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WABASHA COUNTY

PLACE NAMES

Place Names  
WABASHA COUNTY

- Lakeview - camp
- Albany - early vil.  
(West Albany?)
- Albertsons Slough - slough
- Alma - city
- Alma Dam - dam in Miss. R.  
(Lock and dam No. 4)
- Appel School - rural  
(Dist. # 58)
- Appelgarths Mill - mill
- Appels Creek - stream
- Appels Mill - mill  
(Watkins Mill)
- Ashpan School - vil.  
(Reads Landing)
- Baker Settlement - vil.
- Baldwin Creek - stream
- Baxter School - rural  
(Dist. # 39)  
(See: Kruger School)
- Bear Valley - Meth. Church
- Bear Valley - hamlet
- Bear Valley - P. O.
- Bear Valley - valley
- Bear Valley Grange Hall - hall
- Bear Valley School - rural  
(Dist. # 13)
- Beaver - vil.
- Beaver Creek - stream
- Beef (Buffalo) River - stream mouth
- Bellchester - village
- Belle Chester - vil.
- Belle Chester - Rom. Cath. Church
- Belle Chester School - rural  
(Dist. # 66)  
(See: Peters School)
- Beef Slough - river bottom
- Berkold School - rural  
(Dist. # 9)
- Beuna Vista Sanitarium - institution
- Biglow School - rural  
(Dist. # 77)
- Big Hill - hill
- Big Red Barn - landmark
- Big Spring - spring
- Bogus Creek - stream
- [Boodie Creek] - stream  
(See: Collins Creek)
- Boss School - rural  
(Dist. # 88)
- Boston Cooley - coulee
- Boston House - inn
- Boston School - rural  
(Dist. # 12)
- Brady School - rural  
(Dist # 27)
- Brants Mill - mill
- Bremen - vil.
- Bremen - P.O.  
(Bremen Corners)
- Bremen Church - church
- Bremen Corners - hamlet  
(See: Bremen)
- Bremen Creek - stream
- Bremen School - rural  
(Dist. # 96)
- Brewery Creek - stream  
([Smith Creek])  
(Spring Brook)

Place Names  
Wabasha County

- 2 -

- Brick Schoolhouse - rural  
See: Trout Brook School)
- Briese School - rural  
(Dist. # 55)
- Bright School - rural  
(Dist. # 51)
- Bright Station - siding  
(See: Brights Station)
- Brights Station - rr siding
- Brooks Creek - stream
- Brown School - rural  
(Dist. # 26)
- Brownlee Point -point
- Buckhorn Tavern - hotel
- Buena Vista Sanitarium - institution
- Buffalo City Bay - bay
- Buffalo Slough - slough
- Bulls Cooley - coulee
- Burnham School - rural  
(Dist. # 63)
- Burnt Tavern - hamlet
- Busse School - rural  
(Dist. # 54)
- Buttermore School - rural  
(Dist. # 99)  
(See: Howatt School)
- Camp Griffith - camp
- Camp Lacunulas - vil.
- Camp Lakeview - camp
- Canfields Spring - spring
- Canoe River - stream
- Carvers Terrace - terrace  
(Point Teepeeota)
- Cave in Rock - cave
- [Centerville] - vil  
(See: Plainview village)
- Chester - twp  
(See: Bear Valley)
- Chester School
- C.,M.,St.P., & P. RR Bridge - bridge
- Chippewa River - stream
- Church at Hamps Hill - church
- Churchill School - rural  
(Dist. # 104)  
(See: Upper Sand Prairie School)
- Clarks Mill - mill
- Clear Lake - lake
- Clear Water Creek - stream
- Clough School - rural  
(Dist. # 74)  
(See: Schanke School)
- Cold Brook - stream
- Cold Brook Mill - mill
- Cold Brook Spring - spring
- Cold Spring Mill - mill  
(See: Cold Brook Mill)
- Cole's Crossing - ferry
- Cole's Ferry - ferry
- Coles Tavern - tavern  
(See: Coles Ferry)
- Collins Creek - stream  
(See: Boodie Creek)
- Conception - vil.
- Conception - church
- Conception - hamlet
- Conception - P.O.
- [Concord] - twp  
([Troy] twp)  
(See: Hyde Park & Zumbro twps)

## Wabasha County

## Place Names

- 3 -

Conway's Creek - stream	Ditch # 1 - ditch (See: Zumbro Ditch)
Cooks Island - island (Island #39)	Ditch # 2 - ditch
Cooks Valley - P.O.	Donahoe School - rural (Dist. # 33) (See: Sand Prairie School)
Cooks Valley - valley	Donants Point - point & elevation
Cooks Valley - tableland	Donnelly - vil.
Cooks Valley Cemetery - cemetery (See: Greenfield Cemetery)	Dose School - rural (Dist. # 11)
Cooks Valley Cemetery Branch - stream	Drury's Island - island (Island # 29)
Cooks Valley Creek - stream (See: <del>XXXXX</del> Days Creek)	Dry Well - well (See: Greenville)
Cooks Valley Church - church	Dumfries - rr station (See: Glasgow station)
Cooks Valley School - rural (Dist. # 28)	Dumfries - vil.
Coopertown - vil.	Dumfries School - rural (Dist. 68)
County Line Church - church	Dutch Settlement
Crattes Island - island	East Indian Creek - stream
[Cratte's Landing] - vil. (See: Wabasha, City of)	East Indian Creek School - rural (Dist. # 93)
Creek at Jarretts Dam - stream	Elgin - twp
Cross Lake - lake	Elgin - vil.
Cypress Prairie - prairie	Elgin Brickyard - brickyard
Dady's Creek - stream	Elgin Meth. Church - church
Dale Corners - X roads	Elgin School - vil. school (Dist. # 57) (2 sch. Dists.)
Dale School - rural (Dist. # 53)	Ellis Mill - mill
Darcy School - rural (Dist. # 100)	Embarras, Reviere des - stream (See: Zumbro River)
Dietz - ferry (See: Wabashaw Ferry)	Embarrass River - stream (See: Zumbro River)
Dill Bathing Beach - beach (See: Hungry Point)	Engel School - rural (Dist. # 86)
Disney School - rural (Dist. # 17)	

Wabasha County  
Place Names

- 4 -

- Evans School - rural  
(Dist. 95)  
(See: Pleasant Valley School)
- Falling School - rural  
(Dist. # 79)
- Farm Hill - vil.
- Feddern's Island - island  
(See: Grand Encampment Island)
- Fick School - rural  
(Dist. # 83)
- Fish School - rural  
(Dist. # 16)  
(See: Radabaugh School)
- Fisher Island - island  
(Fishers Island)  
(Island # 47)
- Fish's Mill - mill
- Forest Mound - hill
- Forest Mound - P.O.
- Forest Mound - vil.
- Forest Mound School - rural  
(Dist. #. 56)
- Fort Perrot - fort  
(See: Wabasha)
- French School - rural  
(Dist. # 59)
- Funke School - rural  
(Dist. # 94)
- Funke's Ford - crossing
- Gage School - rural  
(Dist. # 36)
- Gandville - townsite
- Gerkin School - rural  
(Dist. # 84)
- German Meth. Church - church
- Gessner District School - rural  
(Dist. # 38)  
(See: Kent School)
- Giem School - rural  
(Dist. # 85)
- Gilbert Creek - stream
- Gilbert Valley creek - stream
- Gilbert Valley School - rural  
(Dist. # 8)
- Gillford - twp.  
(Guilford)
- Gilbert Valley - valley
- Gillford Grange Hall - hall
- Gillford School -
- Glasgow - twp  
(See: ~~Wabasha~~ Wacentopa)
- Glasgow - vil.
- Glasgow - ferry
- Glasgow Indian Field - cemetery
- Glasgow Station - ry station  
(See: Dumfries)
- Gold Diggins - mine
- Goose Lake - lake  
(See: Sheehan Lake)
- Gopher Prairie - P.O.
- Gopher Prairie - prairie  
(See: Scotch Settlement)
- Gopher Prairie - vil.
- Gorman Creek - stream
- Gorman Hill - tableland
- Grand Encampment - vil.  
(See: Teepeeotah)
- Grand Encampment ~~island~~ - island  
(See: Sand Prairie)

Wabasha County  
Place Names

- 5 -

Grand Encampment Island - island  
(See: Feddern's Island)

Grange Hall - hall

[Greenfield] - vil.  
(See: Kellogg)

Greenfield - twp

Greenfield Cemetery - cemetery  
(See: Cooks Valley Cemetery)

Greenfield Creamery - creamery

[Greenfield Hill] - school  
(School # 8)

Greenfield Hill - bluff settlement

Greenfield Hill - tableland

Greenfield Indian Recreation ground - reserve

Greenfield School - rural  
(Dist. # 5)  
(See: Schuth School)

Greenfield School - rural  
(Dist. # 30)  
([St. Jacques School])  
([Midland Jc. School])

Greenville - P.O.

Greenville - vil.

Greenville School -

Greenwood Cemetery - cemetery

Greenwood Creamery - creamery

Greenwood Prairie - twp  
(See: Plainview)

Greenwood Prairie - prairie

Greenwood - twp

Griffith (Camp Griffith) - resort  
(See: Camp Schmoker)

[Grove School] - rural  
(Dist. # 44)  
(See: Olin School)

[Guilford] - twp  
(See: Gullford)

Gulch, the - pavilion

Haggertys Creek - stream

Half-Breed Tract - Indian Lands

Half Moon Lake - lake

Hall School - rural  
(Dist. 3 42)

Hall School - rural  
(Dist. 3 45)  
(Sam Hall School)

Hammond - ry vil.  
([Hammondsford])

Hammond Creek - stream

Hammond School - vil. School  
(Dist. # 2)

Hammond's Ford - ford

[Hammondsford] - vil.  
(See: Hammond)

Hampes Mill - Mill

Hancocks Hotel - hotel  
(See: Zumbro Bridge House)

Harlan School - rural  
(Dist. # 75)

Harcane School - rural  
(Dist. # 101)

Harney School - rural  
(Dist. # 90)

Hazlett Cooley - coulee

[Hershberger School] - rural  
(Dist. # 29)  
(See: Weir School)

Hershberger Lake - lake

Highland - twp  
([Smithfield])

Highland - vil.

