

The People Who Explored, Laid Down the Foundation, and Established the City of Sioux Falls

Our Culture, Form of Governmental Organization, and Economical Foundation Derived from a Group of People from Northern Europe.



Wilmot W. Brookings - Though such a plight would have scared many men from the unsettled Dakota Territory, Brookings was never to be scared away. He rose to a high position, once being a member of the squatter Territorial Legislature and later being elected squatter governor. Brookings was a highly respected man with huge amounts of courage, energy and ability. These traits led Brookings to be appointed superintendent of a road that was to be built from the Minnesota state line west to the Missouri River about 30 miles north of Ft. Pierre.

Pioneer, Early Leader, and Founder of Sioux Falls, S.D

By: Mike Zitterich

Meet the People Who Helped Make America.

The **Exploration of the North American Continent began when Thor, the Viking**, one of the first explorers of the Norsemen left his homeland in Greenland and traveled into the deep wilderness areas of the continent beginning in the year 1005. They would have first landed on the coast of Newfoundland, and later on traveled and explored the areas that would later on become Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, but many did not stay for long, other than exploring and discovering the Native's. It was not until a few years later, when Lief Ericksen came and discovered much of the central plains of the continent, discovering an area referred to as Vinland, an area rich in grapes, and vines, to which he settled, and claimed a sizable land along the shores.

And while the Viking Norsemen, never came further inland, they are the first explorers believed to actually explorer the continent, traveling up and down the northeastern coastline, and further, they traveled up, and into the St. Lawrence River, into the northern tip of what has become today, the State of Minnesota, before returning back to Vinland, and later Greenland.

It would not be for another 300 to 400 years before the rest of the Europeans came over to begin exploring the North American Continent, first by **Spain** financing, and sending Christopher Columbus wanted to find a trade route to China, landed on, and explored what became known today as the Caribbean in the er 1492, and over the next hundred years, Over the next hundred years, Spain as sending more explorers such as Juan Ponce De Leon who founded, and explored the coastline of what would become Florida in 1513, and whereas they sent out Vasco Nunez De Balboa a few years later to whom crossed over, the Isthmus and discovered the Pacific Ocean, and while between 1520 and 1522 Ferdinand Magellan sailed around the southern coastline of South America on his way to discover the Philippines. And lastly, the Spanish explorer Hernan Cortez led a small army and sailed to Mexico, and took on and fought the Aztec Empire taking control of the Aztec Gold and Silver Mines.

The final two explorers named Cabeza De Vaca and Francisco Vasquez De Coronado would between 1530 and 1545 explorer, and discover the North America's southwest region, and found the area on behalf of Spain, planting their claims to the area.

While England, France, and Ireland were trenched deep in the Protestant Revolutionary Period of Western Europe, leading to many dominions of people attempting to branch out, and leave the Holy Roman Empire, all taking place over the period of years, beginning in the 1400's and transpiring over a two-hundred year time period, climaxing during the conquests

of North and South America - much of Europe had inherited from the Jews, a powerful prophetic tradition of tradition that drew upon apocalyptic biblical texts in the books of

Daniel, Isaiah and Revelations, to which they had been connecting the early form of Christianization of Europe to the Second Coming of Jesus Christ, to whom the House of Zarah (one of the houses of Judah), having come to the Southern coastline of Europe, helping to merge the Holy Bloodlines to Western Europe, thus leading to developing Spain, Italy, Greece, and Turkey, and while the ancestors of the Tribe of Dan helped shaped European Cultures of the Northern European shoreline - Ireland, Scotland, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, and Poland all between 700 A.D to 1,000.

Once these Protestant Revolutions transpired, and took hold all across Europe, beginning with the year 1600, England and France begun removing themselves of these people, and it wasn't until a Group of People led by the Ulster-Scots, Pilgrims, German-Lutherans, and Moravians, a Germanic Tribal People begun to come, and settle in North America over the next hundred years. It would be this group of people who would now lead, to setting the foundation to what would lead to the Establishment, and formation to what became the United States of America in the years ahead.

While Spain and France had conquered, laying claims to many parts of North and South America prior, it would be the English to whom staked out claims to small parts of the North American Continent with the intention of sending deplorable men and women to what became English colonies along the coastlines, once discovered by the Norsemen in years prior, enslaving them to charters, to which developed English Colonies in Virginia, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts Bay Colonies.

By means of these Charters, the English would enslave these men and women to establishing these settlements under the name, Virginia Land Company to whom the City of London held rights and claims thereof, controlling them as Plantational Land Companies, to which allowed the City of London to profit from, and hold title to, maintaining, and holding firm governance over.

Before long, England began to meddle in, and enter into trade compacts, which would harm the interests of Spain and France, to which leads to the Seven Year War that first began during the year 1750, and ended with the Peace Treaty of 1763, thus changing many of the landscapes on the North American Continent, but gave rise to the Ulster-Scots and German-Lutherans in freeing themselves from their English Charters, as they begun to Declare their Independence from the Monarch this same time.

This led to the American Revolutionary Period during the years 1763 to 1791 - to whom these American Colonies now began to stand up against the English, to which led to several conflicts, leading to the Mecklenburg County Resolves (1775), later on the Declaration of Independence (1776), the Articles of Confederation (1777), the Second Peace Treaty (1783), the Ordinance of 1788, and finally the United States Constitution (1789), giving birth to the United States of America as 13 Sovereign Republics.

The very people, who derived from the Early Christians, coming out of the House of Zarah and the Tribe of Dan, claiming to be of the Holy Bloodline of the Ancient Israelites, have tied themselves, and claimed lands within the Northeast, and Northwestern Territories to which today, seemingly have become to be known as the Tribe of Ephraim, to whom God promised to plant their seed in a foreign land, to which would lead them to become the Preserver, the Protector, and Defender of the Israelite Tribes.

This Group of Men and Women, now making up the United States, and having adopted their United States Constitution, collectively choose their Executive, by allowing the American Citizens to elect "Presidential Electors" to whom by district, would choose their Executive - to whom would Preserve, Protect, and Defend their "Constitution" to which protects the Republics and Commonwealths to which have become to be known as Independent, Sovereign, and Free Groups of People, standing United.

America today has become New Zion, the Church of Christ, to which has become the Safety Net of All People of the Globe.

