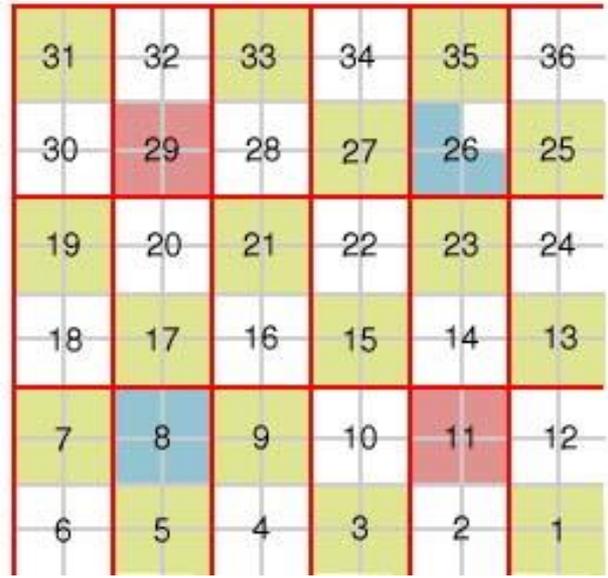
Metes and bounds, the survey system that measures land between *this* rock and *that* river, *this* mountain ridge and *that* path at least acknowledges that land has form, and in determining reserves in eastern Canada often the boundaries were negotiated according to an organic and aboriginal understanding of land use. Not so for the Sarcee Reserve, now the Tsuu T'ina Nation, which was given three townships sitting in a row, a 36 x 6 mile rectangle running from 37th Street in south Calgary to the mountains. Rivers and streams cut into this block and out again. One could perhaps understand the same area being defined by the watershed of the Elbow River perhaps, but not this indifferent and random assignation of land.

If you can measure land, you can draw it and if you can draw it, you can sell it. Is this not at the base of survey systems? I grew up with a western Canadian and an architect's love of the Dominion Grid, its absolute rationality that was nonetheless full of errors, correction lines that occur because of the curvature of the earth, delightful incongruities as a road slices over a hill and down a valley, standing on an escarpment and seeing the road go to the horizon twenty miles away. Old Saskatchewan farmers could still reel off the legal description of homesteads they'd left in the 30s: Section 22, Township 26, Range 2, West of the 4th Meridian. I thought all this was magical, and in some sense still do. But I also see it as a commercial project. The CPR was given astounding bonuses for building the railway connecting BC with eastern Canada: \$25 million (about \$500 million today), 25 million square miles (exactly half the land) in a 50-mile zone either side of the main line and a monopoly on rail connections to the US. Why does most of Canada live within a hundred miles of the US border? Does the CPR have something to do with this? Are section roads straight?

