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famous in the history of the state. On the morning of August 18, 1862, Judge Flandrau was notified at his home at Traverse des Sioux, that the Sioux had risen and that a terrible massacre was in progress. Before noon the Judge had armed and equipped a company of one hundred and fifteen volunteers and was on his way to the relief of New Ulm, the largest and most exposed town in the region of the depredations of the Indians. On his arrival at New Ulm he was made commander-in-chief of all the assembled forces. The heroic relief and defense of New Ulm under his command is now a matter of familiar Minnesota history. This episode in the life of an active justice of the Supreme Court is probably without precedent. For some time after the relief of New Ulm, Judge Flandrau continued in the service. He was authorized by Governor Ramsey to raise troops and take general charge of the defense of the southwest frontier of the state. In the spring of 1864 Judge Flandrau resigned his position on the supreme bench, and commenced the practice of law in Nevada. Shortly after he formed a partnership with Col. R. H. Musser, of St. Louis, but in less than a twelve month he had returned to Minnesota and formed a partnership with Judge Atwater, at Minneapolis. During the same year he was elected city attorney of Minneapolis, and in 1868 was chosen president of the board of trade of that city. In 1870 he moved to St. Paul and formed a partnership with Messrs. Bigelow and Clark. This firm with various changes has continued until the present time. Judge Flandrau is, in politics, a representative of the old Jeffersonian Democracy. In 1867 he was Democratic candidate for governor, but was defeated by William R. Marshall. In 1869 he was Democratic candidate for chief justice of the supreme court, but was again defeated, the Republican majority in Minnesota being very large. None of these nominations were sought, and were only accepted on account of his loyalty to the Democratic party. He is still an ardent Democrat, but an equally zealous opponent to the free silver coinage movement. Judge Flandrau has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Isabella R. Dinsmore, of Kentucky, to whom he was married on August 10, 1859. Mrs. Flandrau died

June 30, 1867, leaving two daughters, Mrs. Tilden R. Selmes and Mrs. F. W. M. Cutchcon. On February 28, 1871, Judge Flandrau married Mrs. Rebecca B. Riddle, daughter of Judge William McCluer, of Pittsburg. They have two sons, Charles M. Flandrau and William Blair McC. Flandrau.

#### HENRY GEORGE HICKS.

Henry George Hicks, recently a judge of the district court of Hennepin County, is one of the self-made men of the Northwest, who has impressed himself strongly upon the community in which he lives. He was born at Varysburgh, Genesee (now Wyoming) County, New York, January 26, 1838. His father, George A. Hicks, was a saddler and harness maker by trade at Castleton, New York, a man in moderate circumstances and with no capital but his skill as a workman and his honorable reputation as a man. He died at Freeport, Ill., in 1881. George A. Hicks' wife was Sophia Hall, a native of Rutland, Vermont, who died at the home of her son, Henry, in Minneapolis, in 1885, at the age of seventy. Her father was Asa Hall, who was wounded in the battle of Lake Champlain in the War of 1812. George A. Hicks' mother, Hannah Edwards, was a cousin of the elder Jonathan Edwards. Henry G. Hicks, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools of New York and Pennsylvania, and also enjoyed one winter term at the academy at Arcade, New York. At the age of fifteen he began teaching school. Five years later he entered the preparatory department of Oberlin College, where by intervals of teaching and by employment in a printing office he supported himself until 1860 when he entered the freshman class. He then taught the first ward grammar school at Freeport, Illinois, for a year, and at the close of his engagement enlisted, July 24, 1861, as a private in Co. A, of the Second Illinois Cavalry. He was appointed corporal and sergeant of his company and then sergeant-major of the regiment, August 12. October 15 he was commissioned adjutant, was at the battle of Fort Donelson, and mustered out June 1, 1862. He was then appointed adjutant of the Seventy-first Illinois Infantry, a

three months' regiment, and mustered out October 1, 1862, and on the 6th of the following November was appointed adjutant of the Ninety-third Infantry Volunteers, which took part in the battles of Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, at the siege of Vicksburg, and the battle of Mission Ridge, where he was severely wounded in the left cheek and nose by a musket ball, and was honorably mustered out of the service February 28, 1864. Mr. Hicks first visited Minnesota in August, 1857, as an agent for D. C. Feeley, of Freeport, Illinois, dealer in lightning rods, and remained here three months and until after the panic of October. He then started home with about six hundred dollars in bills issued by the Citizens' Bank, of Gosport, Indiana, and Bank of Tekama, Nebraska. At St. Paul he could not use it, but secured an exchange of twenty dollars for Eastern money and proceeded to Lake City, where he made other collections in good money and was able to continue his homeward trip. In April, 1865, after leaving the army, Mr. Hicks returned to Minnesota, settled in Minneapolis, engaged in the lightning rod business in the summer, operated threshing machines and sold farm machinery in the autumn and taught school for two winters at a school house still standing at Hopkins, in Hennepin County. December, 1867, he was appointed sheriff of Hennepin County, was elected to that office in 1868, and in 1871 and 1872 was elected city justice of Minneapolis. In 1874 he began the practice of law with E. A. Gove, which partnership continued until October 15, 1875, when he formed a partnership with Capt. J. N. Cross, to which Frank H. Carleton was admitted in 1881. This partnership was continued until 1887 when Mr. Hicks was appointed judge of the district court in Hennepin County, where he served until January, 1895. He then, accompanied by his wife, traveled for nine months in Europe, and on the fourteenth day of October, 1895, just twenty years after forming a partnership with Capt. Cross, he became a member of the firm of Cross, Hicks, Carleton & Cross. Judge Hicks has held a number of other important positions, having been appointed by Gov. Marshall trustee of the Soldiers' Orphans, in 1869, to which office he was three times re-appointed. In 1872 he was elected president of the board and was



annually re-elected until the board closed the Soldiers' Orphans Home, and voluntarily retired, having discharged all orphans committed to their care. He was elected to the lower house of the state legislature in 1877, and returned to that body three times afterwards, serving in his last two terms as chairman of the judiciary committee. He was elected to the legislature for the fifth time in 1896. He was president of the board of managers on the part of the house in the impeachment of E. St. Julien Cox, judge of the Ninth judicial district who was convicted by the senate and removed from office. Judge Hicks was a Republican before he was a voter, and has always adhered to that party. He is a member of the Commercial Club, of Khurum Lodge A. F. & A. M., John A. Rawlins Post G. A. R., and was department commander of the Grand Army in 1868, by virtue of which he is a life member of the National Encampment. He is also a member and at present Senior Vice Commander of the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion. He was married May 3, 1864, to Mary Adelaide Beede, of Freeport, Illinois, who died July 24, 1870, leaving four children, all of whom have since died. November 5, 1873, he married Susannah R. Fox. Judge Hicks resides at 720 Third Avenue South, Minneapolis, which has been his home for the past twenty-five years.