Little do Americans know, they hold within them, the Holy Bloodline to the Ancient Israelites

- God's Chosen People



Early Scottish-Irish, German Settlers Become First Organized County to Declare Independence

Beginning in the 1730's, descendents of Irish-Scots, and German Immigrants traveled south along the Great Wagon Road, of which stretched from Pennsylvania extending into Virginia, and through the Shenandoah Valley, where these settlers further utilized the Great Indian Trading Pathway that begun in Petersburg, Virginia, and led into the Piedmont area of North Carolina, present day Mecklenburg County. Until then, early English settlements were all along the coastal plains, but this new group of settlers began to come down from the north, to escape some of the tighter controls of Great Britain, to colonize the Piedmont Region, nestled along the eastern edges of the Appalachian Mountain range.

The Scot-Irish, or Ulster Scots, were descendants of Scots who had moved to Northern Ireland. They had prospered in Ireland until changes in English policies led many to migrate to America, where most settled in Pennsylvania. They began to arrive in North Carolina in the 1730s, leaving Pennsylvania after crops were harvested in the fall and arriving in the Piedmont in time to plant winter crops and seedlings that they brought with them.

These settlers would soon be conjoined by German-Lutheran Settlers, to whom would migrate into the Piedmont Region for many of the same reasons the Ulster-Scots did years earlier, to escape religious persecution during the Protestant Revolution, of whom were joined also by the Moravians of Germany, when fifteen Moravian Brethren arrived after walking from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, of whom together would form a community of which the Moravians constructed more than 75 buildings during the first 20 years of the settlement's existence.

All this was taking place between 1763-1783, during the American Revolutionary Period, to which many of these early American Migrants began standing up to Great Britain, and the King, of which this colony residing in Mecklenburg County (N.C) are thought of, as to adopting the first Declaration, to which is thought of, as being known as the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, to which has been questioned, but may have been better known as the Mecklenburg Resolves.

If this is true, this is first hand evidence of the Ulster-Scots and German Lutherans of being the first to swear their allegiance to the House of God, and bestow in themselves, a renowned faith in their religion, by denouncing the British Monarchy.

On May 31, 1775, in the Charlotte, Winston-Salem area of the Piedmont Region, these early Americans stood up, and denounced the British throne, to which they adopted their Declaration of Independence, to which became legally known as the Mecklenburg Resolves.

At a meeting in Charlotte organized by Thomas Polk, they helped to fire a spirit of independence, these resolutions became a bold set of Anti-British resolutions, to which began to spread all throughout the Northeastern Territory all throughout the colonies.

On March 31, 1775, this group of Ulster-Scots, German Lutherans, and the Moravians, under the direction of Thomas Polk, organized a political committee of elders, to which would begin to discuss, draft, and write a list of Resolutions, to which would become the Mecklenburg County Declaration of Independence.

These resolutions became a very radical set of demands, to which denied the authority of Parliament over the colonies and investing that power in the Provincial Congress, of which was meeting that very week in New Bern. In the absence of an operational new government, the resolutions set up some basic tenets, to which anyone who received or exercised a commission from the Crown was deemed an “enemy to his country” and subject to arrest. The county’s militia companies were ordered to arm themselves and maintain vigilance.

The Mecklenburg Resolves were published in full in the North Carolina Gazette of June 16, 1775, and received wide circulation. Royal Governor Josiah Martin wrote on June 30 that the resolution “surpasses all the horrid and treasonable publications that the inflammatory spirits of this Continent have yet produced.” Richard Cogdell wrote that the resolutions “exceed all other committees, or the Congress itself.” Samuel Johnston on June 27 wrote that “Tom Polk, too, is raising a very pretty spirit in the back country and that “he has gone a little farther than I would have chosen to have gone, but perhaps no farther than is necessary.”

Thanks to this group of people in the Piedmont Region of North Carolina, many other Americans began to take note, and used the same process, and organization to stand up, and declare their demands, and resolutions to which eventually lead to July 4, 1776, whereas members of the Continental Congress finally drafted, and adopted the Declaration of National Independence.

According to Wikipedia, The Mecklenburg County Regiment was authorized on May 31, 1775 by the Province of North Carolina Congress. From November 7, 1779 until the 3rd Quarter of 1780, it was called the 1st Mecklenburg County Regiment when a 2nd Mecklenburg County Regiment existed. The 1st Mecklenburg County regiment was engaged in 39 known battles and skirmishes against the British during the American Revolution in North Carolina,

South Carolina and Georgia between 1776 and 1781. It was active until the end of the war.

While the story of the Ulster-Scots and the German Lutherans are widely known, it's the story of the Moravians until now that is widely told, of which traced their roots to Jan Hus, martyred in 1415, 100 years before Martin Luther began the Protestant Reformation. The Moravians' denomination was almost wiped out during the religious wars of the 1600s.

After their rebirth under Zinzendorf's leadership, they became the first Protestant missionaries. In the 1730s Moravian societies were established in Holland, England and Denmark, as well as such far away places as Greenland, Surinam, Zanzibar and in the American colonies. Their first mission in the British Colonies was in Savannah, but they eventually traveled north to Pennsylvania where the church had bought two tracts of land. They founded Nazareth and Bethlehem and as those towns prospered, the Brethren wanted to expand in the colonies, eventually purchased almost 100,000 acres owned by Lord Granville along the banks of Muddy Creek in Piedmont North Carolina. The land on which we are now encamped seems to me to have been reserved by the Lord for the Brethren.
-August Gottlieb Spangenberg. January 8, 1753."

Historically speaking, it would be these Group of Men and Women, of whom have ties to Judah, and the 10 Lost Tribes of Israel, to whom established Ulster in Northern Ireland, to who was a part of the United Kingdom which was England and Scotland. Many of these Ulsters can trace their lineage to the remnants to the Tribe of Judah, and of the Clan of Zarah, or the House of Zarah, to whom Zarah was the twin brother to Pharez.

This seemingly biblical prophecy is coming true, as we find in 1 Chronicles 17:1-17, proclaims that God made a promise to the Tribe of Ephraim, that he will plant their seed in a new land.