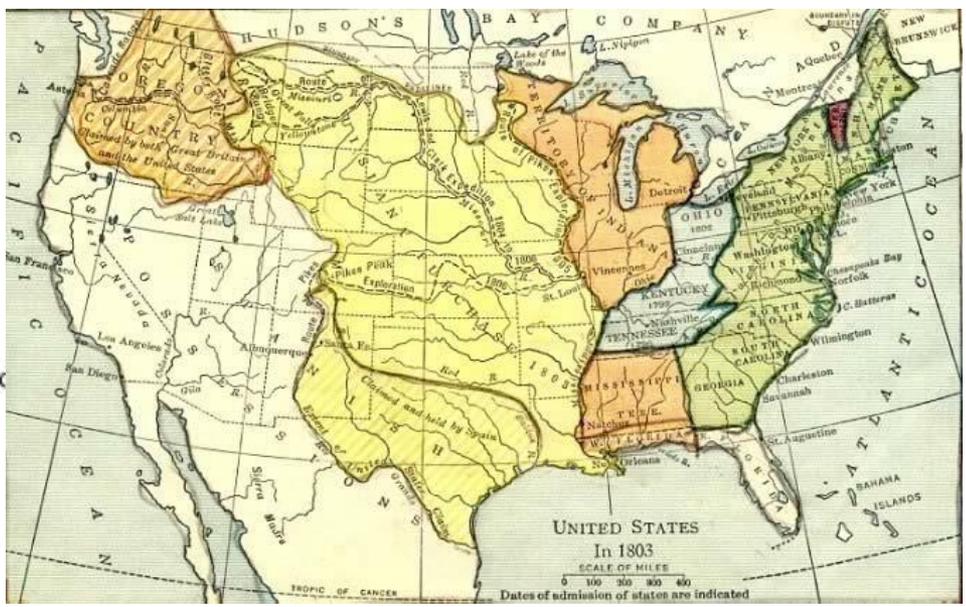


1871 to 1880

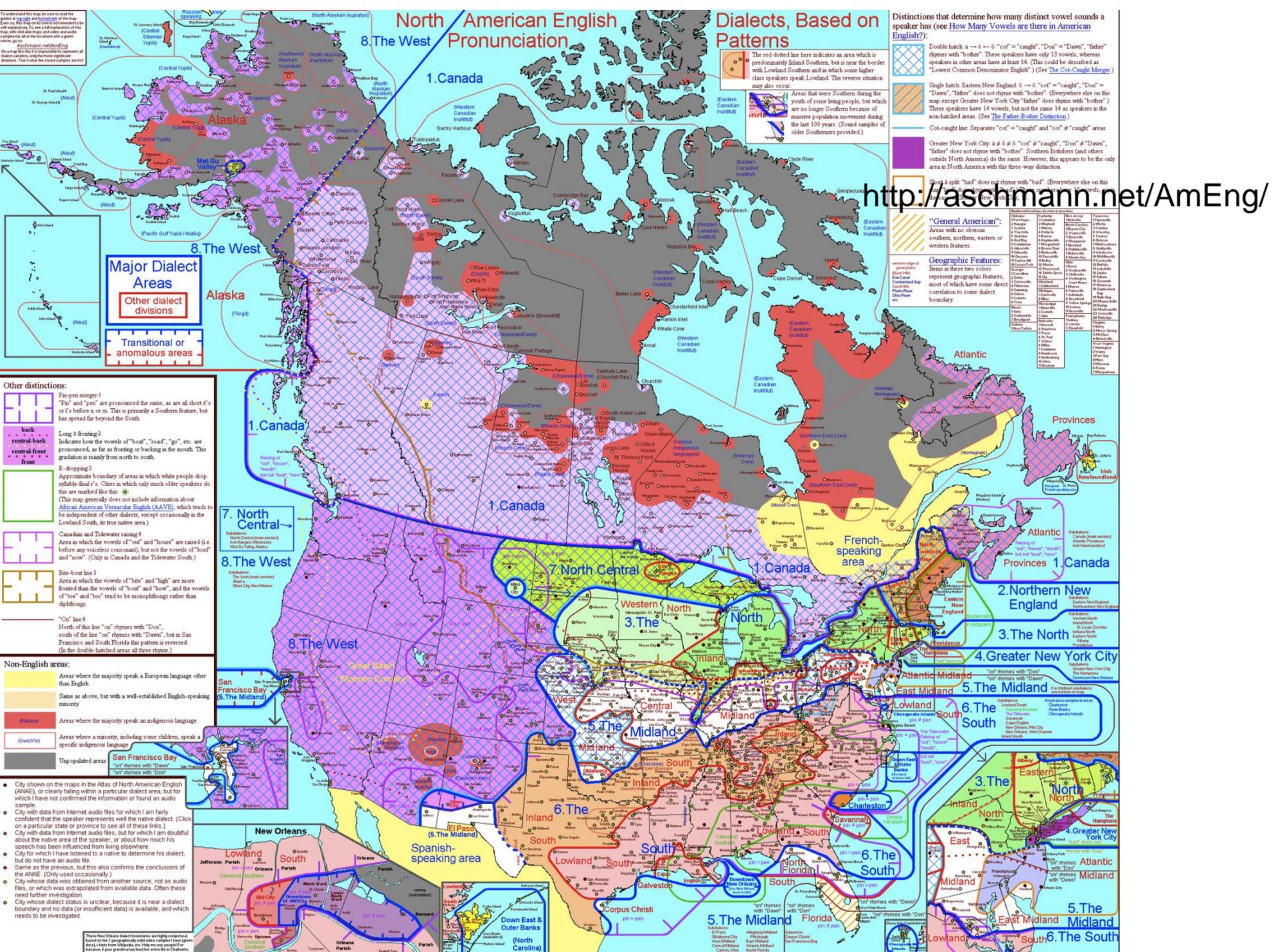
- Road allowance
- HBC
- Railway
- School



1881 to present



CPR land was evenly dispersed, effectively limiting the size of a homestead (obtained free from the Canadian government) to one section.



