



[Return I. Holcombe Papers.](#)

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Chapter V.

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The County's "Leading Transportation Routes.

History of Water Transportation via the Minnesota
River from 1850 to 1897 — The Railroads
— The Minneapolis & St. Louis — The Chicago,
Milwaukee & St. Paul — The Great Northern —
Value of the Railroads to the County.

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Navigation on the Minnesota River,

The first steamboat to pass up the Minnesota River just Carver County was the Anthony Wayne, a Mississippi River boat, commanded by Capt. Daniel S. Abel, (or Able or Abell) and which came ~~up~~ from St Paul with an excursion party and went as far as Traverse des Sioux. The date of this trip was June 28, 1850.

On the 12th of July following, the Nominee, Capt. Orin Smith, came up to a point three miles beyond Traverse des Sioux. July 24, the Yankee, M. K. Harris Captain, went above the mouth of the Blue Earth, as far as Judson. June 29, 1851, the Excelsior carried Luke Lea and Gov. Ramsey to Traverse des Sioux, where, a few weeks later, they made the treaty of Traverse des Sioux. July 20 the Ben Franklin carried an excursion party to the treaty grounds. October 7 following, the Uncle Toby conveyed to Traverse des Sioux the first load of goods and supplies due the Indians under the treaty.

By the spring of 1852 a number of towns had been laid out on the Minnesota and steamboat traffic

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on the river increased to considerable proportions during the year. The Tiger, ^{Capt. Maxwell} a small boat, made three trips to Mankato; the Black Hawk, W. P. Hall captain, three trips to Mankato, two to Babcock's Landing, (Kasota) and one to Traverse des Sioux; the Jennie Lind, made one to Babcock's, one to Traverse des Sioux, and one to Holmes's Landing, or Shakopee, and the Enterprise made one trip to Little Rapids, a Carver.

In 1853 Fort Ridgely and the two important Sioux Agencies were established. The West Newton, ^{150 pass} Capt. O. S. Harris, conveyed the first troops to Fort Ridgely in April. The Tiger and the Clarion, towing barges, brought up the ~~so~~ first supplies for the fort and the agencies; they had started from St. Paul two days ahead of the Newton, but that boat failed them before reaching the mouth of the Big Cottonwood and was the first steamer to ascend the river above where New Ulm now stands. The Greek Slave, of St. Paul, Capt. Louis Robert, was the first boat up the river this year, leaving St. Paul April 4, with 150 passengers, and reached Mankato on the 7th. In all there were

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49 steamboat trips on the Minnesota from St. Paul in 1853; of these the Greek Slave made 4, the Clarion 16, the Tiger 13, the Black Hawk 8, the West Newton 1, the Shenandoah 3, the Humboldt 2, and the Ida 2.

In 1854 the Greek Slave, Capt Louis Robert, made the first trip up the river, taking an excursion party to Shakopee March 21. The Humboldt (owned by C. D. Fillmore, a St. Paul man and a brother of President Fillmore) came next, and made a dozen trips, when she was stopped by low water on the Little Rapids. Capt. Sam Humbertson, ~~who~~ had made several trips with the Clarion the previous year, ^{and} had laid out the town of South Bend at the angle of the river above Mankato. That winter he went back to Pittsburg and built a fine steamer, 170 feet long, which he named the Minnesota Belle, and which he brought out to Minnesota the following spring laden down with immigrants and prospective citizens of his new town. May 3 he started up the Minnesota but found it impossible, at the then low stage of water, to get over the Little Rapids. He was forced to land

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his passengers and their baggage at Carver. They scattered ~~over~~ over the country, few going to Senate Bend. A few settled in Carver County. Capt. Humbertson was so disappointed ~~and~~ that he abandoned his proposed town and even the river. Two weeks later, however, the river rose and May 20 the Black Hawk reached Traverse des Sioux. Afterward and until July 20 the Black Hawk, Humboldt, Globe, Greek Slave, and War Eagle ran between St Paul and Little Rapids and the Jola, Capt. Sargent, and the Montello ~~and~~ between the Rapids and Traverse des Sioux. Big keel boats or barges were put on the river this year, and they carried most of the supplies up to Fort Ridgely and the Indian agencies. They were propelled by poles and going up stream made from 12 to 14 miles a day.

In 1855 more than a hundred steamboat trips were made on the Minnesota, some of them as far as the Upper Sioux Agency, at the mouth of the Yellow Medicine. The J. B. Gordon made 28 trips, the H. S. Allen 22, the Globe 14; the Black Hawk and

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The Berlin 13 each, the Time and Tide & the Equator 6, the Reveille 3, and the Montells and Shenandoah 1 each.

In 1856 the boats were the Berlin, the Clarion, the Equator, Globe, H. S. Allen, Henry J. Yeatman, Humboldt, Minnesota, Reveille, Time and Tide, and the Wave. In May the Reveille landed 300 settlers at Mankato for the Mapleton Colony and the Yeatman 121 Welsh settlers at South Bend. This year the Equator made 46 trips, the Reveille 40, Globe 34, Wave 29, Minnesota 20, Clarion 12, Time and Tide 12, Berlin 10, and Henry J. Yeatman 4; total 207.

In 1857 the little but complete boat the Antelope George Houghton, captain and owner, ^{and James Houghton, engineer} came upon the river and for several years ran regularly between Carver, ^{Chaska,} and St. Paul. It came to be considered a Carver County institution and did a good business. This year the Antelope made 105 trips, the Jeanette Robert 40, Isaac Shelby 36, Medora 29, Frank Stuel 29, ³⁰ Equator 14, Time and Tide 13, Clarion 12, Minnesota 8, Ocean Wave 6, John Bissell 5, Red Wing 3, and Fire Canoe 1; total 292. ³¹

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The Antelope ran regularly every boating season for about six years, leaving Carver early in the morning and returning in the evening. Until sometime after the Civil War broke out, it did a good business. Carver was an important shipping point in those days. All the goods and many other supplies for Genoa, Hutchinson, Frost City, and other points to the northwest were landed here and then hauled to their ^{final} destination. It was the Antelope which by order of Capt. Houghton stopped at Shakopee on that May morning in 1858, when the Sioux and Chippewas were fighting to let his passengers see the fight. Among the passengers was ^{hon} Fred Du Toit, so long and so prominent at Chaska.

The Antelope continued to run on the Minnesota until in 1863, when it was taken to pieces and hauled up to Lake Pokegama, as is believed. Capt. George Houghton then ran the Mollie Mohler, and his brother James the Ariel, for a couple of years or so and then both left the Minnesota.

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There were in 1858 nearly 400 (or exactly 394) steamboat trips, ^{made} on the Minnesota from St. Paul as far up as Mankato. There were 302 in 1859 and about 250 in 1860. In 1861, according to Hughes's record, (Minn. Hist. Socy. Call, part 1, p. 159) there were 318 trips. April 15 of this year the steamer Favorite, commanded by Capt. P. S. Davidson, arrived at St. Paul from Fort Ridgely, bringing a portion of the ^{men of the} garrison of that post, Companies F of the Fourth and I of the Second Regiment U. S. Regular Artillery. Only the portion of the men of the garrison were brought. Those of Company I were under Lieuts Moulinaud and Grey. Maj. John C. Pemberton (who surrounded Vicksburg to Grant) had direct command of Company F and the general command of both companies. The next night the steamer Fanny Harris, Capt. Faucette, also from Fort Ridgely, stopped for an hour at the St. Paul wharf. She had on board Maj. J. W. Sherman ^{and family}, Lieuts. N. C. Ransom and Hill with 74 men, 70 horses, and the guns, caissons, ^{and equipments} of the batteries mentioned. The detachments, under special "hurry" orders, were in route for Washington.

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Arriving at the national capital Maj. Pemberton resigned from the U.S. service and entered that of the Southern Confederacy; as practically the end of his latter service he surrendered Vicksburg to ^{Genl} Grant, who thereby secured a firm hold on the Mississippi, splitting the ^{the} Confederacy in two, and insuring its downfall and death.

During the boating season of 1862 there were 58 trips made by steamers from St. Paul to Mankato. The Albany made 9, the Jeannette Robert 13, the Favorite 9, the Clara Mine 8, the Pomeroy 6, the Ariel 2, and the G. H. Wilson 11. But the Little Rapids prevented much navigation above them. The total number of trips between St. Paul and Carver were 413, the largest number of trips on the Minnesota in one year in its history. About 62,000 bushels of wheat were shipped down from Mankato alone that season. Navigation closed at Mankato July 29 (according to Hughes's record) but lasted from Carver until date in November.

The Sioux Outbreak of 1862, which began August 18, influenced the late closing of navigation, because

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of the large transportation of soldiers and their supplies to the region of the outbreak, which extended as far down the Minnesota as to a few miles below St. Peter. The steamer Favorite, Capt. Edwin Bell in command, carried Gen. Sibley and the first soldiers of his command from Fort Snelling to Shakopee and one company to Little Rapids. In Volume X, part 1, Minn. Hist. Socy. Coll., p. 100, Capt. Bell says of his trip with the soldiers to Carver:

When we rounded the point below Carver, a sight I shall never forget was seen. Men, women, and children were on the bank of the river, many in their night clothes, just as they had left their beds to flee from the Indians, who were reported to be nearing the town. There was much rejoicing when they saw that the soldiers on the boat had come to their relief. We went about three miles ~~from~~ above Carver, [or to the rapids] there left the remaining soldiers and then returned to Shakopee.

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In 1863 the first boat, the Jeannette Roberts, of St. Paul, (named for Capt. Louis Roberts, a well known early and prominent trader) was the first boat to reach Mankato, arriving April 3. Later in the month the Favorite transported 270 Sioux prisoners from Mankato to Savenport, Iowa. They had been convicted of violating their treaties by engaging in war against the whites and sentenced to imprisonment for from three to five years. With them went 48 of their brethren that had been tried and acquitted and 22 women who went along as cooks, nurses, etc. As is well known 38 Sioux had been hung at Mankato the previous December for participation in the Great Outbreak of 1862 and the perpetration of murder and rape. Fighting against the whites in battle was not deemed deserving of death by President Lincoln who had commuted the sentences of the 270 as ^{they} had been imposed by a court martial. In May of this year (1863) the Government ordered the Minnibago Indians removed from their reservation in Blue Earth County,

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to a new one, in northeastern Nebraska; the
steamers Pomeroy and Eolian conveyed 1,856 of
them from Mendota down the Minnesota and the
Mississippi en route to their new homes. In May
of this year boats were able to convey troops and
military supplies to Camp Pope, a mile or so above
where the town of Morton now stands; but later
in the summer the river became so low that no
steamboats could get above the Little Rapids.
Their shippers resorted to barges and keelboats,
which were drawn by small but strong steam-
ing boats, and often they had to be drawn over the
rapids by windlasses or "cordelles," to which strong
rump cables were affixed.

In 1864 the river was so low that there was but
little steamboat navigation above the ~~so~~ Little
Rapids. The barge traffic flourished, however, and
there were 166 steamboat arrivals at St Paul
from the ^{lower} Minnesota and 82 barge arrivals. Nearly
all the boat trips were made to Carver and the Little
Rapids. The river had also become full of snags,

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sandbars and mudbars, and was sadly out of repair generally. The Government had its hands full of war measures and would do nothing to help.

The State Legislature of 1865 appropriated \$3,000 to improve the Minnesota and appointed Maj. E. P. Evans, of Blue Earth, and John Heber, of Ottawa, commissioners to do the improving. In the early season Maj. Evans, with 50 men, pulled so many snags and later made so many other improvements that, upon the opening of navigation, boats began to run plentifully and freely. The little Albany, of 50 tons, plied from the Little Rapids to Redwood Agency (Morton) and returned on an average twice a week. There were 195 steamboat arrivals at St. Paul from the Minnesota. There were perhaps 200 barge trips, of which 20 of the boats brought 4,000 barrels of lime from Shakopee and 97 barges brought 3,880 cords of wood to St. Paul. The other barges were loaded with wheat and went on to La Crosse and Prairie du Chien.

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A new boat this year was the Mollie Mohler, built especially for the Minnesota trade, 125 feet long 22 feet wide, ^{and 56 plate rooms,} and could carry about 100 tons of freight. Her captain was George Houghton, who had run the Antelope for so many years between St. Paul and Carver. The Julia was another new boat designed to run the Minnesota. She was 141 feet long and could carry 300 tons, although she could run in 17 inches of water. Jack Reaney, well known in Carver County as the former clerk of the Jeanette Roberts, was the captain of the Julia.

The year 1866 was a great wheat-shipping year on the Minnesota. The barge trade had assumed large proportions. The steamer Liber towed out at one time a fleet of barges containing 30,000 bushels of wheat. The wheat shipments on the Minnesota this year was 688,641 bushels, of which there were sent, in round numbers, from Belle Plain, 45,000; from Faxon, 12,600; from Henderson, 30,000; from Le Sueur, 22,000; from Ottawa, 5,000; from St. Peter, 68,850; from Mankato, 190,000; from South Bend, 25,000; from Shakopee, 106,791; from Carver,

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80,000, and from Chaska, 104,000. Capt. P. S. Davidson had a barge called "Little Mac", which was 142 feet in length and carried 114 tons. Mr. Hughes, in the Historical Society Collections article which has been referred to, says:

The ^{steamboat} arrivals at the St. Paul wharf from the Minnesota in 1866 were only about 100. Hughes notes that this decrease was doubtless due to the completion of the St. Paul & Sioux City railroad (now the Northwestern, or "Omaha") from St. Paul to Belle Plaine, which cut off most of the boat traffic on the lower division of the river, and another cause was that most of the freight was now being carried in barges, which were transported directly to La Crosse and Prairie du Chien, and not recorded by the wharfmaster at St. Paul.

The year 1867 was a good steamboat season on the Minnesota. Up to September the Mollie Mohler, Capt. H. W. Holmes, was a daily "packet" boat between Mankato and Belle Plaine, making the round trip in 24 hours. The Mollie was a swift-

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running boat and often made the trip between Mankato and St. Peter—30 miles—in 80 minutes. This year the Otter came to the river; she ^{succeeded the Mollie Mohler and} was a namesake of the Otter that ran from 1840 to 1850 from St. Louis to Mendota in the interest of the American Fur Company, and ~~succeeded the Mollie Mohler~~.

There were some casualties among the boats. The West Newton sank opposite the hamlet of that name above New Ulm; the Tiger sank at the Redwood or Lower Agency, at what is called Tiger Lake, and there were other mishaps. May 10, 1867, the Julia, Capt. Jack H. Reaney, struck a snag two miles below Mankato, as she was coming up the river under a full head of steam, well laden with passengers and freight, and sank in twelve feet of water. No lives were lost and nearly all of the freight and the machinery were removed; but the hull was never raised.

In 1867 an appropriation of \$7,000 for the improvement of the Minnesota was made by Congress, and the work was commenced and carried to completion in 1868.

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and the following year under direction of the accomplished engineer and soldier, Gen. G. K. Warren. Nothing substantial came of the "improvement," and it was ~~soon~~ abandoned. The Sioux City road was completed to St. Mankato in October, and with the coming of the railroad the steamboat traffic was well nigh destroyed. The people preferred the swift movements of the railways, which carried themselves and their freight to and from the outer world in a very short time, to the slower progress of the steamboats and the barges. The Mollie Mahler and the Jennette Roberts left for the Wisconsin in 1867 and other old time boats went elsewhere where for them employment and trade conditions were better.

In the spring of 1869 the business men of Newell, impatient at the delay in the coming of railroads, bought the little Otter ~~for a time~~ for \$3,000 and put her into the trade between their town and Mankato; she made three trips a week during the season, which lasted till November 15. Hughes

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says that often after thrashing time the little boat brought down to Mankato 3,000 bushels of wheat. Sometimes she ran up to Redwood Falls, and in time was joined by the Pioneer and the Tiger.

There were big shipments of wheat from above to Mankato in the season of 1870. The Tiger and the Otter were as energetic as the animals for which they were named. May 2 the Mankato, a new boat, brought down in a single load, 17,000 bushels of wheat, or 560 tons. May 4 the Dexter brought down 21,000 bushels. The Mankato, the Dexter, and the St. Anthony Falls ran between Carver and St. Paul and carried down thousands of bushels of fine wheat and brought back many tons of miscellaneous freight.

In 1871 there were but four boats on the river, the Otter, ^{the Mankato,} the Hudson, and the Pioneer. The greater part of the season only the first two were in service, for on the 18th of April, near Mankato, the Pioneer struck a snag and sank in deep water. No lives were lost and a great portion of the cargo was

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not harmed. A year later the boat was raised and left the river, never to return. May 11, the Otter, Capt. Boncoeur Subilier, with 2,000 bushels of wheat, ran from West Newton to Mankato, 110 miles in less than seven hours, or at an average speed of 16 miles an hour. The season of 1871 practically ended navigation on the Minnesota. This year the Northwestern Railroad reached New Ulm and the iron horse, because he was of swifter speed and greater strength and followed straighter paths leading to the best markets, and especially because he could travel every month in the year, drove away the beautiful and attractive water-craft which, like the water birds, came only when the river was flowing and flew along only over its bosom. Everything ^{practically} in the country was now sent to market and travel to the outside world was made over the railroads.

^{The early spring of}
In 1872, Capt. Haycock bought his boat, the Osceola, ^{from M. D. Flower, owner,} upon the Minnesota and ascended as far as Redwood, but he made only one trip that season. The next spring he made two trips, and in 1874 one trip.

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In 1876 when the spring flood tide was highest, the Wyman X, under Capt. Wyman X. Johnson, and the Ida Fulton each made a trip at high water as far up as Mankato but saw a great many snags and encountered so many perils and difficulties that neither boat cared to repeat its trip.

Then for ten years, or until in 1886, the Minnesota ran undisturbed into the embrace of the Great Father of Waters with no rude paddlewhels to ruffle its surface and no shrill steamboat whistle to scare its ducks and muskrats. In 1886 the little Alvira stole quietly up to Chaska and Carver, and perhaps to Henderson and Mankato. Again came another decade or ten years when there was no steamboat here. Then in April, 1897, when the river was uncommonly deep and wide, and there was water enough in it to float a fleet of battleships, came the last boat to ascend the Minnesota as far as Mankato. This was the Henrietta, a fine stern-wheel excursion boat which had been in service at St. Paul and carried only excursionists

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on round trips. She was commanded by Capt. Ed. W. Durant, an old steamboat man, lumberman, politician, and legislator of Stillwater. After a lot of adventuring he secured a boatload of excursionists and made the round trip from St. Paul to Henderson, St. Peter, and Mankato safely and swiftly. The landing at Mankato was quite an event in the history of that little city. Since this incident the only boats that have ascended the river to Chaska and Carver have been excursion boats, and there have not been many of them.

The glory of the Minnesota River as a navigable stream has departed. Its channel has become full of snags and bars; its supply of water is irregular and quite insufficient for most of the time to float boats of the lightest draught. Often in summer the river ^{bed} above the Blue Earth is a forbidding sight. So many trunks and fragments of trees lie in it that it seems they were scattered where they lie by a cyclone. The most of them are half buried in the mud with tops and roots protruding like formidable abatis of a fortification.

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A shallow expanse of water trickles through the numerous openings between the mud-bars, and he who gazes upon the Minnesota then can scarcely believe that it ever was a navigable stream with big steamboats upon it laden to their guards. In a few weeks in ^{the} early spring of some years, there will be a great flood of water in the river - a mile or more wide in many places. Then the biggest boats might steam up the river easily if there were not other obstacles. So many railroad bridges and county bridges, without draws for boats, now span the river that a boat can hardly get past Shakopee.