Beginning in 900 A.D, the Viking of whose ancestry can be traced to the Tribe of Dan - the people of Ireland, Denmark, Scotland, Germany, Sweden, Poland, the Baltic States began coming to the North American Continent, then after Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492, it began a movement led by a Tribal People coming from England, Ireland, France, Germany, Spain. It is believed that many members of the House of Zarah, eventually migrated to Northern England, residing in Scotland, and later migrating to Northern Ireland, during the Protestant Revolution, to form, and establish the Colony of Ulster. You literally see the Israelite Tribes, quickly uniting, in Western Europe, to which, it would be this Lineage of People, to whom would come to the North American Continent, staking their ties to the land, settling the land, and establishing the early foundations to what became the United States of America.

If this is all true, then the United States has become New Zion, the promised land given to the Tribe of Ephraim, as stated in 1 Chronicles 17:1-17, of whom traces their lineage to Jacobs 11th son, Joseph, who was sold into slavery, bondage in Egypt, and it became God's instructions to the Tribe of Ephraim, was that they would become New Zion, to which would work to watchover, protect, and defend the 10 Lost Tribes of Israel, while the 2 Houses of Judah come back together again, recreating the Nation of Israel.

America today, has become God's New Covenant made to the Israelites, to which they will all one day be united, and to whom the United States of America has stood strong on it's Christian principles in large part, grounded on morality, and religious liberty, and has become a country, to which has become the Preservation, the Protector, and Defender of the Nation of Israel.

Each of the 50 State's can trace their lineage at some point to these same, iconic people, to whom God locked them out of the City of David, allowing for a Foreign Nation to destroy their Jewish Temple, to which today the Edomites, Ishmaelites, Palistinans, have built their shrines - the Muslim Mosque today sits on the very spot of the former Temple, and the Dome of the Rock sits on the higher portion of Mt. Zion, the place of the Roman Fort Antonia, and while the City of David sits beneath a pile of earth, rubble, and destruction.

Is it a wonder why the United States has remained today, a culture of free, independent, and sovereign people, heavily grounded in their beliefs, morality, enabling them to remain free of Religious persecution? Look at what is occurring today.



A Group of Pommerians Arrived in America Between 1600 and 1700 and Staked their Claims inside America by first Establishing Mecklenburg County (N.C) while during the 1800's, would lead them to Establishing Big Sioux County the Precursor to What Becomes Minnehaha County.

The Story of How the City of Sioux Falls was Established

Beginning in the Year 1803, President Thomas Jefferson would agree to Purchase the Louisiana Purchase, to which would help expand the western borders of the United States.

The Development of Sioux Falls can be Traced Through the Timeline of Events that came from that one time, major land purchase, as the United States paid millions of dollars to France.

- 1803, Thomas Jefferson Purchased the Louisiana Territory from France, providing France Revenues to Fight Spain;
- 1807-1810, the Lewis and Clark Exploration Expedition led by President Jefferson led to surveying, and exploring the area today, which helped pave the way for future States - Louisiana, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Washington, and Idaho;
- 1812, the Federal Government gave a Land Claim Right to Verinique Biccot to 160 acres of property above Falls of the Big Sioux River, in exchange for the loss of her husband during the War of 1812, paying homage to her husband's efforts under President James Monroe;
- 1830's, Fur-Trader Philander Prescott is believed to be the first known person to explorer, and visit the Big Sioux Area, when he came to the area, to conduct business on behalf of a Fur-Trading Company in partnership with Alexis Bailey, and to which he was also associated with the **Lawrence Taliaferro's Eatonville agricultural Colony for the Indians** to which he met his wife who was the Daughter of a Dakota Indian Chief (1823);
- 1841, the United States Congress adopts the Preemption Act, which became the first Settlement Act to which allows Americans to claim land, and settle in the area itself;
- 1857, the companies known as Western Town Company led by W.W Brookings, and the Dakota Land Company of Businessmen, Land Surveyors, and Politicians came to the area to establish Townsites known as Village of Sioux Falls, and Sioux Falls City (1857 to 1866);
- 1873, Wilmot W. Brookings, and his partner and friend George Sceney (financier) came to area to rebuild the two former townsites, thus leading to the creation of the City of Sioux Falls being recognized by the Dakota Territory Legislature;
- 1889, The State of South Dakota became the 49th State of the Federal Union;
- 1902, The City of Sioux Falls adopted a Commission Form of Government changing its form of Government from the original Dakota Territory Charter, to become a Commissioned Town of Sioux Falls under the South Dakota Constitution.

A History of the City of Sioux Falls - By Mike Zitterich based on a collection of stories found online...

The **Village of Sioux Falls** was organized when a **Committee of Citizens from Dubuque, Iowa** introduced their drafted charter to the legislative assembly in Iowa the year 1857. It Was organized as the Dubuque Land Company of which became the Western Town Company in the years following.

Wilmot W. Brookings served as a delegate from Dubuque, Iowa, to whom was tasked to represent the company in the Iowa Legislature Assembly, presenting the drafted charter to members, to them placing the charter on the agenda to be heard.

The Iowa Legislature, with little discussion agreed to adopt, and create the Village of Sioux Falls, as a community of citizens to establish a townsite in western Iowa, to which would eventually become a part of Dakota Territory by the year 1862.

Once the community of citizens, roughly 17 in total, arrived in, and settled along the banks of the Sioux River, above the Falls, roughly 320 acres in size, they would qualify a group of citizens, ages 21 and older to hold a town election with the goal to elect the following officials:

- **Mayor** - a village Administrator, to whom would serve on the council, and of who would manage the company;
- **Eight Member Alderman** - to act as an elected council to whom will make policy, budgets, and rules to govern the company;
- **Treasurer** - acting as the Finance Official in order to manage, record, and omit a payment of expenses from the taxes collected;
- **Engineer** - as an elected official who will draw up plans for zoning the village, thus planning for a town hall, administrative building, roads, etc

These Officials would eventually become commissioned by the Territorial Governor of Iowa, as Dakota Territory had not yet been created yet, prior to 1862.

The Iowa charter called for the council of aldermen to adopt a revenue plan, levying taxes on property, not to exceed more than \$0.25 worth of every 100 dollars of property to be taxed, and could not exceed more than one year at a time.

By the first winter of 1857-58, a total of 17 men resided within the Village of Sioux Falls, of which was conjoined by members of the Dakota Land Company out of St. Paul, Minnesota

who also worked together to build a military Fort Sod for protection, and of whom, only those citizens 21 years of age became qualified voters of the community itself.

