

1919 Yearbook

This is taken from Souvenir Book, St. Paul Police Benevolent Association, 1919, a 1919 publication.

Souvenir Book

Saint Paul Police Benevolent Association 1919

The Police Benevolent Association desires to thank its many friends and patrons who have contributed their support to the Association and who have made possible this souvenir. Each member of the force adds his personal word of appreciation.

Relationship of Coroner's Work to That of Police Surgeon

By Dr. C. A. Ingerson

In speaking of the relationship of a police surgeon's work to that of the Coroner's office, I deem it appropriate that we go back to the days when the "Police Surgeon's" department was first established and give its history from its incipency to the present day.

The idea was brought about on account of so many accidents and fatalities occurring for which there was no appropriate facilities at first hand, and no persons trained in first aid work immediately available in many instances to cope with these emergency cases the police officers came in contact with, so it devolved upon Chief John J. O'Connor to devise ways and means of working out this most important entangled problem. There being no provisions in the then existing City Charter to take care of this branch of the contemplated service it was decided to give some sort of benefit whereby monies would be raised to purchase the necessary equipment. So a benefit base-ball game was conceived by Lieut. William Hanft and Joseph Mounts, Secretary to Chief John J. O'Connor, between the Minneapolis Police Base Ball Team and the Saint Paul Police Base Ball Team; the game being staged in the then down town ball park in the month of June, 1902.

The patrons were exceptionally liberal, Saint Paul's share of the proceeds netted our department approximately fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500.00). So the following month, July, 1902, Chief O'Connor empowered Lieut. Hanft and Jos. Mounts to go east for purposes of purchasing the most up-to-date horse ambulance in existence at that time. The itinerary of the trip included all of the leading cities; the choice of purchase falling on the firm of Fulton and Walker Co., 20th and Filbert streets, Philadelphia, who proved to be a firm that specialized in the manufacture of ambulances. In fact the ambulance was so complete upon its arrival in Saint Paul that a duplicate of the same was immediately ordered by one of the leading hospitals in this city. So much for the history of the Saint Paul Police Department's first horse drawn ambulance and the unique method devised for obtaining it.

The first ambulance driver was P. J. Casey, and I might add right here that he is still in the service of the Police Department at Prior Avenue Sub-station. The ambulance was first installed on September 12th, 1902, and made its first official run on November 1st, 1902, with Dr. George B. Moore in charge.

As I have previously stated there was no regular provision for obtaining an ambulance, likewise, there was no regular provision to pay a police surgeon to go with the ambulance on its call of mercy and assistance in physical distress; whereupon the then existing Board of Police Commissioners, consisting of the following members: William Folsom, Richard T. O'Connor, Daniel W. Lawler, Lewis L. May and Charles L. Haas, by a resolution introduced by one of the above members appointed the first two police surgeons in the history of the department, viz: Dr. Geo. B. Moore, who served from the time of his appointment, November 1st, 1902, to that of his death, November 14th, 1906, and Dr. Paul Cook, who served from November 1st, 1902, up to the time of his voluntary resignation, February 28th, 1903.

Up to the present writing Dr. Moore is the only police surgeon that has died while in the service. Glory to his name and memory, for Doctor Moore was a congenial, affable and efficient surgeon whose sad demise occurred in the midst of promising opportunities.

The surgeons were paid at that time out of an emergency fund, there being no regular provisions for the payment of their salaries.

By the foregoing act the Saint Paul Police Department was the first city in the west to adopt this emergency aid system. The Minneapolis Police Department installed a system of like kind five years later; putting same into operation in the fall of 1907.

The Police Commissioners of that period as well as Chief John J. O'Connor, are to be commended for inaugurating this system as it has been the means of rendering emergency aid to countless numbers of people unfortunate enough to meet with accident on streets or public places.

So much for the history of how the first police horse ambulance was obtained, how the system was inaugurated and its object: to relieve human suffering at the earliest possible moment.

It might be appropriate to mention now the names of the various physicians who have served the police department since the beginning of the service, their length of tenure and date of resignation. They are as follows:

1. Dr. George B. Moore, appointed November 1, 1902, resigned November 4, 1906. (Died.)
 2. Dr. Paul Cook, appointed November 1, 1902, resigned February 28, 1903.
 3. Dr. Roy H. Labbitt, appointed November 15, 1906, resigned December 30, 1907.
 4. Dr. John V. Kelly, appointed December 10, 1907, resigned September 30, 1907.
 - *5. Dr. A. J. Dohm, appointed November 15, 1906, resigned September 23, 1912.
 6. Dr. Wm. Daily, appointed December 1, 1906, resigned June 20, 1911.
 7. Dr. Paul Kelly, appointed October 1, 1909, resigned May 31, 1911.
 8. Dr. C. A. Ingerson, appointed June 20, 1911, resigned April 5, 1915.
 9. Dr. W. C. Rutherford, appointed June 1, 1911, resigned June 6, 1914.
 10. Dr. R. Schnacke, appointed September 21, 1912, resigned March 31, 1918.
 11. Dr. LeRoy Brown, appointed April 6th, 1915, still in service.
- *Reappointed August 6, 1914. Still in the service.

In the point of service Dr. Dohm has served the department longer than any other physician, his service being approximately ten years.

Thus you see in seventeen years (17) eleven (11) various physicians have served under the Police Department.

In the early spring of 1914 the familiar horse drawn police ambulance was superceded by a motorized ambulance. These were indeed sad days as we bid adieu to the good old gray team, Queen and Dan, as well as the old ambulance for it broke the link between the old and the new method of transportation, but we were reconciled by the fact that it was for the best interests of humanity.

The duties of a Police Surgeon I have found are closely correlated with the work of the Coroner for the reason that when a crime is committed, as for example a suicide, or homicide, the participants are frequently only partially successful in attaining their ends, and the first impulse of the bystanders, onlookers or neighbors is to summon aid, usually the police officer, and he in turn for medical assistance to render first aid as the case may be; that the prime requisite and purpose of the medical department of the police system, to render aid in an emergency regardless of the causative factor, whether it be burns obtained in a conflagration, street car accident, automobile accident, resuscitation of a drowned person, railroad accident, poisoning, whether accidentally or purposely taken. In all the foregoing and other variety of accidents, too numerous to mention, which arise in a heavily populated city such as ours, the police surgeon is usually first called on the scene.

I found the work intensely interesting in that no two cases proved alike, there always being a deviation from ordinary routine; the expediency of the moment often calling all the ingenuity one possessed to meet a given case. For instance, in one particular case I recall, a man had swallowed a goodly portion of cerium oxalate, the antidote emergency kit containing lime water was missing, so on the spur of the moment, I had occasion to knock out some plaster on the wall for the purpose obtaining lime and adding that to water, it made an excellent antidote for the poison.

The wrath of the landlord, who was a foreigner and not too intelligent, was indescribable. He could not appreciate the nominal damage sustained in comparison with a human life which was at stake, and was saved by prompt and energetic aid and treatment. Thus you see one oftentimes has to depend upon one's own resources to tide a patient over until it is advisable to remove the patient to a hospital for further treatment, as a loss of a few minutes might mean going over the "Great Divide."

Oftentimes I would not be so fortunate as to have a favorable outcome. From then on the police surgeon's work ceased, and the coroner would be notified, and here is where the correlation comes between the police surgeon and the coroner. At times I have been called to attend poison cases where the individual absolutely refused all proffered aid and assistance, and this no doubt has occasionally been experienced by other physicians. This calls to my mind a case where a person, a young lady, had taken carbolic acid with suicidal intentions, and it was necessary to insert a small sized stomach tube thru the nose because she wanted to die, and absolutely refused to open her mouth, biting the tube between her teeth when we were partially successful in our endeavors to insert it; seeing this would not prevail, I withdrew the tube and inserted the same through her nose, followed the posterior pharyngeal wall into her esophagus and proceeded very politely to wash out her stomach with sodium sulphate solution in the usual manner, against her strenuous resistance and

willingness to die. I will say she recovered as it was but a brief period from the time the poison was taken to my arrival, and the effects of the carbolic acid had not been fully absorbed.

On the other hand a police surgeon's work is not attended without some dangers as the following incident will reveal:

One night while I was on duty an urgent call came to go out to the West end of town; a man had shot his wife, child, and himself. We arrived on the scene and immediately proceeded to walk into the house, no one was there to intercept us as it was past midnight; the party who called us had apparently been frightened. I thought it strange, but nevertheless I unconcernedly walked straight into the house and found a large living room of colonial type with the woman lying on the bed with her child, both seriously wounded, and the husband on the floor shot through the head, but still conscious and capable of slightly raising himself up from the floor with a 38 colt at his side, with two shells still unexploded.

I have often wondered since, what my fate would have been if he had taken a fancy to taking a pot shot at me as I entered the room. If I am to judge from the wounds inflicted on the other two persons in the room I certainly would have proven a coroner's case, and would not be alive to write this article.

I could go on and relate numerous instances of this kind, some laughable and others pathetic and sad, but space forbids—suffice to say the training one receives in the police service renders one alert, keen, and able to take in a situation at a glance which has proven invaluable to me in my subsequent work as coroner.

Laurence Hodgson (Larry Ho) **Mayor of St. Paul**

From the Editor and Publisher, New York, March 22, 1919,
By John Talman.

Laurence Curran Hodgson, the "Larry Ho" famous in song and gripping prose, is Mayor of St. Paul and "Man of the Hour" in Minnesota. Journalist he is by calling; poet by nature, though not of the "scatter-brain" sort; for he is a capable, adroit, energetic executive, entirely at home in State and city affairs. He helped get out the State census in 1905 and was secretary to the Speaker of the Legislature and to his two immediate predecessors in the Mayoralty.

Backed by the "middle class" and labor element, Mr. Hodgson is now reducing his humanitarian theories to practice and meanwhile starting common sense reforms in city government which everybody but politician and profiteer has always wanted and never could get.

Yet is he no whit demagogue, socialist, or self-seeker. His only aim, his heart's master desire, is to be of service to man. Fearless in civic betterment, he is the despair and terror of the riff raff of politicians, though himself an almost eerily shrewd politician in the highest sense.

All his life has Laurence Hodgson been a lover of his kind, a powerful, dependable helper, a chronic "booster," with all the poet's impulsive, lavish generosity. He "gives of himself" and all of himself. By the law of Karma, he was, almost without lifting a finger, "boosted" into the Mayor's chair last May with a record vote and majority. The birds are twittering that he will be "boosted" into the Governorship next year. Country newspaper editors of all parties, as it looks now, will see to this. As a quondam co-worker says: "It is a plain case of poet, orator and lifelong preacher and consistent exemplar of the gospel of love and real brotherhood coming into his own and bringing the people with him."



Never a "knocker," still this man can, as some have learned to their sorrow, "roast" virulently when Justice cries aloud. His fealty to the lofty ideals governing his life seems unshakable. Not long ago he spoke at the funeral of a poor, ragged, friendless old fellow, one sub-zero night, in the service of a local charity, contracted pneumonia, in trundling a wheelbarrow load of supplies to a destitute family. And the Mayor's address was a new sermon on the Mount.

In a recent private letter Mr. Hodgson used the following words, which he little imagined would ever meet the eye of anyone but the recipient's:

"Most sincerely I do hope that in my blundering way through life I may in a small measure defend the dignity of common men and prove of some sustaining power to the suffering souls I meet. When I die I hope no living man will ever feel that I was not his brother. The one reward life has brought me is the earnest love of a few men who felt that I honestly loved them. I have small faith in any man's religion if he feels above those who are unfortunate."

No man in the North Star State approaches "Larry" in popularity. He is incapable of hate; much less of mean little grudges. All admire him, all love him. Pure that soul as the fluttering snowflake, spotless that life page as the lily drenched in April rains.

Twenty-five years ago Mr. Hodgson began newspaper work as a reporter on the old Minneapolis Times. As to the origin of his singular pen name: he had written his first signed "feature." While affixing the signature "Larry Hodgson" the pencil broke at the first "o." The city editor, James Gray, chanced to be looking on and suggested: "Better let it go at that—'Larry ho.'" Gray was afterward Mayor of Minneapolis and Democratic nominee for Governor of Minnesota.

For a decade or more Mr. Hodgson served, one after the other, all the St. Paul dailies in the various capacities of reporter, feature writer, book reviewer, editorial writer, sporting editor and fashioner of

the sparkling "Cabbages and Kings" column which ran daily on the back page of the Dispatch. He was the Northwest's highest baseball authority and every daily in the American League territory carried his tabulated "averages."

"Larry" talks as well as he writes. For years and years he has been in demand at journalistic, fraternity, patriotic and social gatherings everywhere in Minnesota.

The extent of his reading and the power of his memory are amazing. He can quote pages from practically every worth-while author, living or dead.

But it is as a poet, both in rhyme and prose, that the fame of Laurence Hodgson is widest and perhaps the most securely founded, no matter where his multiform activities as an ethical reformer may land him eventually. For many years translations of his uplifting verse have had place in the school textbooks of Armenia. His sublime tribute to the American flag, written for the 1918 Memorial Day, has circulated (in pamphlet form) in the United States and abroad to the extent of over 700,000 copies and is in growing demand. He contributed a poem to this year's Lincoln Birthday observance in the St. Paul Auditorium, which critics say equals, if it does not eclipse, the familiar tributes of Powell, Whitman, R. H. Stoddard, Stedman, and Markham.

"Larry Ho" is forty-four years old. His eyes and mouth wear a smile that never "comes off." Not long since a leading newspaper in Kansas City had a picture of that mouth alongside of Lincoln's with a text comparing the traits indicated.

John J. O'Connor **St. Paul's Chief of Police**

John J. O'Connor, the highly efficient chief of the Bureau of Police of this City was born in Louisville, Kentucky, October 29th, 1855, and with his parents, moved to St. Paul the following year.

His father was one of the pioneers and early business men of the City and served as a member of the City Council for several years.

Having finished his education, John J. O'Connor engaged in clerical and accounting work in the office of Beaupre & Kelly, remaining with that firm for about ten years. When twenty-six years of age, having tired of the monotony of routine work, he received an appointment with the City as a Detective, where he soon demonstrated his ability and aptitude and four years later was made Chief of Detectives, in which position he soon made a reputation for himself as one of the shrewdest thief-takers in the Country, and the criminal and lawless element found it wise to give St. Paul a wide berth.