But there is no real necessity for steamboat navigation on the Minnesota any more, and there is really no demand for this sort of transportation. Railroads are so numerous and so convenient that they can and do furnish ample transportation facilities to every neighborhood in the Minnesota Valley. In modern times the speediest and most accessible transportation is in greatest demand. Shippers want to

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get their produce to market as quickly as possible. Passengers also want to be whirled abroad in comfort and luxury and to reach their destinations in as few hours as are possibly sufficient. Moreover, all of ~~the~~ the Valley's products go eastward, to Chicago generally, and there is no steamboat connection between the markets in that direction and the Minnesota Valley. There is direct ^{water} connection between the Valley and St. Louis and New Orleans, but it is quite improbable that these great cities will ever become ^{the} markets of the Northwest. There is also abundant railway connection between the Valley and the lower Mississippi, and if ever that section shall be the seat of marts for Northwestern products, the railroads, with their superior facilities will carry them.

Various projects for the "improvement" of the Minnesota River, so that it shall become a navigable stream have been suggested and partially organized, but every such project has been virtually only a scheme

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designed to take considerable sums of money from the U. S. Treasury and waste them in fruitless efforts to accomplish something impracticable and undesirable. The underlying idea ^{had been} that the money spent in the "improvement" schemes would be distributed mainly in the localities in which the projectors resided and amuse in various ways to their direct benefit.

In recent years a few excursion trips have been made on steamboats from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Shakopee and return; but these trips lasted only one day each and carried only a passenger list of recreationists and merry makers. Similar trips will doubtless be all the kind made in the future. The character of the Minnesota as a navigable river, suited for all kinds of transportation, has been changed. Its former character will never again be assumed, but will live only in history. As a part of that of Carver County, this volume has endeavored to preserve a part of that history.

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The Railroads of Carver County.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis.

The first railroad built into and through Carver County was what is now called the Minneapolis & St. Louis, and which came first in 1871. The original of what is now the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company was a Minnesota Corporation called the "Minnesota Western Railroad Company" and chartered by the Territorial Legislature, March 3, 1853. This Minnesota Western never built a foot of road or had any other existence save on paper. In 1870 the State Legislature changed its name to the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, and soon after it began building its line from Minneapolis to Merriam Junction.

The present company is the successor of ~~four~~ other railway companies, viz: The Minneapolis and Duluth, organized in April, 1871; The Minnesota & Iowa Southern, created in 1878; the Fort Dodge & Fort Ridgely, incorporated in 1876. In 1881 these four companies were consolidated into the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, a corporation authorized by both Iowa and Minnesota. In June, 1888, this

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company went into the hands of a receiver. In October, 1894, its property was sold under a decree of foreclosure, and in November following the company was re-organized under the name of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company—the former word "Railway" being changed to "Railroad." To preserve the corporate rights of the company in the two States, that portion of its property lying in the State of Iowa was conveyed to a committee, which, in January, 1895, organized the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad & Telegraph Company of Iowa, which in February following was formally consolidated with the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company under that title. The re-organization was made under the laws of both Iowa and Minnesota, and the present company retains all the rights of the original and constituent companies.

January 1, 1912, the company acquired by purchase all the railroad and connected property of the Iowa Central & Minnesota and the Dakota & Pacific Railway Companies.

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In Carver County the Minneapolis & St. Louis was built to Chaska and Carver and on to Merriam Junction, a distance of 27 miles. From Merriam Junction it was completed to Albert Lea in 1877 and was extended to the Iowa line in 1879. The main line from St Paul westward — or what was originally called the Pacific Division — was constructed from Hopkins to Winthrop in February 1882, and from Winthrop to Morton in November of the same year. In February, 1886, the connection between Minneapolis and St Paul was established, so that since that date the initial point of the road may be said to be St. Paul.

So that in 1881 the Minneapolis & St. Louis was completed through Victoria, Waconia, Young America, Normood, and Hamburg, all in this county. Stations were established at each village, making an epoch of almost inestimable value to the people of the fertile, wealthy, and beautiful region through which the road passes.

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The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company was organized under the laws of Wisconsin, May 5, 1863, on the foreclosure of a portion of the old La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad which was chartered in Wisconsin in 1852. Upon coming into Minnesota the company acquired the Hastings & Dakota Railroad Company, which was chartered in Territorial times to build a road from Hastings westward to the Missouri River. The "H. & D.," as it is often called, is the part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul which passes through Carver County.

The "H. & D.," division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul was completed to Carver in 1872 and the same year was finished to Glucere, forming a connection by rail between that town and Minneapolis, by way of Norway, Bogue, and Chanhassen. Then in 1880 a branch was constructed which ran from Chaska and Carver westward to a junction with the main line of the H. & D. on Pflieger's farm, at what has since been called Benton Junction, though

it is two miles east of the little hamlet of that name, in Benton Township. When the junction was effected the Company announced that the "Minneapolis and Benton Junction Division" had been completed. In addition to the regular stations with depots, flag stations were established on the line at Hazelton, in Chanhassen Township, in the northeast part of the County; Dahlgren, in Dahlgren Township, three miles west of Carver; Augusta, between Benton Junction and Chanhassen; and Bongard's, three miles west of Cologne.

The line of the "Milwaukee" railroad, to use its common designation, is of great importance to Carver County. It runs through some of the most valuable portions of the County and carries vast quantities of their products to the best markets. This great railway system now operates a direct line from Chicago to the Puget Sound country, with branch lines running directly to large cities and all the important ~~and~~ commercial centers of the West and Northwest.

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The Great Northern Railway.

March 1, 1856, the Minnesota Territorial Legislature chartered the Minneapolis & St. Cloud Railroad Company to operate a line between Minneapolis & St. Cloud. Later this company was acquired and merged with the St. Paul & Pacific, which afterwards became a part of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Company, under whose auspices the road was extended and constructed into Manitoba, North and South Dakota, etc. September 16, 1889, the name of the corporation was changed to its present title, the Great Northern Railway Company.

What is called the Hutchinson Branch is that part of the Great Northern system running through Carver County. It was built through the county in 1885 and 1886, and the line from Minneapolis Junction to Hutchinson — the terminal points of the branch — was officially opened for business December 31, 1886. The road comes into the county in the northeastern portion, entering in the northwest corner of Chanhassen Township. It winds about the numerous lakes in that quarter

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for some miles, passes along the north shore of Lake
Waconia and then runs westward through Carver
County into McLeod and to Hutchinson, New
Germany, in Camden Township, and in the ex-
treme western part of the county, two miles from the
McLeod line, is the most important station on
this line in Carver County.

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Value of Railroads to the County.

The railroads have been of the greatest importance to Minnesota and especially to Carver County. The county's largest interest is that of agriculture. The products of this industry, save what are needed for home consumption, are of not much value, unless they are sent to market and sold, and the railroads furnish the best means of transportation in this regard. No farm in Carver County is more than a very few hours' railroad run from Minneapolis, the great grain market of the Northwest, and grain is the great specialty of Carver County farmers.

An inventor of a new machine, or a new product or process of any sort, who thrives from his invention does so in proportion to the extent to which he has caused others to thrive and prosper. A railroad ~~road~~ prospers only in very faint proportion to the increased prosperity of the region through which it is operated. The railroads have done far more for the prosperity and well-being of the Northwest than the Northwest has done for

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the railroads. To estimate the value of the railroads to Carver County, let every farmer and property owner say what his holdings would be worth if the railroads were taken away.

These great corporations ought to be under fair and wholesome control and regulation, as ought every other corporation of the kind, but the disposition, so often manifested, to harass them to the point of oppression is not commendable. A few persons are yet living who remember the days when there was no railroad in Carver County, nor even in all of Minnesota, and these people willingly contend that the railroads have done, are doing, and doubtless will continue to do, far more for the comfort and prosperity of the people than any other influence.

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Chapter VII.
Historical Sketches of Townships and Villages.

The Township and Village of Carver — Chaska
Township — The Village of Chaska — San
Francisco Township — The Township and
Town of Chanhassen — Lake Town Township

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Early History of Carver County, Towns and Villages

In addition to what is recorded on preceding pages of this history, special mention may be made of Carver County's original towns, ~~and~~ townships, and villages.

The Township and Village of Carver. - caps

Since 1877 the former township or "Town" of Carver has ceased to be such and has been included in the village of that name. When, in 1858, this township was organized, it was a long and rather narrow expanse of land, with an irregular boundary ^{to the} west across and including a large part of what was afterward the "Town" or township of Dahlgren. The next year it was enlarged by the addition of four sections which were taken from Chaska Township. But in April, 1868, that part of Carver and Chaska Townships included in Congressional township No. 115 was organized into a new township which was first called Liberty and subsequently Dahlgren Township.

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The first white settlement in the township was made by Axel Jorgenson, a Scandinavian immigrant, who located on the site of the village in the spring of 1852, after the Indian treaties of 1851, but before they had been ratified and before the land had become regularly subject to entry. Jorgenson was, therefore, a "sooner" and really a trespasser. His selection of the site of his claim was influenced by the presence of the big spring and its fine branch or outlet and because of its nearness to the river and the site of the old trading post. In February, 1854, Jorgenson had perfected his claim to his land and he sold it to Levi H. Griffin, and went off to Wright County, where he was living in 1880.

John Goodenough, who came in 1852 and had his claim near the village site, was the next actual settler after Jorgenson. It is not now remembered how long he resided here nor whether nor when he removed. In the summer of 1854 Eben Ladlee came from Pennsylvania and located on the southwest quarter of section 24, (T₁. 115) in what is now,

Dahlgren Township, but only a little more than a mile southwest of the village, and in what was then Carver Township. It was claimed that his wife was the first white woman of full blood to permanently reside in what was then Carver township, for it is claimed that Jorgensen and Goodenough were both bachelors.

In February, 1854, Levi H. Griffin, a Mainite, who had been a sailor, a blacksmith, and a merchant, visited Jorgensen's farm, in company with Joseph E. Fullerton, and they bought the land for a town site. They represented a land and town-site company composed of themselves and Ex-Governor Alexander Ramsey, Charles D. Gillilan, J. W. Hartwell, James K. Humphrey, and Matthew Groff, all St. Paul men. On the 25th of October of that year Mr. Griffin removed with his family to the new home and located in Jorgensen's old claim house. He soon erected another building in which he established a general store and a hotel. Gov. Gorman appointed him the first sheriff and assessor of the County, and he subsequently held other County offices.

The first township or "town" meeting in Carver township was held at the Carver House hotel, May 11, 1855. The hotel proprietor, Wm. A. Griffing was moderator or guiding officer, and Wm. R. Baxter acted as clerk. The meeting elected J. S. Setford chairman of the "town" board; Ole Paulson and Charles Suedloff, supervisors; George A. Bucklin, town clerk; Chas. Sorenson, assessor; Chas. Johnson, collector; Alex. Nelson, overseer of the poor; Chas. Basler and Swan Oleson, constables; Charles Johnson and Charles Sorenson, justices of the peace.

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The first fully white child born in the village and Township of Carver was Eliza O. Griffin, who was born May 29, 1855, and was the daughter of Levi H. Griffin and wife; the maiden name of the latter was Eliza J. Torrey, of Boston; she was the mother of nine children.

The first death of a white person ~~whose name~~ was that of a man who was knocked from the steamer Equator, in the summer of 1855, at the boat landing. His was the first burial in the cemetery and the funeral services were conducted by Mr. Griffin. The name of the man was never made known.

The first marriage was that of John Bloedel and Barbara Bastian, September 12, 1857. The ceremony was performed by Dr. W. A. Griffin, Justice of the Peace.

Other early settlers were Anton Knoblauch, A. G. Anderson, J. Strache, and Peter Johnson, all of whom came in 1855. Knoblauch and Strache were Germans and Anderson and Johnson Swedes. Anderson (who is still living at this writing) has made a fine record both as a citizen and a soldier. He served nearly three years in the Civil War as a member of Company H, First

160 708

Minnesota, was captured at Price's Cross Roads, and spent nearly six months in Andersonville. Knoblauch became very successful in his business operations and well known as a banker and general business man. Capt. Herman Muehlberg, who was a surveyor, editor, and prominent citizen, ^{and became} a Captain in the Fifth Minnesota in the Civil War, ^{and was Adjutant General of my state for several years} came with Christian Brustle in 1856. Enoch Halanes, Chas. A. Blomquist, Chas. S. Sauwalter, and B. Hertz came in 1857. The township was soon well settled and developed, even in 1860.

Carver Township sent out 94 soldiers for the Union army, from first to last, during the Civil War.

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The Village of Carver.

The village of Carver was first surveyed and plotted ^{in February 1857} by J. S. Halsted, of Minneapolis, on the land of the townsite company of Griffin and others which has been previously mentioned. The plot was filed for record June 5, 1857, and the original site embraced about 415 acres. The town was not incorporated until twenty years later when, by a special act approved February 17, 1877, the "township of Carver" was "set apart and incorporated as the village of Carver." (Chap. 7, Spec. Laws 1877)

The first school in the place was taught by George Bennett, in the winter of 1855-56. The school house was Jorgensen's old claim shanty, and there were about 25 pupils. The first public school building of proper character and proportions was built in 1878 and cost \$5,000. There are three parochial schools—the Catholic, the German Lutheran, and the Swedish Lutheran—and these were established nearly 50 years ago.

Warner & Fort's History says that the first church³⁵ in Carver was the German Lutheran, which was³⁶

organized in 1856 by Rev. C. Springler, of Young America. It had no regular pastor until in 1869, when the church was built and Rev. Victor Both was installed.

The Swedish Methodist Church was organized in 1875, by C. J. Nelson, with ^{a class of} only half a dozen members. The church building was purchased from the ^{German} Evangelical Association for \$650.

The site of the public cemetery was purchased from Frederick Greiner and surveyed by J. O. Brunius in 1863. The land for the Catholic cemetery was donated by John Riesgraf.

Carver Lodge No. 111, Free Masons, was organized under dispensation February 7, 1874. It has a commodious and substantial hall and is in good working order.

The first blacksmith was John Bloedel, a German-born man, who came to America in 1854 and two years later, or in 1856, settled in Carver and opened his shop, a stout young iron worker of 26, and a good one, too. The next year he was the first bridegroom in the village, when he married Barbara Bastion.

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Eventually he became a general merchant and a substantial citizen of the village and county,

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Chaska Township. (caps)

As has been described Chaska Township (a "town" as the Eastern term is) was organized in 1858 and the first election held May 11. Other items pertaining to the early history of the township are noted in the chapter referred to.

It may here be stated that Thomas A. Holmes would probably have been the first sole proprietor of the town-site of Chaska, as he was its first claimant, had he not concluded that his other new town of Shakopee was the more important place. He had a large boat which he called the "Wild Paddy" and in this craft he made several voyages to the sites of both Chaska and Shakopee while they were cities in embryo.

Chaska Township, including the village, furnished 80 soldiers to the Union army during the Civil War.

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The Village of Chaska. (Full head-sm. caps)

In addition to what is said on preceding pages concerning the early history of Chaska village, as connected with the first settlement of Carver County, more elaborate mention ought to be made of the historic record of the now town; it is no longer proper to call it a village. The site was entered by Judge Andrew G. Chatfield, in January, 1856, not long after its survey, and all abstracts of title to Chaska really rest primarily upon him. June 7, 1856, the Judge deeded his interest in the site to George Fuller, one of the Fuller brothers previously mentioned. Samuel Allen owned land adjoining the original site, but April 22, 1856, he sold his interest to David Fuller, who had it platted as additions. David Fuller was a consumptive and the salubrious climate of Minnesota would not cure him. In 1857 he had to sell his interests in Chaska to his brother George and return to the East, where he soon died. The same year when George purchased his brother's interest he and his brother Albert deeded the unsold part of the site to the "Chaska" Town Company. In time this company deeded the land to Mrs. Abby S. James and she, in 1863, conveyed an undivided one-half to Chas. A. Warner, who became prominent in the town's affairs.

165 713

In 1857 the village was resurveyed by E. B. Hood; the plat of the survey was filed December 13. Additions were afterwards made, but subsequently vacated. The village was but little more than a settlement, or large-sized hamlet, until March 6, 1871, when it was duly incorporated as a village.

All of the "first" events in the history of Chaska occurred while the town was a part of the civil township. As has been stated the first school was taught in the spring of 1858 by Miss Emeline S. Noble, who became Mrs. Linus Lee and lived in St. Paul. The first regularly organized church to hold religious services was the Moravian. It was formed ^{January 1, 1858,} under the direction of Rev. M. A. Erdmann, one of the many missionaries of the church, and who then lived at Minneapolis, his missionary district extending as far westward as Henderson. At the organization there were but fifteen members. The church building was completed and dedicated July 26, 1860. Succeeding Rev. Erdmann, the first pastor, came Rev. A. C. Lehmann, in the fall of 1860, and he was the pastor

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until in 1877, when he was succeeded by Rev. Wm. H. Carter. In 1863 a parochial school was established in connection with the church and a brick boarding house created. In 1872 the school was closed and in 1874 the school building was sold to ^{the} Chaska school district for a public school house while the boarding house became a parsonage for the then pastor, Rev. Mr. Carter.

The Catholic Church of the Guardian Angels was founded in 1858 by the Benedictine Fathers of Shakopee, who were in charge until 1865, when they were succeeded by secular priests, who in turn were succeeded by Franciscans. The first church was built in 1859, the second in 1871, and the monastery and school house were completed in 1880. Early pastors in charge of the Guardian Angels Church were Fathers Bruno Riis, George Scherer, Meinolphus Stukenkermpfer, and Magnus Mayer, Benedictines; Wm. Letty, secular; Non-delius Graute and Clementinus Lorbacher, Franciscans.

The German Evangelical Church of Chaska was organized by Revs. George Hilscher and H. E. Linse, in

167 215

Sargent's Hall, September 15, 1878; the church building was erected later in the year. The first pastors in order were Revs. Geo. Hulseher and Geo. Holler.

Mount Pleasant Cemetery was acquired by the cemetery association of that name and surveyed by Lucien Warner in 1865.

The first post office was established in 1855 with Thos. B. Hunt as postmaster, and kept in the Fuller's store. The next year Hunt was succeeded by T. D. Smith and he in turn by Fred. C. Du Toit.

A local lodge of the Sons of Hermann was instituted November 27, 1879, with 27 members. Peter Eltis was the first president; Fred Greiner, Jr., the first vice president, and Adolph Schulze secretary.

Chaska Lodge No. 55, of Odd Fellows, was instituted November 3, 1876, with 19 members. Gustave Heinemann was the first noble grand, John Therkor the first vice-grand, and Fred Greiner the first secretary.

The first newspaper was, as already noted, the Minnesota Thalbote, (or Minnesota Herald), established in 1857. The second, Judge Baxter's Carver County Democrat, in 1858,

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and the third the Minnesota Valley Herald, in 1860, of which Fred. C. DuToit has long been the editor. From very humble beginnings, with a plant quite primitive in character, the Herald office is now a modern printing establishment, with an improved Mergenthaler type-setting machine, power presses, binding machinery, etc., while the journal itself is of extended circulation, attractively printed, and of important influence.

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San Francisco Township, (caps)

The southeastern Township of Carter County, lying along the Minnesota, is San Francisco. It is triangular in shape, with two sections running westward from the rapids in the river, (well known in history as the Little Rapids) and these sections are mounted upon the east end of the northern boundary line. The township contains about 24 sections.

The first actual ^{Early Settlers, (sub head - em caps)} settlers of this township were William Foster, the two Bevens brothers, Marvin White, Wm. Sanford, Thos. Wells, Louis Stevenson, and John Chilstrom, all of whom, ^{probably} came in 1854. It has been asserted that the Bevenses came in 1853 and settled near the ^{mouth of the} creek which still bears their family name. The last syllable of the word, however, is variously spelled. The brothers were good, honest men, but not prominent in any sense, and their later history cannot here be given.