From 1857 to 1862, the Village of Sioux Falls was governed by the Iowa Charter, and to whom acted under the property dominion of the Citizens of Dubuque, Iowa, and of the County of Dubuque under the Iowa Territory.

This is the story of how the City of Sioux Falls was created, and how it derived from an Iowa Territorial land company.

The origins of the City of Sioux Falls derived from a Group of American Citizens from Minnesota and Iowa. In part two of my essay, the foundation of what would become the leading city of the future State of South Dakota, we will explore the creation of a company to which formed a corporation, with the goal of exploring, vesting powers in, forming a plan to profit from, and build a company to which would utilize their political powers to establish a prosperous community of businessmen who would build a transcontinental connection between the east and west, thus building an agricultural empire for the State of Minnesota.

On May 21, 1857, the incorporation of the **Dakota Land Company** occurred during a special session of the Minnesota Territorial Legislature, to which the goal was to incorporate Minnesota's very liberal railroad grant to numerous companies, to which became their expansionist zeal to establish trade routes across the State of Minnesota, and into Western American lands.

During this Special Session of the Minnesota Territorial Legislature - they would incorporate three major land companies. And each one, would develop their own goals, and concepts for western expansion, to which would help to model what became six states, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Washington, and Idaho.

The companies were to be the Minnesota Land Company, the Dakota Land Company, and the Big Sioux Land Company, thus proving that more than one group of investors, land speculators coveted these lands west of Minnesota's western border.

The Dakota Land Company, made up of some of the most influential, powerful Democrat Party who had connections to the Federal Government, and the Congress in the Territory of the District of Columbia, would rise above all of these companies.

The company would lead several inspired act's during the special session of the territorial legislature, one in particular, would lead to establish new counties in the southwestern portion

of the territory, to which would become Nobles, Cottonwood, Martin, Jackson, and Murray Counties, to which would be formed completely within the State of Minnesota, while the Counties of Rock and Pipestone would be partially held under the State of Minnesota, and partially outside of its western boundary.

The company would play a huge role in working in connection with the Big Sioux Land Company in creating the Counties of Midway and Big Sioux, which would be formed along the banks of the Big Sioux River, to which they created the Town of Medary to whom would become the county seat of Midway County, to which the Territorial government would appoint the county commissioners, and other appointed county officials of these counties outside the boundaries of Minnesota.

Among these powerful politicians, to who helped to organize, and incorporate the Dakota Land Company, were **Joseph Renshaw Brown**, who had resided, and prospered in the State of Minnesota for 35 years as a fur trader, townsite developer, soldier, and politician becoming a major figure in the Democrat Party, playing an active in forming the Minnesota Territory.

The second most prominent person within the company became known as William H. Nobles, to whom often described himself as a hard-line Whig Party member, even after the republican party was formed, he later became associated with many of the Democrat Party associations in St. Paul, Minnesota, and shared their stated goals of expansionism. He became one of the leading orators of the St. Crow Valley, he later left for California during the gold rush years, where he had found a new trade route within the Sierra Nevada, which led to the Nobles Pass, which allowed him to participate in California's scheming ways to form newfounded wagon roads, thus connecting it's gold region with the rest of the Nation, leading to California becoming a prominent "State" in the years ahead.

Nobles took advantage of the situation and proposed a wagon road from Minnesota to the South Pass, which would enable emigrants to travel from the Mississippi Valley to the main overland trail by a northerly route. After extensive lobbying in Washington, D. C., Nobles obtained congressional funding in 1857 to locate and improve the route. This plan, which promised to make Minnesota a significant departure point for California, made Nobles an immediate regional celebrity. In an area that was hungry for development of any kind, the highly proclaimed Pacific Wagon Road dovetailed nicely with St. Paul's desire to become another gateway to the West. Mainly 8 because of Nobles' prominence, one of the new counties in southwestern Minnesota, created at the behest of the Dakota Land Company, was named in his honor.

During this period, you are seeing an early trade route fast developing to which would later on make its way through the heart of what would become Sioux Empire, leading to several townsites being established near the Falls of the Big Sioux River, to which these two men would be the original creators of the **Minnesota, Nebraska, and Pacific Mail Transportation Company**, to which was the precursor to which would become the Chicago, St. Paul, and Omaha Railroad Company in the distant future by 1880.

The goal of this company was to transport the United States Mail, Passengers, and Other Matters from the eastern border of Minnesota, and connecting it to the Pacific coastlines, prominently the State of California, itself, to which the companies third most prominent member became Samuel Adams Medary, to who was the son of Minnesota's governor, and helped to make the company stronger, and prominent, giving it strong connections to the government itself, to which helped make the Town of Medary the the County Seat of Midway County, to which played a huge role in the expansion efforts in Big Sioux Territory, becoming the companies chief engineer, to building the Nobles Road, thus helping to survey the future trade route itself.

The company brought in investor, Alpheus G. Fuller, who owned the Fuller House, a prominent St. Paul Hotel, to which helped form and organize a group of people who formed townsites in the Big Sioux River Valley, and to whom originated, and began the expedition into the Big Sioux Valley itself, traveling through the Southwestern pass, leading traveling to prominent sites such as Lake Benton, to the Hole in the Mountain, and the Corteau Des Prairie, which was a ridge separating the Minnesota and Missouri Rivers, to which brought them to their prized possession, the Falls of the Big Sioux River.

The Dakota Land Company believed that the falls, with their potential water power, were the key to the development of the region. With their Minnesota backgrounds, company officials naturally made favorable comparisons between the Falls of the Big Sioux and St. Anthony Falls in the Mississippi at Minneapolis.

Here, they had connected with, and discovered five white men, who had already claimed, and founded a townsite on the banks of the river, the men were members of, and worked for the Western Town Company out of Dubuque, Iowa, and to which had already formed their own "chartered" Village of Sioux Falls - but unshaken by this discovery, the members of the Dakota Land Company would establish their own townsite a half section of land just south of, and adjoined to the south of Village of Sioux Falls.

Nobles, Fuller, and Medary would establish **Sioux Falls City**, to the south of the Village of Sioux Falls, to which the two companies quickly created a bond with each other, to work together, to help protect each other from Native Attacks.

During this period, the Dakota Land Company, led by the three men, Nobles, Fuller, and Medary, would continue to invest in, and establish their trade route, connecting their Eastern Minnesota Border to the Pacific Coastline, to which helped make the Hole in the Mountain, a prominent site, and by working through their leading newspapers the Pioneer and Democrat, they would heavily promote the area itself, as a leading prominent future townsite, to which attracted several immigrants to the area itself.