About June 1st, 1900, having been out of the Police Department for four years, he was made Chief of Police, in which position he served continuously until March, 1912, at which time he resigned to engage in private business. When the Commission form of Government was adopted, John J. O'Connor was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Police, in which position his services have been eminently



satisfactory to the citizenship of this community, and his administration of the Police Department has been efficient, not in the ordinary political sense, but as that word is used in modern business. He is not only honest, but competent, and has a long experience as one of the shrewdest detectives in the Northwest. It is said, on competent authority, that no one official has done more to make this city where the highest standards of law and order were maintained than Chief O'Connor. Mr. O'Connor came to his office as a specialist and expert, and not as a political appointee, and practically his entire career has been identified with detective and police work. The following paragraphs are a brief and well considered estimate of his official experience in St. Paul, taken from the biographical sketch book, "Men of St. Paul."

John J. O'Connor was born in Louisville, Kentucky, October 29th, 1855. His parents moved to St. Paul in 1856, and were pioneers of that City. His father was a well-to-do business man, and during the '70s was a member of the St. Paul City Council. John J. O'Connor attended school until he had mastered the fundamentals, and then went to work in the office of Beaupre and Kelly. He remained with that firm for ten years, and had excellent prospects of a successful business career. But business did not satisfy his peculiar talents and his inexhaustible vitality, and he found that he did not fit into the niche in which he had placed himself, and was discontented with the monotony of routine work. Finally he became interested in the work of the detective department, and when an appointment was offered him in this department he accepted it on impulse. It was in 1881, when he was twenty-six years old, that this appointment came to him, and his friends all regarded it as a joke, while his parents, who were prosperous and prominent citizens, considered it a harmless whim, of which he would soon tire. They were all mistaken, for the life which called for all his reserve energy, mental and physical, suited him exactly. John Clarke was made Chief of Police in St. Paul in 1882, and in a short time discovered among his corps of detectives a man with ideas and with the brains to put them into execution. In four years John O'Connor was at the head of the detective force, and was carrying on the policy of opposing "Organized crime with organized intelligence." He became known all over the country as one of the shrewdest living detectives, and professional crooks gave St. Paul a wide berth. With the election of a new mayor, John J. O'Connor was removed, and during that administration thieves and murderers returned to St. Paul. In 1893, St. Paul discovered that her streets were infested with crooks of the worst class and of so much boldness that a messenger from one of the banks was robbed of \$10,000.00 in gold as he stood in a corridor of the First National Bank. That was the climax to St. Paul's retrogression to criminal control. In 1894 John J. O'Connor was appointed to his former position but hardly had an opportunity to put his plans into execution before a change in the administration caused his displacement in 1896. The next four years were devoted to private detective work, and he developed a registry bureau for the identification of criminals that has been of the greatest benefit to St. Paul. He also worked out a scheme for a model police system so that when Mayor Robert A. Smith went into office he was ready for the appointment to the position of Chief of Police, which was one of the first acts of the new Mayor. At the beginning of a service as Chief which continued fourteen years, Mr. O'Connor set to work to organize and discipline the force. Every sort of signal device was put into service, mounted patrolmen came into being for the first time, the detective force was reorganized and the police department as a whole was brought to a high state of efficiency.

The following is a brief pen portrait of Chief O'Connor written toward the close of his administration as chief of police: "He is of a complex personality, this Chief who is a profound criminologist without professing it; who maintains a degree of discipline that is military without its pomp; who directs 325

men with machine-like precision without destroying personalities; who allows no crime to go unpunished and thereby prevents many crimes. He is, as was said, a big man, with a big head; an eye that twinkles in just ordinarily but terrorizes the wrongdoers; a jaw drawn in lines that show the force and doggedness behind the easy-going manner; he is alert and quick in motion, and sharp and decisive in action. He believes profoundly in intuition, but never overlooks the force of logic. His judgment of men is rarely wrong, and his knowledge of the motives that move men is marvelous. And, withal, a stranger asked to guess at his profession would never dream of connecting him with the identity of a functionary whose name, mentioned in the hearing of any criminal in the country, will evoke the comment, "St. Paul is not a healthy town for me."

Henry McColl

Commissioner of Public Safety

Henry McColl, Commissioner of Public Safety of the City of St. Paul was born in Chicago, Illinois, March 2nd, 1866, and with his parents came to this City in 1873. He was educated in the parochial schools, and at the age of fourteen, obtained a position in the retail drug store of George C. Davenport, located on Wabasha Street, where he remained for nearly four years. In 1884, he was employed in the retail crockery establishment of H. L. Wheat & Co., in which business he remained for about five years, when he returned to the drug business, entering same as a partner in the firm of Horrigan and McColl, located on Mississippi and Williams. After a few years he purchased his partner's interest in the drug store and remained at that location until 1896. On May 1st, in the last mentioned year, he moved his business to the Portland Building at the corner of 9th and Broadway. Subsequently, and in 1909, he opened a second drug store in St. Paul at the Seven Corners, which he operated until 1915.



In 1902, Mr. McColl was elected as a member of the Legislature, and served as a Representative during the sessions of 1903 and 1905. In 1906 he was elected State Senator, and served as State Senator during the sessions of 1907 and 1909. In 1912, he was elected Alderman from the Third Ward, and was honored by being elected President of the Board of Aldermen. In 1914, the year of the installation of the Commission Form of Government in the City of St. Paul, Mr. McColl was elected Councilman and was assigned Commissioner of Public Safety. The Department of Public Safety is composed of the Bureau of Police, Bureau of Health, Bureau of Fire Protection, and Bureau of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, and is admitted to be one of the most important as well as the most difficult Departments in the City's Government. Mr. McColl was re-elected as a Councilman in 1916 and 1918 and after each election was assigned to the Commissionership of Public Safety.

Origin of Finger Prints, What They Are and How Used

During the last few years numerous articles have been written relative to the identification of individuals, principally criminals, by the method known as "The Finger Print System." The finger prints were first adopted as a means of identification, under a system of classification whereby a print could be filed and readily found. The subject was treated as a science and made to appear technical and difficult. This was done to keep it confidential for police purposes.

Origin

According to the record of researches by prominent criminologists, the individuality of the finger print, better known as the thumb print, and its value in proving identity, was discovered by the Chinese over 200 years before the Christian era, an impression of the thumb being used by them in place of a signature in all legal and business transactions; later this method was also adopted in India, and while from time to time various systems for the classification of impressions were advanced, they were not considered until the English government, realizing its value, adopted the "Henry System" in 1901. Since then the finger prints have been installed by the police departments of all the principal cities throughout the world.

What An Impression or Finger Print Means

The term "finger print" or "impression," means the reproduction of the ridge formation on the bulb surface of the outer or nail joint of the finger in any manner whatever, whether it be made with ink, blood, or the greasy substance which is emitted by the sweat glands.

Classification of Impressions

There are various systems for the classification of finger prints, however, the Henry System is the one that has been made universal. The finger prints are based upon the peculiarities of the ridges, such as the formation into various patterns by which the primary classification is determined, and by the formation of two fixed points known as the Core or Inner Terminus, and Delta, or Outer Terminus, together with the ridges intervening and surrounding these two points, by which the sub-classification and in some cases, the final classification is determined.

The impressions are divided into two groups. The first group consists of patterns which have no numerical value, viz., loops, arches and tented arches. The second group consists of patterns having a numerical value in accordance with their position in a set of prints, viz., whirls and composites which include Central Pocket Loops, Laternal Pocket Loops, Twined Loops, and Accidentals. The ten fingers are divided into five pairs. After a set of impressions are classified they are filed according to the classification obtained, which is in the form of a fraction, for example 5-16; this signifies that the card is filed in the 16th drawer, and in the fifth file in the drawer; the drawers of the cabinet are marked 1-1 to 32-32.

How Used

Finger prints are used in Police Departments for identifying persons who may have a previous criminal record; it also aids the Police in apprehending and identifying criminals who, unconsciously leave their impressions on some article at the scene of a crime. These impressions are doctored up by means of chemical powders, photographed, and are very often submitted as the only evidence of guilt. When impressions of three or four fingers are left unconsciously, a classification is possible, by considering each of the missing fingers under both groups of patterns; but where the impression is of one finger, this is not possible, as no system has been devised where a classification is possible, and there is no method to determine which one of the ten fingers it might be.

When identifications are made of one impression it is usually done in one of two ways: either by comparing the print with those on file of persons suspected of a crime, or by the arrest of some person charged with the crime, in which place the finger prints are taken and a comparison made. If no identification should be made at the time under either of the preceding circumstances, the impression is preserved for future use.

The St. Paul Police Department inaugurated the finger print system in October, 1917, in connection with the Bertillion System, the latter system having been used by the Department for over twenty years. At the present time there are between 2,500 and 3,000 finger prints on file, and 75,000 Bertillion records and photos.

A set of finger print impressions of every person taken at the local bureau is sent to the United States Government Bureau of Criminal Identification at Leavenworth, Kansas. This is done by all the principal departments throughout the United States.

St. Paul Police Benevolent Association

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Organization of Police Department City of Saint Paul

Police Stations

Central Station.

Captain of Police	John W. Rowan
Lieutenant of Police	James Nightingale
Sergeant (Desk)	P. E. Murnane
Sergeant (Desk)	Michael Fallon
Sergeant	Harry Wettergren
Roundsman	D. J. Brick
Roundsman	H. S. Mason
Roundsman	J. H. Frey
Roundsman	Thos. E. Dahill
Roundsman	M. J. Costello
Roundsman (Motorcycle)	G. A. Barfuss

Rondo Street Station.

Lieutenant	C. H. Gerber
Sergeant	A. S. Hervine
Sergeant	Adolph P. Guerin
Roundsman	C. J. Hagen
Roundsman	M. C. Greenman
Roundsman	H. E. Theissen

Prior Avenue Station.

Lieutenant	John Strecker
Sergeant	Jno. J. Murphy
Roundsman	James Marooney
Roundsman	C. J. Rial
Roundsman	Edward O'Brien
Roundsman (Mounted)	Adam Klinger

Margaret Street Station.

Captain	Michael Gebhardt
Sergeant	Chas. H. Gates
Sergeant	John Lindou
Roundsman	John E. Johnson
Roundsman	B. Flaherty
Roundsman	Aug. Christopherson

Ducas Street Station.

Lieutenant	James Furlong
Sergeant	Patrick Hurley
Sergeant	Geo. Oswald
Roundsman	John A. Helmer
Roundsman	John. F. Courtney
Roundsman	Wm. Lancette

Organization of Police Department City of Saint Paul

Roster of Police**1919****Central Police Station**



Day.

John J. O'Connor Chief of Police

Jos. N. Mounts Secretary

John W. Rowan Captain

George W. Wells Captain

Jas. Nightingale Lieutenant

Michael J. Fallon Sergeant

Harry Wettergren Sergeant

M. J. Costello Roundsman

Jas. E. Murnane Bertillon Detective

John J. Tierney Assistant Bertillon
Detective

Thos. J. Grace Detective

Ed. J. Murnane Detective

Burt A. Carr Detective

Patrick Smith Detective

Wm. Conway Detective

Jas. Crumley Detective

Jas. Mitchell Detective

Joseph Bosco Patrolman

Jas. Quarles Detective

Geo. Dawson Detective

John P. McKinley Detective

Paul H. Gottfried Detective

M. F. Hallowell Detective

Jas. Werrick Detective

C. W. Bragg Detective

Wm. Troy License Inspector

Peter J. Lavalie Pawnshop Inspector

John C. Devereaux Court Officer

Frank Irish Stenographer

Phil Gibbons Workhouse Van
Conductor

Edw. Neumann Jailor

Tony Rauszowski Carpenter

Frank Welander Messenger

Andy Jackson Janitor

Thos. Cullhane Patrolman

Dave Foley	Patrolman
J. B. Murphy	Patrolman
Jas. O'Malley	Patrolman
John F. Sullivan	Patrolman
John J. Walsh	Patrolman
Jos. W. O'Connor	Patrolman
John Daley	Patrolman

Jas. McCormick	Patrolman
Theo. Nadeau	Patrolman
Tony Schulte	Patrolman
Robert Tennyson	Pairolman
Michael Nickolson	Patrolman
C. J. Behr	Patrolman

Frank Ahl	Traffic Patrolman
Jas. Brennan	Traffic Patrolman
August Carlson	Traffic Patrolman
Daniel Costello	Traffic Patrolman
Wm. Sullivan	Traffic Patrolman
Frank Dusek	Traffic Patrolman
Henry Frederick	Traffic Patrolman
A. A. Johnson	Traffic Patrolman
Erick Johnson	Traffic Patrolman
Michael Kirby	Traffic Patrolman
A. J. Licha	Traffic Patrolman
Steve Mahoney	Traffic Patrolman
John W. Murphy	Traffic Patrolman
Fred McAlpin	Traffic Patrolman
Geo. O'Halloran	Traffic Patrolman
Dave Rombaugh	Traffic Patrolman
O. J. Savard	Traffic Patrolman

Chas. Benson	Traffic Patrolman
Thos. Burns	Traffic Patrolman
Guy Clapper	Traffic Patrolman
John Diedrick	Traffic Patrolman
Geo. Tubman	Traffic Patrolman
John Farmer	Traffic Patrolman
Ole Hanson	Traffic Patrolman
Emil Johnson	Traffic Patrolman
Peter Jorgensen	Traffic Patrolman
J.V. Larson	Traffic Patrolman
Nic Lucius	Traffic Patrolman
Harry Matthias	Traffic Patrolman
Bernard Murnane	Traffic Patrolman
Thos. McCarthy	Traffic Patrolman
Hans Offerdahl	Traffic Patrolman
Walter Rose	Traffic Patrolman

Mrs. Mary Horan	Matron
Mrs. M. Hessian	Policewoman
Mrs. M. Moore	Policewoman

Miss Frances Horan	Matron
Mrs. M. Kelley	Policewoman

Night.