Wm. Foster located near the river and laid out what he called the town of San Francisco, at or near the rapids, and this town was the first county seat, as has been stated. The first meeting of the County Commissioners was held here in 1856. The buildings of the

170 218

village then consisted of a one-story log warehouse, ~~40 feet in length and a story and a half high, and this was for the storage of goods landed from steamboats which were unable to ascend the rapids.~~

the store house and residence of Foster & Davis, and a few very humble cabins and chacks. The warehouse was 40 feet in length and one story high, and was for the storage of goods which were destined for points farther in the interior, but which had been landed because the boats bringing them were unable to ascend the rapids on account of low water. The store-house was a story and a half high and 20 by 25 feet in area; Foster's family lived in the upper story. As has been stated the county seat was soon removed to Chaska, and then San Francisco, although located nearer the rapids than Carver, soon disappeared from the face of the earth.

Wm. Sanford first settled in the southwestern part of the township, near the Sibley County line; but he soon sold and took another claim and in 1863 removed to Idaho.

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Thomas Wells made his claim on the south side of section 3 and was the first settler to the south of Bevens's Creek. In a few years, however, he removed to Stillwater.

Marvin White located on section 10, near where the Methodist church was afterwards built. In 1858 he was made chairman of the ^{first} township board. After a residence of several years in the township he removed to St. Paul, where he became a well-known citizen.

Louis Stevenson located on the east side of section 1, south of Rapids Lake. John Chilstrom joined Stevenson on the north. In ten years or so Stevenson removed to Kandiyohi County and Chilstrom went to Minneapolis. Mr. Chilstrom's son, 12 years of age, was drowned ^{while fishing} in the river, at the rapids fronting San Francisco, in about 1857, and his was the first death among the early settlers.

In 1855 a number of new settlers came into the township. A Mr. Bristol located in section 21, near the river, where he lived for 25 years, or

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until his death, in 1880; in about 1877 he established a ferry which was operated for some years.

Andrew Johnson established a claim on section 9. He was in comfortable circumstances and built a good house as quarters for his family, that he had left at his former home, in Massachusetts. He went back to Massachusetts for his wife and children and on his return trip with them, while ascending the Minnesota on a steamboat, and when just below Shakopee, he mysteriously disappeared and was never heard of afterwards.

Swan Johnson located in section 17. In 1865, while irrationally insane and a raving maniac, he cut off the head of his twelve-year-old son with an ax. The tragedy occurred in Sibley County, twelve miles from the Anderson home.

Other settlers in the township in 1855 and 1856, were John Swan, John H. Johnson, and Messrs. Nyberg, Hogstedt, and Arvidsen, all Scandinavians. In November, 1856, Wm. H. Stodder and Charles L.

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Pierson laid out a town in the southern part of the township which they called St. Lawrence. It was practically astraddle of the river, one-half in Carver County and one-half in Scott. There was one house built in East St. Lawrence, but ^{the} West side was never settled and the town soon became as dead as the celebrated saint for whom it was named, or the town of San Francisco, for which the township was called. The town of Louisville, in the township of that name in Scott County, and nearly opposite the town of Carver, was laid out in 1854 by Fuller and Spencer and named by Spencer, who was from Louisville, Ky. At one time the place had a steam saw mill and grist mill, and about 30 houses; but in about 1859 it was abandoned and many of the buildings removed across the river to Carver.

Also in 1854, the village of Little Rapids, a Scott County proposition, was laid out on the east half of section 31, and on the east side of the river, opposite the rapids. In 1850 Louis La Croix, an intelligent Sioux-French half blood conducted a

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log trading house there, and in 1853 he entered the land which he sold to Louis Robert, Wm. P. Murray, Saml. Eaton, and J. Symond, all St. Paul men, who laid out the town. Not a single house in addition to La Croix' log cabin was ever built in the "village" of Little Rapids.

In 1857 Maj. ^{Richard} H. Murphy, who had been Sioux Indian agent in Minnesota, established a ferry over the river at Shakopee, and this was probably the first ferry of Carver County. In 1859 Peter Thompson obtained a ten-year license for a ferry over the Minnesota and located it where the Carver and Jordan road crosses the river, in the southwest quarter of section 7. Trouble and litigation over the ownership of the Carver side of the ferry ensued because of the transfer of the site, when the land of which it was a part was sold to Andrew Anderson. Mr. Thompson retained the site until he finally sold it to Peter Peterson, who operated it for several years. The bridges ~~are~~ over the river have, since their existence, removed the former necessity of ferries.

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In 1867 the trustees of St. Ansgar Academy, in Dahlgren Township, built a mill on Behrens's Creek, in section 2, the northern part of the township. ^{At first it had but one run of stones.} Additions to it and changes in it were made from time to time until it became a first-class mill, with both steam and water power and turning out 75 barrels of first-class flour daily.

The first school in the township was taught in the winter of 1857-58 by Levi Williams. The improvised school house was a log claim cabin, which stood on the southwest quarter of section 20. A public school house was built in 1866 on the southern part of the line between sections 20 and 19, not far from the log cabin where Levi Williams taught.

Among the first preachers in the township was Rev. — Ballentyne, a Scotchman and a Baptist, who held several meetings at the house of John Hewitt, in section 20, in the winter of 1859. He tried to secure enough converts to organize a church congregation, but failed. A Rev. Heath also preached in the township that winter, but

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without apparent results.

The San Francisco Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church organization was constituted in 1878, with but seven members. In the early spring of 1879 the church, which cost nearly \$1,000, was completed. Previously services had been conducted in private houses by Pors, Nelson and Palmquist.

Small as was its area and scanty as was its population, San Francisco Township, from the first to and including the last call for troops, furnished 61 soldiers to the Union army during the War of the great Southern Rebellion.

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The Township and Town of Chanhassen, (Cape)

The township of Chanhassen, in the extreme north-eastern part of Carver County, possesses many delightful natural features. It has a number of beautiful lakes well distributed over the township. The largest of these is Lake Minnewashka, in the north-west quarter. The name is a compound of two Sioux words, minne, (or mine) which means water, and washkay meaning good or pretty or pleasant. The correct Sioux pronunciation is to accent the second syllable, ne, and pronounce the last ay. Originally the banks of Minnewashka were covered with fine groves of trees, including many hard maples. From this circumstance, the township derived its name, Chanhassen, ^{is composed of two Sioux words and} means a hard maple, or sugar tree. Chan meaning tree (or wood) and hassen (from hasan, the proper Sioux spelling) a corruption of hah-zah, the Sioux word for huckleberry or blueberry. Perhaps the meaning was that the tree had sweet juice like a blueberry. The name was given in May, 1858, when the township was organized, and was suggested by Rev. H. M. Nichols. The beautiful beaches and shores of the lake and the pleasant groves upon its banks, as well as the clear and salubrious waters, have made Minnewashka a popular pleasure res-

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Near the center of the Township is Lake Hazelting named in honor of Miss Susan Hazelting, who, it is claimed, taught the first school in Carver County. Lake Susan was also named for Miss Hazelting. Lake Lucy and Lake Ann, which are practically twin lakes, were named respectively for Mrs. Burrill S. Judd and Mrs. Wm. S. Judd. The extreme end of an arm of Lake Minnetonka reaches into the northwest corner and two or three other Hennepin County lakes protrude into the northern and eastern parts of this Township.

First Settlements. subhead sm.caps

The record shows that the first claim settled upon in Chanhassen Township was taken ^{in June, 1852} up by Joseph Vogel, on section 35-116-23, west of Rice Lake and near Shakopee Station. Vogel was a German and had lived in St. Paul before coming here. His brothers, Frank and August Vogel, came with him and remained about a year, when they returned to St. Paul. In August, 1852, Joseph Kessler, another

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German, followed Vogel and settled four miles to the northwest, on section 30. The two families became intimate friends and in July, 1854, Joseph Vogel married Kessler's sister, Miss Veronica Kessler, and it is claimed that this was the first marriage in Carver County. The first death in the township of a white person was that of Cornelius Kirscher, in 1853; the exact date of the death cannot now be determined.

When Vogel and Kessler settled in Champaeron Township the land was not subject to entry and they were "sooners." In 1853, when the Indian title had been extinguished, settlers came in considerable numbers. In May, 1853, Arba Cleveland and Geo. M. Powers, from Belchertown, Mass., and H. M. Lyman and Joshua Moore, from Easthampton, Mass., settled near the center of the township. Later in the same year, there came to the same neighborhood J. Cathcart, George Galpin, Linwood Griffin, James Ryan, Wm. Tilton, and Joshua Hillery. Following these settlers came others, and soon all of the

180 228

best lands in the township were claimed and settled upon.

Warner & Fortis history says that in the fall of 1855 the first school in Chambersburg and also the first in Carver County, was opened at the house of Arba Cleveland by Miss Susan Hazeltine. In a few weeks, however, the school was removed to a new school house (the first in the township) which had been erected in section 16.

Probably the first Protestant sermon preached in the township was delivered by Rev. Chas. Galping at the house of N. M. Lyman, in June, 1854. A Sunday school was organized at the same time. Afterwards, services were held every two weeks, during the warm months, in a grove, near Mr. Lyman's house, as a branch of the Congregational Church at Excelsior. In the fall of 1855 ~~the~~ services were begun in the school house near the George Powers farm and held regularly every two weeks for some time. An attempt at a permanent organization and the building of a church house failed. For years the only church

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Building in the township was St. Huberts, (or St. Hubertus's) Roman Catholic, at the village of Chauhassen. The organization of this church was effected in 1863 and the building erected in 1873.

The township was ^{organization - subhead} organized as a municipality at a public meeting held May 11, 1858, at the old school house on section 16. As preserving the names of some of the pioneer settlers, it may here be said that the moderator of the township organization meeting was Timothy McArty and the clerk Geo. M. Powers. The township supervisors were F. A. Reng, Timothy McArty, and Stillman Reed; clerk, Geo. M. Powers; collector, Joseph Vogel; assessor, D. W. Hull; justices of the peace, Joseph Kessler and Wm. S. Judd; overseer of the poor, Ferdinand Wersching; Constables John Ess and Wm. H. Trowbridge; road overseers, Jesse J. Sickler, Geo. Galpin, Wm. Sarvey, and Martin M. Schneider. At this meeting the name Chauhassen was selected for the new municipality. There were a great many sugar maple trees in the township and Chauhassen is Sioux for sugar maple.

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Miscellaneous, sub head

At the time of the organization there were only two roads through the township. One of these, ^{a state road,} led from Fort Snelling and Minneapolis to Fort Ridgely, then an important military post in the western part of Nicollet County, and the other was a county road between Chaska and Excelsior. The other thoroughfares were private roads inconvenient and hard to travel. But as soon as the township was organized the supervisors established roads generally throughout the township.

In March, 1881, the township hall was ordered built on the center of section 22, near the eastern end of Lake Hazelton, and \$300 was appropriated toward the cost of the building.

Chanhassen was sparsely settled and the people were poor while the Civil War was in progress; yet the township nobly did its duty and furnished its full share of volunteer soldiers for the Union army. In September, 1864, the ^{military} authorities called upon the township for ten more of its able-bodied men to fight in the Union armies, and if these were not furnished as volunteers

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the necessary number would be conscripted and forced to serve. There were plenty of men willing to volunteer but they were poor and had families dependent upon them. If these dependents could be cared for, their natural providers would cheerfully enlist and save the township from a military draft. So the commissioners met, issued bonds bearing 10 per cent interest, raised \$2,833 in cash, and gave each of the ten volunteers \$250 and agreed to see that his dependents did not want while he was absent in the service of the country. No debt was ever more cheerfully paid by the township than this war debt of 1864. The township, from its poor but patriotic population, furnished 50 Union soldiers during the war.

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Lake Town Township, (Capital)

This township has its boundaries co-extensive with those of Congressional Township No. 116, range 24. It is in the northeastern part of Carver and adjoins Hennepin County on the north and east. A portion of Lake Minnetonka forms the northeastern corner of the township. There is an unusually large number of lakes in the township and from this circumstance its name is derived.

According to Warner & Foote the first settler in the township was Senhart Breher. In April, 1853, he located on the northeast quarter of section 24, north of Lake Bavaria, and this was ever after his home. Other early settlers, all Germans, were Lorenz Meber, Marten Steiger, Lorenz Steiger, John Pierson, Anton Keller, Andrew Riedels, Henry Schraan, Andrew Schraan, John Rall, Henry Gertsen, John Meier, Martin Schmidt, John Salter, Michael Diethelm, Peter Gregory, John Schmieg, John Neunsinger, Jacob Rudiger, and Tobias Attinger. All these were industrious, patient, and persevering Germans, very proper men to carve out homes and fortunes from the

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timber tracts and lakelands of this frontier district, Martin Steger served three years in Company G, 4th Minnesota, during the Civil War, and his brother, Lorenz Steger was discharged from the same company for disability, after a year's service. John Neuringer died in Chaska, in 1878. Jacob Rudiger died in 1865. Michael Diethelm removed to Shakopee and Andrew Piedle went to Chaska, where he conducted a hotel for some time.

These German settlers wrote letters to their friends in Germany and elsewhere describing the fine country they had found and how readily they could secure lands for homes, and very soon so many of their landseute had followed them that the Township, in respect of population, fairly resembled a Bavarian parish. No better element could have been obtained to level the forests, subdue the tough lands of the country, and make the wilderness to blossom as the rose than this Teuton band of brave men aided by their worthy women. The result of their labors is now seen in the high state of development which the township has reached.

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Mention of the Swedish settlement called Scandinavia, on the eastern shore of Waconia (or Clearwater) Lake is fully made elsewhere. It may here be added that all the adult first members of the colony were church members. The Iowa Swedes, from near Burlington were Baptists, and ~~of the name~~ "y-gan" (accent on "day") meaning clear lake. They brought their pastor, Rev. J. O. Nelson, with them and when settled they constituted quite a little colony. He conducted the first religious services in the township in John Anderson's bark claim shanty on the southeast quarter of section 7, near the eastern shore of Lake Clearwater and where the Swedish Baptist church was afterwards built. At the first three families were quartered in the claim shanty. The log church building near the lake was built in the summer of 1856 and previously services had been held in the settlers' shanties and cabins. The church organization was effected at the house of Andrew Peterson, in August, 1855, with eleven adult members. This colony introduced the settlement of nearly every one of the first Swedish

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families that came to this township.

A cemetery was established in connection with the Swedish Church, a little east of the church, and on land donated by Andrew Bergquist. The first burial in it was that of Peter Swenson, of Waconia, who died in 1859.

The township was organized at a public meeting held May 11, 1858, at the house of Merritt Green, in the northeast corner of the township (section 1) by only a few of the voters. The township was first called Liberty. The officers chosen, ^{except the clerk,} were all Germans, viz: John Groetsch, Henry Metzger, and Fred Reitz, supervisors; Andrew Bergquist, clerk; John G. Maetzold, collector; Charles Kauffman, assessor; Henry Metzger, overseer of the poor; John Groetsch and Joseph Schaaf, justices of the peace, and Henry Schwartz, constable.

There was great dissatisfaction among the other citizens of the township with the work of this meeting. They said that it had been too thinly attended, and was not fairly representative of the population;

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that too many members of the meeting had been elected to office; that the name chosen for the township was hardly significant of its character, etc. So, a month later, on June 12, another meeting was held at the house of Henry Metzger, down near the head of Peterson's Lake (section 21) to reconsider the proceedings of the first meeting. But, upon due and fair deliberation, it was decided by the second meeting that the proceedings of the first should be endorsed and ratified, except in the case of the name of the township. On motion of John Salter the name was changed from Liberty to Laketown, the latter being considered more appropriate and suitable. Afterward another Liberty township was ~~again~~ created in Carter County, and subsequently its name changed.

John Groetsch, the ~~first~~ chairman of the first township board of supervisors and one of the first justices of the peace, was an educated gentleman who taught the first school in the township in his house, in section 29, having about 20 pupils. He taught

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several schools in his honor, but finally a log school building was erected nearby, practically at the site of the permanent school house.

John A. Salter, who suggested the name of the township, was born in Germany in 1829. He came to this township in 1854, settling west of Victoria, in section 14. Here he married Sophia Hartmann in 1859. During the Civil War, he served one year in Company A, 3rd Third Minnesota. In 1860 Laketown Post-Office was established at his house and he was made postmaster. He was not, therefore, liable for military service, but in 1864, when he felt that it was his duty to become a Union soldier, he did so. He served as postmaster for more than 20 years.

Salter

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Early Churches in Laketown Township, (cont-head)

Public religious services were held in this Township as early as in 1856. In that year Father Bruno, ^{Roman Catholic,} said mass in the house of Michael Diethelm, near Victoria, section 13. Monthly services were held here for a year or so and then the parish of St. Victoria was established and a log church building was erected near Diethelm's. This building was used until 1870, when a fine brick church house, costing \$7,000, was built. A parochial school house in connection with the church was built in 1877; the cemetery was laid out and consecrated when the log church was built.

Laketown Moravian Church was organized October 31, 1858, at the house of John Holtmeier, (section 11, near Lake Auburn) by Rev. Martin Erdmann, the noted Moravian missionary and evangelist. For two years previous to that time the simple little flock of Moravians had met for worship at Erdmann's house, and other denominations had been fully allowed to hold services. Among these the

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Lutherans had held services which were conducted by Rev. A. C. Heyer. In 1860 a log church was built on land given by Mr. Haltsmeier, and in 1878 a ~~log~~ brick church, costing \$2,500, was built near the old one. The church has a cemetery in connection, and the first person buried in it was Mrs. Frederick Klatt, who died in May, 1861.

The ^{renewal} of Zoar Moravian Church was organized ^{with ten members} at practically the same time as the Laketown, and also by Rev. Erdmann. The first meetings were held at the house of Theodore Rudiger, down near Augusta Station, (section 33) until in 1863, when the church house was built. The site of Zoar church is in the northeast quarter of section 32, and comprises two acres which were ^{generously} given for church and cemetery purposes by Mr. Rudiger. The first interment in the cemetery was that of the remains of Mrs. Fritz Rudiger, who died in 1856. If not the first, hers was one of the first deaths in the township.

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The first post office in the township was established in the fall of 1858 at the house of Andrew Bergquist, in section 18, near the lower end of Lake Waconia; Mr. Bergquist was the postmaster. In 1870 the office was discontinued and merged with the Waconia office. The office at Oberle's Corners ^{in section 34} was established in 1859, and Fritz Abule was postmaster. Subsequently, the office was removed a mile to the northward.

Laketown postoffice was established in 1860, on John A. Salter's farm, (section 14) near Steeger Lake; Mr. Salter was the postmaster for very many years.

The first white child born in the township was John Breher; the date of his birth is August 1, 1854, and he was ^{born} in 1854. The son of Lenhart (or Leonhardt) Breher. It is also claimed — and noted elsewhere in this volume — that this John Breher was the first fully white child born in Carver County.

During the Civil War, in 1864, Laketown paid \$250 bounty ^{to each} to soldiers existing in the Union army from the township and remitted the taxes on every Union soldier's property here. The total number of soldiers from this township that served in the Union Army during the war was 56.

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193 241 dash line

Dahlgren Township.

The first ^{permanent} settlers in this township were Scandinavians (mostly Swedes) and Germans. They came very largely in 1854 and among the first were Rev. Ole Paulson, Ole Hendrickson, Nels Alexanderson, ^(said to have been the first settler) Peter Klevin, Philip Siegel, J. D. Skone, Arne Arneson, Charles Suedloff, George Gaettler, Wm. Frunke, John Bandauer, Charles Wickell, Henry Kemkes, Herrmann Miller, Peter Buttendorf, Ferdinand Stracher, Diedrich Sengery, Charles Gebhardt, Gottlieb Baer, Jacob Reichoffer, Michael Eichelmiller, Wm. Glitschke, Frederick Henning, Jacob Schlicker, Horace Bryant, Luke Boyes, and John Preiss. ^{Most of the first named were Swedes and members of the King Oscar settlement described elsewhere.}

Not more than half of the pioneers named passed the rest of their days in the township. Jacob Reichoffer removed to Chaska and Peter Buttendorf to Carver. Ferd. Stracher did not come until 1855, when he settled on section 17 near what is now Benton Junction, where he opened a saloon and "tavern," or house of entertainment, the first in the township; he finally

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removed to Carver. Chas. Gebhardt located on section 12, in the northeast quarter of the township, where he opened a general store which he conducted for several years, and which was the first store in the township; he was killed in 1866, in Chaska, by the falling of a scaffold on which he was at work. Jacob Schlicker located in the northeast corner of the township, section 1, and built the first brick house in the township.