Highland School - rural  
(Dist. # 40 - 2 schools)  
(See: Smithfield School)

Wabasha County  
Place Names

- 6--

- Hitchcock Mill (John) - Mill  
(See: John Hitchcock Mill)
- Hitchcock Mill - mill
- Hoffmans Mill - mill
- Hog Hollow - locality
- Hoosier Ridge - ridge
- Hoosier Ridge School - rural  
(Dist. # 82)
- Hope Cooley - coulee
- Horseshoe Lake - lake
- Howatt School - rural  
(Dist. # 99)  
(See: Buttermore School)
- Hudson's Landing - landing  
(See: Reads Landing)
- Hungry Point - point
- Hyde Park - P.O.
- Hyde Park - twp  
(See: Troy; Zumbro; Concord)
- Hyde Park Corners - hamlet
- Hyde Park Corners School - rural  
(Dist. # 30)
- Hyde Park School - rural  
(Dist. # 46)  
(Kinney School - Riley School)
- Independence - P.O.
- Indian Creek - stream  
(See: Lower Indian Creek)  
(See: West Indian Creek)
- Indian Creek Mill - mill  
(See: John Hitchcock Mill)
- Indian Field - burying ground
- Indian Slough - slough
- Indian Trail - trail
- Irish's Mill - mill  
(See: Hitchcock's Mill)
- Irish Ridge - settlement
- Irish Ridge School - rural  
(Dist. # 24)  
(See: McGuigan School)
- Island # 39 - island  
(See: Cooks Island)
- Island # 40 - island  
(See: )
- Island # 42 - island
- Island # 47 - island  
(See: Fisher Island)
- Jacksonville - hamlet
- Jacksonville - P.O.
- Jacksonville - vil.
- Jacksonville School - rural  
(Dist. # 19)
- Jacksonville Church - church
- Jarrett - ry hamlet
- Jarretts - vil.
- Jarretts - P.O.
- Jarretts Dam - dam
- Jarretts Dam, the Creek at - stream
- Jarrett's Ford - ford (crossing)
- Jarrett's Mill - mill
- Jarretts School - vil. School  
(Dist. # 47)
- Jewell Nursery - nursery
- John Hitchcock Mill - mill  
(See: Indian Creek Mill)
- Kanz Lake - lake
- Keegan - P.O.

## Wabasha County

## Place Names

- 7 -

Keegan - ry hamlet	Lake - twp (See: Lake City)
Kellog - vil.	Lake City - city
Kellogg - ry vil. (See: Springfield)	Lake City - P.O.
Kellogg School - vil. school (Dist. # 31)	[Lake City] - twp (See: Lake twp)
[Kennebeck School] - city school (Dist. # 102) (See: Wabasha Hill School)	Lake City - vil.
Kent School - rural (Dist. # 38) (See: Cessner District School)	Lake City ferry - ferry
Kileen School - rural (Dist. # 6)	Lake City Harbor @ barbor
Kings Cooley - coulee	Lake City School - city school (Dist. # 4)
King's Cooley - ry station	Lake Pepin - Lake (See: Lake of Tears)
King's Creek - stream	Lake View - military reservation (See: Camp Lake View)
Kinney School - rural (Dist. #46) (Hyde Park School)	Lakeview - mil. res. (See. Camp@ Lakeview)
Kramer House - hotel	Lakey - hamlet (See: Tracy)
Kruger School - rural (Dist. # 39) (See: Rich School; Baxter School)	Lakey - P.O. (See: Tracy)
Kuhfus School - rural (Dist. # 23) (See: West Albany School)	Lakey - vil. (See: Tracy)
Lacopolas - paper town (See: Lundberg's Camp) (See: Lacupulas, Camp)	Lamb School - rural (See: Dist. # 70)
Lacopolas - townsite	Lanes Island - island
Lacupolis - townsite	Leonard School - rural (Dist. # 20) (See: Rodgers School)
Lacupolis - resort (See: Camp Lacupolis)	Lime Kiln - quarry
Lacupulas - resort (See: Camp Lacupulas; Lundberg's Camp)	Lincoln - hamlet
	Lincoln - <del>hamlet</del> P.O.
	Lincoln Church @ church
	Lincoln School - rural (Dist. 18)
	Linde School - rural (Dist. # 35)

Wabasha County  
Place Names

- 8 -

- Little Trout Brook Valley Church - church  
Lock and Dam # 4 (Alma, Wisconsin)  
Lone Mound - elevation  
Lone Oak - landmark  
Long Creek - stream  
Lower Indian Creek  
Lower Landing - vil.  
(See: Minneiska village)  
Lower Maloney Lake - lake  
Lundberg's Camp - townsite  
(See: Camp Lacupulas; Lacopolis)  
Lydon School - rural  
(Dist. #. 69)  
Lyon - P.O.  
Lyon - vil.  
  
McCahill Park - park  
McCartys Lake - lake  
McCracken - vil.  
McCracken - ry station  
McCracken School - rural  
(Dist. #. 87)  
McCrackens Spring - spring  
McGowan's School - rural  
(Dist. # 25)  
(See: Trout Brook School)  
McGrath School - rural  
(Dist. #. 43)  
(See; McGrowth School)  
McGrowth School - rural  
(Dist. #. 43?)  
(See: McGrath School)  
McKeefry's Quarry - quarry  
McNellan School - rural  
(Dist. # 98)  
McGuigan School - rural  
(Dist. # 24)  
"The Irish Ridge School"  
Maloney Lake - lake  
(See: Upper & Lower Maloney Lake)  
Maloney School - rural  
(Dist. # 33)  
(See: Sad Prairie School)  
Maple Springs - pavilion  
Mat Kinsella School - rural  
(Dist. # 41)  
(See: Rheigans School)  
Mazeppa - twp  
Mazeppa - vil.  
Mazeppa Cave - cave  
Mazeppa Meth. Church - church  
Mazeppa Mill Pond - lake  
Mazeppa School - vil. school  
(Dist. # 50)  
Mazeppa Township Cave - cave  
Melendies Corner - X roads  
Melendy School - rural  
(Dist. # 71)  
(See: Wright)  
Methodist Church - church  
Middle Creek - stream  
Middle Creek, East - stream  
Middle (of the Zumbro) - mouth  
Midland Jc. - ry station  
Midland Jc. School - rural  
(Dist. # 30)  
(See: Greenfield School )  
Miller Creek - stream  
Millville Church - church  
Millville - P.O.  
Millville - ry vil

## Wabasha County

## Place Names

- 9 -

Millville Dam - dam	North Pepin - river port
Millville School - vil. school (Dist. # 89)	North School - rural (Dist. # 52) (See: Wyatt School)
Minne Creek - stream	[North Troy] - twp (See: Hyde Park twp)
Minneiska - P.O.	North Whitewater River - stream
Minneiska - twp	Norwegian Church - church
Minneiska - vil (See: Whitewater Landing)	Norwegian Hill - settlement
Minneiska River - stream (Minneiskah river)	Norwegian Trail - road
Minneiska School - vil. school (Dist. 32)	Oak Center - hamlet
[Minneskah River] - stream (See: Minneiska)	Oak Center Church - church
Minnie Creek - stream	Oak Center School - rural (Dist. # 15)
Minnesota Historic Marker # 21 - vil. (See: <del>XXXXXX</del> Reads Landing)	Oakwood - twp (See: Pell; Sherman)
Minnesota Historic Marker # 22 - lake (See: Lake Pepin)	Oakwood Cath. Cemetery - cemetery
Minnow Lake - lake	Oakwood Church - church
Mission Chapel - church	Old Abe - P.O.
Mississippi River - stream	Old Lime Kiln - landmark
Montgomery House - hotel	Olin School - rural (See: Grove School) (Dist. # 44)
Mount Pleasant (Mt. Pleasant) - P.O.	Olson Creek - stream
Mount Pleasant - twp	Onieda - twp
Mount Pleasant Meth. Church - church	Ouabache - region
Mt. Pleasant Presb. Church - church	Paradise - region
Mt. Pleasant School	Paulsons Blacksmith Shop - shop
Musty School - rural (Dist. # 14)	Paulsons Creek - stream
Nelsons Landing - river port	Pauselim - vil. (Pauselin)
North Branch of Whitewater Creek - stream (White Water)	Pawselim - vil.
North Fork of Whitewater - stream	Pawselim <del>MM</del> Meth. Church - church