Pat Murnane	Sergeant
John Frey	Roundsman

Daniel Brick	Roundsman
Harry Mason	Roundsman

Thos. Dahill	Roundsman	Gus Barfuss	Roundsman
Frank B. Cullen	Patrolman	John Dusek	Patrolman
James Fahey	Patrolman	Dan Harrington	Patrolman
Mooris Lynch	Patrolman	J. D. McCarthy	Patrolman
Wm. McMullen	Patrolman	Geo. Paquette	Patrolman
Archie Cook	Patrolman	W. H. Meyers	Patrolman
John Okstad	Patrolman	Jos. Millette	Patrolman
Paul Stiller	Patrolman	Wm. Peters	Patrolman
F. A. McNeeley	Patrolman	F. J. Mondike	Patrolman
Edw. Staples	Patrolman	A. McClellan	Patrolman
Thos. O♦Toole	Patrolman	D. E. Molamphy	Patrolman
Jos. Heaton	Patrolman	Jacob Blickle	Patrolman
C. J. Bergestine	Patrolman	Thos. Brown	Patrolman
Jos. Costello	Patrolman	Jos. Gardner	Patrolman
Chas. Humphrey	Patrolman	H. Lehman	Patrolman
J. Lynch	Patrolman		
Thos. McMahon	Detective	Henry Cummings	Detective
Herman Vall	Detective	Jos. Puglesea	Detective
Hans Fabian	Detective	J. W. Kelly	Detective
Herman Miske	Wagon Conductor	Al. Zacker	Wagon Conductor
John Breen	Chauffeur	Jos. J. Maher	Chauffeur
Thos. Curran	Chauffeur	A. J. Walker	Chauffeur
John Schroeder	Chauffeur	Chas. Oliver	Chauffeur
Wm. Aynsley	Jailer	Martin Maloney	Jailer
Arthur J. Dohm	Surgeon	Leroy Brown	Surgeon

Organization of Police Department City of Saint Paul

**Roster Of Police
1919
Rondo Street Station**



Charles H. Gerber	Lieutenant	Henry Theissen	Roundsman
Andrew S. Hervin	Sergeant	Christ Hagen	Roundsman
Adolph P. Guerin	Sergeant	Math Greenman	Roundsman

Phillip Schweitzer	Detective	Robert Volkman	Detective
Fred Ziegler	Detective	Joseph Black	Detective
Oren Stutzman	Chauffeur		

James Holland	Patrolman	Arthur Haessig	Patrolman
Edward McEllistrem	Patrolman	Eward O. Malley	Patrolman
Alf. C. Schinnes	Chauffeur	William Barnes	Patrolman
Horatio Boyd	Patrolman	Michal Reilly	Patrolman
John Grabowski	Patrolman	Jacob Pogreba	Patrolman
Charles Riley	Patrolman	Frank Klein	Patrolman
Isaac Hynes	Patrolman	Michael Cullen	Patrolman
Michael Haselberger	Patrolman	Benedict Fisher	Patrolman
Joseph LeMire	Patrolman	William Wagner	Patrolman
John Joyce	Patrolman	William Finn	Patrolman
John Defiel	Patrolman	Harry Fritz	Patrolman
Ernest Heere	Patrolman	Dennis Collins	Patrolman
Frank Drobinski	Patrolman	Elwin Sutton	Patrolman
Arthur Doenges	Patrolman	Frank Buckley	Patrolman

John Owens	Patrolman	Albert Blossey	Patrolman
Frank Sevcik	Patrolman	Otto Zweig	Patrolman
Stephen Griemann	Patrolman	Joseph Falkey	Patrolman
Joseph Goldstrand	Patrolman	George Gilmore	Patrolman
Fred Peitsch	Patrolman	George Boerner	Patrolman
Wylly Smallwood	Patrolman		

**Roster Of Police
1919
Prior Street Station**



J. A. Strecker	Lieutenant	J. J. Murphy	Sergeant
J. Marooney	Roundsman	C. J. Rail	Roundsman
E. E. O'Brien	Roundsman	A. Klingler	Roundsman
J. Hammergren	Patrolman	J. F. Beaubien	Patrolman
R. V. Johnson	Patrolman	D. C. Campbell	Patrolman
S. Cassidy	Patrolman	P. Powers	Patrolman
B. Talbot	Patrolman	Wm. Wilson	Patrolman
G. F. Ossery	Patrolman	P. Casey	Patrolman
Wm. Behr	Patrolman	G. Colburn	Patrolman
H. Campbell	Patrolman	J. Theis	Patrolman
A. Rabotnik	Patrolman	F. Goodwell	Patrolman

D. Burns	Patrolman	J. McLeod	Patrolman
F. Quinlan	Patrolman	Wm. Koran	Patrolman
H. Wettschreck	Patrolman	M. Weiss	Patrolman
O. Wahlstrand	Patrolman	A. Kruszenski	Patrolman
A. Breg	Patrolman	S. Silverstein	Patrolman
H. Blumberg	Patrolman	A. Soderburg	Patrolman
J. Schrapfer	Patrolman	R. Rasmussen	Patrolman
P. Drobinski	Patrolman	A. Smith	Patrolman
J. Lambert	Patrolman	E. Hackert	Patrolman
J. Peck	Patrolman	C. Gale	Patrolman
M. Ewald	Patrolman		

Roster of Police
1919
Prior Street Station



J. A. Strecker	Lieutenant	J. J. Murphy	Sergeant
J. Marooney	Roundsman	C. J. Rail	Roundsman
E. E. O'Brien	Roundsman	A. Klingler	Roundsman
J. Hammergren	Patrolman	J. F. Beaubien	Patrolman
R. V. Johnson	Patrolman	D. C. Campbell	Patrolman
S. Cassidy	Patrolman	P. Powers	Patrolman
B. Talbot	Patrolman	Wm. Wilson	Patrolman

G. F. Ossery	Patrolman	P. Casey	Patrolman
Wm. Behr	Patrolman	G. Colburn	Patrolman
H. Campbell	Patrolman	J. Theis	Patrolman
A. Rabotnik	Patrolman	F. Goodwell	Patrolman
D. Burns	Patrolman	J. McLeod	Patrolman
F. Quinlan	Patrolman	Wm. Koran	Patrolman
H. Wettschreck	Patrolman	M. Weiss	Patrolman
O. Wahlstrand	Patrolman	A. Kruszenski	Patrolman
A. Breg	Patrolman	S. Silverstein	Patrolman
H. Blumberg	Patrolman	A. Soderburg	Patrolman
J. Schrapfer	Patrolman	R. Rasmussen	Patrolman
P. Drobinski	Patrolman	A. Smith	Patrolman
J. Lambert	Patrolman	E. Hackert	Patrolman
J. Peck	Patrolman	C. Gale	Patrolman
M. Ewald	Patrolman		

Roster Of Police
1919
Margaret Street Station



Michael Gebhardt	Captain	Chas. H. Gates	Sergeant
John Lindou	Sergeant	J. E. Johnson	Roundsman
Bartly Flaherty	Roundsman	Aug. Christopherson	Roundsman

Hector McNeil	Patrolman	Peter Paulson	Patrolman
Bole Tamasjewski	Patrolman	Andrew Magnuson	Patrolman
Emanuel Lindstrom	Patrolman	Aloisius Goeller	Patrolman
Louis Rau	Patrolman	Patrick Conroy	Patrolman
Joseph J. See	Patrolman	August Bauman	Patrolman
Wm. P. Clynch	Patrolman	Wm. Boeck	Patrolman
Frank Branca	Patrolman	Otto Knyphausen	Patrolman
Nels Olson	Patrolman	Frank Kunz	Patrolman
Wm. Sandrocher	Patrolman	Patrick T. Conroy	Patrolman
John Fabian	Patrolman	Joseph Gahr	Patrolman
Nels Pearson	Patrolman	Tony Rutkowski	Patrolman
E. L. Bumgardner	Patrolman	John W. Thelin	Patrolman
Frank Milanoski	Patrolman	Martin Peterson	Patrolman
Andrew Linden	Patrolman		

Roster of Police 1919 Ducas Street Station



J. M. Furlong	Lieutenant	Patrick Hurley	Sergeant
Geo. Oswald	Sergeant	John A. Helmer	Sergeant
John Courtney	Sergeant	Wm. Lancette	Sergeant

Louie Lemire	Patrolman	W. R. Oliver	Patrolman
Ed. Poferl	Patrolman	Otto Johnson	Patrolman
Leo Ernster	Patrolman	Frank J. Hinds	Patrolman
W. Squires	Patrolman	Frank Furek	Patrolman
Fred Raasch	Patrolman	Henry Manteuffel	Patrolman
Chas. Silverstein	Patrolman	Ben J. Slater	Patrolman
J. J. Sullivan	Patrolman	Patrick Ridge	Patrolman
Wm. Borden	Patrolman	Peter Horn	Patrolman
August Metzger	Patrolman	A. N. Clemants	Patrolman

Police and Fire Alarm Operators and Linemen.

Jos. Macaulay	Superintendent	Wm. M. Boyd
Gustaf E. Brissman		John Conley
Nelson Conoryea		Chas. W. Coulter
Raymond D. Flanagan		Jesse L. Foot
Adelard Goodrow		Jos. A. Macaulay
Samuel W. Montgomery		Ralph M. Parish
Leo G. Rafferty		Phil J. Reilly

On the Mississippi in 1838

Pig's Eye is carved from the wilderness. Embryo Metropolis gets away to a flying start.

It is an old saying that "Current events cast their shadows before," and on that April day nearly two and a half centuries ago when Father Hennepin, Franciscan priest, stood upon the river landing spot which is now St. Paul, he cast his shadow upon the fertile soil which was to produce a great city — a coming event never dreamed of by the intrepid little band whose pilgrimage was but the forerunner of a steady migration into the great Northwest.

Father Hennepin and his little band pushed along, and left behind them a wilderness where the howl of the wolf and the war cry of Indians was all that disturbed the forests' quiet for many moons, and then started the development which has replaced the old night sounds and substituted the toot of the auto horn and the shriek of the locomotive whistle.

The population of St. Paul consisted of one in 1838. This one was known as "Pigs Eye" Parrant, a Canadian voyageur who made a living from the sale of "firewater" to the Indians, and to the soldiers billeted at Fort Snelling, which in those days was an Indian trading post, and a frontier settlement.

Parrant had formerly located on the west side of the Mississippi, near the fort, but had been driven away by the authorities because of the trouble his business created. It is interesting to know that the

term “blind pig” originated right in St. Paul. Parrant was blind in one eye, and the other was a small, squinting, optic, looking for all the world like the eye of a pig. Thus the nickname “Pig’s Eye” and eventually the description of an unlicensed drinking place as a “blind pig.”

Fort Snelling and all territory west of the Mississippi at that time was included in the territory of Iowa, so when Parrant received his marching orders he crossed the river and located himself on the banks of the Mississippi close to the present location of the City and County Hospital. Everything on the east bank of the Mississippi being included in the territory of Wisconsin, Parrant was safe from molestation for a while.

His cabin was at the mouth of the creek which then emptied into Fountain Cave, and although later his cabin was searched several times very little “firewater” was discovered there — it being understood that he had it buried in the cave. Thus was St. Paul founded — the first settler making it his abode because it was a convenient spot in which to sell whiskey and remain outside the pale of law.

Other settlers soon followed Parrant to the east side of the river, these being for the most part French-Swiss colonists from the Red River valley who had taken refuge at Fort Snelling. They took up the pursuit of agriculture, not mixing much with their neighbor, Pierre Parrant, who had built the first log cabin, and also given the settlement such a black reputation that it was known as “Pig’s Eye” for several years after Parrant left.

The first semblance of law and authority came to Pig’s Eye late in the same year — 1838 — when Governor Dodge of Wisconsin appointed Joseph R. Brown a justice of the peace for Crawford county, which embraced this district. Brown’s headquarters were on Grey Cloud Island, about twelve miles down the river, where he maintained a small trading post. His name is mentioned very little in early St. Paul history, however, so it is understood that he took very little part in law enforcement — that he chose to devote his time to his business down the river.

At that time justices of the peace, or “Squires” as they were called, worked on a very low fee basis, and the office was not a very paying one. The Wisconsin Territory laws allowed the following fees to Squires in their cases:

Issuing a warrant	\$0.25
Taking a recognizance	0.25
Jail commitment	0.25
Issuing search warrant	.37½
Entering judgment	0.25
Discharging prisoner	.12½
Warrant for punishment	.18¾
Order of discharge	0.25
Administering oath	0.25

Henry H. Sibley was the first civil officer for the territory west of the Mississippi, and although his appointment came from the State of Iowa, and his jurisdiction was only that included in the

boundaries of that territory, which at the time stretched to the Missouri river, he arbitrarily functioned on the east side of the river where he thought circumstances warranted an arrest.

He was a partner in the "American Fur Company," which ran the trading post at Fort Snelling, and which established the morals, laws, and customs for all the people, both Indian and white, residing in the district.

The first murder of record in the Northwest was that of John Hays, a partner of Edward Phelan, who was a discharged soldier from the fort. Phelan had settled in "Pig's Eye" and started a little opposition to Parrant, who later packed up and left, dying soon afterward.

John Hays' body was found at the entrance to Carver's cave by a friendly Indian. Suspicion pointing to Phelan. Sibley sent over after him, and caused his incarceration at the Fort. Although acting as a civil officer of the County of Clayton, Territory of Iowa, Sibley committed Phelan to answer to the charge of murder at Prairie du Chien, the county seat of Crawford county, Territory of Wisconsin. There is no record of the action in the case, but it is known that after being imprisoned at Fort Crawford for some time, Phelan reappeared on the streets of "Pig's Eye."

But Pig's Eye was no more after May 6th, 1840. Major Plympton at the fort made the discovery that the Pig's Eye settlers were in reality squatters on a portion of the reservation belonging to the Fort, and they were ordered off their little homesteads. The settlers refused to go, and Secretary Poinsett of the war department issued orders to the military to drive them off and to burn down their log cabins. And on May 6th, 1840 this was done.

There were, among the settlers, many bona-fide home seekers and these moved down the river a short distance to a point outside the limits of the reservation, and built new cabins for themselves and their families. And in 1841 Father Lucien Galtier of the Diocese of buque erected a little church of tamarack poles in the midst of the cabins. The church stood on what is now second street, between Cedar and Minnesota. Father Galtier blessed the little chapel and dedicated it to the memory of St. Paul, asking the settlers to call their little village "St. Paul." And from the little acorn a mighty oak has grown.

In 1842 Henry S. Jackson came to St. Paul, and within a year was appointed the first justice of the peace of the village of St. Paul. He built himself a log cabin on ground that is now bounded by Jackson and Robert, Second and Third streets. He purchased a stock of merchandise, and opened up a general store and saloon. An interesting story is told about Squire Jackson. Just a few days before he received his commission as a justice of the peace a young couple came to him to be married. Not having the authority to perform the ceremony he gave them permission to start keeping house provided that they would return as soon as his commission arrived, and be regularly and legally married. Such was the ministration of law in those days.

In May of 1848 Wisconsin was admitted to the Union as a State, and the portion of land between the St. Croix and the Mississippi rivers was cast aside, leaving the embryo of Minnesota without law or authority for a year, at which time Congress provided for a government. During this year there was not a single crime of any magnitude committed, showing that the settlers were a clean living crowd that loved peace and order.