Organization. (sub head)

This township was not organized in 1858, when so many of the other townships were. Its first organization was April 21, 1863, agreeably to a legal petition of a sufficient number of voters, when those portions of Chaska and Carver Townships included in Township 115, range 24, were formed into a new township which was called Liberty. But not until April 5, 1864, was the township fully organized, by the election of officers, etc. A meeting was held at the house of Fritz Anton (near where the township hall was afterwards located, ~~and~~ on section 16) on the date mentioned; and an organization perfected.

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John M. Troll presided at the meeting, Chas. J. Sorenson was clerk, and Peter Buttendorf, Franz Schirmer, and Nels Alexanderson were the judges of the election of officers. The officers chosen were Chas. Suedloff, Henry Paulson, and Charles Arce, supervisors; Julius Wolf, treasurer; Paul Wolf, clerk; John D. Skone, assessor; Chas. J. Sorenson and John M. Troll, justices of the peace, and Ernest Goetzgen and Michael Heese, constables. ^{Paul} Wolf refused to serve and Chas. J. Sorenson was appointed clerk; Julius Wolf also declined office and Philip Siegel was appointed treasurer, while Adolph Heese succeeded Michael Heese as constable.

A week later the name of the new township was changed from Liberty to Dahlgren. This was done largely at the suggestion of State Auditor McIlwraith, who informed the township board that there were already too many townships named Liberty. The Civil War was then foremost in everybody's thoughts, and as there were many Swedes in the township it was thought proper to name the township for Admiral John Adolph Dahlgren, the noted Union naval commander, ~~and~~

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who was born of Swedish parentage in Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous. (sub head)

The first marriage in the township was that of Bern Aslakson and Mary Paulson, June 15, 1855, at the house of Swan Goodmanson; Rev. Ole Paulson officiated.

Among the first deaths were those of Katie Preiss, October 28, 1857, and Michael Eichelomiller soon afterwards. Katie Preiss was of the family of John Preiss.

The first school was taught by Charles Hertzog, in the winter of 1857. The school room was in the upper room of Jacob Beihoffer's story-and-a-half log house, on section 1, in the northeast corner of the township. There was an average attendance of 25 scholars, who were fairly packed in the little room.

In 1864, a year after ~~the~~ Dahlgren ~~Township~~ was organized, and while the Civil War was raging at flood tide, the township paid out about \$8,000 for bounties to its volunteers for the Union army. These good men were not mere mercenaries, but they were poor men, with families dependent upon them, and the \$250 which each of them received from his home township,

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added to his pay of \$16 per month, enabled him to contribute largely toward the comfort of his dependents. ^{The little township furnished 28 soldiers to the Union army from June 1860 to last's} Dahlgren Post-Office was established at the house of John Lorfild, in section 16, on the Carver and Glencoe road, in February, 1872, with Mr. Lorfild as postmaster and he held the position for many years. Berens' Creek Post-Office was established in section 35, in April, 1873 with A. J. Carlson as postmaster. The ensuing fall it was removed and in 1875 the name of the office was changed to East Union.

The first mill in the township was a sawmill and was built by John Lorfild, on Carver Creek, in section 16, in 1859; it was in operation for about ten years. In 1860 the second sawmill was built on the creek by Griffin & Hartman, in section 23, but was not operated very long. In 1861 Hans Erickson built a small grist mill on the creek, in section 22, but it soon failed. Philip Siegel's grist mill, which was built on the creek, in section 23, in 1876, was a complete success. It was equipped with three run of buhrs, had both water and steam power, and had an excellent reputation and a large patronage.

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As has been stated the first store in the township was Chas. Gebhart's, in section 16, 1854, but Lagerstrom, Skoog & Company opened a store in 1873 on the southwest quarter of section 35, near Union Post Office; subsequently the store was owned by Lagerstrom & Son.

Churches. (subhead)

East Union Scandinavian Lutheran Church was practically organized in the spring of 1855 by Rev. P. A. Sederstrom. In the fall of 1858 Rev. Peter Carlson was appointed the first local pastor and he served until in 1860. The first church building was erected in 1856; a fine brick church, costing \$6,000, was built in 1866. St. Ansgar Academy was originally located here under the auspices of the East Union Church, but in 1875 it was removed to St. Peter and virtually became Gustavus Adolphus College.

A Norwegian Lutheran congregation was organized in what is now the southwestern part of the township in early pioneer days, by Rev. Laur Larson. He and Revs. R. B. Mus and Johnson, of St. Peter, held services in private houses until the new school house was built

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in the central part of section 29, where meetings were held there. The cemetery belonging to the association is located near this school house.

The German Reformed Church of this township was first organized about 1870. In 1873, Diederich Senzen deeded two acres of his farm in the southwest quarter of section 10, half a mile west of Dahlgren Station, and a good church building was erected thereon and a cemetery established in connection. The first pastor was Rev. Kuhlén and succeeding him were Revs. Lorenz Ziegler and William Kohler.

A Lutheran congregation was formed and services held at the house of Michael Preiss, in section 14, as early as in 1857 and continued for several years, although irregularly. The Lutheran Cemetery was also established on Preiss's claim and the first interment was that of his daughter, Katie Preiss, as is elsewhere stated.

A Catholic cemetery, on the east line of the township, in section 24, was dedicated and consecrated in 1869. The first funeral therein was that of an adopted child of Jacob Busche.

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Dahlgren Township was the principal site of the historic King Oscar Settlement, noted elsewhere, but which extended over into the northern part of San Francisco. A sketch of this settlement is presented elsewhere. East Union Church, East Union Post-Office, and Saint Ansgar Academy all grew out of the farmers old settlement. Nels Alexandersson was probably the first and earliest pioneer of the settlement.

Barner Trust

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Watertown Township. - caps

^{p. 200} Pioneer Historical Items. - sub head.

Watertown and Hollywood are the extreme northern townships of Carver County. They project to the northward six miles farther than Lake Town and Chamhassen, forming what has been called "a doorstep" with the latter two townships forming the "platform." Why the northern boundary of the county was made so ill-proportioned, leaving it so unsymmetrical in form, cannot here be stated.

The fine lands of Watertown Township were first settled upon by white men in 1856, when Daniel Justus and a few other Swedes located on Swede Lake and virtually founded the settlement called Gota-holm. This community is fully noted elsewhere in this volume. In 1856 also came the German pioneers John Buhler, Dr. Benedict Lehmann, Seraphim Kimpf, Anton Surie, Dr. F. Justus, B. F. Light, J. P. Miller, George Mapes, and Edward F. Hamlin. The next year, 1857, the township was fairly well filled with settlers from various localities and of different nationalities. Among these were A. J. Brown, J. P. Kunderckes, P. O. Johnson, Celestine Kohler, Henry Tesch, Frederic Hammar, August Krause, George Goetzman, Peter Monson, John Tesch, and Jonas P. Atkins.

Of these J. P. Atkins was a Swede, who came to

Pennsylvania in 1851 and to Carver County in 1857. For three years he engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi and then returned to Watertown and opened a farm in section 20. During the latter part of the Civil War he served six months in the Minnesota Heavy Artillery and was discharged for disability. He was elected to the State Legislature for four years, was county commissioner two years, chairman of the township board, justice of the peace, etc.

John Buhler, one of the 1856 settlers, was a Swiss, who came to America in 1847, to Benton Township 1854 and then in 1856 to his pre-emption claim on the west side of section 31 in this township. Here he laid out the little hamlet of Helvetia, which he called for the ancient name of his native land, and here he had a small store for some time. He served in the First Minnesota Battalion during the latter months of the Civil War, and afterward was chosen to different township offices.

~~He~~ Celestine Kohler, a native of Baden, who opened a homestead on section 29 in 1857, and who afterwards removed to Watertown village, was a harness-

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maker by trade. His son, Celestine Kohler Jr. who was born January 3, 1857, was the first ^{white} child born in the township.

The first wedding in the township was that of P. O. Johnson and Josephine N. Brown and it came off on Christmas, 1857.

In the summer of 1857 a son of Mr. Thompson, living on section 2 was drowned in Oak Lake, and his was the first death in the township.

The township paid \$3,900 in bounties to its Union soldiers and furnished 68 of these gallant men.

Organization N. C. P.

The first election for the organization of the township was held at the store of E. F. Lewis, in Watertown village, on the second Tuesday in April, 1858. The ^{township} officers then elected were E. F. Lewis, S. M. Green, and George Milligan, supervisors; Edward J. Hainlin, clerk; Nicholas Rogers, assessor; J. A. C. Flood, treasurer; E. F. Lewis and Ira D. Kingsley, justices of the peace, and John Cole, constable. The name was selected because of the township's large water supply furnished by the numerous lakes and the South Fork of the Crow River.

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^{p.c.} The Village of Watertown. sub head

This village, the only one of importance in the Township, was surveyed and platted as early as in 1858 on land owned by Mr. Lewis on sections 4, 5, 8, and 9, on both sides of the South Fork of the Crow River. The post office had been established the previous year and was kept in the store of E. J. Lewis, who was the postmaster until in 1861, when he was succeeded by J. A. C. Flood, who was succeeded in 1877 by C. G. Halgren.

The village was not incorporated until February 26, 1877 when the organization election was held; G. Schlepke, J. A. C. Flood, and Peter Campbell were the judges of the election. The village officers chosen were J. A. C. Flood, W. P. Japs, S. P. Kohler, and E. Moers, Councilmen; C. G. Halgren, recorder; Christine Kohler, Treasurer; Walter St. John, justice of the peace, and A. Kenning, marshal.

Within four years after its incorporation, Watertown had three general stores, one hardware store a plow factory, a bell foundry, grist mill, saw mill, a

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brewery, etc. There were also a fire department with engines, three hotels, three churches, two secret orders, and other associations. The Plow Company made annually about 1000 plows and 200 cultivators, and the bell foundry, which was established by Wm. Bleedorn, in 1864, (just after he had finished three years of good service in the Union army, as a member of Company E of the glorious First Minnesota) was casting from 3,000 to 5,000 bells a year.

Watutown was long noted for its mills. As early as in the fall of 1856 the first saw mill was erected on the east side of the Crow River by Alexander Mower. Later the Lewis brothers, E. J. and Isaac J., bought the mill, removed it to the west side of the river and added a fine grist mill which could grind 50 barrels of flour a day. Many early settlers, for 50 miles away, patronized this mill. The Lewis brothers were directly from Minneapolis, where Isaac J. was a prominent property owner and citizen. In 1865 M. J. Lienau and a Mr. Dressler bought the combined mill, but in 1869

Dressler sold his interest to Chas. N. Lienau, who had been a prominent citizen of St. Paul, editor of the German organ, the *Volkzeitung*, etc. Four years later the mills burned, well nigh bankrupting the Lienau Brothers. Chas. N. sold what interest he had left to George Roschense and not long afterwards was elected probate judge of the county. He finally went to St. Paul, where he became editor and proprietor of the *Volkzeitung*, State Senator, etc., dying the possessor of ample wealth and with many honors upon him.

Concluding the early history of the mills it may be said that in 1875 they ~~were~~ were rebuilt by Lienau & Roschense, at a cost of \$8,000. Steam power was used exclusively until in 1878, when the millers built a dam across the river, at a cost of \$6,000, and thereafter water power was employed as an auxiliary to drive the machinery. In 1880 the mills were again burned. They were at once re-built, but were disconnected. The grist mill cost \$8,000 and the saw mill \$2,000.

After running many years successfully the mill race broke out and the water power feature was entirely destroyed, and thereafter the mill power was solely steam.

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A brewery was built at Watertown in 1865 by Jacob Dietz. He died in a few years and in 1872 his widow married John Bejes, who conducted the business until in 1875, when he was succeeded in the ownership and conduct of the property by F. Lunders. The brewery could not meet the vast competition of the larger concerns in the city and was discontinued long ago.

Churches and Civic Orders.

The first services of the Catholic Church in Watertown were held at the house of Napoleon Steinmartz, in about 1861. Two years later, or in 1863, the first church building, which cost about \$1,000, was erected under the direction of Father Geary and regular services begun therein. All preceding services seem to have been held in the Steinmartz house. In 1876 a new church building, costing \$5,000, was put up, under the direction of Rev. Father Nusler, and since that time the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Watertown has been large in its membership and efficient in its work. The church cemetery was established in 1861.

St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church, on the north shore of Mud Lake, in section 13, was

organized in 1868 by Rev. John Horst. The same year a log church was built. Previous to the building of the church services were held at the school house, a mile south, in section 14. In the organization in 1868 there were seventeen families, and the membership gradually increased.

Watertown Lodge No. 50 of Free Masons was instituted October 25, 1865, with eight charter members and the following officers: Isaac J. Lewis, master; A. C. Richardson and L. D. Freeman, wardens; S. D. Grant, secretary; Caleb Lewis, treasurer. The lodge had worked under a dispensation from January previous to its organization.

Franklin Grove No. 2 of the United Ancient Order of Druids was instituted by dispensation March 2, 1868, and chartered in August, following with William Dressler, M. J. Lienau, Henry Hagermann, Ferdinand Dressler, Celestine Kohler, Henry Schramm, Henry Geiser, Frank Brebec, Vingers Hick, Louis Brandt and Egidius Moore. The first officers were: Wm. Dressler, N. A.; M. J. Lienau, N. A.; Frank Brebec, secretary.

A frame school house was built in the village of Watertown in the fall of 1859, and the following winter, in this house, W. P. Buck taught the first school in the village and in the township. The same winter, but beginning a little later than Buck's school, Alpha Cox taught a term in section 21, on the west side of Svedde Lake.

Watertown was built away from the railroads and has long been what is known as an inland town. Recently, however, it was planned to give it transportation facilities to the outer world by means of an electric railway which is now in process of completion. This will be a portion of the Luce system, with its eastern terminus in Minneapolis, and extending westward to points in Carver, McLeod, and other counties to the westward.

The total male population of this township in 1860, by the U.S. Census, was 328. The number of men between 18 and 45 was less than 100; of this number Watertown township furnished 68 Union soldiers to the Union army from 1861 to 1865.

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Waconia Township. - caps

Waconia is one of the finest agricultural townships in Minnesota. It has beautiful lakes, splendid rolling farming lands, delightful tracts of timber, and other valuable natural features. Waconia Lake is the largest lake in the township. It is about four miles long and three miles wide. It has nearly 18 miles of shore line with gravelly beaches and high banks. Near the southwestern shore, half a mile from the village, is the island, called Coney (or Cony or Conia) Island, containing 37 acres. It is naturally as fine a plot of fairy land, and has been improved by its well-to-do and artistic owners by pretty and comfortable cottages and other accessories until it is unsurpassed as a summer resort.

The lake was originally called Clearwater by the whites, and indeed this was its original official designation. The Sioux Indians, however, called it "Meday Wa-ko-no-ya", meaning Lake of the Fountain or Lake of the Spring; the spelling as here given is from Rev. Riggs's Sioux Dictionary, the standard authority.

Early History, subhead.

It is claimed that Ludwig Suthermer and Michael Scheidnagel were the first actual permanent settlers in Waconia Township. As soon as the land in this quarter was fairly in market with the Indian title extinguished, the Government survey made, etc., they selected homes here. The sites chosen lie half a mile south of the village and Lake Waconia. Suthermer chose ^{his own} the east half of section 23 and the west half of section 24, taking 80 acres from the southeast and southwest quarters of each section. Here he lived for many years, and here some of his descendants still live. The old homestead was on the section 24 tract.

Scheidnagel settled a quarter of a mile east of his friend Suthermer (s. e. section 24) and there he lived for many years.

Other settlers that came in 1855 were Chas. Kieper, Simon Moy, and E. Hyde. Of these Kieper located his claim on section 23, northwest of Suthermer's, but held it only two months and then becoming discouraged at the prospect of so much hard work and privation before him he returned to St. Paul. Moy selected his homestead on the northwest quarter of

section 24, immediately north of and adjoining Suther-
mer's, and there he remained ever afterward. Hyde
went down to section 32, near the lake which after-
ward bore his name; but in less than a year, he
removed to what is now the site of Waconia village.

In 1856 came a swarm of German immigrants
to the fine fertile lands of Waconia. Some of them,
who remained permanently on their claims were
Chas. Guggermos, Anton Suchanek, Henry ~~and~~
Tukan, Frederick Henke, Casper Volner, Jacob
Volkenant and J. A. Simon. Many others came
in this year and in 1857 whose names are not
now remembered; nearly every one of these pio-
neers was a German.

In the ^{early} spring of 1855, about the time of his settle-
ment here, Simon Moy married Mary Tommos, and
this was the first marriage in the Township. Their son,
John Moy, was born in the latter part of January, 1856,
and this was the first birth. A Mrs. Thiele, who
lived on section 23, a little south of Waconia, died
in 1857, and this is believed to have been the
first death in the settlement.

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The cemetery on section 8, a mile and a half west of Swan Lake, was established in 1862. The first burial therein was that of Theresa Volkenant, a daughter of Jacob Volkenant, who located on section 7 in 1856. Miss Volkenant died in 1863. In the cemetery on section 24, just south of the village, the first interment was that of the wife Zachariah Diehl, who lived two miles to the westward, on section 22.

The township was organized in the spring of 1858; the first election was held May 11. The first officers were: Supervisors, Hermann Graeving, (also a justice of the peace) S. Burkhard and D. Wagner; clerk, (also a justice of the peace) E. Hyde; assessor, (and constable) J. Johnson; collector, J. Behrenfeld; overseer of the poor and constable, Hermann Loegering.

Waconia Village, sub head

The village of Waconia was surveyed and platted by G. W. King, a surveyor of Minneapolis in March, 1857. The site was owned by Roswell P. Russell, also of Minneapolis, who was virtually the founder of the village. Mr. Russell was born in Vermont; came to Fort Snelling in 1839; opened the first store in St. Anthony (now Minneapolis) in 1847; later engaged in lumbering and flour milling; was a ^{member of} the Territorial Legislature; receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Minneapolis from 1854 until in 1857, and died in Minneapolis in February, 1896. As receiver of the U. S. Land district, of which the Lake Waconia region was a part, Mr. Russell had a good knowledge of the country. He held a high opinion of the possibilities of the south shore of the lake (then called Clearwater) as the site of a town which would one day become a populous summer resort, if not an important commercial point, and this consideration led him to lay out the town, which he named for the Indian name of the lake. He lived to see the place a thriving village,

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surrounded by a prosperous community, with a railroad, etc., but his large hopes that it would become a great resort in his time were never realized.

There ought to be, however, a future of the character anticipated by Mr. Russell. The development of Minnetonka as a resort has interfered with Lake Waconia. But it is fair to conclude that the time will come when Waconia will be both a popular and a popular resort. A change of proprietors must come, of course, before this advanced condition can be reached, and a new and more progressive and more aggressive element must control. Coney Island must be owned by more than one family, before it can become popular with visitors or profitable to its owners.

Waconia was for some years quite noted as a firewood depot. The country had been fairly covered with sugar maple — or hard maple, as it is commonly called — and black maple — or the sugar tree — and other hard wood trees. When these were cut down, to clear the land for the plow there were possibilities for great stocks of fuel in the form of cordwood. As the country developed and the St. Louis railroad came, long lines of cordwood were railed at Waconia and sent to the fuel markets of Minneapolis and St. Paul when prices were inducing. Other railroad stations shipped quantities of fuel, but Waconia was the leading supply point in the northern part of the County.