Wabasha County  
Place Names  
- 10 -

- Pawseline - P.O.
- [Pell] - twp  
(See: Oakwood; [Sherman])
- Pell School -
- Pepin - lake  
(See: Lake Pepin)
- Pepin - twp  
(See: Lake Pepin)?
- Pepin - vil.  
(See: Reads)
- Pepin Hill - settlement
- Pepin Hill School - rural  
(Dist. # 3)
- Peters School - rural  
(Dist. # 66)  
(See: Belle Chester School)
- Petersons Camping Grounds - camp grounds
- Petersons Lake - lake
- Philly School - rural  
(Dist. # 91)
- Plainview - twp  
(See: Greenwood Prairie)
- Plainview - vil.  
(See: Centerville)
- Plainview M. E. Church--- church
- Plainview School - vil. school  
(Dist. 60) (21?)
- Plainview School # 22?
- Pleasant Prairie P.O.  
(Dole (?) Corners  
\*(Dale Corners) ?
- Pleasant Prairie Cemetery - cemetery
- Pleasant Valley - valley
- Pleasant Valley School - rural  
(Dist. # 95)  
(See: Evans)
- Polsons Creek - stream
- Pontoon Bridge - bridge
- Preble School - rural  
(Dist. # 73)
- Pritchard Creek - stream
- Pritchard Lake - lake
- Pughs ~~Rain~~ Point - point  
(See: Tpepeeotah Point)
- Raccicot - vil.  
(See: Lacopolis)
- Radabaugh School - rural  
( Dist. # 16)  
"The Fish School"
- Rattlesnake Point - point
- Rattlesnake Ridge - ridge
- Reads - P.O.  
(See: Reads Landing; Hudson's  
Landing; Rocque's Post; Pepin)
- Read's Ford Bridge - bridge
- Read's Mill on Zumbro
- Reads Meth. Church - church
- Reads Landing - vil.  
(See: Ashpan School; Hudson's Landing)
- Reads Landing Ferry - ferry
- Reads School - vil. school  
(Dist. # 97)
- Rd Bridge - bridge
- Red Bridge School - rural  
(Dist. 105)
- Red Schoolhouse - rural  
(Dist. # 49)
- Rheingans School - rural  
(Dist. # 41)  
(See: Mat Kinsella District School)
- Rhone Hill - hill
- Richard's Ferry - ferry
- [Rich School] - rural  
(Dist. # 39)  
(See: Kruger School)

## Wabasha County

## Place Names

- 11 -

- Rileys Cooley - coulee
- Riley Creek - stream
- Riley School - rural  
(Dist. # 46)  
(Hyde Park School) RIXKXVIW
- Riverview Cemetery - cemetery
- Riviere des Embarras - stream  
(See: Zumbro River)
- Robinsons Lake - lake
- Rochester Power Dam - dam
- Rocques Landing - vil.
- Rocques Ravine - ravine
- [Rocque's Trading Post]- vil.  
(See: Read's Landing)
- Rodgers School - rural  
(Dist. # 20)  
(See: Leonard School)
- Roques - vil.  
(See: Reads Landing)
- Roques - vil.  
(See: Wabasha)
- Roscoes Cooley - coulee
- Ryans Bay - ~~pool~~ pool
- Ryan Bay - bay
- St. Agnes Cemetery - cemetery
- St. Felix Cemetery - cemetery
- St. Jacques School - rural  
(See: Greenfield School)  
(Dist. # 30)
- St. John's German Evangelical Luth. Church - church
- St. Marys Church - church
- St. Patricks Church - church  
(See: West Albany)
- St. Peter and St. Paul Church - church
- Sand Prairie - prairie or lowland  
(See: Grand Emcampment)
- Sand Prairie - twp
- Sand Prairie School - rural  
(Dist. # 33)  
(Donahoe School)(The Maloney District)  
(The Sheehan School)
- Schads Corner - X roads
- Schads Corner School - rural  
(Dist. # 61)  
(See: Wedge School)
- Schanke School - rural  
(Dist. # 74)  
(See: Clough School)
- Schilling School - rural  
(Dist. #
- Schmoker - resort  
(See: Camp Schmoker; Camp Griffith)
- Schmokers Lake - lake
- School District # 67
- School District # 92
- Scotch Settlement - settlement
- Scotch Settlement Church - church
- Scotch Settlement School - rural  
(Dist. # 21)
- Schouweiler School - rural  
(Dist. # 37)  
(See: Stanfield Spring School)
- Schuth School - rural  
(Dist. # 5)  
(See: Greenfield School)
- Second Creek - stream
- Shaws Ferry - ferry
- Sheehan Creek - stream
- Sheehan Lakes - lake  
(See: Goose Lake)
- Sheehan School - rural  
(Dist. #. 33)  
(See: Sand Prairie School)

## Wabasha County

## Place Names

- 12 -

- Sheldon School - rural  
(Dist. # 76)
- [Sherman] - twp  
(See: [Pell]; Oakwood twp)
- Shilling School - rural  
(Dist. #. 81)
- Silver Spring Creek - stream
- Sioux Half-Breed - tract
- Skillman Brook - stream  
(See: Trout Brook)
- Skillmans Mill - mill
- [Smith Creek] - stream  
(See: Brewery Creek)
- Smithfield - hamlet
- [Smithfield] - twp  
(See: Highland twp)
- Smithfield - P.O.
- Smithfield School - rural  
(Dist. # 40)  
(See: Highland School)
- Smith's Cooley - coulee
- Smiths Ravine - ravine
- Smokers Lake - lake
- Snake Creek - stream
- Snake Creek School - rural  
(Dist. # 34)
- Soldiers Mound - cemetery
- South Branch of Zumbro River - stream
- South Troy - church
- South Troy - P. O.
- South Troy - vil.
- [South Troy] - twp  
(See: Zumbro twp)
- South Wabashaw - addition
- Sprick School - rural  
(Dist. # 10)
- Spring Brook - stream
- Spring Creek - stream
- [Stanfield Spring School] - rural  
(See: Schoiweiler School)  
(Dist. # 37)
- Steamboat City - vil.
- Stewart School - rural  
(Dist. # 67)
- Sugar Loaf Creek - stream
- Sugar Loaf Valley School - rural  
(Dist. 7)
- Sugar Loaf Valley - valley.
- [Tepeeotah] - vil.  
(See: Tepeeotah)
- Tepeeolah - P.O.
- Tepeeota - vil.
- Tepeeotah - vil.  
(Tepecotah; Grand Encampment)
- Tepeeotah - .P.O.
- Tepeeotah Point - point  
(See: Pughs Point; Carvers Terrace)
- Tepeeotah School - rural  
(Dist. # 104)  
(See: Upper Sand Prairie School; Churchill)
- Tepeotae - vil.
- Theilman - ry vil.
- Theilman School - rural  
(Dist. # 64)
- Theilmanton - P.O.  
(See: Theilman)
- Theilmantown - P.O.  
(See: Theilman)
- Townsend Cooley - valley
- Tracey - P.O.  
(See: Lakey)
- [Tracy] - ry station  
(See: Lakey)

## Wabasha County

## Place Names

- 13 -

Trout Brook - Stream	Wabasha County Ditch # 2
Trout Brook - stream (See: West Albany twp)(Skillman Brook) (Glasgow twp)	Wabasha County Fair Grounds
Trout Brook School - rural (Dist. # 25) (See: McCowan's School; the Brick Schoolhouse)	Wabasha County Poor House
Trout Brook Valley - valley (Mazepa twp)(Glasgow twp)	Wabasha <del>XXXXXX</del> (Faribault Road) - road
Trout Brook Valley Church - church	Wabasha Hill - hill
Trout Creek - stream	Wabasha Hill School - city school (Dist. # 102) (Kennebeck School)
Trout Creek - stream (Chester twp; Gillford twp)	Wabasha Mendota Road - road
<u>Troy</u> - twp (See: <u>Zumbro</u> ; Hyde Park twp; <u>Concord</u> )	Wabasha-Nelson Bridge - bridge
Tumbling Rock - bluff	Wabasha Rookery - rookery
Twin Mounds - mound	Wabasha School - city school (Dist. # 1)
Underwood Game Refuge and Arboretum	Wabasha-Winona Road - road
Union - vil. (See: West Albany)	Wabashaw - P.O. (Now Wabasha)
Upper Maloney Lake - lake	Wabashaw - city (See: City of Wabasha)
Upper Mississippi Wild Life Refuge	Wabashaw-Austin Road - road
Upper Sand Prairie School - rural (Dist. # 104) (See: Tepeeotah School; Churchhill School)	Wabashaw-Chatfield-Iowa Line Road - road
Vermont Settlement - settlement	Wabashaw Ferry - ferry (Dietz)
<u>VermontSettlement</u> - twp (See: Elgin twp)	Wabashaw's Village - vil. (Ki-yuk-sa)
Wabasha - city (See: Gratte's Landing)	<u>Wacentopa</u> - twp (See: Glasgow)
Wabasha - twp	Wacentopa School -
Wabasha - vil. (Wabashaw)	Wajhustachay - vil. (See: Reads Landing)
Wabasha Brickyard	Wallerick Hill - hill
	Watkins Mill - mill (See: Appels Mill)
	Watopa - twp
	Watopa-P.O.
	Watopa School -

## Wabasha County

## Place Names

- 14 -

- Waumandee - vil.  
 (See: Reads Landing)
- Wautopa - P.O.
- Wazi Oju-g-stream  
 (See: Zumbro River)
- Weaver - P.O.
- Weaver - ry vil.
- Weaver Brickyard - yard
- Weaver School - vil. school  
 (Dist. # ~~72~~ 72)
- ~~XXXXXX~~ [Wedge School] - rural  
 (Dist. # 61)
- Wehrenberg Lake - lake  
 (See: Weinbuger Lake)
- Weinbuger Lake - lake
- Weir School - rural  
 (Dist. # 29)  
 (Hershberger School)
- Welke School - rural  
 (Dist. # 48)
- Well's Landing ?  
 (Frontenac?)
- Welsh Creek - stream
- West Albany - P.O.
- West Albany - twp. ~~XXXXXX~~
- West Albany - vil.
- [West Albany] - church  
 (See: St. Patricks Church)
- West Albany Creek - stream
- West Albany Trout Brook - stream
- West Albany Bap. Church - church
- West Albany Luth. Church - church
- West Albany School - rural  
 (Dist. # 23)  
 (See: Kuhfus School)
- West Chester - P.O.
- West Indian Creek - stream
- West Newton - P.O.
- West Newton - resort
- West Newton - ghost town
- West Newton - river village
- West Newton Bay - bay
- West Newton Chute - strait
- Whelan School - rural  
 (Dist. # 22)
- [Whitewater] - vil.  
 (See: Minneiska)
- White Water Creek - stream
- [Whitewater Landing] - vil.  
 (See: Minneiska)
- White Water River - stream
- White Water River - stream  
 (See: Minneiska River)
- Whitewater Valley - valley
- Whitman Dam - dam  
 (Lock and Dam # 5)
- Whitman Dam Pool - pool
- Winters, F. W. - cemetery
- Winters School - rural  
 (Dist. # 65)
- Wood Choppers Glory - camp
- Wood Choppers Island - island
- Woodland - P.O.
- Woodland - settlement
- Woodland School - rural  
 (Dist. # ~~62~~ 62)  
 (Woodlawn?)
- [Wright] School - school  
 (Dist. # 71)  
 (See: Melendy School)
- Wyatt School - rural  
 (Dist. # 52)  
 (See: North School)
- West Albany Trout Brook - stream

[Zumbro] - twp  
(See: [Troy]; Hyde \*ark twp)

Zumbro Bay - bay

Zumbro Bridge - bridge

Zumbro Bridge House - hotel  
(See: Hancocks Hotel)

[Zumbro Ditch] - ditch  
(See: Ditch # 1)

Zumbro Delta - delta

Zumbro Falls - ry vil.