On March 3, 1849, Minnesota became a territory, and all land was sold at auction. The settlers of St. Paul got Mr. Sibley to represent them at the government sale, and to bid in their homes for them. They all appeared at the sale armed with clubs to repress any spirited bidding, and needless to say, Sibley had no difficulty in bidding in their lands for the settlers. At this time there were thirty families living in St. Paul, but by July the village had jumped to a population of eight hundred and forty people.

Alexander Ramsey was appointed territorial Governor by President Taylor, and he established his headquarters at St. Paul, which had been designated as the capital of the Territory of Minnesota. His aides were Aaron Goodrich, chief Justice, and Alexander Mitchell, Marshall, both of whom settled in St. Paul with their families. Across the river, where now the west side basks, was located a big Indian settlement.

The Territorial Legislature met on the third day of November, 1849, and was in session for sixty days. Among the bills passed was one creating nine counties, one of them being Ramsey County in honor of Governor Ramsey. St. Paul was designated as the county seat. Another bill enacted incorporated the "Town of St. Paul."

The first term of court was held April 8, 1850, Justice Goodrich presiding. The first term of court also marked the first session of the grand jury, thirteen indictments, or true bills, being returned. Most of these were for gambling.

And on May 6th, under the provisions of the town charter, the first town election was held, or as it was styled, "an election of house-holders of the town." Doctor Thomas Potts was elected president of the Council, and the rest of the "ticket" elected included for Recorder, Edmund Rice; Trustees, W. H. Forbes, B. F. Hoyt, Wm. H. Randall, Henry Jackson, and A. L. Larpenteur.

The "council" at its first meeting passed ordinances prescribing severe penalties for disturbing the peace and quietude of any street or neighborhood by "blowing horns, trumpets, or other instruments," or by the "calling of drums, tambourines, kettles, pans, or other sounding vessels," or by "singing, bellowing, howling, or screaming, scolding, hallowing, or cursing." Also on Sunday all people were forbidden to "make unusual noise, play at any game of amusement, sell or give away vinous, spiritous, or malt liquors." All river steamers were ordered to moor quietly, and were prohibited from landing freight or blowing a whistle on Sunday. One boat captain was fined \$22.50 for landing freight on Sunday contrary to the ordinances.

St. Paul got along swimmingly, and, waxed moral. The town was painfully good. Municipal vice was unknown. Five churches prospered, school houses were built. Yet there were those who saw wickedness in everything, and the result was an ordinance introduced, but never passed, which read as follows: "Resolved, that to advance the moral character of the community, no person shall be permitted to hang the undergarments of either sex on a public clothes line, as such an act is detrimental to the public morals of the people."

The prude who introduced that ordinance provoked nothing worse than a howl of laughter and a storm of derision, and the ordinance was indefinitely postponed.

By 1850 the Town of St. Paul had grown to 2197 souls, according to the town census, and in 1854 St. Paul was incorporated as a City. Then the population had increased to 4000 and the city valuation was placed at \$1,300,000.

St. Paul is Incorporated

1854 beginning of new era for Capitol City. Mayor and Council elected, Officers appointed, and the nucleus of the present police force obtained.

A. D. 1854. And when the balmy breezes of spring heralded the demise of winter and the approach of summer, the City of St. Paul reared its spires where once was the unbroken wilderness trod by Father Hennepin almost two centuries before — the birch bark canoe of the Indian had been largely supplanted by the river boats which plied from St. Louis to St. Paul, the head of navigation on the Mississippi, and the yap of the wolf was intermingled with the howl of the house dog who resented the appearance of the moon.

St. Paul was born — born in the cradle of nature at the head waters of the Mississippi; born of the virgin forest, whose beasts produced the furs that were St. Paul's swaddling clothes. And the wisemen of the East followed the beckoning finger of the North Star State, realizing that unto them that day an opportunity had been born.



The population increased in rapid strides, and a regular form of government was established. The first Mayor was David Olmstead; Treasurer, D. Rohrer; City Marshall, Wm. R. Miller; City Justice, Orlando Simons; and Aldermen, R. C. Knox, A. C. Chamblin, R. Marvin, A. L. Larpenteur, F. Fanning, C. S. Cave, George L. Becker, Jno. R. Irvine, and J. M. Stone.

And the hardest worker of all was the City Marshall, Wm. Miller. His duty it was to attend all Council meetings, act as rental agent and general purveyor, rent out market stalls, issue licenses for dogs, shows, billiard rooms, and liquor stores, impose fines for disobedience of his mandates, collect wharfage, rent from steamboats, keep streets and sidewalks clean, destroy squatters' shanties, select lots at the cemetery for the burial of paupers, preserve law and order, and notify owners of wandering swine to pen their property up, and upon failure to comply to round up and shoot the offending grunter.

And for these few things, with nothing to do until the next day, he received the huge salary of \$400 a year — \$7.69 a week — and ten per cent of all the money he collected for fines and licenses. Before assuming the office Marshall Miller had to produce bonds for \$2500.

The judiciary consisted of Judge Simons and three ward justices of the peace. Pickings were poor for the justices, and they had devious ways of making both ends meet. Of one of them, a French Canadian named LeMay, an amusing incident is told. A young couple came to him to be married. He performed the ceremony, and the couple went their way rejoicing, only to return on the following day. Marital bliss had not been theirs, even on a one day honeymoon — the dove of peace was billing with a wild pigeon and had failed to notice the newlyweds. They wished their marriage annulled. No

sooner said than done — for five dollars. Justice LeMay tore up the marriage certificate and called the bargain off upon receipt of the five.

The council chamber, wherein the weighty questions of the day were decided, was located in three rooms above the jewelry store of Nathan Spicer, on Third street, for which the City of St. Paul paid the owner \$12 a month rent. A market house was rented for \$610 per year at the corner of Seventh and Wabasha. Vital Guerin was the owner of the property, and in the second floor of this old brick building was held the first session of the municipal, or “police court,” as it was then termed.

Late in the year 1854 the city council passed a resolution ordering Marshall Miller to appoint a “city police of such numbers and at such times as in his opinion the same may be necessary for the public safety.” But there are no records of the appointment of any officers for two years.



Marshall Miller
First Marshal of St. Paul

The Mayor received \$300 a year salary and the council members \$3 a week for a short time, and then this order was rescinded, and there are now no records to show whether the first mayor and councilmen received pay for the balance of their terms, or completed them without remuneration.

Governor Ramsey became the second mayor of St. Paul, being elected in 1855 to succeed David Olmstead, who removed to Winona. Mayor Ramsey served one year and was succeeded by George L. Becker, who was elected April 4, 1856. At this time St. Paul was booming so fast and the population was so rough and turbulent that Marshal Miller appointed four policemen to assist him.

The four chosen were John Gabel, Nicholas Miller, M. C. Hardwig and Edward Maher. These four received \$1.50 per day for each day their services were required, and their services were required pretty steadily, for St. Paul had filled up with the riffraff which always follows in the wake of the settler — the gambler, confidence man, and soldier of fortune. So rough was the element which flocked to St. Paul that late in the fall of that same year Marshal Miller was proclaimed chief of police, and given a force of three captains and nine men to preserve order.

John Gabel and Nicholas Miller dropped out, and the personnel of the force during the winter of 1856-57 was: Chief Miller, Captains Solomon Walters, Bert Miller and James Gooding, and Policemen William H. Spitzer, Smith McAuley, Joseph Fadden, William Tonika, Andrew Sanberg, Aspinwall Cornwall, M. C. Hardwig, Henry Galvin and Edward Maher. The captains received \$2 per day, which was considered good pay in those days, and the salary of Judge Simons was increased to \$500 a year because of the additional work entailed by the increase of population and corresponding increase in the police force.



On August 12, 1856, the council authorized the purchase of a lot at Fifth and Washington streets, and the erecting thereon of a City Hall, with a “lock-up” located in the first story. This entire investment amounted to \$8,000, and bonds were issued for that sum. One “Baron Von Glahn,” a capitalist, bought the entire issue of bonds, and the building was erected. The Baron was not only a capitalist but was also a convivial bird, and it so chanced that he got his nose wet right after the completion of the new “lock-up” and he was the first tenant — a prisoner in his own jail.

During that same year the city council also provided for badges for each of the officers and the chief, the badges bearing the inscription, “St. Paul Police.” The officers were all required to display their badges in a prominent place, but the chief was excused from the display of authority.

The administration changed again on the following year, John Ball Brisbin being elected Mayor on April 4, 1857. He had moved to St. Paul in 1853, coming from New York, where he had been practicing law. He was elected city attorney shortly after his arrival in St. Paul, and later president of the territorial council, or senate. While there he prevented the removal of the seat of government of the territory to St. Peter, now known as Mendota. But for his work, St. Peter, or Mendota, would today be the capitol of Minnesota. He was so popular with the residents of St. Paul that his election to the office of Mayor was unanimous. The census of St. Paul, taken during September of 1857, showed 9,973 inhabitants.

Norman W. Kittson was the next Mayor of St. Paul, taking office in 1858. And in May of 1858 the State of Minnesota was admitted to the Union, St. Paul retaining the title of Capitol City only after a struggle. J. W. Crosby was elected by the council to “Bill” Miller’s job. as city marshal, and although Miller’s salary has been decreased from \$400 to \$300 a year just the year before, the council placed the salary at \$1,000 a year for Crosby. It seems that just a little politics was played in St. Paul as far back as 1858, and even at that early date the sons of Erin had demonstrated their ability to connect with a job on the force. For a council committee placed a recommendation before the council that some of the coppers be fired and a few Germans hired, for the force was composed of “three Americans, six Irish and two French.” The sons of Erin remained, the council deciding that it cared naught about the nationality of the policemen, as long as they did their duty. Resolutions were adopted requiring the police to wear bands on their hats containing the words “City Police.”

Colonel D. A. Robertson was the sixth Mayor of St. Paul, taking office on May 3, 1859. He was the founder of the “Minnesota Democrat.” During his administration the police department was allowed fourteen members, and the salary of the chief was raised backward from \$1,000 to \$600 per year. The captains got \$60 a month, policemen \$40 a month, turnkey \$1 per day, and the city justice’s salary was raised to \$600 a year.

Colonel John S. Prince was the seventh and also tenth Mayor of St. Paul. He won his military title from his service on General Sibley’s staff. Mayor Prince served the city as its chief executive until

1863. His administration lasted through the trying days at the start of the Civil war, when salaries were reduced and five regiments left Minnesota to do their bit in keeping the honor of their country inviolate.

Three members of the police force volunteered, and marched away, even as thirty-five members of the present force volunteered for the world war and followed Old Glory to France and into Germany. And the city treasury was so depleted that it could not afford to pay salaries to the few officers who remained. For, be it known that St. Paul had been taking care of the families of all its soldiers.

Newspaper attacks upon the police department are old chestnuts — they are in the category of the minstrel show joke about not vaccinating the police force because “they couldn’t catch anything anyway.” For as early as April 8, 1862, we find Mayor Prince in his address to the City Council, mentioning the complaints of the press against the police force, and of the investigation which he had made, said investigation failing to produce grounds upon which to base the complaints. Evidently newspapers never let facts interfere with a good story, even in those days.

In the fall of 1862, the entire police force was discharged because of the lack of funds, and under Mayor Prince’s leadership a “home guard” was established. Sixty men from each ward volunteered to serve one night a month patrolling the beat. There were four wards then, and during the winter of 1862-3, St. Paul streets were policed nightly by the home guard, the sixty men pairing and each pair walking the beats one night a month. These men served without pay. The former chief of police, James Gooding, retained his position and had command of the home guard. Gooding had succeeded H. H. Western, who in turn had supplanted J. W. Crosby.

Prominent figures in the home guard organization were Wm. B. Langley, Chas. L. Wood, Wm. Leip, C. C. Lund, H. Schiffbauer, I. V. D. Heard, A. T. Chamblin, Harvey Officer, J. H. Conaway, Ferdinand Willius, D. S. Stomles, George Constans, C. H. Schurmeier, Chas. Passavant, D. A. Monfort and A. J. Chamblin. But in spite of this goodly array of home talent, a burglar entered the home of Sheriff Tullis on October 2, 1862, and made a getaway with an armful of valuables. He was never apprehended.

John Esaias Warren became Mayor in 1863. During his administration the regular force was reinstated with one chief, one captain and seven privates. Mayor Warren desired the addition of at least three more men to the force, and succeeded in securing their appointment. He also secured the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the wearing of a police badge by a citizen not authorized to wear it, and punishing violators of this law by a fine of five dollars. Michael Cummings was appointed Chief under Mayor Warren, and John O’Connor, father of the present Chief of Police of St. Paul, was appointed as a police officer. Other officers were appointed, but all except three of them were let out and special officers appointed in their places. The three retained were John O’Connor, Herman Harff and James Waters. Mayor Warren delivered a masterpiece in his farewell address to his council before he left the Mayor’s office. He spoke of the necessity of clothing police officers in a uniform, that they might be readily distinguished at a glance by those who needed their assistance. He also mentioned the advisability of creating a plainclothes squad of detectives to investigate crime, for the removal of an officer from the beat for that purpose was usually followed by the commission of several offenses on his beat by rowdies who knew of his absence. Dr. J. H. Stewart was his successor, and he was honored by being re—elected four times.

Two more chiefs of police came into being — Chiefs Cleveland, who followed Cummings, and Turnbull, who served under Dr. Stewart. The chief's salary was again advanced to \$1,000 per year. At this time the population of St. Paul was 12,976. Mayor Prince was sent back to office in 1865, and served two years. In 1866 police salaries were raised from \$40 to \$55 a month. At that time the Mayor's salary was \$200 per year.

Hon. George L. Otis was elected Mayor in 1867. He appointed J. P. McIlrath chief of police to succeed John Jones, who had been appointed by Prince. McIlrath held the office until 1870.

Dr. Stewart was re-elected Mayor in 1868. A new charter was granted St. Paul that year, and the city divided into five wards. Also the salaries of police officers were reduced \$5 a month, and three new positions were created, those of a special detective, a city jailer and a poundmaster. John Schmidt was appointed jailer and Edwin Shields poundmaster, each receiving a salary of \$60 a month.

During 1868 the House of Good Shepherd was established and was in running order in January of 1869. On December 15, 1868, the City Council passed a resolution making the House of Good Shepherd a penal institution for female defendants arrested on misdemeanor charges in the city. Thirty days was the maximum sentence, although later this was changed to ninety days. St. Paul's population had increased to 19,000.