Chaska and Carver sent down thousands of cords of wood to St. Paul by boats and barges on the ~~O~~ Minnesota. In fact the main fuel wood supply of both St. Paul and Minneapolis has always come from Carver County. And yet, there is still vast numbers of sugar maple and other good trees yet standing in this goodly County.

Waconia Post-Office was established in 1857. Edward Hyde was the first postmaster, but he soon gave up the office and Herman Berreare succeeded him. In 1868 Louis Golthalf was appointed and in 1872 Albert Kohler succeeded him.

The first gristmill in the village (being the first in the township) was built by the firm of Habeck & Eiders, in 1867 and cost \$14,000. It had a grinding capacity of 30 barrels of fine flour per day and was a great convenience to the people of the surrounding country, many of whom had hitherto been forced to rely upon Minneapolis for their breadstuffs. In connection with the flour mill the firm erected, the same year, a sawmill which cost \$2,000 and could saw 10,000 feet of lumber per day. In 1878 these mills burned, but the Bierline Brothers immediately purchased the interest of the former proprietors and erected new mills, near the site of the former ones, at a cost of about \$20,000. Subsequently the owners of the mills were Bierline, Zahler & Miller. The Waconia mill still maintains its old-time reputation for excellent service and general value to the community.

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In 1865 a small brewery was established in Waconia by Zahler & Metz, but Mr. Zahler became the sole proprietor. In 1875 the building was burned, but Mr. Zahler rebuilt it and operated it for several years. Its productive capacity was about a dozen barrels of beer per day.

Churches, Etc. (subhead)

The first church in Waconia was St. Joseph's Roman Catholic. The church organization was effected in 1857 by Rev. Fr. Bruno Riss, ^{a Benedictine.} At first, monthly services were held in private houses. The original congregation was composed of about 30 families. In 1858 a frame church, costing \$600, was built, and in 1875 this was replaced by a fine structure which cost about \$9,000. The parochial school has been greatly aided by the St. Joseph's Society, which was originally formed in 1861, with Hermann Loegering as president, to assist in the support of the church. In 1878 the work of the Society was converted into efforts

in behalf of the school, with the result that that institution became stronger and more serviceable.

Trinity Evangelical Church was organized in 1865, with a membership of 20 families. Rev. John Horst was the first pastor. In 1866, the year following the organization, a church costing \$2,000 was built, and a parochial school established in connection with the church.

Zion's Evangelical Church was organized in 1868 and the same year the church was built on section 6. Rev. Rakatz was in pastoral charge of the church at the time. Prior to the organization church services were held at private houses. At the organization there were only about 20 members, and the church building was a modest one, costing less than \$500.

In 1862 a cemetery was established on section 8 a mile and a half west of Swan Lake, and near school house No. 43. The first burial therein was that of Miss Theresa Volkenant, who died in 1863. She was a daughter of Jacob Volkenant, who settled half a mile northwest of the cemetery in 1856.

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The first school in the village and Township of Waconia was taught by Charles Schilling in 1858, with an average daily attendance of 15 scholars. The same year a frame school house, 15 by 20 feet in area, was built.

Waconia Township furnished 44 good soldiers to the Union army during the War for the Union, 1861 to 1865.

Out of a total male population of all ages in 1860 of 261, Waconia Township furnished 44 good soldiers to the Union army during the War for the Union, 1861 to 1865. This number was more than one-half of the male population liable to military duty, or between the ages of 18 and 45.

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Benton Township. Caps

Benton Township is in the Southwestern part of Carver County, and six square miles of better country better settled cannot be found elsewhere in the Northwest. Berens's Creek flows in a general direction from west to east through the southern part of the township—having its principal source in Hoeffker's Lake—and there are some ~~and~~ lakes and altogether a good water supply. The land was largely timbered originally and of fine natural fertility, and after more than fifty years of cultivation the tilled portions are still highly productive. When the Indians had the country the site of the township might well have been called a hunter's paradise. Berens's Creek had numerous beaver dams and the woods were full of other game.

It is claimed that the first actual white settler in Benton, who came in May, 1855, and made a claim on section 2 which he perfected and where he lived until in 1876. Later in 1855 came Gottlieb Urbach, who settled down near where

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the German Lutheran Church and Cemetery were afterward established, on section 27. Others among the earliest pioneers in the township were Jacob Sauter, John Sundheim, John Etzel, Robert Miller, John Wienmann, Nicholas Hennion, John Guthling and John Eichelberger; all of these were Germans, except Hennion, who was born in France.

~~The first white birth is questioned.~~ In the summer of 1855 Robert Miller was moving with his family ^{from Chaska} to his claim in Benton Township. En route, in what is now Laketown Township, his wife gave birth to a boy baby, who was christened John. This child died when but six weeks old and his was the first death in the Township.

The first white child born in the township was Mary Guthling, a daughter of John Guthling, and she was born in the summer of 1855, shortly after the settlement of her parents.

The first school was taught by Emma Aoyes, in the fall of 1857. The school room was a room in the house of J. Lutz in Benton village. There was no public school house proper until in 1865, when a frame building was erected.

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Benton Township was organized May 11, 1858. The organization meeting was held at the house of Robert Miller, on section 11, northwest of Cologne. Joseph Weinmann was president of the meeting and Edward Renase was clerk. Robert Miller was elected chairman of the township board and also justice of the peace. John Etzel and Frank Seiberlich were ^{chosen} the other members of the township board; Joseph Weinmann, town clerk, collector, and constable; William Schneider, the second justice of the peace and Michael Hermann the second constable.

Benton had a population of 531 in 1860, there being 293 males and 238 females. Of the males 82 were liable to military duty. During the Civil War the township furnished 36 soldiers to the Union Army, or ^{about} 44 percent of its fighting population. In 1864 a township meeting was held and money was voted to pay bounty to fill the township's quota under the President's call, and ^{thus} avoid a conscription or draft. The meeting was found to have been illegally called, its action was void, and the township's quota was filled without paying bounties.

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Benton Village. subhead - 10 pta map

The village of Benton was surveyed and platted in June, 1880, by H. J. Cheever. The principal owner of the site was Caspar Krönschnabel. The plat was large enough for a considerable town, extending three-fourths of a mile from north and south by half a mile east and west. The main town plat was on the north side of Lake Benton.

The village had a population of 100 in 1880. The next year it had three general stores, one hardware store, a shoe and harness shop, a blacksmith shop, a warehouse, an elevator, a saw and grist mill, and three saloons. In this year the village was incorporated, with George Krönschnabel, Geo. Bleichner, Anton Pinger, and Joseph Graeber, councilmen; Peter Williams, recorder; Friedrich Metzger, treasurer; Am. Hochtman, justice of the peace; Henry Wittsock, marshal. The sawmill was built in 1866 by Casper Krönschnabel. The next year he added a grist mill with two runs of stone. In 1874 he admitted Nicholas Newrion to partnership with him in the mills. In 1878

The productive capacity of the grist mill was enlarged to four runs of stone, three sets of roller apparatus, and a new 60-horse power engine. In 1879 the firm erected an elevator with a capacity of 12,000 bushels. The Renton post-office was established in 1860, with George Blichner as postmaster. He was succeeded in office respectively by Matthias Ernst and L. Streubers. In 1879 the office was removed to Cologne, but in February, 1880, was taken back to Renton and Casper Kronschnebel appointed postmaster.

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or The village of Cologne.

This village was founded in 1880. It was surveyed by H. J. Cheever, the same engineer that laid out Benton, the village now practically merged with it. The site was owned by Paul and Adam Mohrbacher, on the northwest quarter of section 13 principally on the north side of the Hastings & Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and on the south side of Lake Benton. The town was named for old Cologne, in Germany, (called in German Köln) because the Mohrbachers were from near that city. Benton Township was named for the distinguished American statesman, Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, who died in April, 1858, a month before the township was created.

Cologne was incorporated in 1881. Jacob Merewissen, Henry Plankers, John E. Holm, and Charles Schabaker constituted the first Council; Gerhard Bongard was the first recorder, Paul Mohrbacher the first Treasurer, Lucas Dols the first justice of the peace, and Franz Blockner the first village marshal.

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In 1879 the Burton Postoffice was removed to Cologne, with Peter Wirtz as postmaster. The following year he died and Gerhard Bongard was appointed in his stead.

The railroad depot was built in 1872 and the first agent was J. M. Mallen. He was succeeded by Gerhard Bongard.

In 1880 there were two general stores, a hardware store, drug store, furniture store, blacksmith shop, wagon shop, a fine gristmill, and a grain elevator. In 1914 the population of the village was about 400, and it had a bank, flouring mill, a creamery, a commercial club, besides a liberal equipment of general stores, shops, saloons, etc.

Bongard & Company built the Cologne gristmill in 1880 at a cost of \$10,000. At first it turned out 60 barrels of flour a day; but with three runs of stone and seven rollers, it had a capacity of 70,000 bushels of merchant grinding besides a large amount of custom work. Archibald & Ames, of Dundas, Minn., built the first elevator in 1880. The Bongard family has been prominent-

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in the Township's affairs. Bongard Postoffice, near Bongard's Station, on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, was established in 1873, with Hermann Bongard as postmaster.

Churches of Benton Township, subhead

St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church, at Cologne, was first organized as a parish in 1856, by Rev. Fr. Mehlmann, and the organization comprised 19 families. Services were held at the house of John Mohrbacher until in 1869 when under direction of Rev. Fr. Bruno Kiss, a Benedictine, a small frame church, costing about \$500, was built. Fifteen years or more later, a new brick church building, costing \$14,000, was erected under the supervision of Fr. Gottfried H. Braun, who was the officiating priest for many years. As early as in 1880 the membership of this church comprised 110 families, and the

number has steadily increased. In connection with the church there has long been a successful parochial school and an appropriate cemetery. The body of Stephen Lutz, who died in 1857, was the first buried in the cemetery. The brick school house was completed in 1880 and cost \$3,500. Father Braun was born in Westphalia, completed his education in Milwaukee, and was ordained a priest in May, 1876, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Thomas Grace, of St. Paul.

Zion's United Evangelical Church, located in the southwestern part of the township, on section 30, was organized in 1870 by Rev. Burkhardt. The same year a church building, costing \$1,200, was erected. Prior to this year meetings had been held irregularly at private houses. The average membership of this church since its organization has been about 125.

St. John's German Reformed Church, on the northeast quarter of section 17, was organized January 2, 1866, by Rev. John Romeis, with 60 members. The same year a small church building, which cost about \$400, was constructed. The school and cemetery connected

with the church were established soon after the church was organized.

The Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church, half a mile south of Cologne (section 24) was organized as early as in 1856, with only six members, by Rev. John^t Schnell. In 1861 the congregation built a small log church which was used for church meetings for twenty years, or until in 1881. In the latter year a frame church was erected at a cost of about \$1,000.

Gion's Evangelical ~~Lutheran~~ Lutheran Church, down on Bevens's Creek, in the southwest quarter section 27, was organized in 1858 by Rev. Kah~~l~~meier. The first church building was erected in 1864. In 1884, under the supervision of Rev. Theodore Krumseig, the then pastor, the second church, costing \$4,300 was built. The parochial school has been a valuable adjunct to this church.

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The Township of Hancock. - Caps.

Hancock is the smallest in area of the civil townships of Carver County. It is six miles in length from east to west and three miles in width from north to south, and is composed of the north half of township 114 north, ~~so~~ range 24 west, and has but 18 sections of land. The township was a part of San Francisco until in March, 1868, when in response to a numerously signed petition the County Commissioners detached it.

The organization meeting was held March 23, 1868, at the school house on the northeast quarter of section 10. Patrick Corlin, Solomon Nord, and Michael Miller were chosen supervisors; Patrick Colbert, township clerk; Patrick Corboy, treasurer and constable; John Jacobson, assessor; Michael Daley and Solomon Nord, justices of the peace; G. Bockman, constable. The township was named for Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, the distinguished Union commander and soldier.

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Early History Notes. *sc*

A majority of the earliest settlers of Hancock Township were Irish. They came in 1856 and for the most part located in the western and southern sections. Constantine Dougherty is said to have been the first settler in the township. In the early spring of 1856 he took a claim near the Colbert Lake, on section 7; but six years later, or in 1862, he removed to Scott County, where he died in 1881. About the same time John Hogan made a claim near Dougherty's, but a few years later he removed to Sibley County. The same year Peter Jordan, ^{and Thomas Keating} located on section 18; Patrick Lynch, ~~and~~ Martin Ward, and Patrick Gallagher on section 17, and James Murphy on section 5. In 1877 Jordan removed to Rock County; in 1875 Murphy removed to Sibley County, and Pat Gallagher went to Jackson County in 1870. In the fall of 1856 Patrick Colbert took a claim on section 8, near the creek which afterward bore his name, and built a cabin. The next year he brought his family, and began to build a home; but in a short time his house burned, to his severe loss. He then went west

a half mile or so, upon section ⁶, where he built another house and made a permanent home and here he lived for many years. Other early settlers that came to the township in 1856 were John Wall, John Dougherty, Patrick Conboy, and John Conlin. Of these Conboy took a claim of 160 acres on section 12; in time he had 100 acres of the heavily timbered land under cultivation, and in 1878 he purchased 160 acres more in section 18, near Assumption.

Originally this part of the county was very heavily timbered, with maples, oaks, elms, and other hardwoods, and it was a labor of toil and exertion to clear up the land and make it fit for seed reception and cultivation. To cut down the trees, to grub out their roots, and then to dispose of the heavy trunks and limbs and the brush involved great and trying exertion, patience, and long suffering. But all these the pioneers endured heroically and willingly, and the result is seen in the fine farms and manor lands of their descendants and successors.

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or The Firsts. subhead

The first births in the township were those of Daniel Foley and Joseph Hogan, of the Irish contingent of pioneers. They were born in June, 1856, and grew to mature manhood in their native township.

The first death was that of John Austin, who died in the winter of 1856-57.

The first marriage was probably that of Michael Miller and Rose Kundschock, in 1860.

The first school in the township was taught by Mrs. Peter Jordan in the dwelling house of Martin O'Malley; the date was in 1863, during the Civil War, and the teacher had about a dozen pupils. If there was a school taught in the township prior to that date, it is not of record.

In about 1860 a steam sawmill was established in section 10, on Colbert Creek, (often called Eleven-Mile Creek) and this institution was of great value to the settlers who wanted their hardwood logs converted into lumber. It ran sometimes night and day. Much of the first lumber used in the township

was sawed in this mill. In 1864 John J. Johnson bought the mill and operated it for many years. It had an engine of 35-horse power and could saw 5,000 feet of lumber a day.

or Churches (sub-head)

The parish of Assumption Church, Roman Catholic, on the north-west corner of section 18—practically on the Sibley County line—was organized in 1859. A frame church building was erected in 1861, at a cost of practically \$1,500. Rev. Father Minoloff supervised the building of the church. Prior to the building of this church services were held in the house of John Bozy.

West Union Evangelical Lutheran Church, in the northeastern corner of the township, was organized by Rev. P. Carlson and a frame church built before the Civil War. In 1868 this building was replaced by a new structure costing \$2,000. The organization prospered and in 1878 an addition was built, a fine pipe organ supplied, etc. The church and its parochial school are leading institutions for good.

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Gotha Church, was organized in 1876 by dissenters from the West Union Church. A frame church on section 1 was built at a cost of \$800. In 1879 the religious character of the church was changed from Lutheranism to Methodism.

Young America Township. caps

comprises Congressional township 115, range 26, and

Young America Township is the southwest municipal township of Carver County. A finer rural township of land does not exist anywhere. The rare fertility of the soil, the abundance of good timber and pure water and the elevated topography of the country, with its undulating and picturesque character generally render it a beautiful expanse to look upon and a charming locality to live in. It is highly developed commercially. Three pretty and thriving villages are conveniently situated in its midst, two fine railroads traverse it from northeast to southwest and from east to west, and splendidly constructed and well kept wagon roads run on nearly every section or half-section line.

Warner & Foot's ^{Early History - sub head} History gives the distinction of being the first settler in this township to one James Beal, who came to section 4, near Tiger Lake, in the fall of 1855; he lived here for twenty years or more and then removed to McLeod County. In 1856 there came Joseph Gobel and Isaac Borfield to section 1,

in the northwest corner of the township; Dr. R. M. Kennedy, a dentist, to section 11, at Young America village; he was one of the two original proprietors of the village and always prominent in its affairs and those of the County until his death, in 1862. James Slocum, the associate of Dr. Kennedy in the original proprietorship of the village, was ~~and~~ another pioneer settler. Alonzo Brown came in 1856, made a claim on section 10, west of Young America, and lived on it until in 1860, when he was removed to the insane asylum at St. Peter. John Hutchins came at an early date to the north side of Tiger Lake, but remained here but a few years, when he returned to Wisconsin.

The first white child born in the township was a daughter of Isaac Berfield, but her name and the place of her birth cannot here be given; hers was also the first death of a white person, but the date of her death is no longer remembered. In December, 1856, A. B. Failing and Sophia Neal were married in December, 1856, and this was the first wedding in the township.

About 1860 the first German settlers came in. Gradually the number increased until now nine-tenths of the people of the township have German blood in their veins. The proverbial thrift, industry, and morality of the average German community were never more manifest than in Young America Township. Some of the farms are so highly improved that they resemble the manor lands of the gentry of England or the country estates of American millionaires.

The early official records of the township were burned more than 50 years ago. It is known, however, that the township originally bore its present name. In a year or so that name was considered undignified and it was changed to Farmington. In 1858 the name was changed to Florence, but in 1863 it was given its original designation, Young America, which it has since retained. Certain incomplete records show that the first organizing election was held at the house of Dr. R. M. Kennedy, Young America, and that he presided over the meeting. Philip Thomas was chosen township clerk,

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Thomas Bartly was made assessor, J. H. Thomas the collector, and Isaac Berfield justice of the peace. In 1860, when the township was called Florence, the population was 305. During the four years of the Civil War, when the whole number of men liable to military duty could not have exceeded 100, the little township furnished, from first to last, 48 men to the Union army. In 1864, to enable men to enlist that had families depending on them, the township gave a bounty of \$300 to every accepted volunteer. The people of Young America Township are largely German or of German descent, yet their American loyalty and patriotism have always been unquestioned and at par with the devotion to Country of any other community.

Country Churches. *subhead*

St. Emanuel's Evangelical Lutheran Church organization of this township, was formed by some twenty pioneer families of the section, in about 1858, under the direction of the prominent pioneer evangelist of this region, Rev. H. Kahmeier. In 1859 a log church was built on section 32 and services were held therein until in 1870. Then a fine frame church building, costing \$4,000, was built on the same section, three-fourths of a mile west of the hamlet of Hamburg. The building is a notable landmark and can be seen for many miles; near by is the well-administered and successful ~~the~~ parochial school. The membership of St. Emanuel's church is very large for a country church and its influence, most beneficial upon the public welfare.

St. Paul's German Reformed Church organization whose church building stands on the southeast quarter of section 34, was formed in 1868, under the direction of Rev. B. R. Hueker. The same year the building was erected at a cost of \$1,250. The membership began with twelve families which number increased in a few years to 35.

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Young America Village.

The little but thriving village of Young America is in the northeastern portion of the township, on sections 11 and 12 and also on what was originally called "the Pacific extension" of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad. It was laid out in the fall of 1856 by Dr. R. M. Kennedy and James Slocum, Jr. on their land and by them called Young America. They built the first house that year; it was a one-story log building with two small rooms. The same season they built the first store house and opened the first store in the township. Later in the year they built a steam sawmill, using the Young America lake for a water supply. In 1859, when wheat-raising had been fairly established, they added a gristmill; although it had but a single run of stone, this addition was of great convenience to the community; but unfortunately, after running for three years, or until in July, 1862, it was burned. At the close of the war, or in 1865, the Ackerman Brothers—William, Christian, and Julius H.—built a new sawmill and gristmill combined. The sawing

plant could cut only about 1,000 feet of hardwood lumber per day, but the grist mill had two runs of stone. In 1880 the sawmill was discontinued but the new roller process was applied to the grist and its productive capacity was increased to 100 barrels of flour a day.