Zumbro Falls - falls

Zumbro Falls School - vil. school  
(Dist. 80)(now Dist. # 92)

Zumbro Lake - lake

Zumbro (Main River) - stream

Zumbro (Old Bed) - stream

Zumbro (Old Mouth) - stream

Zumbro Parkway - highway

Zumbro River - stream  
(See: Re viere des Embarras; Wazi Oju;  
Embarrass River)

Zumbro River, Cemetery Branch of - stream

Zumbro River , North Branch of - stream

Zumbro River, South Branch of - stream

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- Albertsons Slough - 43  
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Appels Mill - 5, 13, 48  
(Watkins Mill)  
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- Baker Settlement, The - 75  
Bear Valley - 30  
Bear Valley Grange Hall - 51  
Beaver Creek - 48  
Belle Chester - 30  
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Big Spring, The - 74  
Boston Cooley - 34  
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Bremen - 18  
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Buena Vista Sanitarium - 23  
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Cold Brook Mill - 40  
Cold Brook Spring - 41  
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Cooks Valley Creek - 44  
Crattes Island - 23  
Crattes Landing - 21  
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Dill Bathing Beach - 22  
Donants Point - 24  
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Dry Well, The - 51  
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East Indian Creek - 49	Haggertys Creek - 50
Elgin Brickyards - 73	Half-Breed Tract - 25
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	Hammond - 17
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Lanes Island - 4

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McKeegry's Quarry - 73

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Mazeppa Mill Dam - 73

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Sheehan Lakes - 45

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Trout Creek - Chester - 50

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Wabasha Rookery, The - 4

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| ✓ King's Cooley 3                        | ✓ Lincoln 15                         | ✓ Grand Encampment 27        |
| ✓ Midland Junction 8                     | ✓ Dumfries 15                        | ✓ Woodland 27                |
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| ✓ Cole's Ferry - 5                       | ✓ Kellogg 9, 17                      | ✓ Scotch Settlement 28       |
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| ✓ Lakey (Tracy), 6, 31                   | ✓ The Burnt Tavern 19                | ✓ Ryans Bay 29               |
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| ✓ Rileys Cooley 12                       | ✓ Buena Vista Sanitarium 23          | ✓ Wautopa P. O. 40           |
| ✓ The Pontoon Bridge 12                  | ✓ Pughs Point - 23<br>(Separated 12) | ✓ Bulls Cooley 32            |
| ✓ Watkins Mill - 5, 13                   | ✓ Donants Point 24                   | ✓ Greenfield Cemetery 32     |
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Place Names of Wabasha County

Tepeeotah: Timothy Enright, a native of County Kerry, Ireland came to Wabasha, with his brothers Dr. Enright and J. C. Enright April 5, 1854. They soon after took claims in section 2, township 110 N., range 10 W., Greenfield.

These claims were on the north end of Sand Prairie, the camping grounds of the Wabasha band of Sioux Indians called the "Grand Encampment." They had a village of many tepees at this point. Timothy Enright's claim fronted on the Mississippi River opposite an obstruction in it known as Beef-Slough bar four miles below Wabasha, the county seat of the county and then a thriving landing and business place. The lands were level and most promising but turned out to be sandy and unsuited for grain farming. To outward appearances the place was ideal for a commercial city.

During the fall of 1856, Thomas H. Ford, ex-governor of Ohio and Judge Casey of Pennsylvania came on a trip to Minnesota and visited Sand Prairie. They were much impressed and purchased the Enright claim for \$2,000 cash. A daughter of Mr. Enright born in 1849 is still living at Wabasha and remembers the incident. They proceeded at once to lay out a pretentious commercial city. It was platted with wide streets and public squares under the name Tepeeotah. Taken from the Sioux language, the name typified the place. "Tepee" meaning house and "otah" many. Place of many houses.

Others soon joined them in the ownership of the enterprise. A steam sawmill employing 30 men was in operation in 1858. Stores had been built, many homes erected, a three story hotel built, and a post office established. A bridge was built across the Zumbro, and roads to Wabasha and Rochester constructed and it became a rival to Wabasha. Day by day the rivalries grew and clashes often occurred. A claim holder, adjacent to the village, died and a feud between rival claimants of his claim at Wabasha and others at Tepeeotah

M.C. ENRIGHT

Feb 14 - 1857 (M.C. Wm) PM  
disc. Mar. 6 - 1862 AV

clashed in what was known as the "Tepeeotah War." The Dresser gang of claim jumpers and outlaws, then operating in Greenfield, went to Tepeeotah under cover of darkness vowing to kill Dr. Enright, one of Tepeeotah's leading figures. The doctor was not at his home and Ole Pohlemus who was spending the night at Enright's cabin was shot and killed as he sat innocently in the cabin.

Trouble for the town followed in rapid sequence. The panic of 1857 had left the owners of the enterprise without money. The landing place proved worthless on account of the bar filling in so that boats could not land only in high water; coupled with financial disasters, the place was soon deserted. Incendiaries, supposedly from Wabasha, set fire and burned the deserted buildings in March 1859. The town was never rebuilt and the plat was dissolved by the District Court in 1870.

The site is now part of the farms of George H. Budde of Wabasha, who is building up the site as a camp residence place.

ROCQUES LANDING:- was established on the site of Fort Perrot by Augustin Rocque in 1833. It was situated in township 111 N., R. 10 W., in what is now known as the West Side in Wabasha city. A site now occupied by St. Joseph's Orphanage and St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

The lands were in the Half-Breed tract and his wife was a Dakotah or Sioux Indian. Mr. Rocque built a home and a trading post here, where they reared a large family. "Rocques Addition" to Wabasha is named for this family.

GOPHER PRAIRIE POST OFFICE:- A post office established on Section 2, township 110 N., Range 12 W. <sup>West Albany</sup> in 1860. Benjamin Dodge was the first postmaster. After a few years, the office was moved to the home of William Wilson and later from the township of West Albany to Lake township. Dis. 12/2/1872.

King's Cooley:- A station point on the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway in section 20, township 111 N. of range 11 W., Pepin. Named for Joseph King, a resident of that township. A station house, elevators and loading track located there for a number of years have been abandoned. It is now the site of "Maple Springs" a pavilion on Minnie Creek.

Midland Junction:- A railroad was projected from Wabasha to Zumbrota by the Minnesota Midland Railway Company in 1877. It was built to this point and the company failed. It was taken over and completed in 1878 by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. It is situated one mile west of Kellogg where the road crossed the main line in section 22, township 110 N., range 10. W, Greenfield. A station house located there was abandoned when the branch line from Wabasha to Zumbro Falls was discontinued.

Weaver:- A village on the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad situated on the Whitewater River in section 29 and 30, township 109 N., range 9 W., Minneiska. The land on which it is built, is part of the farm of William Weaver who settled it in 1851. The village was platted by Weaver and Dodge in 1870. It takes its name from Weaver. It became the seat of operations of Brooks Brothers, extensive dealers in grain and lumber, who were well known throughout the state. It has an extensive cooperative creamery manufacturing high quality butter - "The Weaver Brand." The post office was established in 1871 with William Weaver as postmaster.

The Wabasha Rookery: Wild pigeons, now extinct, in vast, almost unbelievable numbers, existed in the Mississippi Valley and throughout a great part of North America. They were migratory birds and in their migrations and in their daily flights to feeding places, flocks of them in thousands and millions often darkened the sky for hours.

Going south for the winter, returning again to their nesting places in the spring, great colonies gathered together in these nesting and roosting places. "The Wabasha Rookery" was the largest in Minnesota prior to 1880 when flocks declined rapidly. They are now extinct.

Dr. Thomas S. Roberts, writing of the passenger pigeon in Volume I, Birds of Minnesota, speaks as follows regarding the pigeon roosting and nesting place at Wabasha: " \* \* \* It extends some seven miles along the west bluff of the river and back about half a mile. There was thus an area of over two thousand acres in which practically every oak tree contained a number of nests, making a probable population of several million birds. This was in the 1870's." The Wisconsin bottoms opposite Wabasha were likewise inhabited.

IRISHS <sup>Dutch</sup>  
Hitchcocks Mill: Mark Hitchcock built a small mill on Dadys Creek in the northeast quarter of section 34 of Greenfield in 1865. It did a good business in custom grinding but was unable to run part of the time because of lack of water. During the dry seasons the creek became low. <sup>It is also known</sup> It was a landmark on the road from Minnieska to Wabasha before the founding of Kellogg a mile to the north.

In pioneer days, roads were not marked as they are now and mills and country stores or postoffices served as guide posts to the traveler. "Take the road past <sup>Irish's</sup> ~~Hitchcocks~~ Mill and follow on down the valley"! Or "Turn to your left at Canfields Spring"! "Cross the river at Coles Ferry"!