James T. Maxfield was the next Mayor, assuming office in 1869. During his administration a petition was gotten up, signed by over 1,000 residents, asking that disorderly houses and saloons be closed on Sunday. Quite a crusade was instituted by Mayor Maxfield against these places. The ordinances already prohibited the sale or gift of liquor on Sunday.

Police salaries were again changed under Maxfield's administration. The chief received \$1,200 a year, the captain \$1,000, and the police officers \$70 a month. The force consisted of the chief, captain and fourteen men, and during the year of 1869, 967 arrests were made. The council added another touch of labor to the office of police chief by passing a resolution requiring him to be present at every fire, where he must report to any member of the council who was also on the spot.

William Lee was elected Mayor in 1870, and he appointed Luther H. Eddy chief of police. The 1870 census gave St. Paul a population of 20,030. Mayor Lee was re-elected in 1871, and he caused the appointment of four more policemen to the department, one of whom was John Clark.

In 1872, Dr. Stewart was sent back to the Mayor's office, and there he remained until 1875. On June 5, 1872, the City Council made the first appropriation for police outfits, the amount being \$116.12. There is no itemized statement along with the bill, so there is no way of discovering exactly what was purchased, but it is a fair guess that the money went to purchase uniforms, caps and belts for the officers. There were eleven men added to the force that year. Also the office of police sergeant was created, with a salary of \$900 a year, this being increased to \$1,000 the following year. The chief was given a raise to \$1,500 and the captain to \$1,200. Police officers received no raise, their salary remaining at \$70 a month.

In the year 1873 the police department contained a chief, captain, sergeant and twenty-five patrolmen. McIlrath was once more chief, James King was captain, and Charles Weber sergeant. The

roll call sounded thusly: Officers — Galvin, Mitchell, Kenaley, Vogtli, Cayenross, Walstrum, Rouleau, Nolan, O'Keefe, Morgan, Pretris, Christof, Oelker, Lowell, Palmer, Bresett, Clark, Bremer, Murphy, Putzier, Ryan, Nugent, Nygaard and Dowlan.

In 1874, the patrolmen were constituted a board of fire wardens, their duties consisting of property inspections, both homes and business places, several times a year, to see that all inflammable rubbish was removed and the attendant fire risk diminished. This work is done today by members of the fire department. During 1874 West St. Paul was voted into the City of St. Paul, becoming the Sixth ward, increasing the population of the city to 30,000 people.

During this period in the city's growth, St. Paul was known far and wide as a tough river town. The floatsam and jetsam of humanity — the river pirate and the gangster — made St. Paul its headquarters, and only the most venturesome of inhabitants dared to be on the streets after dark, unless in numbers.

Streets were ill lighted, and the police force was inadequate to cope with the situation. Members of the force were greatly outnumbered, and in the street brawls, which were numerous, the officers were literally taking their lives in their hands when they attempted to preserve order and make arrests.

Third Street was the principal street, and Second Street, then Bench street, was the hangout of the masses which drifted in and out of the city. There were located the groggeries, low dance halls, gambling houses and dens of all known varieties of vice. What is known as "Lower Town" at that time was but a marsh.

Vice was licensed in the form of fines regularly imposed, and this system was in vogue until the early eighties, when St. Paul began to stamp out sin. For years practically the entire expense of the female workhouse was met by fines imposed upon those who flourished through the exploitation of the social evil. So it is easy to see how the system of conducting the city brought together an element which made the patrolling of St. Paul's streets anything but a picnic.

And the system increased the municipal expense to such a point that the city fathers were hard put to raise enough money to keep things going. One scheme hit upon was to license travelling salesmen, or "drummers," who represented eastern firms, and who came to St. Paul to sell local merchants their supply of goods. The license fee was \$10. This was so detrimental to business that it fell by the wayside.

A new city charter had been obtained, changing the date of elections to December, and in December of 1874, James T. Maxfield was elected to serve his second term as Mayor. He appointed James King chief of police to succeed McIlrath, and King remained at the post for four years. The force then boasted thirty members. A municipal court was established, and Judge Flint was the first municipal judge, with a salary of \$2,500 per year. The county jail was designated as a workhouse for vagrants and drunks, and all fines in cases pertaining to the social evil were equally divided among the following: City Hospital, Magdalen Society and House of Good Shepherd.

Hon. William Dawson was Mayor from December, 1878 to 1881. He was president of the City Council previous to his election as Mayor.

All janitors of public schools were also created special policemen. Captain Weber was advanced to the position of chief, and one new man, John Newell, was appointed to the force. William Dowlan was made bailiff of the municipal court. The chief's salary was reduced to \$1,200 annually, the captain's to \$1,100, sergeant and detective to \$900, and the patrolmen to \$780 annually.

In 1880 salaries were raised to their former amounts. About this time the temporary workhouse established in Smith Park became unsatisfactory. Prisoners who were in for five days or so, didn't seem to earn their keep. Plenty of large stones were provided as a nucleus for lots of small ones, and chisels and hammers abounded. But the short term prisoners had to be fed up, rested, occasionally given medicine, bathed, shaved and put into condition. By this time their term would be up and they would be already for another jag. Those who had jail sentences in default of fines would scrape together enough money to pay the fine rather than make little ones out of big ones at the rate of \$1 a day, which was the amount allowed to apply on the fines. And the few rock-breakers did not produce enough rock to pave the streets with, nor enough men to spread the rock. So the Como workhouse was decided upon and became another municipal institution. F. A. Renz was the first superintendent.

Edmund Rice was the next Mayor of St. Paul, and he appointed John Clark chief of police. John Clark remained in the office of chief for several years, and excepting from 1896 to 1900, was associated with the department until 1912, when he resigned, and was appointed chief of police of Portland, Oregon. He is now living in Portland, and is the chief of detectives of that city.

In 1883, C. D. O'Brien became Mayor of St. Paul. During his administration the city purchased its first "hurry-up wagon," or Black Maria, and fifteen new policemen were added to the force. A barn was built at the rear of the City Hall to accommodate the team and patrol wagon, which was a splendid equipage, costing the city \$600 for the wagon alone. Two vehicles became necessary, one to haul in the vags and two varieties of drunks — plain and fancy, and the other to make the daily trip to the Como workhouse. John Rooney made the Como trips, and Pat Casey drove the patrol.

In 1884, fifteen more patrolmen were added, and in 1885 another fifteen and two more sergeants. John J. O'Connor, present chief of police, was appointed chief of detectives at a salary of \$1,500 per year. John Clark received \$2,200 as chief. John Bresett received \$1,700 a year as captain, and two detectives, Thomas Kenaley and Daniel J. O'Connor, received \$1,000 each. The force had four sergeants. They were A. M. Lowell, Charles Rouleau, Dennis Murphy and William Hanft. Two officers were designated to assist the patrol drivers, and August Baer and Philip Gibbons were the chosen ones. Officer Gibbons still rides the patrol from Central Station to the Municipal Court, the patrol still being an old horse-drawn vehicle.



The following year a squad of six mounted officers was added to the department, and a patrol telegraph system was installed. Thirty-two boxes were placed at advantageous places, and in this

way the officers kept in close touch with central station. E. B. Birge was appointed superintendent of the patrol system, and the first operators were E. W. Hildebrand and Henry H. Flint. Mayor Rice headed the administration while this progress was recorded, having been elected for his second term.

In February of 1887, Mayor Rice telegraphed his resignation from the office. He was in Washington at the time, and decided he would no longer act as St. Paul's chief magistrate, so Robert Smith, president of the City Council and acting mayor in the absence of the Mayor, automatically became Mayor of St. Paul. Robert Smith had come to Minnesota in 1853 to act as private secretary to Governor Gorman.

In May the four new substations were opened and placed in charge of the following: Rondo, Captain Lowell; Margaret, Captain Hanft; Ducas, Captain Walsh, and Prior, Lieutenant Budy. The police department then had the names of 160 men on its roster.

Mayor Smith advocated and caused to be enacted into law a high license fee for saloons, and during his administration the license fee was placed at \$1,000, jumping the revenue from the sale of liquor to \$355,000 in 1888.

J. P. McKinley was appointed on April 4, 1889, and is still on the department. With him on the roster of today are four other men who were on, when he received his appointment — Phil Gibbons, Chief O'Connor, Mike Gebhardt and Pat Powers.

In the winter of 1889 the new City Hall and Court House was completed and the municipal court was moved from its old location to its present one. Two judges were required instead of one. The new building had been started in 1885, and it required four years to complete it.

In the fall of 1891, Central Station was removed from the old Town Hall to the old location on Third street. During the spring of 1891 the patrolmen were all decked out with felt helmets at the city's expense, the council appropriating \$450 to cover the expense. On November 11, Chief Clark issued an order that all officers must report at once any incident where it had been necessary to use a club convincing a prisoner that the law was supreme, and the club mightier than the head.

Frederick P. Wright became Mayor in 1892, and he appointed Albert Garvin of Stillwater to succeed John Clark as chief of police, and John C. McGinn to succeed John J. O'Connor as chief of detectives. Mayor Wright retained the office until 1894. St. Paul was overrun with criminals of all types during this period, the World's Fair at Chicago bringing crooks of international fame to the Windy City, and these crooks, on their way to the midwinter fair in California took devious routes, many of them going via St. Paul and stopping off for a few days to pick up some easy money. There were holdup men, card sharps, confidence men and a general collection of petty larceny thieves.

In 1894, Robert Smith was elected again to the office of Mayor, and he immediately re-instated Chief Clark and Chief of Detectives John J. O'Connor, and this pair instituted so vigorous a campaign against the crooks that a veritable army of them left town during 1894. Every bunco establishment in sight was closed. At the close of that year the population of St. Paul was 140,292. Local crime decreased 50 per cent under the handling of Clark and O'Connor.

During 1895, police salaries were again raised, the chief receiving \$3,500, captains \$1,400, lieutenants \$1,200, mounted lieutenants \$1,460, mounted sergeants \$1,260, chief of detectives \$2,000, detectives \$1,200, patrolmen \$900, mounted patrolmen \$1,160, and matron \$600. In April of 1896 salaries of patrolmen were cut to \$840 again.

The year of 1896 brought about some more changes in the department. Frank B. Doran was elected mayor, and he appointed M. N. Goss chief of police and Philip W. Schweitzer chief of detectives. John Clark and John J. O'Connor opened up the J. J. O'Connor Detective Agency.

During 1896 police attention was directed toward fake auction stores; which were in reality fences for stolen goods, and swindling enterprises. These were stamped out and pawn shops were licensed and placed under police surveillance, so that stolen goods could be recovered as soon as they appeared at a pawn shop. The office of license inspector was created under the Doran administration. Joseph N. Mounts was appointed secretary to the chief by Mayor Doran, which position Mr. Mounts holds today.

On June 1, 1898, Andrew R. Kiefer became Mayor of St. Paul. He had represented his district in Congress for four years previous to his election as Mayor. He remained for two years, at which time Robert Smith was sent back to office by a large vote. Mayor Smith's campaign was directed against the administration of police affairs during the Kiefer regime, and the people of St. Paul evidently believed what Smith's campaigners had to say, and back he went.

And Mayor Smith's first act was to appoint John J. O'Connor chief of police of St. Paul. Chief O'Connor reorganized the police department within twenty-four hours, and the crime epidemic came to an abrupt end — the four years frolic of arson, robbery, burglary, petty thefts, and about everything described in the criminal code of the State of Minnesota, ceased about as soon as it started. Chief O'Connor started out with John Clark in the chair of the senior captain, and police affairs of St. Paul took on a promising aspect for the start of the twentieth century.

Mayor and Police of St. Paul, Minn., 1874



Top row (L to R): Kenaley, Vogtli, Cairncross, Walstrom, Rouleau, Nolan.
 Row 2: O'Keefe, Mitchell, Chief McIlrath, Morgan, Peltier.
 Row 3: Christoph, Capt. King, Mayor Stewart, Sergt. Weber, Oelker.
 Row 4: Lowell, Palmer, Bresette, Galvin, Clark, Murphy.
 Row 5: Putzier, Ryan, Nugent, Nygaard, Bremer, Dowlan.

Personnel of St. Paul Police Department in 1878

NAME	RANK	NATIVITY	APPOINTED
James King	Chief	Ireland	April 15, 1870.
Charles Weber	Captain	Germany	May 10, 1872.
John Clark	Sergeant	United States	April 21, 1871.
John Bresett	Special	United States	June 15, 1857.
Henry Galvin	Patrolman	Ireland	July 1, 1856.
John Mitchell	Patrolman	Ireland	Vay 1, 1866.
Isaac D. Morgan	Patrolman	United States	July 1, 1866.
Robert Palmer	Patrolman	United States	April 16, 1869.
John Casey	Patrolman	Ireland	April 10, 1867.
Charles Rouleau	Patrolman	United States	April 10, 1872.
John Vogtli	Patrolman	Switzerland	April 10, 1872.
Thomas Kenaley	Patrolman	Ireland	May 5, 1872.
William O'Keefe	Patrolman	Ireland	June 24, 1872.
Dennis Murphy	Patrolman	Canada	September 18, 1872.
A. M. Lowell	Patrolman	United States	September 18, 1872.
E. M. Johnson	Patrolman	Norway	May 13, 1872.
James Nugent	Patrolman	United States	December 2, 1872.
Ole Nygard	Patrolman	Norway	August 26, 1872.
Thomas McMahon	Patrolman	Ireland	November 16, 1874.
George DeCoursey	Patrolman	United States	April 17, 1872.
Philip Gibbons	Patrolman	Ireland	January 4, 1875.
William Hanft	Patrolman	Germany	January 4, 1875.
Thomas Welsh	Patrolman	Ireland	January 4, 1875.
Frank Gruber	Patrolman	Germany	February 1, 1875.
August Baer	Patrolman	Germany	April 1, 1875.
H. N. Clouse	Patrolman	Sweden	May 1, 1875.
Frank Brosseau	Patrolman	United States	May 3, 1875.

D. Waterhouse	Patrolman	United States	June 1, 1875.
Henry Bahe	Patrolman	Germany	June 1, 1875.
William T. Bremer	Patrolman	Germany	January 4, 1875.
John W. Cook	Patrolman	Ireland	April 25, 1871.
James Mullen	Bailiff	Ireland	March 5, 1875.
John Jessrang	Jailer	Germany	May 1, 1866.