While the Dakota Land Company continued to invest itself in expansion efforts, a third newspaper called the *Minnesotan*, which was a leading republican party famed paper, quickly used its fame by denouncing the members of the Dakota Land Company as manipulative, greedy, speculators to whom only wanted to extend democratic control within the region itself. This led to many news stories, and battles between the *Minnesotan*, the Pioneer, and Democrat news publications in a fight over promoting the region itself.

It would become this period, of which the Governor of Minnesota, helped the Dakota Land Company stake their claim to the Big Sioux Valley, when he appointed county commissioners to the Big Sioux County aka the origins to what became Minnehaha County, to whom he later appointed three **Trustees**, a **President of the Board of Trustees**, and a **Recorder** for its County seat, which would become Sioux Falls City itself, to which these appointments became employees of both the Dakota Land Company and Western Town Companies, to which these two companies of St. Paul and Dubuque speculators had no problems, nor issues working together to quickly build up, and develop their settlement along the banks of the Sioux River, both politically, and economically.

The political scheming presented the fact, that these speculators were developing a plan to build these settlements outside of the Minnesota and Iowa borders, to which would lead to, and develop an entirely new territory, to which would create a new state, with the goal of creating a political situation, of which would divide, and establish a totally separated people from the previous two state's - leading to allowing them to build significant institutions such as a **capitol**, a **university**, and a **penitentiary**.

On October 13, 1857, the voters of Minnesota Territory proposed, and adopted a State Constitution, and from that day, and while, the Congress still had to approve of, and establish Minnesota as a confirmed State, the two investment companies from St. Paul and Dubuque quickly found themselves left out of the state, to which they quickly referred to themselves as

the **People of Dakota Territory**, to which they began to distance themselves, and form their new alliances with future immigrants to the area.

This led to several men of the Sioux Falls establishment to form a committee, to head a plan to work to develop a Territorial Government, to which the People of Dakota Territory would be recognized as an Organized Territory, to which would develop a future "State" within itself. The early organic model to what would form as Congress would soon adopt the Organic Act, to which it would create, and establish Dakota Territory by 1862, and to which would seat, and put in place it's Territorial Government including a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Judiciary, to which would adopt rules, codes, and laws to govern the area.

While the two Companies, worked together to make the Sioux Falls settlement a prominent working center of activity, the election scheming, the political scheming of the Dakota Land Company in working to organize, and create Dakota Territory, the company itself never recovered from the Financial Panic of 1857, which led to several investors leaving the company, let alone Minnesota Republicans made a strong effort to present the company as a Democrat scheme to favor land speculators, to whom would do whatever it took to confuse, and create controversies in the area, which led to the Establishment of Sioux Falls City becoming nothing more than squatter-led townsite, to which it never recovered from.

By 1860, the Dakota Land Company ceased to exist as it once was, and with the Native American attacks on the settlement, the early residents quickly packed up, and left, returning to St. Paul and Dubuque, leaving the townsite in ruins, and only a remnant of its former self.

Members of the Western Town Company would return a few years later, under the direction of Wilmot W. Brookings and George Seney, to which intended to rebuild, and create a new townsite, and by the mid 1870's - the Town of Sioux Falls was reborn. This time, under the territorial government of Dakota Territory, to which was created shortly after the two earlier townsites had abandoned their claims, and to which under the Polk Administration the new organizers of the Territory created new bonds.

One could make the claim, the history of Sioux Falls is one of rags to riches, a story of where fame and fortune does not always lead to a prosperous result, but one to which a committed people who desire to be recognize as a sovereign group, remain committed to creating a community bond, so great, that they will organize themselves with the a hope to provide to each other, a strong sense of life, liberty, property, and prosperity, by working thoroughly, to create a sense of family, bond, and community.

The Dakota Land Company spurred an economic movement, that presented that the Falls of the Big Sioux River represented a thriving place to reside, live, and work, but it would become the members of the Western Town Company to whom had the know-with-all to withstand the political pressures, to lay out a strong cense, of community trust, to which to plan, map out, and create a well organized community, to which the people could be trusted to work together to stake living settlements to the land.



The Story of Sioux Falls is one of which the Real Estate Investors will lie, cheat, and scheme their way to prosperity, leaving the People to form their own means of a government to watch over, and preside over them, keeping them somewhat in line with nature. What began as a "Democrat" led movement, culminated in a mixed partnership of Republicans who saw the means to prosper from a mixed use sense of progressive development, while maintaining its strong sense of Christian, Moral, and Conservative Traditions to Community trust, to which led to carefully, planning, and developing their future Townsite into the future.

While Sioux Falls today is still led by land speculation, greedy, rich land developers, the role they play is to maintain, and provide for the general welfare of the residents to which wish to desire to call Sioux Falls home, by attempting to provide enough housing, to which allow the residents to prosper, enough, to enable them to work, and live together as one people.

The People of Iowa provided to us a sense of organization, while the People of Minnesota progressive nature of development.

Today, the City of Sioux Falls is a cast mixture of both the evils of Land Speculation, to which has a Strong Devotion to favoring Business Activities, to which provide the revenues necessary to provide the roads, public institutions, and community programs.

The Western Town Company laid down the framework to our model of government, while the Dakota Land Company laid down the model for how strong business sense could lead to a prosperous civilization to which profits from the land itself, allowing the residents to utilize its

ownership of the land, to draw from, and establish for itself a vibrant community, to which provides services back to the people themselves.

The Third Part to the Story - the Dakota Territory Years.

In this third part, the History of Sioux Falls, S.D, we take a look at the period of years, when people were resettling the area along the Banks of the Big Sioux River above the Falls between 1872-1876, to which a group of Iowans came back to incorporate themselves as the Village of Sioux Falls.

In previous stories, we discussed the two previous towns created by the Dubuque Land Company (1857), and the Dakota Land Territory (1862) to whom established two towns above the Falls to be named Village of Sioux Falls and Sioux Falls City. These two towns were abandoned by 1866 during the Dakota War of '62, to which the pillage of the two towns remained in plunder.