In 1866 a brewery was built in Young America, but in 1878 it was burned and was not rebuilt.

The first school in the village was the first in the township and was taught by Miss Tabitha Little, during the summer of 1855. She had about a dozen scholars and her school-house was a small one-roomed log ~~hut~~ ^{house}. The first school house proper, a frame, was not built until some time during the Civil War.

The present population (1914) of Young America is about 325. There is a State bank, the Young America Eagle weekly newspaper, a flour mill, two hardware stores, a general store, two creameries, and a full complement of other stores, shops, etc.

or Young America Churches. subhead

In 1865 Rev. Fr. Stern recruited a small Catholic organization in Young America village and services were held irregularly for some time. In 1880, when the fine church at Norwood was completed, the Young America congregation began attending the new church of their neighboring village.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran congregation was first organized in 1869, with a membership of thirty families. For some months services were held in private houses and Rev. C. Sprungler was the pastor. The following year, 1870, a church building, costing \$2,000, was erected and Rev. Friedrich Streckfuss made pastor.

A society of the Sons of Hermann was organized in the village in November, 1876, with 14 members. Gustave Thote was the first president, Charles Fischer the first vice president, Charles Man-kenberg the secretary, and Julius Martin the treasurer.

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The Town of Norwood.

The incorporated town of Norwood is the most important village in Young America Township. It is a mile southwest of Young America and situated at the crossing of the Hastings & Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroads.

The present population of Norwood is about 550. It has Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Methodist churches, a bank, flour mill, creamery, two grain elevators, an opera house, stores, shops, an opera house, and the Norwood Times newspaper. The population is largely German-American. It is a thriving town and has a reputation as a good shipping point for the export of grain, live stock, and dairy products.

Norwood was laid out in 1872 upon the building of the Hastings & Dakota Railroad ^{and the station established and they did not build the same year}. As it was only a mile away from that village, it was at first called Young America Station, and for a time it was believed that the village of that name would be moved over to the new station and consolidated with it into a new town. But in 1874,

when Young America persisted in refusing to move, the new town was christened Norwood. The site was on the farm of Julius Feldmann, in sections 14 and 15. In 1873 the post office was established with James Slocum, Jr., as Postmaster. He built the first house in the place in 1872; it was burned but rebuilt and became a general store.

In 1881 Norwood was incorporated as a village; its population was then 334. The first village election had been held the year previously. M. Simon-itsch, Peter Effertz, August Hartelt, John Frantschi, and Jacob Krause were chosen Councilmen; W. P. Cash, recorder; J. Hoepfken and George Mix, justices of the peace, and A. O. Pindahl Postmaster.

The village grew strong and substantial. This was a noted wheat-raising district, and there had been great difficulty in storing the crops and in sending them to market at the proper time. But in 1872 the railroad came and the Ackermann Brothers built an elevator at Norwood which had a capacity of 10,000 bushels; this elevator was afterward called Lange's. In 1879 James Slocum built the Union Elevator, which

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had a capacity of 50,000 bushels, and M. Simonitsch put up the Farmers' Elevator, which held 35,000. Then Norwood became a prominent grain shipping point, a distinction which it still maintains.

Norwood Churches and Civic Orders. sub-head

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49 The first organization of a congregation which afterwards constituted the Methodist Episcopal Church of Norwood was made as early as in 1858 under the direction of Rev. Mr. Black. A few of the early pioneers of the district, who had belonged to Methodist churches elsewhere, united and held services irregularly, when they could obtain a preacher, in their dwelling houses. After Norwood was founded, they met in the public school house until in 1879, when they built a fine frame church costing \$1,700.

The Roman Catholic Congregation that had heard mass at Young America after 1865, changed their place of worship to Norwood in 1889 when the latter had become the larger and more important village. The zealous young priest, Rev. Fr. Braun, had organized the congregation ^{at Ascension Church} and under his direction, the fine brick church ^{building,} which

cost \$4,000, was completed that year.

Miscellaneous Organizations. subhead

Humboldt Lodge No. 132 of Free Masons, of Howwood, was organized in 1877, with but seven members. The officers were George Mix, master; J. W. Ackermann and C. O. Woodworth, wardens; Chas. N. Bachmann, secretary,

Molte Lodge No. 8, Sons of Hermann, was organized in August, 1878, with 14 members. The first officers were August Hartelt, president; John Demitz, vice president; Albert Meyer, secretary, and Peter Effertz, treasurer.

Howwood's Red Ribbon Club, a temperance organization, was a flourishing organization at one time. It was organized in 1881 with 60 members. James Slocum was president; C. W. Riches, E. Bray, and Mrs. E. Burton were vice presidents; N. J. Bray was secretary, and James Hailing, treasurer.

In 1876 the farmers of the surrounding country had a lodge - or what they called a "grange" of

the Patrons of Husbandry or National Grange in Norwood. They also had a hall. The national organization of this order was at one time very strong and influential. It is claimed that this organization caused the creation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The Norwood lodge, which was called Silver Star Grange No. 344, had 22 charter members and the first officers were J. H. Thomas, master; A. W. Tiffany, secretary, and J. Vogeler, treasurer. The lodge built a hall which cost \$1,000 and was used for all meetings.

The Norwood Cemetery Association was organized in December, 1876, and the grounds located in the western part of town.

The cemetery three-fourths of a mile east of the German Evangelical Church building on section 6 was laid out as early as in 1861 and the site was donated by the owner, Robert Ferguson.

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Camden Township (cont)

Camden Township comprises all of ~~the~~ Congressional Township No. 116 north, Range No. 26 west of the 5th principal meridian. Its boundaries include 36 square miles of as fine agricultural land as there is in the Northwest, and every farm is in a high state of development. The South Fork of Crow River, which rises in Tiger Lake, in Waconia, south of this Township, flows diagonally through Camden from southwest to northeast furnishing fine drainage and there is but little land in the township too wet for cultivation. Berliner Lake, in the northeastern portion, and Eagle Lake, in the middle of the extreme southern portion of the township, are fine lakes, while there are numerous lakelets.

Early History. subhead

The first actual, permanent settler in Camden township was Nathaniel Cole. In July, 1856, he came from Warrick County, Indiana, and made a

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Claim on section 35 east of Eagle Lake. Here ~~he~~ he built the first house in the township, and here ^{he} lived until ⁱⁿ the fall of 1868, when he removed to Young America. Later, in 1856 and 1857, Mr. Cole's brother, Alfred Cole, John Wamsby, and Jared Merrill all settled near him on section 35. The house of Nathaniel Cole was for some years the rendezvous and headquarters of land seekers and home hunters. Here many of them encamped and remained until they had built quarters of their own.

Later in 1856 there came to different parts of the township Geo. W. McCumber, William McFee, H. B. Taylor, Ulric Scheidegger, George Ittel, ~~and~~ ~~and~~ and following them came Benedict Truwe, B. Guttridge, and others. McCumber was from Maine and McFee from Pennsylvania. Soon after his settlement in the western part of the township, Taylor laid out a village on his claim which he called Camden, and from this little hamlet the township derived its name. Taylor

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built a sawmill and opened a general store at his village. In the fall of 1856 the post office of Camden was established, but it had such scanty patronage that it was discontinued the following spring. The village of Camden also soon became extinct and its site was converted into a farm.

Another village which also became extinct — or rather never materialized — was "St. Clair." It was surveyed and platted on the South Fork of Crow River, in the northeastern part of the township, in January, 1857. The projectors of the town sold lots to susceptible people in the Eastern States, but the place was never settled, nor were any buildings erected. When settlers came in and wished to buy the adjoining lots to add to their claims, the owners could not ^{be} found; the lots wanted were then entered upon and held until titles were obtained by adverse possession.

The first marriage in Camden was that of Ulric Scheidegger and Mary S. Truwe. Their old homestead at Mayer, in the northeastern corner

of the township became well known and honored. The first death was that of Mrs. Barbara Ittel, who died June 16, 1857. The first birth was that of Ida Cole, who was born August 11, 1858, and was a daughter of Nathaniel Cole.

The first school was taught by Mrs. Susan Woodruff, in the southern part of the township, in the summer of 1860. The school was held in a private house, but the next year a ^{public} school house was built half a mile north of Eagle Lake, in what is now District No. 47.

In 1857 an attempt was made to organize ~~the~~ Camden Township as a municipality, but the proceedings were irregular and declared illegal and void. The township was then temporarily attached to Young America; but in the spring of 1859 another meeting was held at the house of H. B. Taylor and the township was regularly organized. Robert Ferguson and Jared Merrill were chosen supervisors, Volney Gay was chosen township clerk and Nathaniel Cole justice of the peace.

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Camden had a population of 101 in 1860. During the Civil War it had about 25 men capable of military duty and it furnished from first to last 13 soldiers to the Union army.

After the war, German settlers came in and gradually the greater part of the township was occupied by them. The township is now largely German-American in population, and as may be inferred, is well developed and thrifty. The Great Northern Railroad runs through the northern line of sections and there are two stations on it in this township, Mayer and Purity, (or New Germany) while the Minneapolis & St. Louis and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul roads are only a few miles to the southward, where the depots and elevators of Young America and Norwood furnish ample and fairly convenient shipping facilities. Truly the farmers of Camden are fortunately situated.

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Hollywood Township. - Caps.

Hollywood is the extreme northwestern township of Carver County. It was probably first settled in ^{the year of} 1856, when Peter Karels, a German, with his three sons, Ludwig, John, and Nicholas settled on section 35, where the ^{sons} and some of their descendants lived for many years. Later in the year Charles Borchert settled on section 34, Ferdinand Anthony on section 30, and Stephen Thompson on section 20; all of these settlements were in the southern or southwestern portions of the township.

Before 1860 these first settlers were followed by John Madden, Edward Boyle, Lindley Allen, Amos Allen, John Wetter, James McKinley, Matthew Kelly, Anthony Dougherty, Michael Burns and others whose names are not remembered. Many of these contingents were Irish, but there were a few native Americans. They settled in different portions of the township, endeavoring to select the best lands, without much regard to their situation. After the civil war, however, the Germans began to come and gradually supplanted

those of other nationalities until, for many years past, the township has been very largely peopled by Germans or their descendants. The total population of the township in 1860 was 166 - 93 males and 73 females - and nearly one-half of these were Irish.

The first death in the township was that of the first settler, Peter Karels, who died November 21, 1856, only a few weeks after his arrival in the County. The first birth was that of a daughter of James Ryan, an Irishman, who had sailed on September 1 in the spring of 1857. John A. Metter and Anna M. Walsh were married November 1, and this was the first wedding in the township.

Organization - subhead

Upon the organization of Carver County the Township of "Helvetia" comprised the south half of Congressional townships 117 range 25 and 117 range 26; the north half of these townships was called Watertown. But October 11, 1857, at the general election

held at the store of E. J. Lewis, in Watertown village, the boundaries of these townships were changed. Watertown was made to embrace ^{all of} Congressional township 117, range ²⁵ and "Helvetia" all of Congressional township 117, range 26. At the organization meeting held April 5, 1869, the voters of "Helvetia" concluded to change the name of their township. At that meeting Michael Burns presided as moderator. The ^{only official} officers ~~elect~~ elected were Matthew Kelly, chairman of the board and assessor; Ann Walsh, township clerk and justice of the peace, and Lindley Allen was the other justice of the peace.

There was a general sentiment at the meeting that the name of the township was not significant and should be changed. Helvetia was the ancient name of Switzerland and if that name were retained the impression would be warranted that a majority of the people were Swiss, while there was not a Switzer in the section save John Buchler, who had laid out the small village in the southeast corner of the town and called it by the old name of his fatherland.

Matthew Kelly, the chairman of the township board, said he had seen plenty of holly bushes growing in the woods of the township, and had recognized them because he had seen the same kind in Ireland. He suggested that the name Hollywood be given to the new township and the suggestion was agreed to. It was afterward made known that Mr. Kelly was mistaken, and that there was no holly here — not even the shrubs called ground holly (or *Pipsissina*) or the mountain holly. But the name stuck, although it is as irrelevant as that of *Helvetia* would have been.

Hollywood had during the Civil War about 35 men fit for military duty and sent 10 of them into the Union army.

The first school in the township was taught by Miss Emma Sterman, in the summer of 1862, in a log house which stood half way on the section line between sections 13 and 14, where afterward the permanent school house of District No. 48 was built.

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The first religious services in the township were conducted in German by Rev. Frederick Emde, in the house of John Wechsler, on section 34, in 1860. This was the origin of the German Evangelical Church of Hollywood Township. The congregation continued to hold services at Wechsler's and other private houses until in 1871, when meetings were held in the school house, a mile east of Wechsler's. But in 1872 a neat frame church was built on the northwest corner of Mr. Wechsler's farm and in August of that year services began to be held there.

A German Lutheran church was built on the southeast corner of section 29, at Hollywood post office, in about 1872 and services are still held there.

3 Follow with roster of soldiers in Civil War

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Helvetia (subhead)

The village of Helvetia, as elsewhere noted, is in the extreme corner of Hollywood Township and lies on either side of the ~~township~~ line between Hollywood and Watertown Townships. It was laid out in the fall of 1856 by John Buhler, and Dr. Lehmann. Mr. Buhler was a native of Switzerland and named his village for the old name of his country. He built a store on the Watertown side of his village and dealt in family groceries and farm produce. In 1872 Wm. Greger established a store on the Hollywood side and sold general merchandise. Jacob Lahr built a ^{steam} saw mill on the same side of the township line in 1869. In 1871 he added a grist mill to his plant. The first post office was established in August, 1875, with Jacob Lahr as the postmaster.

Carver History
Gal. 50.
G. L.

7
First Minnesota Infantry.

11
Company C.

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2nd 51
Privates. — Charles Blanquest, mustered April 29, 1861; absent, paroled prisoner, on discharge of regiment. Geo. W. Buck, mustered April 29, 1861; wounded at Bull Run and Antietam; absent, paroled prisoner, on discharge of regiment. John E. Elsworth, mustered May 22, 1861; wounded at Savage Station; died Aug. 1863 of wounds received at Gettysburg. Samuel D. Gard, mustered May 23, 1861; discharged for disability, Feb. 8, 1862. Andrew J. Krueger, mustered April 29, 1861; promoted to Corporal and sergeant; wounded at Gettysburg. Charles Johns, mustered May 23, 1861; discharged for disability March 23, 1863.

Private. — Company D.

Private. — David G. Wetmus, mustered April 29, 1861; discharged with regiment.

Company H.

Private. — Ernest Hainlin, mustered April 29, 1861; discharged for disability, July 4, 1862.

(1st Minn. (cont'd))

Company I.

2
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Privates. — Joseph Frey, mustered May 30, 1861; wounded at Bull Run; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. George Kline, mustered May 24, 1861; wounded at Bull Run; discharged for disability Feb. 7, 1863.

Second Minnesota Infantry.

Company B.

(Mustered June 26, 1861.) Musician. — Wm. H. Palmer, re-enlisted Dec. 28, 1863; deserted Mar. 16, 1864.

Privates. — John Etnell, re-enlisted Dec. 29, 1863; wounded at Mill Springs; discharged with regiment. John L. Kinney, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

Drafted. — Joseph Daily, mustered Mar. 8, 1865; discharged with regiment. Lazarus Parks, mustered April 11, 1865; discharged per order, June 30, 1865.

(2nd. Minn. Cont'd.)

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3.

Company C.

Drafted. — Frederick Diedrick, mustered Nov. 1, 1864; discharged with regiment. Charles Walquist, mustered Sept. 20, 1864; discharged from hospital, July, 1865.

Substitute. — Augustin Thompson, mustered May 27, 1865; discharged with regiment.

Company D.

Drafted. — James Maxwell, mustered May 28, 1864; promoted Corporal; discharged with regiment. Andrew Magnuson, mustered July 26, 1864; discharged from hospital, 1865.

Substitutes. — Charles Etzell, mustered May 30, 1864; discharged with regiment. Charles Hearthur, mustered Nov. 28, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Company E.

Drafted. — John Bruzen, mustered May 28, 1864; discharged with regiment. John Adelberger,

(2nd. Minn. Cont'd)

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11

Company E.

mustered Sept. 26, 1864; discharged per order June 11, 1865.
William Seidrick, mustered Sept. 22, 1864; discharged
per order June 11, 1865. Joseph Negerle, mustered May
28, 1864; discharged with regiment. Seraphim Kempf,
mustered May 30, 1864; discharged with regiment. George
Shuddice, mustered Mar. 8, 1865; discharged with regi-
ment. Rudolph Seich, mustered May 28, 1864; dis-
charged per order May 10, 1865.

Substitute. — August Telke, mustered Mar. 27,
1865; discharged with regiment.

Company F.

(Mustered July 8, 1861.) Privates. — Alexander
J. Groves, discharged for disability Sept. 1, 1863.
George Latterimer, discharged for disability Feb. 1, 1862.
Wm. G. Maxwell, discharged for disability Aug. 8, 1862.
Charles Stocker, deserted at Somerset, Ky., Jan. 23,
1862.

Drafted. — Ferdinand Anthony, mustered
May 28, 1864; discharged with regiment.

(2nd Minn. Cont'd.)

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5

Timrod Hessler, mustered May 28, 1864; discharged with regiment. Charles Guggermoss, mustered Sept. 27, 1864; discharged per order June 11, 1865. John Green, mustered May 28, 1864; discharged per order June 11, 1865.

Company G.

Musician. — Reinhard Seidel, mustered July 8, 1861; transferred to Regimental Band Sept. 1, 1861.

Recruits. — William Kittleman, mustered July 30, 1861; discharged with regiment. Charles Schultzy, mustered Sept. 11, 1861; discharged with regiment.

Drafted. — Joseph Bull, mustered May 28, 1864; died at Mound City, Ill., Dec. 24, 1864. Joseph Schmid, mustered May 28, 1864; discharged with regiment. Benedict Schmid, mustered May 28, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Company H.

Recruit. — William E. Piper, mustered Feb. 24, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Drafted. — Henry Kimple, mustered Mar. 8,

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M.J.

1865; discharged with regiment. Henry Makenthem, mustered Mar. 8, 1865; discharged with regiment. Stephen Poole, mustered Mar. 8, 1865; discharged from hospital in 1865. Barnhard Walter, mustered Mar. 8, 1865; discharged with regiment.
Substitute. — Robert Callihan, mustered Feb. 24, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Company I.

Sergeant. — Seth M. J. Alexander, mustered July 30, 1861; transferred to Company I, 4th U. S. Artillery, Feb. 9, 1863.

Corporal. — Charles All, mustered July 30, 1861; died at Watertown, Minn., May 26, 1864.

Musician. — Philander W. Watson, mustered July 30, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., March 25, 1862.

⁵¹
⁵²Privates. — Ferdinand Emme, mustered Aug. 18, 1861; re-enlisted Dec. 19, 1863; discharged with regiment.
Peter Justus, mustered July 30, 1861; re-enlisted Dec. 19, 1863; promoted Corporal, discharged with regiment.
Will Kittelson, mustered July 30, 1861; transferred to

(2nd Minn. Cont'd)

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7.

Company G. Nov. 1, 1861; discharged with regiment. John Kara, mustered Sept. 8, 1861; re-enlisted Dec. 19, 1863; promoted Corporal; discharged with regiment. Philip Martin, mustered Sept. 8, 1861; discharged upon expiration of term July 29, 1864. Ephraim Martin, mustered Sept. 8, 1861; discharged upon expiration of term July 29, 1864. Andrew Skon, mustered July 30, 1861; transferred to Invalid Corps, Sept. 23, 1863. Adam Wickett, mustered Aug. 8, 1861; promoted Corporal; wounded and captured at Chicamauga; died at Andersonville, Ga.