The Dawn of the Twentieth Century

John J. O'Connor Becomes Chief of Police of St. Paul

Police Commission is Appointed; Traffic Squad is Organized; Ambulance is Added to Department; Police Force Reaches Rating as One of the Finest in the Nation

Annus Domini 1900 — the dawn of the Twentieth Century, and the dawn of an undreamed era of prosperity for the Saintly City. Crime was checked, and as nearly stamped out as it is possible.

The previous session of the State Legislature had provided for the appointment of a police commission for the city of St. Paul, and Mayor Smith appointed the following as commissioners: R. T. O'Connor, L. L. May, William Foelsen, Daniel W. Lawler and Charles L. Haas. These men co-operated with Chief O'Connor and assisted him in placing the police department on an efficient basis.

Substations were placed in charge of lieutenants as follows: Central, Lieutenant Meyerding and Lieutenant Hanft; Rondo, Lieutenant Boerner; Ducas, Lieutenant Saxton; Margaret, Lieutenant Gebhardt, and Prior, Lieutenant Budy. Lieutenant Frank Horn appeared at all sessions of the police court as a representative of the police department.



State Capitol

In 1901, Chief O'Connor recommended the establishment of a traffic squad, and his recommendations met with the approval of the commissioners, with the result that the squad was established. A police ambulance was also purchased, to facilitate the removal of injured to hospitals. It was also used in all cases where an ambulance was needed, and the ailing one too poor to employ a private conveyance. Doctors Paul B. Cook and William R. Moore were the first two ambulance surgeons, one serving on the day shift and the other at night.

With additions to and changes in the department and board of commissioners, police affairs have moved along to the present date. Mayors, police commissioners, chiefs and officers have come and gone, but the routine has been practically the same.

Mayor Smith served until June 1, 1908, when he was succeeded by Daniel W. Lawler, who held office until 1910. Mayor Lawler was succeeded by Herbert P. Keller, who held office until June 1, 1914, when he in turn made room for Winn Powers. Powers was Mayor until June 1, 1916, when Mayor Irvin's term began. At the expiration of Irvin's term, Larry Hodgson, better known as "Larry Ho," newspaperman and secretary to Mayor Irvin, was sent to office by an overwhelming majority, and Mayor Hodgson is his present title. The present Mayor has many friends, and if he has any enemies the writer has failed to meet even one of them. A man is best judged from the sentiments of his fellow workers toward him, and when he is loved and admired in the way Larry Ho's old co-workers love and admire him, nuff sed. It will probably be "Governor" Hodgson some day.

The original police commission appointed by Mayor Smith was not changed until 1903, when P. R. L. Hardenburg was appointed in the place of Daniel W. Lawler, resigned. The next change was in 1907, when C. A. Wheaton took the position of Foelson. In 1910 F. N. Dickson succeeded Holt, and A. W. Lindeke succeeded Wheaton. F. M. Catlin was appointed in 1911 to succeed Dickson. R. T. O'Connor was reappointed and in 1912 Percy Vittum was appointed in place of O'Connor. In 1912 Charles D. Schurman succeeded Lindeke, and Harry Loomis was appointed to fill the vacancy created by F. M. Catlin's appointment as chief of police. William Webster succeeded Hardenberg in 1913, and Thomas Spence succeeded L. L. May. With the advent of 1914, St. Paul had changed to a commission form of government, and Henry McColl, commissioner-elect, was appointed by Mayor Powers as Commissioner of Public Safety, which office does the work of the old police commission, and Commissioner McColl has held this office since.

Chief O'Connor remained the head of the police department until 1912, when he and John Clark, then assistant chief, resigned. Fred M. Catlin resigned from the police commission, of which he was a member, and took up the duties of the chief. Joseph Fielding assisted him. Fielding and Catlin both resigned, Martin Flanagan being appointed acting chief of police. Flanagan resigned during 1913 and Michael Gebhardt was chief until June 1, 1914, when Chief O'Connor was reappointed by Mayor Powers.

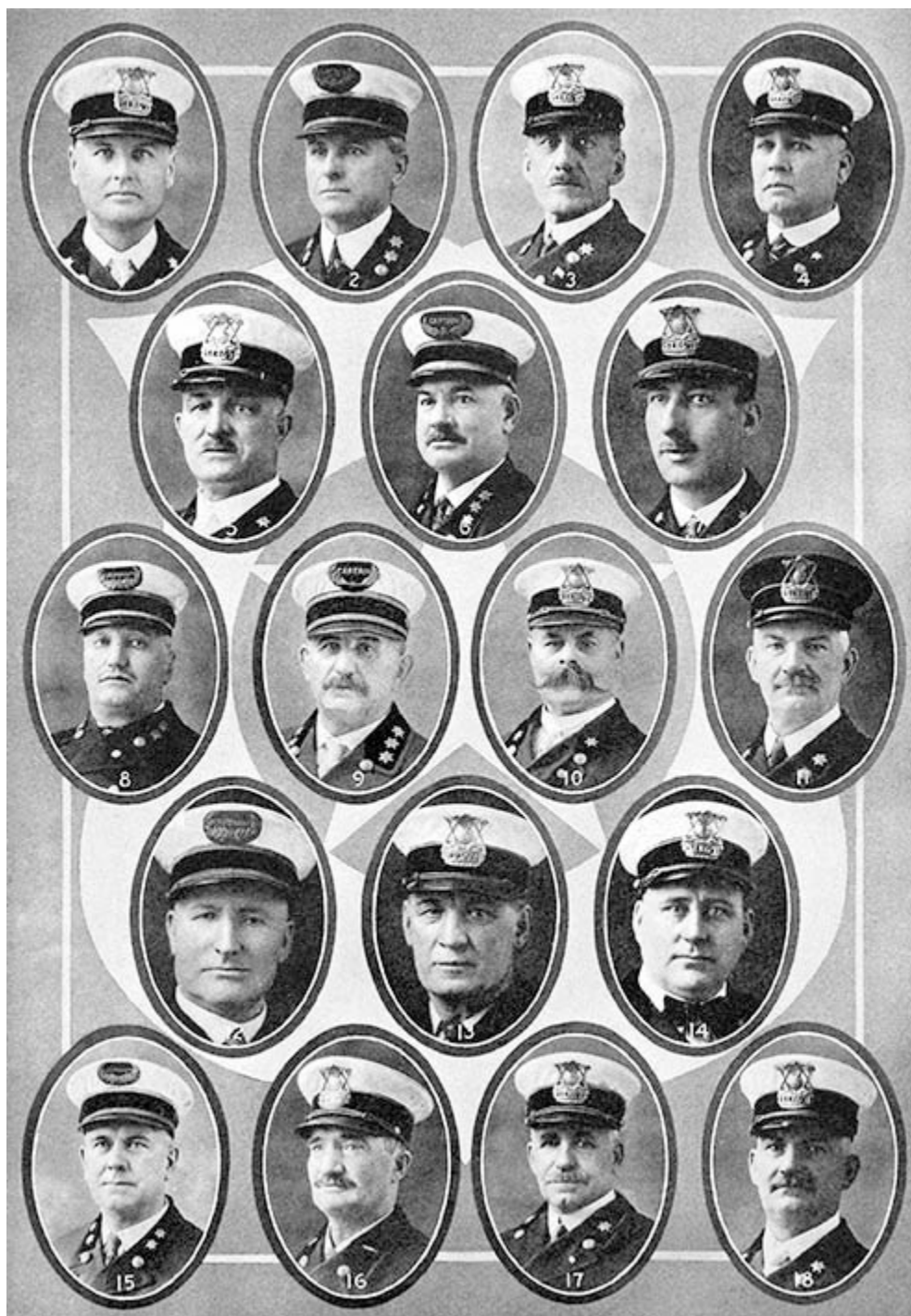
Once again was Chief O'Connor called upon to bring order out of chaos. The appointment of three different police chiefs within two years, to say nothing of chiefs of detectives and various plain clothes men who had received their positions because of their knowledge of precinct limits during an election campaign rather than their knowledge of the police business, for it is a business, had left things rather "up stage" in St. Paul.

Chief O'Connor soon weeded the chaff out of the wheat, or to be more exact, the chaff weeded itself out, for shortly after O'Connor's return to his old office, sixteen resignations ran a relay race around central station with the chief's desk their goal. And all of them reached goal.

Efficiency was once more the watch word in the cleaning out which the department got — the beau brummels and the Keystone police left and in their places real officers were substituted. Men who had proven their worth on the departments were advanced to plainclothes detectives; some of the old guard came back, and the department was composed of men who could and did stamp out crime, because they had served their lives at the game — had studied rogues gallery pictures until they knew a crook the minute they saw one — knew the methods employed by the various crooks, and were able to ferret out the perpetrators of crime from the methods employed in the carrying out of the crime.

So once more St. Paul became the nightmare of crooks. Known crooks who are not being searched for by departments of other cities come to St. Paul occasionally, tarry a while, and beat it to other climes. Their presence and identity is known as soon as they appear on the streets, and they fear the consequences if they "turn a trick" in St. Paul. The natural result is that while surrounding cities and towns suffer from raids of holdup men of both daylight and dark varieties, bank robbers, second-story men, yeggs, pickpockets, shop lifters and all manner of crooks, the property of St. Paul business men is practically safe — the life and limb of the St. Paul resident is secure, and peace reigns supreme in the Saintly City.

1919 Yearbook — Personnel Photos



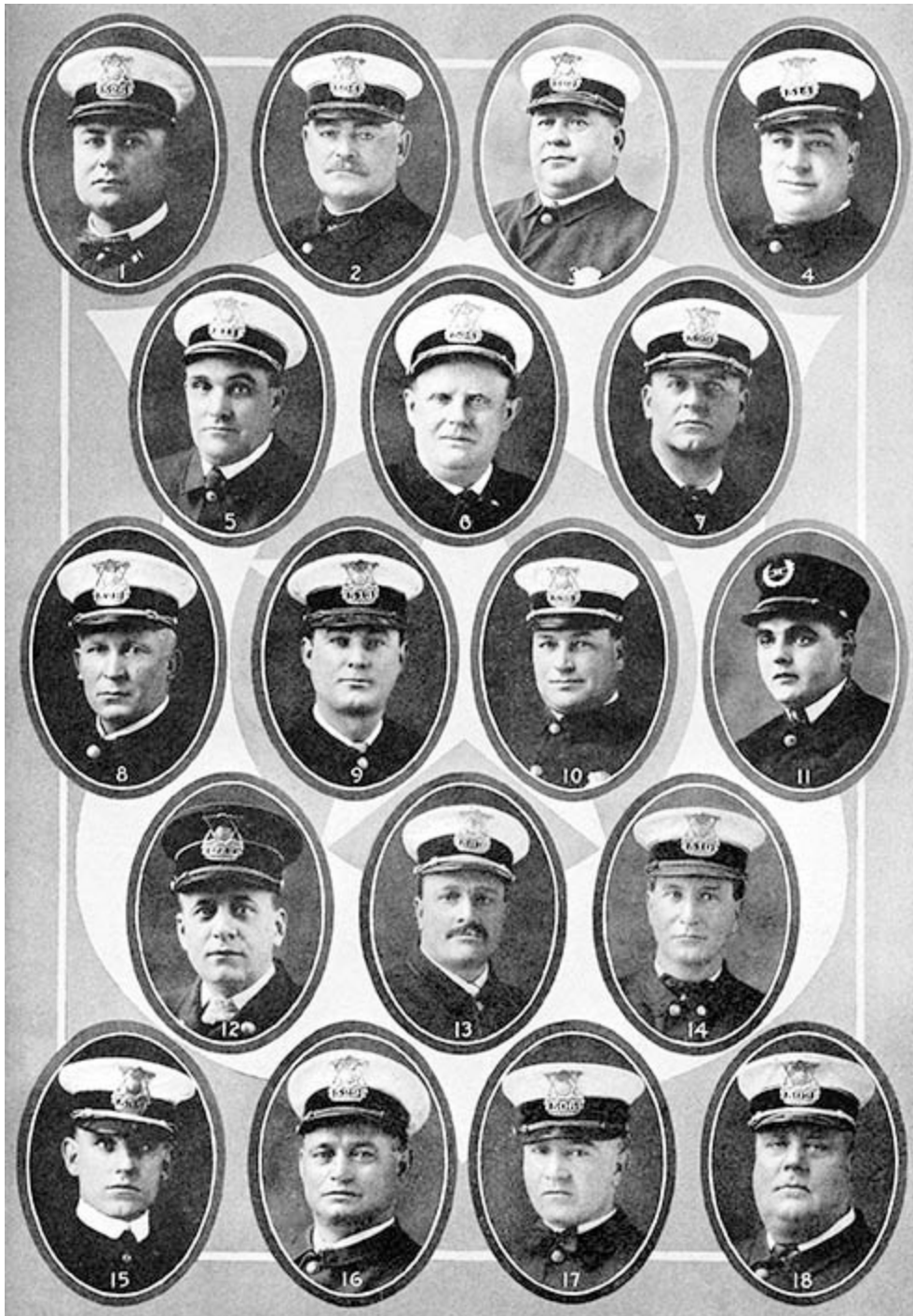
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- 2 J. Strecher
- 3 Adolph Guerin
- 4 Patrick Hurley