Beginning in 1872, led by agents and officers of the Western Town Company, they re-established themselves in the area, and this time under Dakota Territory, they would Incorporate their Organization this time as the Village of Sioux Falls, and consisted of 1,200 acres of land which included both former townsites that existed previously. The boundaries of the incorporated town were to be South of 2nd Street, North of 12th Street, West of the Big Sioux River, and East of Dakota Avenue.

The Western Town Company, at this point in history had a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, to which governed over the property, to which held the land claims, rights to the land, and held the collective property of the company.

It would be this period, between 1873 to 1883, that the property holders working as an incorporated organization, as the Village of Sioux Falls, began to rebuild their town buildings, a town hall, a administration building, and event halls, and a structural planning of the commercial district, residential district, as well as building a public school district with efforts to build their central school house, and by 1883, the population of the village grew to hold a residency of 573 persons.

In the winter of 1882-83, the Organization submitted a request to hold a Special Session of the Dakota Territory Legislature, to discuss accepting their 'charter' to which on **March 3, 1883** - the Territorial Legislature granted to the people their own Charter.

The Town of Sioux Falls was officially formed, after years of struggling to develop their community, to which included two groups of people, one from Minnesota, and another from Iowa. It would be the latter group, the People of Dubuque to whom would officially incorporate themselves in Dakota Territory, but however, the St. Paul Group perhaps left their economic mark on the area.

From this point forward, "All Rights and Privileges of Becoming a Municipal Incorporation as the City of Sioux Falls to which their territory, and boundaries were now embraced by the People of Dakota Territory, and were divided into wards, precincts.

The City Government by this point, would vested in a Mayor, Alderman from Each of the 4 Wards now acting as a City Council, to which would set plans, a budget, and ordinances, to which they would appoint a Clerk, Assessor, Treasurer, Police Justice, City Justice, a Town Marshal, a City Attorney, City Street Manager, and a Board of Education, giving to the elected officials a two year term, to which the first election was to be held the first Tuesday, a week after the charter was approved by the legislature.

During those early years, acting as the City, the People of SIoux Falls acted under the laws of Dakota Territory from 1883 to 1890, establishing themselves, setting the foundation for becoming a prosperous city in the decades to come in the future, to whom all residents of the city, had the right to vote under the laws of the territory, as per the following passage:

*Qualified Voters became were to be **free white male person** above the **age of twenty-one years**, who **shall have been a resident of the territory ninety days prior to any election**, and **who is a citizen of the United States**, or has declared on oath his intention to become such, and **shall have taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States**, shall be entitled to vote; and all persons possessing the qualification mentioned in this section, and who have resided in this territory nine months, shall be eligible to any office within said territory.*

Under the Dakota Territory, residents of the City of Sioux Falls had the right to marry, so long as they agreed that Marriage was between a male person of sixteen, and a female of fourteen years of age is valid; Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to permit of the intermarriage of white person with person of color; nor of the intermarriage of persons who are related to each other by blood nearer than second cousins, but could not get divorced without asking the legislature for a special bill of divorce.

The People of Dakota Territory became known as the "New Northwest Territory" first named for the Ordinance of 1788 to which established a territorial government, to which led to the States of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin between 1791 to 1830, to which the States of Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri followed suit between the years 1840 and 1850, which would lead to the creation of, and exploring the area consisting of Dakota Territory, to which led to new states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Washington, and Idaho.

The Early People of Sioux Falls, during this organic period, 1857 to 1866, and later on between 1873 to 1890 were of early American Immigrants to whom came from a Pomeranian Agriculture Way of Life developed in the Country of Pommern, to which split into the countries known today as - East Germany or Mecklenburg, Poland, Denmark, the Baltic States, Sweden, Ireland, Scotland. This group of people were mostly Ulster-Scots, German-Lutheran Protestants, and Presbyterian by faith, and came to America between the years 1830 to 1920, by migrating to America by way of the Northeastern Coastline of Massachusetts, and North Carolina...

Beginning with a population of 573 in 1873, by the 1890's, the population of Sioux Falls rose to 2,164 as per the 1890 census.

After the State of South Dakota was Established, the move to transition the City of Sioux Falls to its next chapter, begun when the Citizens of Sioux Falls, between 1897 to 1901 began to petition the newly created South Dakota Legislature, with the goal to a Formal, Standardized Township under the newly created State Constitution, to which led to creating the Township.

A Township is Formed by the American People, those individuals who own land that is contiguous, or connected to each other. The landowners form their established, collective boundaries by the intersection of tiers and range lines that measure 6 miles by 6 miles on each side. They then proceed to section off their comprising 36 sections, of which equal 36 square miles, while each section is numbered beginning in the Northeast, in an order 1 through 36.

One section within the township system consists of a basic form of a unit of government, consisting of 640 acres of land, while one acre of land is equal in size to a football field (without the endzones), which resides within each section of land itself.

A township is simply a subdivision of a group of landowners within the county and is not a city, but merely a collection of landowners who wish to organize, and conjoin their properties as part of a collective governmental territory.

In South Dakota, the majority of registered voters, residing in the collective boundaries of the township, get to choose and name their township, which becomes an agency, or corporate company held within the county in order to manage itself by a group of elected persons, a board of trustees, and officers of the company itself.

Township Officers shall be the **Township Clerk**, the **Board of Supervisors**, the **Treasurer**, and a **Town Constable**, and are elected as per a term of at least one year, or up to four years until their successor is chosen by the voters as per elections of officers.

1. The **Township Clerk**, is responsible for recording, in the book of records of his township, minutes of the proceedings of every township meeting, and he shall enter therein every order or direction and all rules and regulations of any such meeting, and shall also file and preserve all accounts audited by the township board or allowed at a township meeting, and enter a statement thereof in such book of records;
2. A **Board of Supervisors**, are therefore elected, or appointed to act as the governing board, and must hold regular meetings, at least four times a year (one per quarter), of which to conduct the business of the township itself. Most Board of Supervisors contain at least one supervisor equal to each of the thirty-six sections, as elected by the voters of each;
3. The **Township Treasurer** has the responsibility to receive and take charge of all money belonging to the township or which is by law required to be paid into the township treasury, and shall pay over and account for the same upon the order of the township or the officers thereof duly authorized by the board of supervisors, or other officers themselves;
4. The **Township Constable** is the peace officer who has minor judicial duties such as serving legal papers and arresting lawbreakers and may be appointed by the county commissioners, by petition made by the voters, appointed by the board of supervisors, or elected by the voters themselves.