Lyons Post Office: Lyons Post Office was established at Appels Mill, then Watkins Mill, in Highland township in 1862. Alfred Lathrop was the first postmaster.

Just why the office was named Lyon, available county histories do not make clear. However, clans of the famous Scottish family, "The Lyons" were well represented in New York and New Jersey, and the emigrating to this neighborhood of numbers of that family may account for the name. The Lyon Family Memorial lists names such as Lathrop, Cleveland, Gary, Hatheway, Baxter, Canfield, Felton, Knapp as branches of the Lyon Family tree. These names all appear among the settlers of Highland township.

Coles Ferry: Among the first roads in Wabasha county was the Wabasha-Plainview-Rochester road. This had to cross the Zumbro River and in 1854, Isaac Cole made settlement on lands in section 22 of Greenfield south of the river and just north of Kellogg. He established a ferry and his home became a tavern. The ferry was an important crossing place until the building of the Zumbro Bridge and Coles Ferry was well known.

Indians were numerous in the vicinity, when Cole built his ferry and were often none too friendly, causing him much trouble. They once stole the ferry and were on their way with it down the Zumbro when overtaken by a posse of settlers. J. A. Cole, son of Isaac, succeeded in the ownership of the Cole claim and is numbered among the honored citizens of Kellogg where he spent his life.

Appels Mill: Daniel J. Watkins erected a sawmill on West Indian Creek near the center of section 16 of Highland township in 1856 and in 1860 changed it to a grist mill. Alfred Lathrop opened a store nearby and in 1862, Lyons Post office was established with Mr. Lathrop as postmaster.

The mill passed in ownership to others after 1865 and Stephen Appel bought it and operated it. A thriving business followed for a number of years and Appels Mill became a well known place. The Post Office was discontinued in 1880. The mill ceased operation and with its closing Appels Mill became just another abandoned Mill Site.

Hampes Mill: Two miles below Appels Mill on West Indian Creek, in section 5 of Highland township was another gristmill of importance, built by Henry Hampe in 1866. Much wheat was then produced in the surrounding territory and the mill did a large volume of business. February 19th, 1881 it burned and was not rebuilt. Elevators at Theilman and other places had provided a market for wheat and the country gristmill, once almost a necessity, was passing from the picture.

Lakey: J. H. Lakey was in charge of construction of the Wabasha Division of the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad as superintendent, when it was built in 1878. A station was established in section 27 in West Albany township. It was on the farm of Lawrence Tracy an early resident of the vicinity. Mr. Lakey caused the station to be named Tracy in honor of his friend. A depot was built and a store and other places opened for business and an application was made for a Post office in 1880. There was a Post office named Tracy in Lyon County, Minnesota and another of that name could not be established. The Post office was then named for Mr. Lakey and the station and hamlet became Lakey instead of Tracy. P. J. McGinn, who ran a store in Tracy, was the first Postmaster.

The railroad has been discontinued and the place has folded up and is just another "Land Mark."

Bright Station: Mr. W. H. Bright came to Mazeppa Township in 1862. He occupied a tract of land in a wooded area in Section 9 where he operated a custom saw mill. When the Wabasha Division of the Milwaukee road was built in 1878, a siding was put in at the mill and the place became Brights Station. It is 3 miles east of Mazeppa Village.

Theilman: Christian Theilman settled near this place in 1856 and when the railroad was built, was operating and owned a large stock and grain farm in section 31 of Glasgow township, adjoining section 36 of West Albany in which Theilman is situated. The railroad established a station and watering place here, calling it Theilmanton in honor of Mr. Theilman, who platted the place in 1877. A Post office was established in 1877 with Peter Hall as Postmaster. The name of the village was changed to Theilman and the railroad has been discontinued. It is a thriving country place with many fine homes. Theodore Hampe who recently retired, had been its postmaster for 50 years.

South Troy: Township 109 N., Range 13 W., in Wabasha County, was first known as Concord, but at the election held in May 1858, it was voted to name the township Troy. It naturally followed that the part north of the Zumbro River was North Troy and that south of the river South Troy. There was already a town named Troy in Minnesota and the legislature did not ratify the action of the town meeting in selecting Troy for the township's name. The name, Zumbro, after the Zumbro River was then adopted.

The name Troy is from the historic Trojan city of Troy and is found in twenty-five other states of the union. A Post Office was established in South Zumbro in 1858 and given the name South Troy. The office has been discontinued but the vicinity is still known as "South Troy." It is south of Zumbro Falls, Minnesota.

The Boston House: The early settlements usually were made near the rivers which were nature's highways. Here and there was a natural landing place where boats, loaded with passengers and freight, loaded and unloaded. These places soon became supply bases and finally towns and cities. As immigration increased, the settlers pushed farther and farther back from the rivers. Roads were opened, if not built, as they went. Thus, it was in Wabasha County. Settlements were begun at Lake City in 1853 and in a few years the territory between that and Mazeppa, on the Zumbro River, where a small settlement began in 1854, had many settlers. A road was developed between these places called the "Lake City-Mazeppa Road." This became the main highway and over it, with ox team and horse team, rolled a continuous stream of farmers, moving their grains to market at Lake City and returning with farm supplies. Many of these came long distances and places where provision was made for their stopping over the night or for feeding, sprang up. The places were usually given a suggestive name - "The Farmers Home," "Murphy's Place," "Cole's Tavern."—"The Boston House" was one of these places in Mount Pleasant. It was built by Sydney Cross on the Lake City-Mazeppa road in section 23 in 1858. It was a commodious frame structure of odd style and had outbuildings for shelter and feeding of horses and oxen. It enjoyed a thriving business until the building of the Midland Railway across the county in 1878 when it was closed to the public.

Why the place took the name "Boston House" is not definitely established. Many of the early settlers of Mount Pleasant came from the East and revered the old familiar names. There is the Boston Common of Boston, Mass., a common meeting place for people and "the feeding of cattle" established in 1634 on the site of the first settler's homestead, that, no doubt, had been suggestive; and, as the structure had a style common to the early houses of Boston, it is safe to believe the origin of

the name "The Boston House" is founded in the memory of the old places of Boston.

Pauselin: Some historic accounts of this place, which is located in section 27, Township 110 N. of Range 10 W. adjoining Kellogg, give the name "Pauselin." The story goes that William Johnson and a Mr. Morgan, feeling that they had discovered there, a very valuable clay from which pottery of that name is made, they proceeded to lay out a town in 1863, with the name "Pauselin." However, the plat filed March 12, 1864 records the name Pauselim. There appear to be no account of how the name was changed but the clay turned out to be a myth.

Following the destruction of Tepeeotah this was the only place of business in Greenfield and it thrived. It had a hotel, stores, blacksmith shop and a Methodist church was built there in 1862. A post office with William Johnson as postmaster was also opened in 1862. The post office being established ahead of the village. It is like "the hen and the egg." Whether the village was named for the post office or the post office named for the village.

The railroad was built in 1870 and Kellogg sprang up beside it and Pauselim declined and most of the business was removed to Kellogg. It is now included in the village of Kellogg.

Judicial Ditch No. 1: The Zumbro River had several widely divergent mouths into the Mississippi, provided by nature, and Judicial Ditch No. 1 is an artificial mouth in the township of Greenfield in Wabasha County. It begins in the channel of the Zumbro in section 23, east of Kellogg. From there, it deepens and straightens the channel of the river to the west center line of section 30 and thence across Sand Prairie to an arm

Mississippi below government Lock and Dam No. 4 at Alma.

The fall from beginning to end is approximately 20 feet in its length of two and one-half miles. The ditch shortens and speeds up the flow of the river to where it empties, and prevents damage to lands and crops from inundation of large areas along its lower courses. Its construction, the cost of which was born by assessment of lands benefited, has proven a valuable asset to the community. It separates Sand Prairie into two nearly equal areas. The ditch was a dream of the early settlers who suffered much from the Zumbro floods but it was not constructed until thirty years ago.

West Newton: Charles R. Read of Reads Landing took over a claim on the Mississippi River in the northeastern part of Minneiska township, four miles above Minneiska Village, in 1851. Others took lands adjacent in 1852. The place was well wooded and the settlers set to cutting wood for sale to steamboats then plying up and down the river and boats began to land there to take on the wood; then to land additional settlers. It was soon a "Landing Place." The banks of the river were unstable and shifting. A boat, "The West Newton," sank nearby in 1852, leaving only the pilot house, with the name in large letters, above the surface.

Visions of a city arose from the developments and Read, Abner Tibbets, B. C. Baldwin and B. H. Reppe laid out a town in their claims in 1853. Read built a store and a hotel that year and a post office, with Alfred Cunningham as postmaster, was established. Reppe built a store in 1854. The name was taken from that of the steam-boat which had been wrecked there. The proprietors had both platted and plotted and the place was given an attractive "build up." Lots were placed on sale with speculators in Chicago and New York. New homes were built and by 1855 it was a thriving place. The channel of the river shifted, washing away the banks and by 1857 had taken the town with it. It was never rebuilt and no trace of it now remains. A town swallowed by the angry waves.

1 1/2  
May 14, 1852  
Mar 12, 1859

Minneiska Village: Situated on the Mississippi River in the southeast corner of the township of Minneiska in Wabasha County. Named from Indian language; "Minne" meaning white and "iska" meaning water - White water. The Whitewater River crosses the township and enters the Mississippi at the upper end of the village.

The village was laid out by Michael Agnes and Louis Krutely in 1854. They came to the site as first settlers of the township in 1851. The plat was filed September 20, 1856, and by that time had become a landing place of importance. Steamboats were then the medium of transportation and the levee being a natural wharf, Minneiska became a gateway of travel and transportation for a large territory extending as far west as Greenwood Prairie and Rochester where much wheat was being produced. Large warehouses had been erected and in operation in 185<sup>1</sup>, the first in Wabasha County.