- 5 John J. Murphy
- 6 John W. Rowan
- 7 Harry Wettergren

- 8 C. H. Gerber
- 9 M. Gerhardt
- 10 Andrew J. Heroine
- 11 John Lindon

- 12 James Nightingale
- 13 M. J. Costello
- 14 M. J. Fallon

- 15 James M. Furlong
- 16 John A. Helmer
- 17 C. H. Gates
- 18 John Linden



**1 G. E. Clapper
2 H. J. Fredericks
3 Hans Offerdahl
4 Walter Rose**

**5 John Farmer
6 Peter Jorgenson
7 Andrew Licka**

**8 Ole Hansen
9 Adolph Carlson
10 George O'Halloran
11 G. F. Osserly**

**12 R. M. Parish
13 Geo. E. Ludman
14 Thomas Burns**

**15 Bernhardt Munkholm
16 Erick G. Johnson
17 J. C. Brennan
18 Emil Johnson**



1 John V. Larson
2 D. Costello
3 Michael Kiely
4 Octave Savard, Jr.

5 F. J. McAlpin
6 M. P. Ewald
7 Charles A. Benson

8 D. H. Rombaugh
9 Stephen Mahoney
10 John A. Murphy
11 Andrew A. Johnson

12 H. A. Mattice
13 Frank Dusek
14 Thomas McCarthy

15 J. Dittrich
16 W. H. Sullivan
17 M. Lucius
18 Frank Ahe



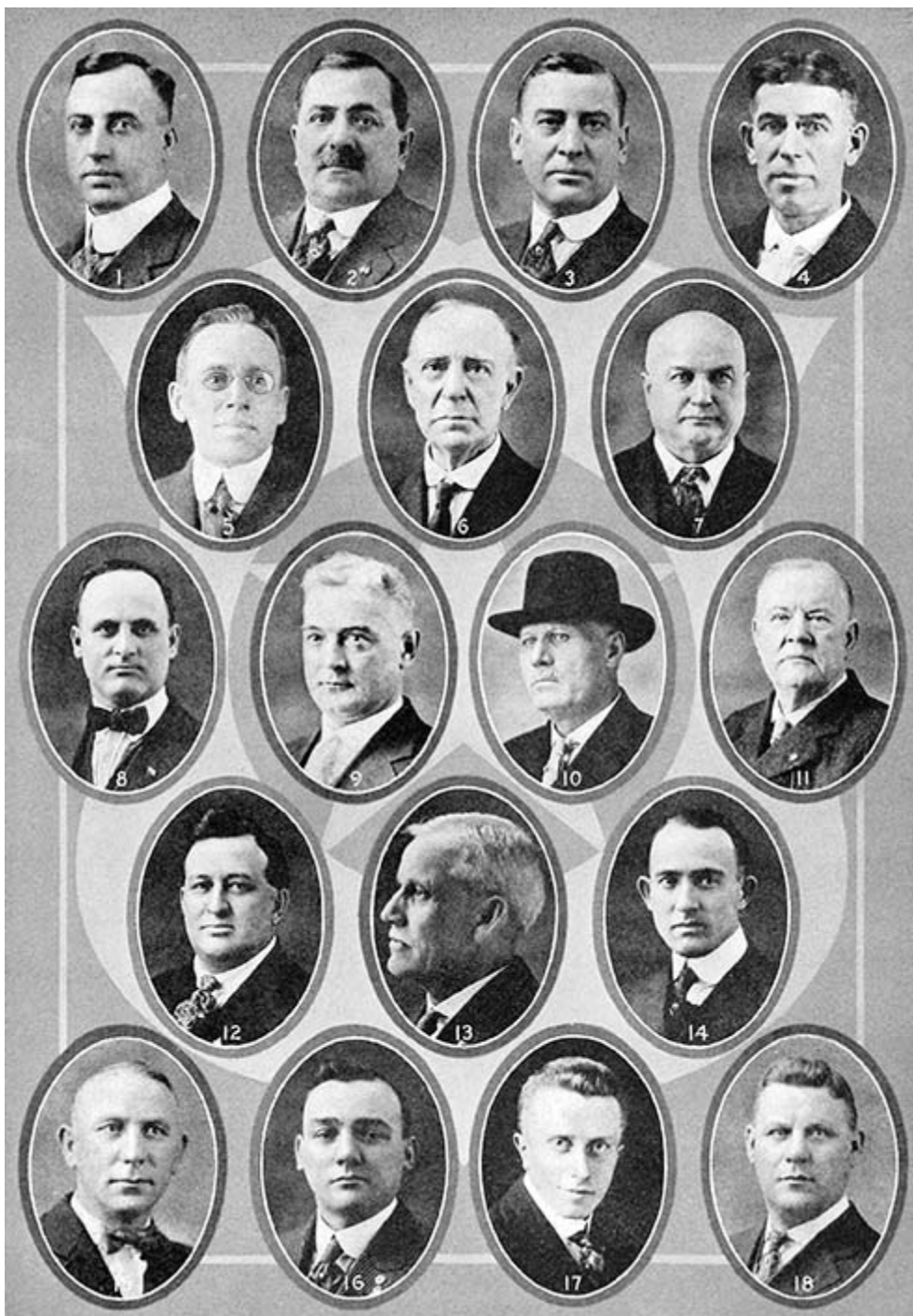
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2 John Breen
3 Frank Welander
4 James L. Foote

5 Charles Oliver
6 John C. Devereaux
7 Ed McEllistrem

8 J. J. Tierney
9 James Werrick
10 C. W. Coulter
11 Chas. A. Bragg

12 R. D. Flanagan
13 A. J. Goodrow
14 Frank Irish

15 S. W. Montgomery
16 Jos. C. Black
17 J. A. Macauley
18 J. N. Mounts



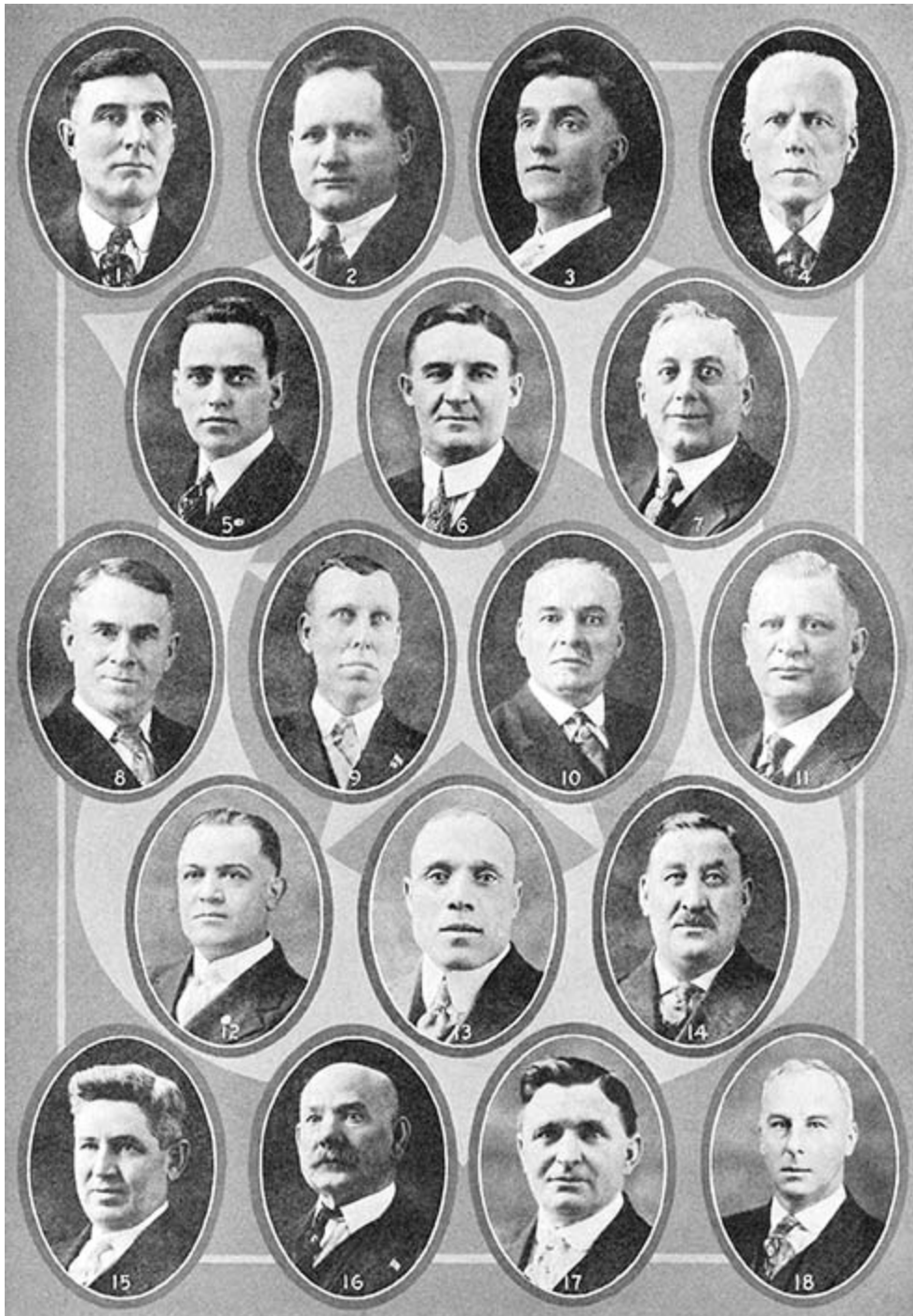
1 Gus E. Brissman
2 Joseph Pugleasa
3 Robert Volkman
4 Nelson Conaryea

5 Robert V. Johnson
6 F. A. Smith
7 Philip W. Schweitzer

8 B. A. Carr
9 Louis Lemer
10 John P. McKinley
11 James Murnane

12 Stanley A. Cassidy
13 M. F. Hallowell
14 Phillip Reilly

15 Anthony Rutkowski
16 Edward L. O'Malley
17 William Boye
18 Nels Pearson



1 J. F. Beaubien
2 Thomas C. McMahon
3 Arthur F. Haessig
4 D. C. Campbell

5 Fred G. Ziegler
6 Ed. J. Murnane
7 P. J. Lavalle

8 Henry Cummings
9 John A. Hemmergren
10 James Holland
11 Paul H. Gottfried

12 Edward Poferl
13 J. A. Mitchell
14 H. A. Vall

15 Wm. Conway
16 Patrick R. Smith
17 J. E. Conley
18 Wm. A. Barnes



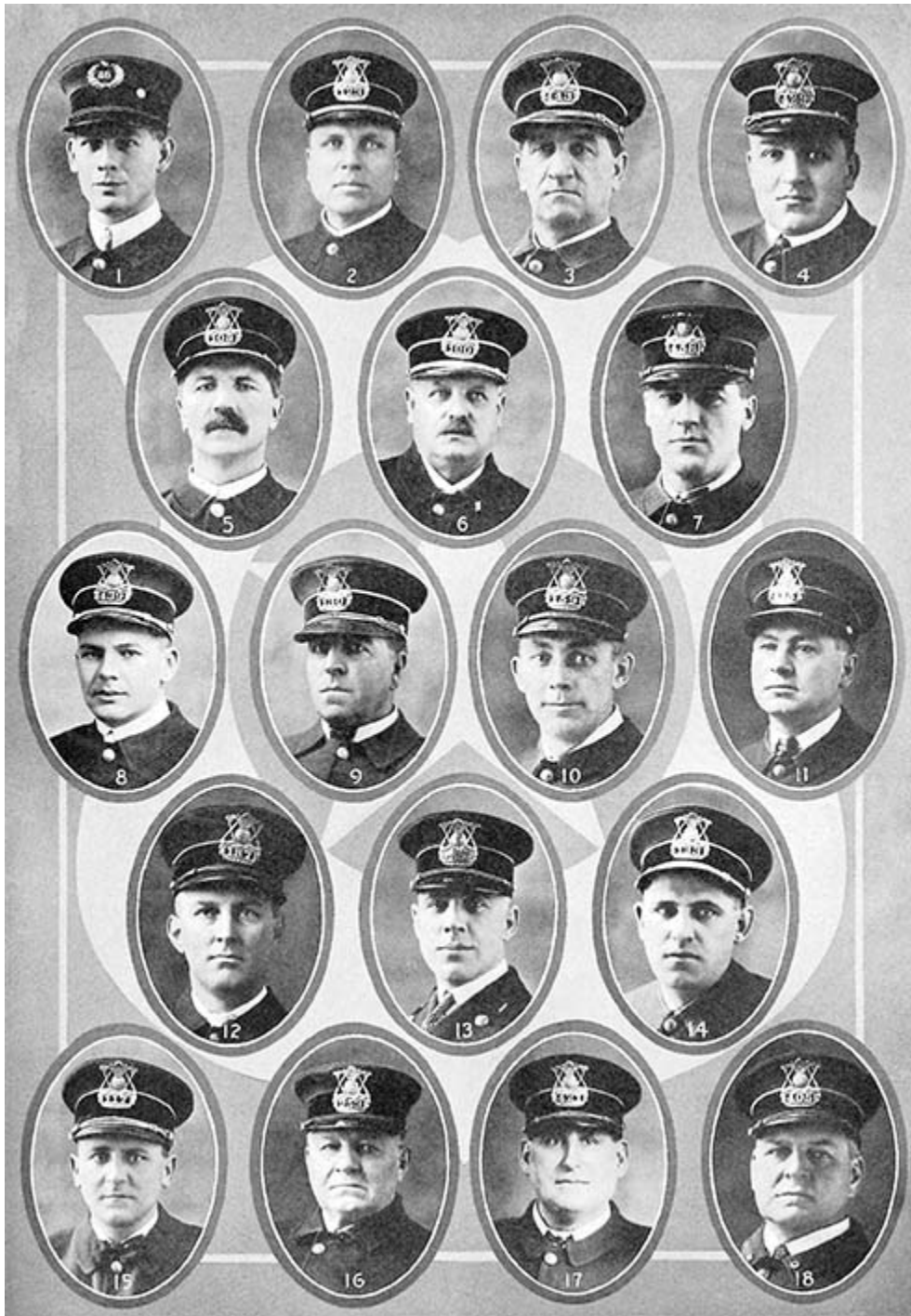
1 John J. Sullivan
2 W. J. Finn
3 Patrick Ridge
4 Willy Smallwood