Each of the Elected or Appointed Officers of the Township, may by law, and as per adopted policies of the board of supervisors, hire, or appoint lesser officials or deputies to help in the duties of the elected or appointed officers, in order to manage the responsibilities of the township itself.

The Township, now acting as an official agency (or company) under the State, therefore has the right to sue, or be sued on behalf of the landowners, or the residents of the township themselves, and has all the powers as per state laws to self govern themselves as they so wish to, in order to manage over, and control all their activities within their incorporated boundaries.

Over time, voters of the township itself may elect to become conjoined to other townships, where over time, a group of townships may become a municipality, let alone becoming a 'City' with the right to form a more fluid, centralized government to govern over all the townships as a collective territory.

Once the Township was formed, and organized, nearly immediately, the People of Sioux Falls, made up of the landowners, the property holders began to condition themselves in order transferring the public assets - City Hall, Administration Buildings, Roads, Infrastructure to the name of the “**People of Sioux Falls**”.

In 1902, they would establish their Commission form of City Government to which the qualified voters of the city would now elect a full time Mayor and City Commission.

Under this Commission, the citizens elect five full time commissioners, in which one of them also doubles as the Mayor, giving to this person the powers of Administration and Management.

While the Mayor now holds the final authority over all sense of legislation, and other head of state duties, the four other Commissioners, to who were elected at-large, were tasked with acting as Department Managers, overseeing and managing over specific Offices, Agencies.

1902 The Seney Island property was sold to a private resident' 1907-1908 - the City of Sioux Falls takes possession of Seney Island due to the 'private owner resident' owing taxes due to the city, for a short one year, it was made a city park by a vote of 10-1 by commissioners.

1908-1926 the development plan was being done that forever changed the 'west bank' above the falls which would have enclosed the West Channel, by building the Mill Pond Dam, placing Boulders at the northern part of the channel, dirt fill at the southern part of the channel marked by a Evergreen Tree today.

1910-1912 the 8th Street Bridge was built replacing the old trestle bridge, whereas simultaneously, a concrete dam was built near the 8th Street Bridge between

1908-1915 which also helped with the development of a massive development plan at the Falls...

During the years 1910-1914 the Cascade Falls were blown up, using thousands of pounds of dynamite, building the low head dam as we know it today. This controlled the River in ways to divert it all through the Mill Pond into the large massive pipes, one led to the Queen Bee Mill Wheel House, the other led straight to the Electric Power Plant near the footbridge today. During this period, Much of the "West Channel " of Seney Island was used as a City Landfill, this also allowed the City to fill in the channel and by 1926 much of it was forever hidden from plain sight.

Sometime between 1912-1914 (can't remember date) where two men were boating on the river, when it capsized. One man got caught in the current getting caught in the backslash between the Mill Pond Dam and the Cascade Dam. By 1916, the Cascade Dam was removed upon the development being done, let alone the massive snow and ice storm of that previous winter clogging up the river.

1918 - Sioux Steel is granted permission to build their complex above what was Seney Island.

In 1922 Pitt Steel was granted permission to build their complex just north of Sioux Steel, In 1926 Ravens were granted permission to build their buildings, one building near Sioux Steel along the river, another building next door to the west across 1st Avenue, and eventually taking over the building across of 6th Street.

Between 1930 to 1940 the Railroad would be built across the river connecting the east and west banks passing around Sioux Steel and Pitt Steel on through Falls Drive and up through the neighborhood to North Minnesota Ave.

The next massive project would become between 1936 to 1950 with the Urban Renewal Development: 1936 - the new City Hall was built replacing the former City Auditorium;

1940-1946 the large rock flood walls were built, trapping or enclosing the former West Bank for Second Island behind the walls, filling the area behind the walls with dirt.

1950 - 2nd Avenue now connects to 9th Street allowing residents a clear path from Minnesota Ave to 14th Street.

1950-1960 - old wooden and stone buildings were raised, to be replaced by the new modern earth and concrete buildings seen today, while the southern part of Downtown was changing from mostly residential to commerce.

1957 - the third Cataract Hotel was raised, to be later replaced in the 60's with a new Hotel to be built later.

1961 - the State adopts a plan to allow Municipalities to build Parking Lots, Parking Ramps to remove Motor Vehicles from the Streets seen as a blight upon the community...

In 1962 the River Ramp was built above what was Second Island connecting the East and West Banks near Schoeman's Lumber, and next to the former Western Bank Building.

1962-1972 old buildings continue to be raised and replaced along North Dakota Avenues, Maine Avenue between 6th and 8th Streets.

1966-68 Minnehaha County was also building their new buildings, the County Jail, the Administration Building.

In 1972 the new Library was built, closing the old Carnegie, soon to become an Art Gallery.

Also, in 1972 the New Downtown Holiday Inn was Built at 8th Street between Maine and North Phillips.

1978-1996 - Part of Phillip Avenue was closed to become a Pedestrian Mall, a wonderful idea to create a Walking Area for Pedestrians.. route traffic to the west to Maine Avenue or to the east to Weber Avenue.

In 1986, a group of Downtown Property Holders began discussions to establish a Downtown Business Improvement District to meet to discuss better planning, infrastructure, roads, projects, a better means of life, prosperity, and development of what was the original Town site claim.

In 1989, they established the Main Street Business District, which today has become the Downtown Sioux Falls Business Improvement District.

Also during this period of time, community leaders, landowners, property holders began to create discussion between 1989 to 1994 to transition from the old form of government, thus creating a new government.

The plan was to take charge, and control our own sovereign property rights by adopting a new charter under Home Rule in the State Constitution, by creating a Strong Mayor and Strong City Council form of government to overlook and better look over the Bureaucracy of City Departments, Offices, Agencies, and the Corporate Partners of the Government, to better plan for, and develop the city forward.

Finally, with the citywide election in 1994, the electorate of the city voted to adopt the new form of government, thus between 1995 to 1999, the transfer of power from old to new transitioned the city, as per Article 9, to realign, and transfer all properties from the old government to the new government.

Under the current, and modern Form of Governmental System of Sioux Falls, the “government” works more as a centralized unit, beneath the People, the Mayor, and the City Council, to whom ‘act’ as a liaison between the People and their own government today.