Recruits. — William Clark, mustered Sept. 29, 1861; discharged for disability Feb. 10, 1863. Valentine O. Hardy, mustered Feb. 12, 1864; discharged from hospital in 1865.

Drafted. — Walter A. Kara, mustered Sept. 30, 1864; discharged per order May 27, 1865. John Yanke, mustered Nov. 1, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Company K.

Substitute. — Frederick Bohlig, mustered May 28, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Third Minnesota Infantry

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8.

Company A.

(Mustered Oct. 28, 1861) First Sergeant. — George Mc Kinlay, promoted second Lieutenant; resigned Jan. 20, 1863.

Privates. — N. J. McKee, promoted sergeant, re-enlisted Dec. 23, 1863; discharged with regiment.

Recruits. — Sebastian Einsitler, mustered Aug. 29, 1864; deserted Nov. 17, 1864, supposed drowned. George Kader, mustered March 30, 1864; died at Pine Bluff, Ark. Aug. 5, 1864. John A. Salter, mustered Aug. 30, 1864; discharged per order July 23, 1865. John Seims, mustered Aug. 29, 1864; discharged per order July 23, 1865.

Drafted. — Gustaf Mantueffel, mustered June 25, 1864; discharged with regiment. Thomas Sharrew, mustered June 27, 1864; died at Little Rock, Ark. Oct. 14, 1864. Fred Valkenaut, mustered June 27, 1864; died at Pine Bluff, Ark. Sept. 4, 1864.

Company B.

(Mustered Nov. 7, 1861) Captain. — Chauncey W. Griggs, promoted Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel; resigned July 15, 1863.

Privates. — John Anderson, re-enlisted Feb. 27,

(3rd. Minn. Infantry. cont'd.)

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9,

1864; promoted Corporal, discharged with regiment. Arne Arneson, re-enlisted Feb. 2, 1864; transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 15, 1865. John Johnson, re-enlisted Feb. 2, 1864; discharged Sept. 2, 1865. Charles Johnson, re-enlisted Feb. 2, 1864; discharged per order May 30, 1865.

Recruits.— August Gustafson, mustered Jan. 14, 1863; discharged with regiment. Andrew Prent, mustered Sept. 23, 1862; discharged for disability July 15, 1863.

Drafted.— Lars Anderson, mustered June 27, 1864; died at Pine Bluff, Ark. Nov. 7, 1864. John Larson, mustered June 27, 1864; died at Little Rock, Ark. Oct. 21, 1864. John Munson, mustered June 25, 1864, died at Little Rock, Ark. Nov. 23, 1864. Andrew J. Smedberg, mustered May 29, 1864; discharged per orders June 10, 1865.

Company H.

Recruit — John F. Kessott, mustered Nov. 9, 1861; promoted Corporal and Sergeant; discharged with regiment.

(3rd Minn. Cont'd)

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40.

— 11 —
Company I.

Drafted. — William Mc Gee, mustered June 27, 1864; discharged with regiment. Moses J. Parks, mustered June 27, 1864; discharged per order May 22, 1865. John Staley, mustered June 6, 1864; died at Pine Bluff, Ark. Aug. 28, 1864.

Fourth Minnesota Infantry.
— 11 —

Company A.

Captain. — Luther L. Baxter, promoted Major April 10, 1862; resigned Oct. 11, 1862.

Second Lieutenant. — Charles Johnson, mustered April 18, 1862; promoted First Lieutenant Oct. 4, 1862; resigned Nov. 20, 1862.

Sergeant. — Geo. W. Smith, mustered in Sept. 26, 1861; transferred to Invalid Corps, Sept. 25, 1863.

Corporals. — Andrew Anderson, discharged for disability Aug. 9, 1862. Joseph F. Allen, discharged on expiration of term, Oct. 11, 1864. Melville P. Noyes, discharged for disability Nov. 19, 1862.

Privates. — Charles Anderson, discharged on

(4th Minn. Cont'd)

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11

expiration of term Oct. 11, 1864. John Anderson, discharged for disability April, 1863. Thomas Anderson, discharged for disability Dec. 27, 1862. John Anderson, 2d, re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; discharged July 19, 1865. William Cramer, died in April, 1863 at Geneva Wis. Frederick E. Dutoit, promoted Corporal, Sergeant; re-enlisted Dec. 20, 1862; discharged for promotion in 1st. heavy artillery. Frank S. Demers, re-enlisted Dec. 31, 1863, promoted Corporal, Sergeant, Major; discharged July 19, 1865. Henry Dingman, re-enlisted Dec. 31, 1863; promoted Corporal; discharged July 11, 1865. Francis F. Ess, re-enlisted Dec. 31, 1863, discharged July 19, 1865. Henry Erickson, re-enlisted Mar. 7, 1864; promoted Corporal and Sergeant; discharged July 19, 1865. Chas. E. Flodsen, re-enlisted Dec. 31, 1863; promoted Corporal and Sergeant; discharged July 19, 1865. Johan Hogstett, re-enlisted Feb. 29, 1864; discharged July 19, 1865. Carl Hanson, discharged for disability July 19, 1863. James Winsley, died May 7, 1863. John Johnson, 1st, transferred to Veteran Relief Corps, Feb. 1864. John Johnson, 2d, re-enlisted Feb. 29, 1864; promoted Corporal. Oscar O. Jafuith, promoted Corporal and

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12.

Sergeant, re-enlisted Dec. 31, 1863. Isaac Johnson, discharged for disability Aug. 6, 1863. Linus J. Lee, re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; discharged with regiment. Adolph Lann, discharged for disability Feb. 16, 1863. Osmond Omandson, died from wounds received at the battle of Iuka, Jan. 19, 1865. Augustus Parrett, re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; promoted Corporal; discharged July 19, 1865. Nels P. Peterson, discharged for disability Dec. 31, 1863. Ole Rued, promoted Corporal; discharged Oct. 11, 1864. Lewis Rued, promoted Corporal; discharged Oct. 11, 1864. Ephraim Tipton, died at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1863. John Unsalt, deserted from Fort Snelling Oct. 3, 1861.

Recruits. — P. G. Anderson, mustered Aug. 30, 1864; discharged on expiration of term, June 12, 1865. Swan Bengston, mustered Aug. 30, 1864; discharged on expiration of term June 12, 1865. Otto Broberg, mustered Aug. 30, 1864; discharged per order Jan. 12, 1865. John Ericson, mustered Sept. 1, 1864; discharged per order May 31, 1865. Swan Peterson, mustered Sept. 1, 1864; discharged per order June 20, 1865. Andrew Swanberg, mustered Aug. 30, 1864; discharged per order May 26, 1865.

(4th Minn. Cont'd)

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13.

Drafted. — Swan Peterson, mustered May 30, 1864; discharged with regiment. John Swanson, mustered May 30, 1864; discharged with regiment. Peter Herley, mustered Dec. 10, 1864; discharged per order May 29, 1865. Gottfried Holter, mustered Nov. 1, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Company B.

(Mustered Oct. 2, 1861.) Privates. — Knudt Gunderson, died Sept. 18, 1862. William Hillburg, discharged for disability Sept. 3, 1863. Jonas Johnson, promoted Corporal and Sergeant; discharged for disability June 10, 1864. Swan Swanburg, discharged for disability Aug. 6, 1862.

Recruits. — Herman Koofman, mustered Dec. 12, 1864; discharged on expiration of duty July 19, 1865. Bernhard Moormann, mustered Dec. 12, 1861; discharged on expiration of term July 19, 1864; re-enlisted July 19, 1865; promoted Corporal. Peter Oleson, mustered March 3, 1864; discharged on expiration of term July 19, 1865.

Drafted. — Joseph Brebic, mustered May 30, 1864;

(4th. Minn. Cont'd.)

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14.

discharged on expiration of term July 19, 1865. John Goetz, mustered May 30, 1865; discharged on expiration of term July 19, 1865. Anthony Vogel, mustered Mar. 8, 1865; discharged on expiration of term July 19, 1865. Andrew Beck, mustered May 30, 1864; discharged on expiration of term July 19, 1865. Christian Bender, mustered May 30, 1864; discharged on expiration of term, July 19, 1865.

Substitute. — Gustave Kohler, mustered March 18, 1865, discharged on expiration of term July 19, 1865.

Company C.

Drafted. — William Sasser, mustered Mar. 8, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Substitutes. — William Bichoffer, mustered Aug. 29, 1864; discharged per order June 12, 1865. John Werty, mustered Aug. 29, 1864; died in hospital at Evansville, Ind. Dec. 4, 1864.

Company D.

Drafted. — James N. Thomas, mustered May 28, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Substitute. — John Danielson, mustered Aug.

(4th Minn. Cont'd)

322
15.

11

20, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Recruits. — Henry Dolheimer, mustered Sept. 5, 1864; discharged per order June 12, 1865. Valentine Dolheimer, mustered Sept. 5, 1864; discharged per order June 12, 1865.

Company E.

Privates. — William Affalter, mustered Oct. 22, 1861; died at Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 26, 1863. John Boss, mustered Oct. 17, 1861; discharged in 1863, day unknown. Joseph Keister, mustered Oct. 26, 1861; died at Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 11, 1863. Abraham Ritter, mustered Oct. 22, 1861; discharged for disability Aug. 8, 1862. Jacob Schacker, mustered Oct. 17, 1861; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; discharged with regiment. Christoph Ulmer, mustered Oct. 26, 1861; discharged on expiration of term Dec. 21, 1864.

Recruit. — Ferdinand Myers, mustered Feb. 24, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Feb. 16, 1864.

Company G.

(Mustered Nov. 27, 1861.) Sergeant. — Frederick Seifert, discharged for disability Sept. 8, 1862.

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— 11 —

Privates.— Paul Freischler, discharged for disability June 19, 1863. Martin Steger, discharged on expiration of term Dec. 21, 1864. Lewis Schaffer, died at Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 7, 1863. Lorenz Steger, discharged on expiration of term Dec. 21, 1864. George Haggeman, discharged for disability Dec. 21, 1863. Bernard Westman, discharged for disability Dec. 21, 1863.

Recruit.— Carl Bruhn, mustered Sept 2, 1864; discharged per order June 21, 1865.

Drafted.— William Congelen, mustered June 4, 1864; discharged July 19, 1865. August Quast, mustered July 19, 1865.

Company H.

(Mustered Dec. 20, 1861.) Privates.— Frederick Elling, re-enlisted March 22, 1864; promoted Corporal discharged with regiment. Lucian Farlin, died at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 23, 1862. Henry Kohler, transferred to Invalid Corps, Nov. 28, 1863.

Recruits.— Swan Halling, mustered Aug. 30, 1864; discharged June 12, 1865. Mone Johnson, mustered Aug. 30, 1864; discharged June 12, 1864. Muns Peterson, 1st,

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(4th Minn., cont'd)

— " —

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17.

mustered Aug. 30, 1864; discharged June 12, 1864. Muns Peterson, 2d, mustered Aug. 15, 1865; discharged sick May, 22, 1865. Andrew Swanson, mustered Aug. 30, 1865, ~~was~~ discharged per order June 12, 1865.

Company K.

Privates. — Charles Shuler, mustered Dec. 23, 1861; transferred to Invalid Corps March 15, 1864. W. E. Smith, mustered Dec. 23, 1861; transferred to Company E, March 1, 1862.

Fifth Minnesota Infantry.

— " —

Company D.

(Mustered March 15, 1862.) Second Lieutenant. — John Groetsch, resigned Aug. 3, 1863.

First Sergeant. — Charles Gebhard, discharged for disability in 1863.

⁵³
54 Corporals. — Christian Nekaus, discharged for disability Sept. 3, 1863. Christian Blucher, re-enlisted Feb. 15, 1864; promoted Sergeant; discharged with regiment.

Privates. — Christian Bochner, transferred to

(Fifth Minn. Infantry contd.)

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18.

Invalid Corps, Sept. 22, 1863. George Brown, died at Young's Point, La., July 12, 1863. Horace Brown, transferred to Company G, Feb. 8, 1863; re-enlisted Feb. 26, 1864; died at Camp Douglas, Ill. June 1, 1865. Charles Drechsel, died at Fort Abercombie, D. T., Oct. 12, 1862. Charles Gatz, died at Mound City, Ill. Aug. 23, 1863. Henry Hostermann, discharged for disability April 11, 1863. Henry Hess, discharged on expiration of term Mar. 16, 1865. Ernest Kunze, died at Eden, Ill., Aug. 26, 1863. Edgar A. Moon, discharged per order of Capt. Nelson, April 8, 1862. Balthasar Mueller, died at Young's Point, La., April 22, 1863. William Neumann, died at Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 20, 1863. Aldert Rhode, re-enlisted March 7, 1864; promoted Sergeant-Major May 1, 1864. Edward Schrimpf, died at Camp Sheridan, Miss., Aug. 30, 1863. William Schroeder, transferred to Invalid Corps. William Siegel, killed Sept. 6, 1863 by the Indians at Fort Abercombie, D. T. John Talbert, discharged for disability Mar. 18, 1863 at Fort Snelling. Michael Willmsen, discharged for disability Sept. 2, 1863. Henry Wildung, died at Camp Sherman, Miss., Aug. 26, 1863.

(5th Minn. Cont'd)

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19

Recruits. Charles Bachmann, mustered Sept. 1, 1861; discharged per order Jan. 10, 1864. Gottfried Emme, mustered Jan. 28, 1864; discharged with regiment. Henry Bruckschen, enlisted March 31, 1862; discharged for disability April 27, 1863.

Company E.

(Mustered April 2, 1862.) Third Sergeant. Hermann Muehlberg, promoted Sergeant-Major; transferred to Non-Commissioned Staff; Captain of Co. D.; discharged per order May 15, 1865.

Corporals. Nicholas Schoenborn, promoted Sergeant; re-enlisted Feb. 28, 1864; discharged for disability March 30, 1865. Frederick Scheuble, discharged on expiration of term.

Privates. Frederick Butzing, transferred to Invalid Corps July 1, 1864. Henry Dies, deserted. Christ Felker, discharged on expiration of term. Christian Freitag, mortally wounded in battle of Corinth, Oct. 4, 1862, died Oct. 16, 1862; Richard Gessert, re-enlisted Feb. 28, 1864; discharged with regiment. William Hammer, died at Farmington, Miss. Aug. 13, 1862. Charles

(Fifth Minn. Cont'd)

32
20

Keisel, discharged for disability Oct. 16, 1862. Bernard Kung, wagoner, died at Vicksburg, Miss. Oct. 11, 1863. Charles Hammer, re-enlisted Feb. 25, 1864; promoted Corporal; discharged with regiment. John Karels, discharged on expiration of term. Franz Schubert, re-enlisted Feb. 20, 1864; discharged with regiment. Charles Schlenz, promoted Corporal, Oct. 27, 1862; discharged for disability Sept. 2, 1863. Christian Schmalz, wounded at battle of Nashville, Dec. 16, 1864; discharged with regiment. William Schilling, promoted Corporal; re-enlisted March 25, 1864; promoted Sergeant; discharged with regiment. Charles G. Schilling, discharged on expiration of term. Wendell Schoe, died at Memphis, Tenn. Feb. 17, 1864. Frederick Wiest, wounded at Corinth, Oct. 4, 1862; discharged for disability Jan. 20, 1863. Joseph Wanchey, discharged for disability Oct. 2, 1862. Joseph Weber, discharged for disability Nov. 7, 1862.

Recruits. — Christian Fink, mustered Sept. 1, 1864; discharged with regiment. Charles Hermann, mustered Sept. 3, 1864; promoted Corporal; discharged with regiment. Michael Hermann, mustered Sept. 3, 1864;

(Fifth Minn. Cont'd)

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21

— 11 —
wounded at Nashville, Dec. 16, 1864; discharged per order Aug. 4, 1865. Ignatz Jetzer, mustered Sept. 1, 1864; mortally wounded in battle of Nashville, Dec. 16, 1864; died Dec. 21, 1864. Baptiste Steiner, mustered Sept. 1, 1864; discharged with regiment. Matthias Kessel, mustered Sept. 1, 1864; discharged with regiment. Julius Zehaler, mustered Sept. 1, 1864; veteran, promoted Corporal; discharged with regiment.

Company I.

Recruit. — Henry Brushoff, mustered Sept. 3, 1864; captured Jan. 17, 1865; discharged at St. Paul, Sept. 26, 1865.

Company K.

Private. — Gabriel Olson, mustered March 20, 1862; deserted at Fort Snelling prior to May 13, 1862.

Sixth Minnesota Infantry.

— 11 —
Company B.

Private. — Peter Church, mustered Oct. 1, 1862; discharged with regiment.

(6th Minn. Cont'd)

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22.

Company E.

Privates. — Christian Bristle, mustered Oct. 5, 1862; discharged with regiment. Phillip Killian, mustered Aug. 18, 1862; discharged with regiment. Jacob Mann, mustered Aug. 14, 1863; transferred to Invalid Corps Nov. 20, 1863. John Simon, mustered Aug. 5, 1862; discharged with regiment. Louis Ketterau, mustered Oct. 5, 1862; died Aug. 5, 1863, at field hospital at Helena, Ark. John Munson, mustered June 26, 1862; discharged per orders May 10, 1865.

Recruit. — Henry Ketterau, mustered Feb. 5, 1864; died at Prairie du Chien, Wis. Dec. 20, 1864.

Company G.

(Mustered Oct. 1, 1862.) First Corporal. — Frederick Iltis, promoted Sergeant; first Sergeant; discharged with regiment. John Suthermer, discharged with regiment.

Recruits. — Gotzian Dummers, enlisted Feb. 11, 1864; discharged with regiment. John Dummers, enlisted Feb. 11, 1864; discharged with regiment. Karl Kressin, enlisted Jan. 8, 1864; died at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 31, 1865. Theodore Moomen, enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; died at New Orleans, La., May 25, 1865.

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~~23.~~

— 11 —

Henry Noonan, enlisted Feb. 22, 1864; discharged with regiment. Nicholas Roers, enlisted Feb. 11, 1864; discharged for disability May 30, 1865. Peter Schaeffer, enlisted Feb. 24, 1864; discharged with regiment. August Stenzel, enlisted Jan. 8, 1864; discharged with regiment. Valentine Stoltz, enlisted Jan. 29, 1864; discharged with regiment. Benier Tyeu, enlisted Feb. 29, 1864; discharged per order May 26, 1865.

54

55

Eighth Minnesota Infantry

— 11 —

Company K.

Private. — Andrew F. Sternberg, mustered Aug. 21, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Ninth Minnesota Infantry

— 11 —

Company B.

(Mustered November 10, 1852.)

Sergeants. — Andrew H. Hopkins, discharged with regiment. Ernest Hainlin, discharged in hospital Sept. 12, 1865; prisoner at Andersonville.

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26

Corporals. — Charles D. Kingsley, promoted Sergeant, discharged per order May 1, 1865. Seneca M. Tarvin, discharged per order June 14, 1865.

Privates. — David Alexander, discharged per order Aug. 1, 1865; prisoner at Andersonville; died in 1887. Francis M. Brayton, died Sept. 4, 1864, in prison at Andersonville. William Doyle, killed June 10, 1864, in battle of Brice Cross Roads, Miss. Enoch M. Frank, died Oct. 12, 1864, in prison at Andersonville. Levi M. Green, died at Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 11, 1863. Charles G. Halgren, appointed Wagoner May 1, 1865; discharged with regiment. Daniel Justus, discharged for disability Feb. 21, 1864. Michael Klock, wounded in battle of Nashville, Tenn.; died Dec. 29, 1864. Geo. E. Mapes, drowned May 9, 1863, at St. Peter, Minn. A. J. Miller, discharged in hospital in 1865. E. M. Munger, discharged for disability April 14, 1864. William Murray, discharged for disability April 23, 1863. John H. Murray, discharged Feb. 17, 1864 for promotion as Hospital Steward in U. S. A. Isaac Rogers, transferred with Veteran Reserve Corps, Oct. 1, 1863. Eli Stone, discharged with regiment.