A. P. Foster of Plainview drew the first load of wheat, to be shipped from Wabasha County, here in 1857. It became one of the great wheat markets of the northwest and naturally an important trading center. *Minneiska Post Office was established Sept 13, 1856 with N. S. Tift as Postmaster.*

The village is at the base of bluffs 500 feet higher than it. The bluffs rise abruptly, leaving room but for a single street more than a mile long. This is traversed by U. S. Highway No. 61.

Much of the grain and commodities transported by steamboat up to the advent of the railroad in Minneiska in 1870 were, thereafter, transported by the railroad from its various stations. The general steamboat business declined and a like fate came to Minneiska and many other river towns. It is now a village center and an important hunting and fishing place.

Minneiska is a place of much historical interest. Its setting against the high bluffs; its natural levee; its boat supply stores; its single street; its commanding view and its industries are all unique. Its population, though never large, has ever been metropolitan both in nationality and culture. They were here, the finest types from the learned dignified judge to the humblest of fisherman.

Lock and Dam No 4, Alma, Wisconsin: The nine foot channel of the upper Mississippi River is maintained by a series of 26 locks and dams located between Minneapolis, Minn. and Alton, Illinois. No. 4 is located at Alma, Wisconsin, connecting Minnesota in Greenfield township, Wabasha County.

The length is made up of two lock openings each 110'; 6 roller gates 60' X 20'; 22 Tainter gates 35' X 15'; storage yard 332'; and earth dike 5,164'. The main lock is 600' X 110' and the auxiliary 360' X 110'. The upper pool elevation is 667' and the lower pool 660'. It is operated by electricity and under control of the United States War Department. It was opened to navigation in 1935.

Wabasha-Nelson Bridge: A highway bridge crossing the Mississippi River at Wabasha, connecting Wabasha, Minnesota and Nelson, Wisconsin. It has a steel channel span 406.7 feet in length 54.4 feet above the high water level of 1880, 64.3 feet above Alma Pool level and 731.3 feet above sea level. The bridge is of concrete and over one-third of a mile in length. The roadway to Nelson contains four 100 foot pile bridges and crosses upper end of Upper Mississippi Wild Life Refuge. The structure is ornamental. Constructed in 1930.

Rileys Cooley: The name is from the Riley family, who owned land along Riley Creek which drains the cooley. It is three miles south of Lake City between Camp Lake View and King's Cooley.

The Pontoon Bridge: The Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. built a branch line from Wabasha to Eau Claire, Wis. in 1882. It crosses the Mississippi River at Reads, Minn. The bridge contains a swinging pontoon over the channel operated by steam power. The pontoon, itself, is approximately 400' in length and gives a lateral clearance of 353'.

for navigation. The present pontoon was built at the Marine Ways at Wabasha in 1931 at an approximate cost of \$75,000. It is said to be the longest single unit pontoon bridge in the world.

WATKINS MILL: Watkins Mill was on the West Indian Creek near the center of section 16 in Highland Township and was established in 1856 by Mr. Watkins. It changed ownership several times and finally was purchased by Stephen Appel. [See Appels Mill]

MILLVILLE: The first Post Office in Oakwood township, was on the farm of Ole Christopher near the present site of the village of Millville. It was called Millville and established in 1867. Chas. R. Reed was the Postmaster. John Huni established a store near the center of section 18, township 109, Range 12 W, on the Zumbro River, in 1870. The Post office was moved to his store and he became Postmaster. The village was laid out and took the name of the Post Office. Its plat was filed Jan. 30, 1872. The name Millville, no doubt, was suggested by a splendid water power in the Zumbro at this point which has never been developed, but offered a fine site for a mill.

Millville grew slowly until the building of railroad in 1878, when it took on new life and became a fine marketing place serving a large territory.

It is in the approximate center of the county of Wabasha and did a large business until the abandonment of the railroad. It was a social center as well as a business place and was noted for its deep interest in Base Ball. It supported the best amateur Ball Teams of the territory one year with another. One of the first Silver Fox ranches in Minnesota was established at Millville. It was the parent of the Rest Island Silver Fox Ranch at Lake City. The Midland Brewery established by Claus Behrns in 1879 was burned in 1881.

SMITHFIELD: A hamlet located in section 26, township 109 N, Range 11 W, Highland. I. G. Smith established a store on his farm here in 1858. A Post Office was established in 1858 and called Smithfield for Mr. Smith. James S. Felton was the first Postmaster, the store having burned and Mr. Smith moving away. Highland was first called Smithfield. During the summer of that year the Dugans of Wabasha opened a store and built a hotel. A blacksmith shop was opened. The hamlet thrived for a time but **lost** most of its trade to Wabasha<sup>and</sup> Plainview village and closed as a business place in 1862. The post office was continued until the establishment of Rural Delivery. Smithfield school is nearby.

WEST ALBANY: A village in the township of West Albany located on the northwest quarter of section 29 platted in 1859. The plat was filed May 3, 1859 by Sylvester Appelgarth.

The early settlers of West Albany township, who came in 1855 to 1857, settled in West Albany Valley\* mainly in section's 21, 27, 28 and 29. Most of these settlers were from New York whose Capital is Albany. They saw visions of a great city here and dreamed of the day when it would be the capital of the county so they called it West Albany.

Samuel Brink, the first settler, built a two story hotel on the southwest quarter of section 21. A road was established through the valley from Reads Landing to Oronoco and then competition for a town started. McCollom Brothers bought the west half of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 28 and laid out a town on it called West Albany in 1857 but failed in the filing of the plat. William Appelgarth built a store, the McColloms built a mill and a Post Office was established with E. B. McCollom as Postmaster. It never grew any larger and gradually declined. John Barry closed the store he operated there in 1866. That same year (1857) John McCollom platted a town on the West half of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 27. He named the place "Union" - No business

places were started and it faded away.

Then in the spring of 1859, Sylvester Appelgarth laid out a village on Northwest  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 29 and called it the village of Albany. It was platted and the plat filed May 3, 1859. It flourished as a village having mills, a hotel, store, saloons, blacksmith shop and a land office. Some of the buildings burned and the place declined and passed out of existence as a village after the Civil War. St. Patirck's Church and cemetery, organized in the early days of the township, is all that remains to make the place of what was once the Village of West Albany. A Post Office at Lakey established June 28, 1881 succeeded the Post Office at West Albany.

UNION: A village was laid out and platted on the West  $\frac{1}{2}$  of NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 27, township <sup>110</sup>109 N., Range 12 W. - West Albany Township in Wabasha County by John McCollom in 1857. It was never developed/and <sup>the site</sup> remains farm lands.

LINCOLN: - A hamlet near the center of township 110 N., Range 13 W., Gillford township. A Post Office was established there Sept. 25, 1861. David J. Clark was the first Postmaster. A Methodist Episcopal church was established there in 1862. Most of the original settlers came directly or indirectly from New England, New York and Pennsylvania and it is safe to say that the name of the place is from the Lincoln Family name which was popular in the East even before the rise of Abraham Lincoln as President.

The Post Office was discontinued Oct. 11, 1878. The place is now a German Lutheran center.

DUMFRIES: This hamlet is on section 6 - township 110 N., Range 11 W. Glasgow. When the Wabasha Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee Railroad was built across Glasgow in 1878 a station was established here and called Glasgow station. The Wabasha Elevator Co. erected an elevator the same year and placed William Foreman, a prominent farmer and politician of the township, in charge. Mr. Foreman was born in Ireland and his wife was of

of Scotch decent. The elevator prospered and in later years a store was established near it. A Post Office, called Dumfries after Dumfries Scotland, was established July 9, 1894. The Hamlet then became Dumfries and was a prosperous business place for some time. The Post Office was discontinued April 15, 1912. The railroad has been discontinued and the elevator removed. It is six miles southwest of Wabasha. It is on State Highway No. 60.

JACKSONVILLE: A hamlet located on the Southwest  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 12 in Gillford township. A post office was established here January 5, 1859 with J. V. B. Montgomery postmaster. It was discontinued August 4, 1859 but was reestablished Oct. 29, 1860 with J. A. Montgomery as Postmaster and continued until Jan. 8, 1867. The school in district No. 19 is called the Jacksonville School. The Lutheran Germans built a church and laid out a cemetery here in 1878. They beautified the place by planting a one-half acre of trees. T110-R13

COOKS VALLEY: Cooks Valley is a tableland in <sup>the</sup> southwestern part of Greenfield between the Zumbro Valley and Cooks Valley Creek. It is an elevation of about 50 feet above the Zumbro and was the first part of the township settled. Levi Cook and Aaron, his brother, took up claims there in 1854. Cooks Valley Post Office was established on May 18, 1858. Daniel Metzzer was the first Postmaster. It was discontinued April 15, 1893. The Methodist built a church here in 1864. Cooks Valley Cemetery was established in 1868. The territory lies west of Kellogg. Page 59

The peace and tranquillity of Cooks Valley was disturbed in its early years by what was known as the "Dresser Gang" a bunch of outlaws and claim jumpers. Several deaths resulted.

MCCRACKEN STATION: A railroad stop and siding place on the Wabasha Division of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad built on the farm of William McCracken in section 20, township 110 N., Range 11 W. - Glasgow, in 1878. Mr. McCracken was born in Scotland Aug. 15, 1815. He was the first to farm in Glasgow township.

HAMMOND: This is a village on section 28, township 109 N., Range 13 W. - Zumbro. It was laid out and platted by Joseph Hammond a prominent farmer and businessman of the township in 1877. The place was originally known as Hammondsford and a Post office of that name was established September 16, 1878. Though the village plat was filed November 1, 1877, the name of the Post office did not become Hammond until January 4, 1881. William Bartz was the first Postmaster. The original village was on the South side of the Zumbro but later an addition was laid out on the North side in Hyde Park township where the railroad afforded facilities for shipping. A neat bridge over the Zumbro connects the north and south parts into a compact village.