North American English Pronunciation

Dialects, Based on Patterns

Distinctions that determine how many distinct vowel sounds a speaker has (see [How Many Vowels are there in American English?](#)):

- Double hatch: a → o → u: "cot" = "cough", "Doe" = "Dawson", "father" rhymes with "bother". These speakers have only 13 vowels, whereas speakers in other areas have at least 14. (This could be described as "Lowest Common Denominator English") (See [The Cot-Caugh Merger](#).)
- Single hatch: Eastern New England: a → o: "cot" = "cough", "Doe" = "Dawson", "father" does not rhyme with "bother". (Everywhere else on this map except Greater New York City "father" does rhyme with "bother".) These speakers have 14 vowels, but not the same 14 as speakers in the non-hatched areas. (See [The Father-Bother Distinction](#).)
- Cot-caught line: Separates "cot" = "cough" and "cof" = "cough" areas.
- Greater New York City: a → o: "cot" = "cough", "Doe" = "Dawson", "father" does not rhyme with "bother". Southern Brits (and others outside North America) do the same. However, this appears to be the only area in North America with this three-way distinction.
- Three-way split: "had" does not rhyme with "bad". (Everywhere else on this map "had" does rhyme with "bad".)

"General American": Areas with no obvious southern, northern, eastern or western features.

Geographic Features: Items in these two colors represent geographic features, most of which have some direct correlation to some dialect boundary.

Black Hills	Great Lakes	Great Plains	Midwest	North	North Central	North East	North West	South	South East	South West	West	West Coast	West North Central	West South Central	West North West	West South West
Blue Ridge	Colorado	Colorado Plateau	Colorado Plateau	Colorado Plateau	Colorado Plateau											

<http://aschmann.net/AmEng/>

Major Dialect Areas
Other dialect divisions
Transitional or anomalous areas

- Other distinctions:**
- Pin-pen merger: "Pin" and "pen" are pronounced the same, as are all short 'i' or 'e' before a 'n' or 'm'. This is primarily a Southern feature, but has spread far beyond the South.
 - Long 'i' diphthong: Indicates how the vowels of "boat", "read", "go", etc. are pronounced, as far as fronting or backing in the mouth. This gradient is mainly from north to south.
 - R-dropping: Approximate boundary of areas in which white people drop syllable-final 'r'. Cities in which only much older speakers do this are marked like this: Ⓢ. (This map generally does not include information about African American Vernacular English (AAVE), which tends to be independent of other dialects, except occasionally in the Lowland South, as true native area.)
 - Canadian and Tidewater raising: Area in which the vowels of "out" and "house" are raised (i.e. before any rhotic consonant), but not the vowels of "foot" and "now" (Only in Canada and the Tidewater South).
 - Eye-backer: Area in which the vowels of "bit" and "high" are more fronted than the vowels of "bit" and "bow", and the vowels of "toe" and "two" tend to be monophthongs rather than diphthongs.
 - "Oh" line: North of this line "oh" rhymes with "Doe". South of the line "oh" rhymes with "Dawson". (This is in San Francisco and South Florida this pattern is reversed. (In the double-hatched areas all three rhyme.)

- Non-English areas:**
- Areas where the majority speak a European language other than English.
 - Same as above, but with a well-established English-speaking majority.
 - Areas where the majority speak an indigenous language.
 - Areas where a minority, including some children, speak a specific indigenous language.
 - Unpopulated areas.

- City shown on the maps in the Atlas of North American English (ANAE), or clearly falling within a particular dialect area, but for which I have not confirmed the information or found an audio sample.
- City with data from Internet audio files for which I am fairly confident that the speaker represents well the native dialect. (Click on a particular state or province to see all of these links.)
- City with data from Internet audio files, but for which I am doubtful about the native area of the speaker, or about how much his speech has been influenced from living elsewhere.
- City for which I have listened to a native to determine his dialect, but do not have an audio file.
- Same as the previous, but this also confirms the conclusions of the ANAE. (Only used occasionally.)
- City whose data was obtained from another source, not as audio files, or which was extrapolated from available data. Often these need further investigation.
- City whose dialect status is unclear, because it is near a dialect boundary and no data (or insufficient data) is available, and which needs to be investigated.

These New Orleans dialect boundaries are highly controversial. Reported language differences between the French Quarter and the surrounding areas are not clearly defined. For more information on New Orleans dialects, see the entry on New Orleans in the Atlas of North American English.