(9th Minn. Cont'd.)
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332
25

Uriah Woods, deserted Jan. 2, 1863, at Hutchinson, Minn.
Company D.

Recruits. — Joseph Cobb, mustered July 23, 1863;
discharged with regiment.

Company E.

(Mustered Nov. 14, 1862.) Privates. — J. J. Buchanan,
discharged with regiment. H. C. Rew, discharged with
regiment.

Company H.

(Mustered Oct. 27, 1862.)

Captain. — William R. Baxter, killed June 10, 1864,
at Brice Cross Roads.

First Lieutenant. — Joseph Weinman, discharged
per order Oct. 11, 1864.

Second Lieutenant. — Ole Paulson, discharged per
order May 20, 1864.

Sergeants. — A. H. Tiffany, promoted second
lieutenant, captured before being mustered, dis-
charged Aug. 24, 1865. W. J. Elliott, transferred to Non-
Commissioned Staff Jan. 1, 1863. George Groetsch, died
Oct. 19, 1864 in Milan prison. Andrew Mattson, died

(9th. Minn. cont'd)

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26

May 28, 1865 at Carver Minn. of disease contracted while a prisoner at Suntown, Miss. Carl Denin, died Oct. 14, 1864 in Milan prison.

Corporals. — John W. Foreman, promoted sergeant Oct. 27, 1862; captured at Clifton, Tenn. Jan. 6, 1865, (not heard from). A. S. Anderson transferred to the Non-Commissioned Staff, Feb. 21, 1865. Henry Beltz, discharged for disability May 23, 1864. A. H. Miller, discharged with regiment. John A. Johnson, discharged with regiment. Erastus A. Eddy, promoted sergeant, discharged with regiment. George H. Rätz, promoted sergeant, discharged with regiment. Nels Olson, promoted sergeant, discharged with regiment.

Musicians. — William S. Reese, captured June 10, 1864; last heard from at Florence, S.C., very sick. Ole Wilson, captured June 10, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Wagoner. — John Stäck, killed June 10, 1864 at Bice Cross Roads.

Privates. — August Arndt, discharged per order Aug. 2, 1865. John Arndt, captured June 10, 1864, discharged with regiment. Gotlieb Arndt, died April 31, 1865 at Grant Hospital, N.Y. Christopher Arndt, discharged

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27.

for disability, May 26, 1863. Burns Aslakson, discharged per order, July 14, 1865. John E. Allen, discharged with regiment. Thomas Armitage, died Oct. 14, 1864 at Milan prison. John Blake, promoted Corporal, discharged with regiment. John Braden, discharged with regiment. Andrew Bengston, discharged per order, July 10, 1864. Andrew Braf, discharged with regiment. Magnus Bengston, died Sept. 22, 1864, at Andersonville prison. Montgomery Berfield, promoted Corporal, discharged per order, May 15, 1865. J. F. Bryant, discharged per order, May 26, 1865. Lewis Bangson, died Feb. 9, 1865 at Cairo, Ill. Joseph Berry, discharged with regiment. Gustav Carlson, discharged for disability, April 28, 1864. Peter Carlson, discharged with regiment. John B. Carlson, promoted Corporal, discharged with regiment. John Denim, discharged with regiment. Jacob Dunn, discharged for disability April 11, 1863. Andrew S. Erickson, discharged with regiment. Henry Etzell, captured June 10, 1864, re-joined company, Aug. 14, 1865; discharged with regiment. Xavier Freischle, died Sept. 17,

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1864, in Andersonville Prison. Henry Gobelkei, discharged for disability Aug. 11, 1863. Phos. G. Groves, discharged with regiment. Benjamin Guttridge, discharged with regiment. G. C. Gay, died Jan. 12, 1865 at (Jacksonville) Jeffersonville, Ind. of wounds received at the battle of Nashville, Tenn. John R. Goodroo, discharged with regiment. John Goetz, discharged with regiment. John Gunderson, discharged for disability Aug. 26, 1863. John Hanson, discharged with regiment. Godfrey Hammerburg, captured June 10, 1864; re-joined company Aug. 20, 1865; discharged with regiment. John Hebeisen, discharged with regiment. Peter Hult promoted Corporal; discharged with regiment. G. K. Ives, captured June 10, 1864; rejoined company Aug. 8, 1865; discharged with regiment. Taylor Johnson, discharged with regiment. John L. Johnson, discharged with regiment. Alfred Johnson, discharged in hospital in 1865. Nils Johnson, died Sept. 14, 1864 in Andersonville prison. Andrew Johnson, discharged in hospital in 1865. Jonas Johnson, discharged with regiment.

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29.

Jacob Kirsch, discharged with regiment. Ludwig
Klos, died Sept. 18, 1864 in Andersonville prison.
Frederick Lindquist, discharged for disability May
13, 1864. Eric Larson, discharged for disability May
14, 1864. Andrew Larson, discharged per order July 7,
1865. John Larson, died at Savannah, Ga. Oct. 8
1864, while a prisoner. Jasper Livingston, promoted
Corporal, discharged with regiment. Henry Lindert,
discharged with regiment. Theodore Mayers, cap-
tured June 10, 1864 in Andersonville prison and very sick
when last heard from. Ole Olson, discharged per
order May 26, 1865. David Parks, discharged for dis-
ability April 11, 1864. Pader Paderson, promoted Corpor-
al, and discharged with regiment. Augustus Peter-
son, discharged for disability, May 13, 1865. John
Paulson, discharged for promotion in U. S. Colored
Infantry. Gottlieb Plocker, promoted Corporal, dis-
charged with regiment. Charles Royle, discharged
with regiment. John Roth, died Oct. 27, 1864 in
Milan prison. Martin Schauer, died June 27, 1865
at Marion, Ala. Andrew Swanson, discharged

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30.

with regiment. Elias Swanson, discharged per order June 19, 1865. John Sundine, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Feb. 21, 1865. Charles Souter, died in Andersonville prison, no date. Frederick Souter, captured June 10, 1864; rejoined Company May 8, 1865; discharged with regiment. Johannes J. Stor, discharged with regiment. Bergen Thurstensen, discharged with regiment. Melchior Thal, died July 24, 1864 at Memphis, Tenn. Andrew Wallin, discharged with regiment. James Wilson, discharged with regiment. William Geckerle, discharged for disability May 27, 1864. George Winter, died Sept. 9, 1864 in Andersonville prison.

Recruits. — Peter Dingman, mustered July 9, 1863; died July 30, 1865 at Marion, Ala. Swan Thamberg, mustered Sept. 3, 1864; discharged with regiment. Alonzo D. Leach, mustered March 2, 1864; discharged in hospital in 1865.

Eleventh Minnesota Infantry

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31.

11
Company A

(Mustered Aug. 24, 1864.)

Second Lieutenant. — John O. Brunius, resigned Jan. 24, 1865.

Sergeants. — Otto Beureau, discharged with regiment. William Behmer, discharged with regiment.

Corporals. — Erhard Rewugens, discharged with regiment. Otto Freese, discharged with regiment. Albert Riebe, discharged with regiment.

Privates. — Eric Andersson, discharged with regiment. Frank Anderson, discharged with regiment. John Anderson, discharged with regiment. Niels Anderson, discharged with regiment. Solomon Anderson, discharged with regiment. Samuel Aavidson, discharged with regiment. Jonas Erickson, discharged with regiment. Andrew Stromberg, discharged with regiment. Nickolas Hein, discharged with regiment. Samuel Hoffman, discharged with regiment. Andrew Kold, discharged with regiment. August Johanson, discharged with regiment.

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11

Albert Koehler, discharged per order, May 29, 1865.
John Lumburg, discharged with regiment. Joseph
May, discharged with regiment. James Mattson,
discharged with regiment. Bodel Oleson, discharg-
ed with regiment. John Osborg, discharged with
regiment. Gottlieb Reich, discharged with regiment.
John Russell, discharged with regiment. John
Scheuble, discharged with regiment. Michael
Schneitagle, discharged with regiment. John Schmalz,
discharged with regiment. John Simon, discharged
with regiment. Swante Skatt, discharged with
regiment. Adam Speckel, discharged with regiment.
Carl Steingravs, died Feb. 26, 1865 at Gallatin, Tenn.
Ludwig Sudheimer, discharged with regiment.
Swan Swanson, discharged with regiment.
Martin Taster, discharged with regiment. Niels
Thompson, promoted Corporal, discharged with
regiment. Henrik O. Solem, mustered Aug. 20, 1864;
discharged for disability March 23, 1865.

Company F.

Privates. — ^{1st} Jacob Murphy, discharged with regiment.

First Battalion Infantry

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33.

11
Company D.

Privates. — William Bleedorn, mustered Mar. 14, 1865; discharged with company. John Buhler, mustered Mar. 14, 1865; discharged with company. Thomas Devine, mustered Mar. 14, 1865; discharged with company.

First Heavy Artillery

11
Company A.

Privates. — John H. Logring, mustered Sept. 21, 1864; discharged with company. John Peterson, mustered Sept. 17, 1864; transferred to Company M. July 7, 1865; discharged with company. John Southern, mustered Sept. 20, 1864; discharged with company. Thomas Torbertson, mustered Sept. 22, 1864; discharged with company.

Company B.

Privates. — Andreas Bye, mustered Feb. 20, 1864; discharged with company. Jacob Blum, mustered Feb. 20, 1864; discharged with company. Balthus Bitzer, mustered Sept. 28, 1864; discharged with company. Jacob Bongards, mustered Sept. 28, 1864; discharged with company. Herman Breukhaus,

1st. Heavy Artillery cont'd

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mustered Sept. 22, 1864; discharged while absent from the company in 1865. Clement C. Hooten, mustered Sept. 14, 1864; discharged with company. Charles Deitzel, mustered Sept. 29, 1865; discharged with company. Tidell Hutter, mustered Sept. 30, 1864; died June 26, 1865 at Nashville, Tenn. George Ittel, mustered Sept. 28, 1865; discharged with company. Christian Kraus, mustered Oct. 3, 1864; promoted Sergeant; discharged with company. Michael Tesler, mustered Sept. 27, 1865; discharged with company. Gustave Kossack, mustered Sept. 30, 1864; transferred to Company E, July 7, 1865. Ferdinand Lutz, mustered Sept. 22, 1864; discharged with company. Frank Pritz, mustered Sept. 30, 1864; discharged with company. James A. Piper, mustered Oct. 6, 1864; promoted Sergeant; discharged with company. Andrew Salystrom, mustered Sept. 15, 1864; discharged with company. Engelbert Schneider, mustered Sept. 27, 1864; discharged with company. Joseph Schaaf mustered Sept. 27, 1864; discharged with company. Henry C. Smith, mustered Sept. 22, 1864; discharged with company.

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(First Heavy Artillery, Cont'd)

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Ernest Souter, mustered Sept. 28, 1864; discharged with company. James L. Smith, mustered Sept. 28, 1864; discharged with company. Peter Stoltz, mustered Sept. 21, 1864; discharged with company.

Company C.

Junior Second Lieutenant. — Fred E. Du Toit, mustered Oct. 21, 1864; discharged July 1, 1865.

Privates. — Walter Demers, mustered Sept. 14, 1864; discharged with company. Carl Gaetze, mustered Oct. 1, 1864; discharged with company. Andrew Nulin, mustered Sept. 26, 1864; discharged with company. James N. Ward, mustered Oct. 13, 1864, transferred to Company F, July 7, 1865; discharged in 1865.

Company H.

Privates. — Andrew Hogtatt, mustered Feb. 16, 1865; discharged with company. Knudson Holverson, mustered Feb. 16, 1865; discharged with company. David Johnson, mustered Feb. 16, 1865; discharged with company. Peter A. Johnson, mustered Feb. 16, 1865; promoted Corporal; discharged with company. Augustus N. Peterson, mustered Feb. 16, 1865; discharged with company.

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11

August Stultz, mustered Feb. 16, 1865; discharged with company.

Company L.

Privates. — Jonas P. Atkins, mustered Feb. 16, 1865; discharged per order of the War Department, Aug 5, 1865.
Phillip O. Johnson, mustered Feb. 16, 1865; promoted Corporal, discharged with company. Nels Mattson, mustered Feb. 16, 1865; discharged with company.
John Oberg, mustered Feb. 16, 1865; discharged with company.

Company M.

Captain. — Charles Johnson, mustered Feb. 16, 1865; discharged with company.

Sergeant. — Henry J. Johnson, mustered Feb. 18, 1865; discharged with company.

Corporals. — Samuel Geiser, mustered Feb. 16, 1865; promoted 2. M. Sergeant Sept 8, 1865. Solomon Nord, mustered Feb. 18, 1865; discharged with company.
Andrew Skone, mustered Feb. 16, 1865; discharged in hospital in 1865.

Artificer. — Lars Skog, mustered Feb. 18, 1865; discharged with regiment.

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11 37.

Privates. — Gustaf Borgesson, mustered Feb. 18, 1865; discharged with company. Jonas Carlsen, mustered Feb. 18, 1865; discharged with company. Hogan Christenson, mustered Feb. 18, 1865; discharged with company. Arne Erickson, mustered Feb. 16, 1865; discharged with company. Nels Iversen, mustered Feb. 16, 1865; discharged per order from the War Department Aug. 23, 1865. Magnus Johnson, mustered Feb. 16, 1865; discharged with company. Peter Klever, mustered Feb. 16, 1865; discharged with company. Swan Millgren, mustered Feb. 18, 1865; discharged with company. Mathias Matterson, mustered Feb. 18, 1865; discharged with company. Ole Nelson, mustered Feb. 18, 1865; discharged with company. John Oleson, mustered Feb. 16, 1865; discharged with company. Sivert Oleson, mustered Feb. 16, 1865; discharged with company. Swante Oleson, mustered Feb. 18, 1865, died May 15, 1865 at Chattanooga, Tenn. Peter Peterson, mustered Feb. 18, 1865; discharged with regiment. Charles Peterson, mustered Feb. 18, 1865; discharged with company.

First Heavy Artillery cont'd

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38.

Andrew Swanson mustered Feb. 18, 1865; dis-
charged per order May 16, 1865. Peter E. Walter,
mustered Feb. 18, 1865, discharged with company.

First Company Sharp Shooters 346

Musicians. — Watson Seward, mustered in Oct. 5, 1861; discharged per order of the War Department Feb. 1862.

Privates. — Edwin Aldritt, mustered in Oct. 5, 1861; promoted Corporal, never lost a day by sickness in nearly four years of service, transferred to First Battalion of Minnesota Volunteers, Jan. 30, 1865. John Doulon, mustered in Oct. 5, 1861; dropped from records in 1862. Alexander Livingston, mustered in Oct. 5, 1861; died from wounds received at battle of Antietam Sept. 17, 1862. John Livingston mustered in Oct. 5, 1861; discharged from disability. John M. Powers, mustered in Oct. 5, 1861; promoted Regimental Hospital Steward in June 1863; re-enlisted. John W. Horton, captured at second battle of Bull Run; discharged from parol camp, Columbus, Ohio. Benjamin O. Hamlet, mustered in Oct. 5, 1861; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. William Saver, mustered in Oct. 5, 1861; discharged for disability.

Brackett's Battalion Cavalry.

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Company A.

Sergeant. — Joseph Buck, mustered Sept. 16, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant; resigned Nov. 24, 1864.

Corporal. — Charles Sterner, mustered Oct. 2, 1861; deserted Dec. 16, 1863 at Godsonville, Ala.

Privates. — Andrew Arnold, mustered Sept. 21, 1861; discharged April 16, 1863. William Brinkhaus, mustered Oct. 16, 1861; discharged on expiration of term. Charles P. Werman, mustered Sept. 23, 1861; deserted Aug. 10, 1863; reported drowned at St. Louis, Mo. Nicholas Henrion, mustered Oct. 14, 1861; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; promoted Farrier. Claus H. Krugel, mustered Sept. 30, 1861; discharged per order Jan. 28, 1863. Simon Riesgraf, mustered Sept. 25, 1861; discharged on expiration of term Sept. 24, 1864.

Recruits. — Richard Henricle, mustered March 12, 1865; discharged with company. John Carlson, mustered Feb. 17, 1865; discharged on expiration of term Feb. 10, 1863. Frederick Fonty, mustered Feb. 17, 1865; deserted in March 1865, while on furlough. John F. Smith, mustered Feb. 17, 1865, discharged on June 6, 1865. John Justus, ~~discharged~~ mustered Feb. 11, 1865; discharged for disability June 5, 1865.

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Brackett's Battalion Cavalry

Company C.

Privates. — William Ellis, mustered Nov. 1, 1861; re-enlisted Dec. 31, 1863; discharged with company. George Lake, mustered Nov. 1, 1861; re-enlisted Dec. 31, 1863; discharged with company. George W. McComber, mustered Nov. 1, 1863; re-enlisted Dec. 31, 1863; promoted Corporal, discharged with company. Allen Soper, mustered Nov. 7, 1861; re-enlisted Dec. 31, 1863; discharged for disability. Jerome Soper, mustered Nov. 7, 1861; re-enlisted Dec. 31, 1863; discharged with company. John W. Slack, mustered Nov. 13, 1861; re-enlisted Dec. 31, 1863; discharged with company.

Assistant Surgeon. — John A. Mc Donald, mustered Nov. 29, 1864; discharged Dec. 4, 1865.

Company D.

(Mustered Dec. 30, 1863.)

Corporal. — Thomas Bond, discharged with regiment.

Privates. — James Aspen, promoted corporal; discharged with company. Edward P. Beman

(Brackett's Battalion Cavalry)

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3K9

promoted wagoner, discharged with company.
Thomas Heaton, discharged with company.
John Morris, discharged with company. Aquilla
Moose, discharged with company. Robert Randall,
discharged with company.

Company G.

(Mustered January 4, 1864.)

Private. — John Fritz, discharged for disability
Nov. 29, 1864.

Company I.

(Mustered Jan. 4, 1864.)

Privates. — Nathan Bristol, discharged with
company. Arthur Hewitt, discharged with company.

Independent Battalion of Cavalry.

Company A.

(Mustered July 23, 1863.) Sergeant. — William
Baker, discharged with company.

Private. — John Menger, died March 8, 1864,
at Pembina, D. T. David B. Watrous, discharged

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with company.

Company B.

(Mustered August 10, 1863.)

Privates. — Michael Carley, discharged for disability May 5, 1865. Charles W. Rickerson, promoted Corporal, discharged with company. Conrad Steen, discharged per order Aug. 15, 1864.

Company C.

(Mustered Sept. 11, 1863.) Musician. — Albert

S. Alderman, promoted Corporal, Sergeant, discharged with company.

Privates. — Andrew Brink, discharged with company. Andrew Larson, discharged with company.

Recruits. — John Torbinson, discharged with company.

Company D.

(Mustered Nov. 10, 1863.)

Privates. — Frederick Hansen, discharged with company. Peter Morgan, discharged with company.

Independent Battalion of Cavalry

Company F.

Recruit. — Michael Dowd, mustered Feb. 7, 1865; discharged at expiration of term Feb. 8, 1866.

First Battery, Light Artillery.

Privates. — Oliver Duffrane, enlisted Oct. 28, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., April 22, 1862. Jacob Schoch, enlisted Nov. 11, 1861; discharged on expiration of term, Dec. 17, 1864. Newman Yewings, enlisted Nov. 7, 1861; discharged with disability Aug. 5, 1862.

Recruits. — George E. Krieg, enlisted March 11, 1865; discharged with battalion.