Today, the Power’s Behind the City of Sioux Falls, is held by a Bureaucracy of Elected, Appointed, and Hired Persons:

The **Bureaucracy** is a system of administration marked by *officialism, red tape*, and proliferation of which becomes an administrative policymaking group that becomes a government characterized by specialization of functions, adherence to fixed rules, and a *hierarchy* of authority making up of Public Officers, Managers, Agents, alongside our appointed or installed board members, commissions, and all of the committees of which work to manage our policies.

And while the 'electors of the city' vote every two years in order to often change their governing board of which consists of their mayor and city council, what effectively does not change are these positions of public offices beneath them.

To best understand what a "City" truly is today, one has to trace back to the ancient Greeks to best understand the proper definition of the word itself, and when you do this, you find the word Polis - of which is the administrative and religious centers, or the public place of which a sovereign group of people manage their organization.

This area becomes the central area, to which holds your City Hall, Town Hall Chambers, the City Clerk Office, all of the Administration Offices, to your Community Centers of public event centers to which the people actively congregate.



These places are made up of the men and women to which are hired or appointed, or contracted into their roles of administrating, and managing over your public buildings, places, roads, in addition to all the public services and programs created by the people...

- Public Directors - these men and women are appointed by your elected mayor and city council members, and seemingly hold onto their jobs, so long as they can convince each new mayor and council they are doing a great job. Their role then becomes to work closely with the offices beneath them, in order to execute the policies being adopted;
- Boards, Committees, Commissions - further become installed by your Mayor's Office in order to meet every once in a while, to observe and to become group of non-elected persons that advise their legislative bodies on a wide range of policy issues. Some of these boards are designated by statute for a specific purpose, such as a building code board of appeals;
- Public Officers, Management - these are a hired group of persons of whom are then tasked with managing over your public offices and agencies to which work to oversee, and conduct the actual business of the city as it relates to the individual public services such as public roads, services, public places, and managing the public services of the city;

- Public Employees - further become the hired lower level group of men and women who actually do the work, required of them to fulfill and provide to the people, the growing number of tasks, to which the people of the city are asking for;
- The Agencies - an establishment of men and women who are engaged in doing business for an administrative division of the government or the establishment of sub-units of government engaged in doing business on behalf of the government itself, to which a person or thing through which power is exerted or an end is achieved to carry out the functions of government. Examples of these are the Great Plains Central Plains Zoo, the Sioux Housing, Glory House, and the Bishop Dudley House;
- Non-Profit Corporate Partners of the Government - is a group organized for purposes other than generating profit and in which no part of the organization's income is distributed to its members, directors, or officers. They can take the form of corporations, individual enterprises, charitable organizations, associations of people, or groups of people, partnerships, foundations of which carry out further functions as designated by the people of the city itself;
- Landowners - a person of whom owns many acres of land within the local subdivisions of who annex their properties into the city limits, and to whom agree to subdivide their land for specific uses within the boundaries of the city itself.

Under this form of government, of which the City of Sioux Falls operates under today, the powers of the "city" is carried out by a centralized form of self government, whereas this Bureaucracy actively performs activities upon the land to which to raise revenues, and to expend those revenues according to the policies adopted by the governing body itself.

And while the 'residents' of the City have somewhat of a voice, the true power behind the city seemingly begins with those landowners of whom own the land, and to which 'acts' through those appointed and installed boards and committees to advise, and steer future policies, to which your elected governing board (mayor and city councilors) are being asked to enact.

And while your At-Large Representatives work closely with those landowners to effectively create policy, your District Representatives therefore work closely with the residents to whom are proportioned in equally sized 'districts' upon the land to effectively create policies supported by the residents living on that land, and while your "Mayor" represents both groups of people equally, in order to find compromises, and to effectively maintain law and order between these two groups of people.

In the old form of local government, under the commission format, the voters elected five commissioners, to which one of them was voted in as the Mayor. As Rick Knobe had recently stated in an appearance before the Charter Commission, "One day a week, I acted as a policy maker, while the other 4 days a week I would act as the administrator, responsible for directing the departments and offices themselves".

Prior to 1995, the Commissioners were elected at-large, and each was responsible to act as "Directors" each tasked with directing specific public offices and agencies of the city. And while, after 1995 - the people today elect a Mayor and Eight Member City Council of whom both act as a "Governing Board" and are separated from the government itself.

The Mayor today acts as a member of the governing board, while also serving as the administrator, appointing directors to head Departments, while the other Eight City Councilors act as policy makers, and have the power to investigate those Departments, Offices, Agencies, and Corporate Partners of the City itself, while the "City Government" today is a separate entity in relation to the Mayor and City Councilors.

Under this new form of city government, the Bureaucracy made up of the people highlighted above get to 'act' as a centralized, independent unit of government, but must operate under the ordinances and resolutions adopted by the governing board.

That "governing board" really has no control over how this bureaucracy operates today, other than its investigative powers, it cannot meddle, nor interfere in the inner-workings of the city government except for one of two ways - (1) the city council can act through the mayor's office working with the administrator to discuss city business; or (2) the city council may at times conduct a public hearing, calling for a public investigation of specific city business subpoenaing officials, officers, employees, documents, etc.

Where the "governing board" once held a more hands on control of city business, today, they really have no hands on control of city business today. From 1987 to 1993, there became that movement to create that division, thus creating the four branches of City Government - The People, the Mayor's Office, the City Council Office, and finally, the City Bureaucracy of Departments, Offices, Agencies, and Non-Profit Corporations, all to whom 'act' independently from one and the other.

The **Story of Sioux Falls** is a rags to riches complex transition from a small company town, to a large organization of people to which today act under the People of Sioux Falls.

What began from a group of people immigrating from Northern Europe in the 1600's, and formed their political and religious beliefs as they helped form the United States, has culminated in perhaps one of the most prosperous cities in America, thanks to their rich tradition in both agricultural way of life, to their business sense, to finally their organized sense of forming well-operated, and morally-prudent public institutions today.

In ancient Greece, the word City is often called "Polis" - which refers to an administrative and religious center.

- Administrative relates to the management of a company, institution, or organization.
- Religious Center means appropriate to, or in accordance with the principles of religion.

We the people of Sioux Falls,

*In order to establish a more representative and effective city government, do adopt this Charter in accordance with the Home Rule power granted in Article IX of the Constitution of South Dakota. - **Our Preamble to Our Charter 1994***

The End