It is equidistant from Zumbro Falls and Millville on the Zumbro Parkway.

KELLOGG: The first railroad to reach Wabasha County was the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul which reached the county in 1870 and was completed in 1871. A station was established by the railroad in the northeast quarter of section 27, township 110 N., Range 10 W. and given the name Kellogg in honor of Mr. Kellogg who furnished the signs for the depot. John Huddleston built near the site of the depot in 1870. Clement Brass built and opened a store in 1871 and then John Mealey built a blacksmith shop. The village was platted and the plat filed May 4, 1871.

In 1862, Pawselim was platted in the northwest quarter of the same section and by 1870 was a thriving business place. It had a Post office established November 4, 1862. Kellogg being on the railroad came into

*Pawselim*

*May 4, 1871  
date?*

competition with it and business places moved to Kellogg to take advantage of its shipping facilities. Pawselim declined as Kellogg rapidly grew as a village. The Post office was moved and changed to Kellogg March 28, 1872.

The village was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in 1877 and includes Pawselim. It is six miles east of Wabasha on U. S. Highway No. 61 at the junction of State Highway 42. It is a center of business and social affairs for a progressive agricultural community and the only business place in the township of Greenfield. It has a Methodist and a Catholic church, Cooperative store, Cooperative Creamery and a Consolidated High and graded school operating several school bus lines. It has two Rural Routes, Electric light and power, water works and <sup>in</sup>sewage. Among its outdoor sports, in which its teams rank high, are Base Ball, Kitten Ball and Basket Ball. Its community spirit is well represented in its aggressive Parent-Teacher Association and various church organizations. Its history is colorful and a story of outstanding village enterprise.

BREMEN: Is known as Bremen Corners as it was at the corners of sections 25 and 36 of Zumbro township and sections 30 and 31 of Oakwood township. The place had its beginning when John Behrns erected a store and hotel there in 1864. It has the distinction of being the first hamlet in Oakwood township. It was in the center of a good wheat growing section and for a number of years was a place of importance. The school house in district No. 96 of Wabasha County is located at Bremen which is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Millville.

It had a Post office established Jan. 18, 1872 with Claus Behrns as Postmaster. After the building of the railroad across the county in 1878, business was attracted to Millville and most of the business places of Bremen moved there or closed. The Post Office was discontinued November 8, 1888. It was named for Bremen, Germany.

T109-RIV

Bremen Church is near Bremen. It is A German Lutheran organization with church and cemetery.

Bremen was a gathering place for harvest hands in the days of the cradle and early reaper and as saloons were the only places of amusement the place had "Frontier Days" marked with blood and murder. It has been said of the rougher element that when it was too wet to harvest grain, they harvested black eyes and broken noses at Bremen.

KEEGAN: John Keegan lived on a farm in section 3 - Township 109, Range 12 W., Oakwood, when the railroad was built across Wabasha County. A station was established on Keegan's farm and named Keegan in his honor in 1878. A Post office was established Feb. 12, 1879 with William Studebaker as postmaster. By 1880 the hamlet had a store, saloon, blacksmith shop, depot and grain warehouse. J. Judge was then storekeeper and Postmaster.

The place was never platted and, as the years went by, declined and it is again a farm place. A fine highway bridge crosses the Zumbro at Keegan and it is the eastern terminus of the Zumbro River Parkway. It is about 3 miles below Millville.

THE BURNT TAVERN: Samuel Brink was the first settler in West Albany township arriving there in June 1855. He erected a tavern on section 21, It was a two-story affair, 24 X 46 feet and built of logs. A road was soon in operation by the tavern leading from Reads Landing to Oronoco and Mr. Brink did considerable business. The place was burned in 1856 and the settlement became known as "The Burnt Tavern."

CLARKS MILL: Benjamin Clark built a flouring mill on the Zumbro River on the southeast quarter of section 36, township 110 N, Range 14 W. - Chester in 1866. It was a water-power mill at Zumbro Falls. The mill did a good business until it was destroyed by fire in 1882. It was never rebuilt.

*T110-RIV*

SNAKE CREEK: A valley section of Watopa township that is named for a creek of that name that drains it. The creek is called Snake Creek from its resemblance of a snake's body in movement. It is in the northern part of the township. *It is adjacent to Raddusnake Ridge* School District No. 34 is in Sanke Creek.

INDIAN CREEK: A valley section in southern Watopa township. It is so named for the creek that drains it. This was a valley with many Indian camps along the creek when the white settlers came and became known as Indian Creek. Wautopa Post office was established in this valley, with Christ Abbot as postmaster, Oct. 15, 1858. It was discontinued Oct. 13, 1860. Watopa Post office with Louis Martin as postmaster, was established Aug. 19, 1867. It was discontinued Feb. 15, 1871.

Olaf Paulson came to the valley and settled there in 1856. He later built a blacksmith shop that served the community many years. It was known as "Paulsons Blacksmith Shop."

FISHERS ISLAND: Located on the Minnesota side of the Mississippi River in section 16 in Minneiska Township. It is two miles above Minneiska Village and contains about fifteen acres. Commercial fishermen occupied it and thus it became known as "Fishers Island." 1109-R9

GREENWOOD PRAIRIE: A section of prairie lands centering around Plainview Village in Wabasha County, famed as the finest agricultural lands in Minnesota. It includes southern Highland Township, most of Plainview Township and part of east Elgin Township. The land is slightly rolling and had considerable oak timber but only a few of the beautiful groves remain.

The first settlement was made in 1855 at Greenville where a town was laid out and a Post Office established in 1856.

Its soil produces well and valuable crops of cabbage, sweet corn, onions and potatoes as well as grain are grown. Dairying and stockraising is given much attention and there are many fine herds. It has been a "cradle" of cooperative enterprise. The Greenwood Prairie Telephone Co., The Plainview

Cooperative Creamery, The Smithfield Creamery, The Plainview Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, The Greenwood Prairie Truck Growers Association, The Plainview Canning Factory, The Plainview Farmers Shipping Association, The Greenwood Prairie Stock Breeders Association were all outgrowths of the cooperative spirit.

Greenwood Prairie was a section of great prosperity in "Normal Times" and farm lands rose to \$300 to \$500 an acre. To produce an income on this investment, after the decline of the price of farm products, was impossible and many of the farmers lost everything and many others became heavily involved. The spirit of "There is gold in them Thar Hills" may be paraphrased - "There is gold in Greenwood Prairie" and "a comback" is assured. Plainview Village the main center of the section shows the largest increase in population of any municipality in the county of Wabasha during the last decade. A branch of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway and State Highway No. 42 are its Commercial outlets.

CRATTES LANDING: Oliver Cratte was a blacksmith who had been at Fort Snelling. He was sent to Wabasha, Minnesota by the government of the United States, to serve as blacksmith for the Wabasha Band of Indians in 1838. Mr. Cratte was an Englishman, born in Liverpool in 1801.

He built a shop and residence combined on the bank of the Mississippi River in section 30, Township 111 N., Range 10 W., in what is now the main business section of Wabasha and at a point between Bridge street and Pembroke street. Steamboats landed there and it became known as Cratte's Landing." It was changed to Wabashaw in 1843 and was incorporated in 1858 and became Wabasha in 1864.

Mr. Cratte was the first pure blood white man to settle in the present city of Wabasha and his shop, the first business place. Augustine Rocque a nephew of Chief Wapahasa, had a place called "Rocques Landing" previous

to Crattes coming but that was on the upper side of the slough or old mouth of the Zumbro River.

DILL BATHING BEACH: Located on a plot of ground known as "Hungry Point" at the upper end of Main street in the city of Wabasha. It is a natural beach on the Mississippi River owned and maintained as a free swimming place with life guards, by the municipality.

The Red Cross conducts a free swimming school at the beach annually for Wabasha and the southern part of Wabasha county.

The Dill Company donated the lands for the beach and it was named in honor of Mr. Dill.

*John G. Dill*

HUNGRY POINT: A point of land, or cape between the Mississippi River and the mouth of the Zumbro River at the upper end of Main street in the city of Wabasha. Lumber rafted down the Chippewa River for lumber yards at Wabasha and other points was landed at Hungry Point. The Wabasha Marine Ways and Boat Yards are adjacent to the point and the place is well known to steamboat men. It was the site of "The log church" built by Rev. Augustin Ravoux, a Catholic missionary in 1843.

ST. FELIX CEMETERY: A Catholic cemetery founded by Rev. Felix Tèssot, first pastor of St. Felix Church at Wabasha. It is located in Rocques Addition to the city and overlooks the Mississippi River. The land was donated for a church and cemetery by Joseph Rocque, son of Augustin Rocque, Wabasha's first resident. A church was started being built on it in 1858 but did not meet the approval of Archbishop Grace, then Bishop of Minnesota, on account of its distance from the business section of the town and it was removed to Block 22 of the original town.

St. Felix is one of the old Catholic cemeteries of the state and monuments there mark the final resting place of many of the pioneers of Wabasha and Wabasha County. It is on U. S. Highway No. 61

CRATTES ISLAND: An island in the Mississippi river southeast of the city of Wabasha containing 25.45 acres according to government survey. It is named for Oliver Cratte who came to Wabasha in 1838. It is on the Minnesota side of the channel of the Mississippi. Its size has been much reduced since the establishment of the Alma Dam Pool.

"Francis LaBathe established a trading house in Wabasha in 1839. He established a branch later on the island opposite Wabasha," Wabasha Journal, June 26, 1858 [No doubt Crattes Island]

DRURYS ISLAND: An island containing 49.10 acres, according to government survey and located on the Minnesota side of the Mississippi river between Wabasha and Reads. During the "rafting days" on the Chippewa River, Drury brothers owned it and had contracts for rafting the cribs of lumber and brails of logs as they arrived from the Chippewa on the way to mills and yards down the Mississippi. It is just another island now.