5 Axel J. Soderberg
6 Pete Deobinski
7 John Schrapfer

8 Benedict F. Fischer
9 Arthur J. Doenges
10 Charles M. Silverstein
11 F. M. Goodwill

12 Wm. Wagner
13 S. J. Russell
14 Benjamin Slater

15 H. F. Weltschreck
16 Oscar Wahlstrand
17 Patrick J. Casey
18 Andrew H. Smith



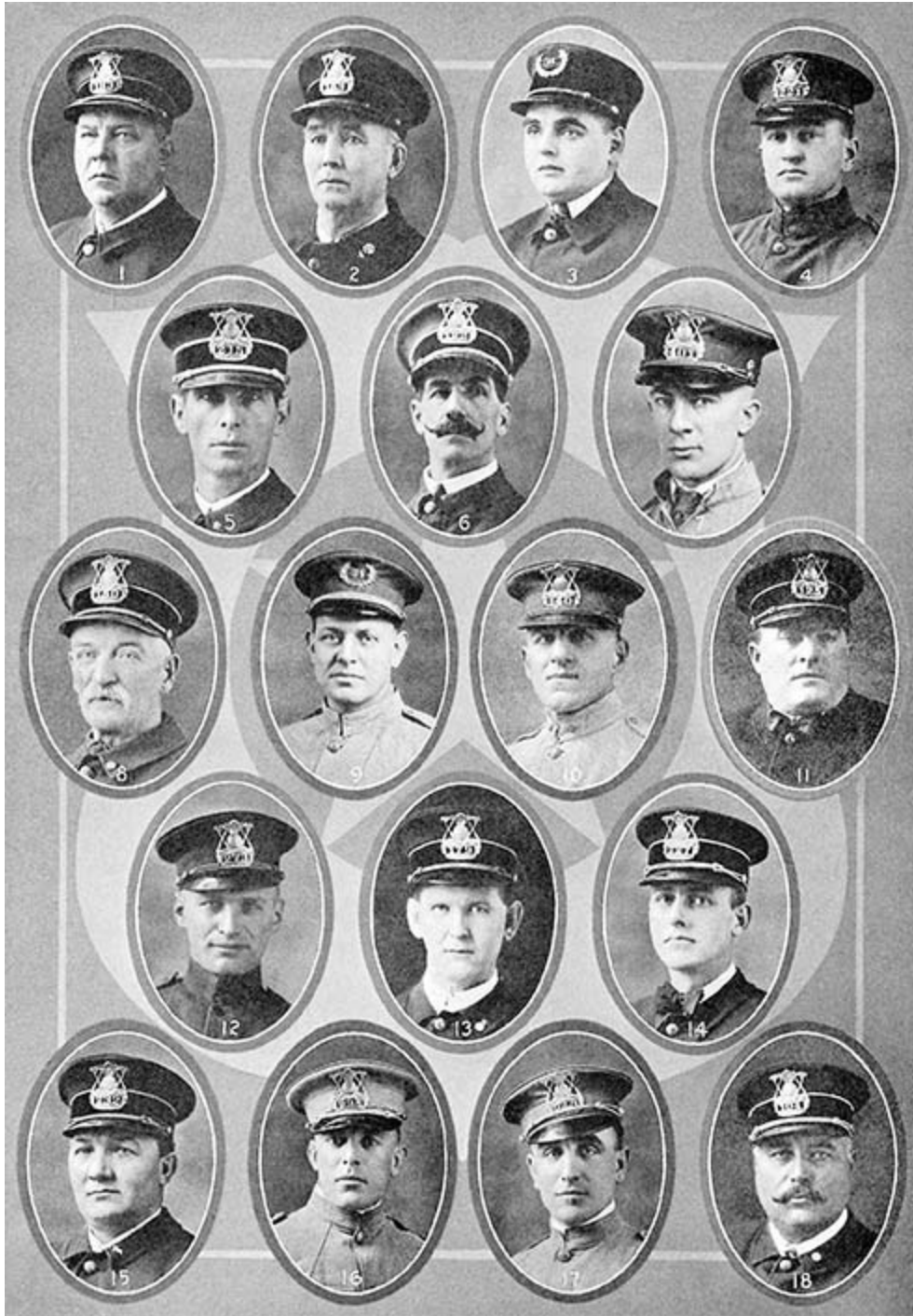
1 A. C. Schinnes
2 Boles Lomascuski
3 Eugene D. Staples
4 L. J. Mondise

5 Gus Bauman
6 John W. Thelen
7 James S. Fahey

8 Wm. L. McMullen
9 A. Goeller
10 Jos Le Mire
11 Paul A. Steller

12 Jos. W. Goldstrand
13 G. H. Barfuss
14 Wm. T. Boeck

15 Louis Rau
16 Wallis C. Squires
17 J. D. McCarty
18 Jas. F. McCormick



- 1 Otto Zwieg
- 2 Chas. H. Reilly
- 3 G. F. Ossery
- 4 James V. McCloud

- 5 Charles Gaile
- 6 Frank Brarica
- 7 Archie Cook

- 8 M. J. Reilly
- 9 Earl Boyd
- 10 Frank Milanoski
- 11 Pat Conroy

- 12 Frank Hetznecker
- 13 John M. Queens
- 14 C. W. Colburn

- 15 R. C. Rasmussen
- 16 J. E. Lambert
- 17 E. E. Haekert
- 18 Peter Paulson



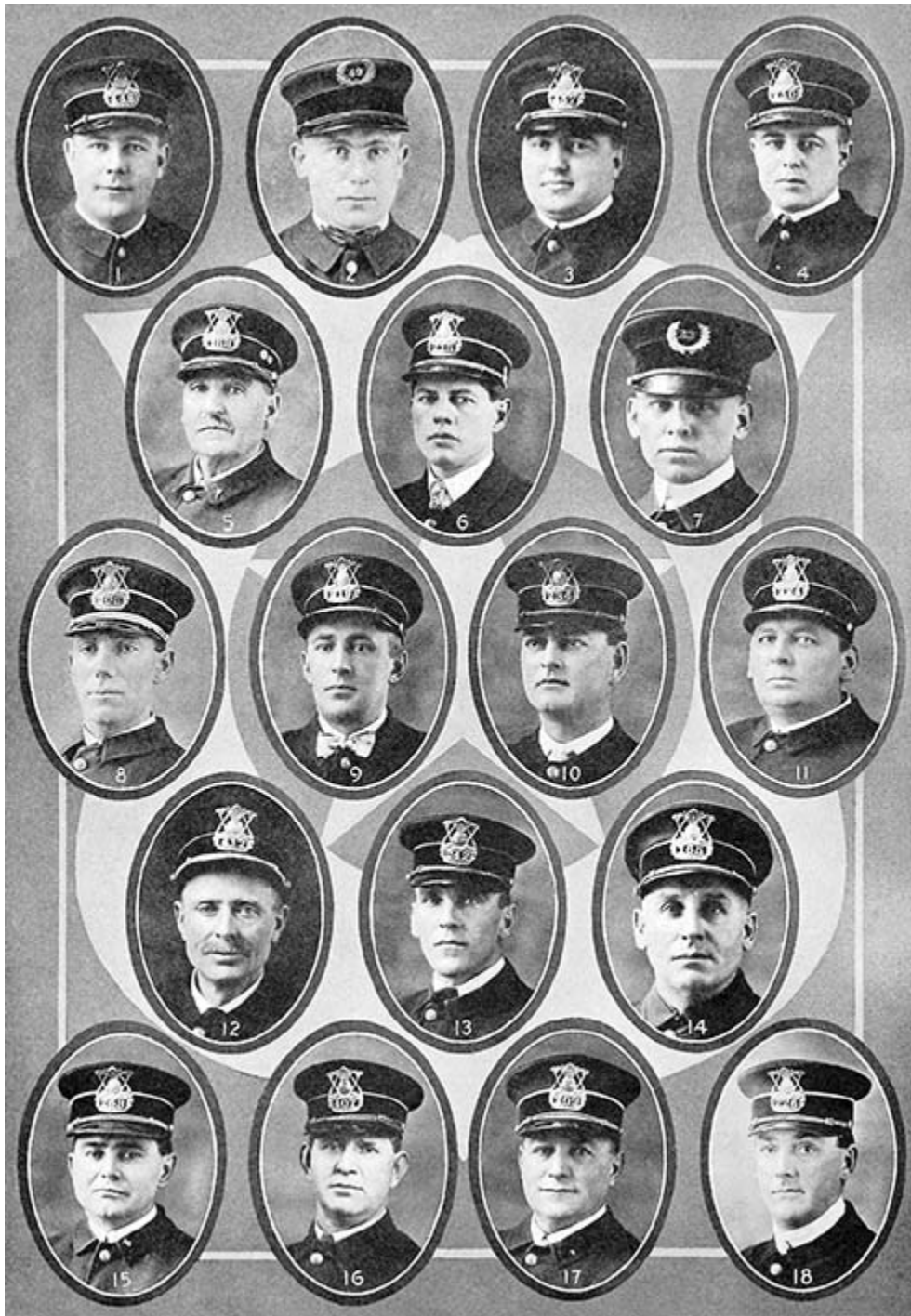
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2 Joseph Falkey
3 A. E. McLellan
4 Frank J. Quinlan

5 Christian J. Behr
6 E. L. Baumgartner
7 Joe Lee

8 J. M. Deifel, Jr.
9 John A. Okstad
10 Samuel Casalenda
11 Joseph G. Basco

12 Fred A. Pietsch
13 Wm. Landroches
14 E. G. Sutton

15 Anthony Schulte
16 Wm. A. Peters
17 Joseph J. Maher
18 J. W. Daly



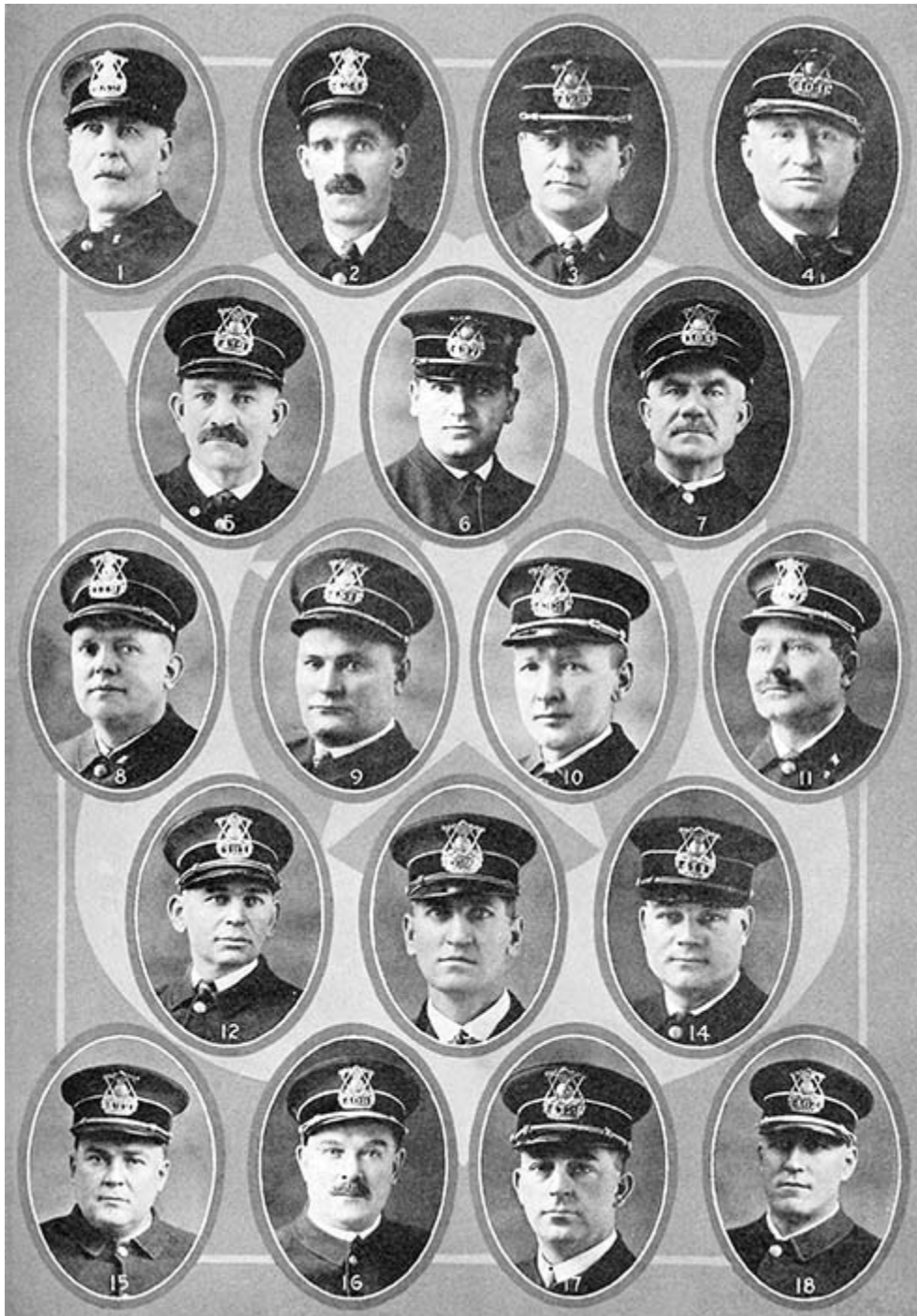
1 Thos. O'Toole
2 L. J. Ernster
3 Frank Callen
4 F. Raasch

5 D. Collins
6 S. Silverstein
7 Anton Kruzewski

8 H. C. Blomberg
9 John J. Peck
10 H. M. Campbell
11 Allen J. Kruzewski

12 F. J. Culhane
13 Dennis G. Burns
14 Ernest Heere

15 W. A. Borden
16 Joseph Gardner
17 Matthew Weiss
18 W. J. Behr



- 1 F. J. Hinds
- 2 Isadore Lynch
- 3 Jacob Blickle
- 4 John B. Murphy

- 5 Maurice Lynch
- 6 Wm. J. Busacher
- 7 Stephen J. Grieman

- 8 Nels Olson
- 9 Dan Molanphy
- 10 Wm. H. Meyer
- 11 Henry Manteuffel

- 12 Albert Blossey
- 13 John H. Frey
- 14 Geo. Paquette

- 15 J. M. Millette
- 16 D. W. Harrington
- 17 Chas. W. Humphrey
- 18 C. J. Bergsten



1 August Robatnik
2 A. N. Clements
3 Marten Peterson
4 Harry Fritz

5 Frank J. Sevcik
6 Robert Tennyson
7 Otto Johnson

8 Frank Dobrowski
9 John Theis
10 August J. Metzger
11 David Foley

12 James F. McCormick
13 M. A. Nicholson
14 Theo. Nadeau

15 Albert J. Zacher
16 James O'Malley
17 John J. Walsh
18 Michael Haselbeter



1 Emanuel Lindstrom
 2 Austin McNeely
 3 Andrew Magnuson
 4 Wm. Patrick Lynch

5 P. F. Conroy
 6 Oran J. Stutzman
 7 J. T. Joyce

8 Edward M. Reilly
 9 Joseph Costello
 10 J. H. Fabian
 11 H. A. Miske

12 Thos. W. Curran
 13 Frank J. Kunz
 14 Edward Linden

15 Hector McNeil
 16 John Dusek
 17 Frank J. Klein
 18 Isaac Hynes



1 James T. Quarles
 2 Jos. A. Macaully
 3 James Foot
 4 T. J. Grace

5 James P. Crumley
 6 Geo. Dawson
 7 Geo. W. Wells

8 Thomas A. Brown
 9 Hans C. Fabian
 10 Dr. Dohm
 11 Ed Fitzgerald

12 Geo. A. Borner
 13 Martin J. Maloney
 14 W. J. Kelly

15 Wm. Ainsley
 16 P. E. Murnane
 17 Andrew Jackson
 18 Wm. F. Wilson

Matrons and Police Women of St. Paul