BUENA VISTA SANITARIUM: This is a tuberculosis sanitarium located in section 31, township 111 N., Range 10 W. - Wabasha. It is operated jointly by Wabasha and Winona counties. It is situated on the south side of a bluff about 1,000 feet above sea level and has a scenic view of several miles of country including the Mississippi River and the City of Wabasha. It is in the sunshine throughout almost the entire day. It is named for its beautiful view. The name was proposed by Rev. Monsignor Wurst who with W. A. Buholtz and Dr. F. Bailey constituted the first Wabasha County Sanitarium Board.

PUGHS POINT: A Mississippi River navigation landmark and camping place, named for David Pugh, an early settler.

It is located at the upper end of Sand Prairie between the Zumbro River bayou and the Mississippi River. The home of Mr. Pugh was at the point in section 35 of the town of Wabasha. Navigation lights and river gauge are maintained there. A scenic spot.

It is recorded on some maps as "Tepeeotah Point" but Teepeeotah is a "ghost town" in section 2 of Greenfield township and not at the point.

DONANTS POINT: A plateau extends south of Wabasha culminating in a sharp point in section 10 of Greenfield township. The plateau lies between the beds of the north mouth branches of the Zumbro. The point rises abruptly 50 to 100 feet above the surrounding area. The Donant residence - a large brick dwelling, is at the end of this point of land. An old road leads from Wabasha around this point through eastern Greenfield. With its branches, it served Sand Prairie, Tepeeotah and West Newton. The point is a guide post for the traveller and may be seen for a long distance. "He lives a mile east of Donants Point" or "Take the road past Donants Point," was a definite and easy way to direct strangers.

"THE OLD LIME KILN" - During the days when brick and stone were the principal building materials, a quarry was opened in the bluff at the foot of Lake Pepin and a large lime kiln was operated there. It is between Reads and Lacupolis where the rocky bluffs rises almost perpendicular to a height of five hundred feet above the level of Lake Pepin. The ruins of the old quarry and kiln is a familiar landmark to steamboat men and fishermen and locations are taken from it, viz: We passed the Capitol above "The Old Lime Kiln." They were fly-fishing at "The Old Lime Kiln."

LAKE CITY HARBOR: Lake City Point extends out into the Lake opposite the business section of the city, making a protecting arm for steamboats. The U. S. government built a concrete wall some eight hundred feet in length and several feet in height in the lake paralleling the Point making Lake City Harbor.

T-110  
R-9-10

PLACE NAMES

Sioux Half-Breed Tract: Minnesota is "The Land of the Dahkotahs." The Dahkotahs or Sioux Indians occupied the territory from the headwaters of Lake Superior westward to the headwaters of the Mississippi River and the lands adjacent to the river to the vicinity of Prairie du Chien when the early explorers and missionaries came - the days of the early pioneers in the Northwest.

Prairie du Chien, the oldest settlement in this part of the Northwest, was selected by the American Fur Co. as its headquarters on the upper Mississippi in 1820. Fort Snelling was then an outpost in the territory now Minnesota. It was then that things began to happen in the pioneer development of the Northwest.

"The Land of the Dahkotahs" contained many lakes and their several bands became known as "The Peoples of the Lakes," and as the "Sioux."

The Chippewas, bands of the Ojibway Indians, were to the east of the Dakotahs or Sioux and being driven westward by the Iroquois, were, for decades, in constant pressure against the Sioux. As the Chippewas encroached on the hunting grounds of the Sioux, many battles took place between them and they became bitter foes. The Sioux were forced southward from the headwaters of the Mississippi and to the Minnesota side of the river but still claimed a section of Wisconsin between the Red Cedar river and Lake Pepin and the Mississippi including the Delta of the Chippewa River. Wapahasa or [Wabasha] lived at Wabasha Prairie [Winona] and was hereditary chief of the Sioux bands who had hunting grounds in Wabasha county in the vicinity of Wabasha.

Early in 1800, white settlers and half-breeds, working out from Prairie Du Chien, began to settle among the Sioux. Many of these were French who had married squaws. Among these was Augustin Rocque, the first to settle in Wabasha. Prairie Du Chien had been the market place for furs and trading for the Indians on both

sides of the Mississippi. In the interests of peace, the U. S. Government in 1825 authorized a general treaty to be held at Prairie Du Chien between all the different tribes within a distance of five hundred miles. To fix boundaries between the various nations, was the first and principal object of the treaty. This treaty was signed by Generals Clark and Cass on the part of the Government; and by Chiefs Wabashaw, Red Wing, Little Crow and twenty-three others for the Sioux and by Hole-in-the-Day and forty others for the Chippewas. Definite boundaries were agreed upon but did not prove entirely effectual as a means of peace between the Sioux and Chippewas and clashes continued to occur between them. Another Congress was convened at Prairie Du Chien in 1830. The Half-Breeds were well represented in this Congress.

Now, we come to the "Half-Breed Tract," that played such an important part in the hectic history of Wabasha and Wabasha county. In the treaty made at Prairie Du Chien in 1830, the M'dwakantonwan band of the Sioux bestowed on their relatives, the mixed bloods, this tract of land about Lake Pepin which came to be known as the "Half-Breed Tract," and was to be held as a sacred bequest to the half-breeds. The tract is described as follows:

"Beginning at a point, called the Barn, below and near the village of Red Wing chief, and running back fifteen miles, thence in a parallel line with Lake Pepin, and the Mississippi about thirty-two miles to a point opposite O'Beef or Beef river, thence fifteen miles to Grand Encampment, opposite the river aforesaid."

The tract contained four hundred and fifty square miles and embodies the greater part of Wabasha and Goodhue counties.

In 1854, the government appointed a commission to enroll the half-breeds in order to divide the lands equally among them and in 1857 each one was given scrip for 480 acres. This scrip was good for lands in the reservation or other lands of the government. The tract forms an important chapter in the history of Wabasha County.

As a sequel to the history of this tract the following is quoted from the "Pioneer Democrat Weekly":

"THE HALF-BREED RESERVATION IN MINNESOTA"

Correspondence of the New York Times

Washington, April 7, 1858

"The House Committee on Public Lands are engaged in hearing arguments for and against the passage of an Act extending the provisions of the pre-emption law over a tract of territory known as the Half-Breed Reservation, near Lake Pepin in Minnesota, concerning which, \* \* \* a violent and extended conflict has arisen, between actual settlers who have squatted upon the land and improved it, and persons who hold scrip purchased of the Half-Breeds, and claim to locate it upon these improved lands. The tract is about thirty-two miles long and fifteen wide, embraces the organized county of Wabashaw, and holds about 8,000 settlers whose titles principally depend upon 'Squatter Sovereignty' \* \* \* The Reservation which was granted to the Half-Breeds of the Sioux by the Treaty of Prairie du Chien, 1830, was by an act of Congress July 17, 1854, authorized to be exchanged by the President with the Half-Breeds, by giving to them Certificates of scrip for as much land as each individual would be entitled to if the Reservation were divided up, taking in return a full and complete relinquishment of their title, individual and tribal, to the lands in question, but authorizing them to locate their scrip either upon that tract or elsewhere, as they choose to do. The same act authorized the President to have the tract surveyed and the land exposed to public sale; and on the supposition as the other unsurveyed lands of the United States, settlers went on and made their claims. A year ago in March, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs issued the certificates of scrip to the Half Breeds, and instructed them that they might locate on this tract. One only did so; the rest sold their scrip-certificates to speculators, who have laid it upon the improvements of the settlers, who are now applying at the Interior Department for the issue of patents to correspond. The settlers have sent on an agent, who asks the Secretary of the Interior to delay the issue of the patents until a resolution extending the protection of the pre-emption law over their improvements can be passed through Congress: \* \* \* on the other hand, the holders of the Half-Breed scrip have employed able counsel to argue before the Committee against the measure asked for by the settlers, who maintain that they will otherwise be robbed of everything they possess. \* \* \* "

The difficulty was later solved by a decision of the Land Office at Washington granting pre-emption right to those who had settled and made improvements on lands in the tract.

Fort Perrot: Nicholas Perrot, a native of Canada, erected a fort and trading post on a table land south of the foot of Lake Pepin in 1683. It was in section 32, township 111 N., range 10 W. It was west of the slough or old mouth of the Zumbro river in Wabasha. The present site of St. Elizabeth's Hospital and St. Joseph's Orphanage is at the old fort. It was the first European structure west of the Mississippi river in the territory now Minnesota.

The army and navy magazine of April 1864 fixes the site as follows: " \* \* \* Old Fort Perrot, established in 1683 near the modern village of Wabasha." It was here that Augustine Rocque, Wabasha's first settler, established a home and trading place in 1833.

Grand Encampment: Sand Prairie or "Grand Encampment" is an island between the Zumbro River and the Mississippi River in eastern Greenfield and northern Minneiska townships. It is about ten miles in length and from one to three miles in width. Its average elevation is thirty feet above the level of the Mississippi. It was the favorite hunting and summer camping grounds of the Wabasha band of the Sioux Indians who had their headquarters at Wabasha Prairie now Winona. Pugh's Point three miles below Wabasha is at the upper end of the "Grand Encampment." There are still evidences of the fact that the Mound Builders occupied at least portions of it from the mounds found at different places on the island.

Woodland: A post office was established in section 26, township 108 N., Range 11 W. - Plainview - on August 8, 1860 and called Woodland. The section was heavily wooded and lies between Beaver Creek and the Whitewater river. G. F. Sylvester was the first postmaster. The office was discontinued May 12, 1875. It is a community center with a large rural school, Sunday school and community cemetery.

Hoosier Ridge: A bluff land or ridge 1150 feet above sea level beginning near the Village of Weaver and forming the dividing line between Indian Creek and the Whitewater valleys in Watopa township. It extends westward leveling

out into Greenwood Prairie. Several of the early settlers were "Hoosiers," a nickname applied to the people of Indiana since 1883, when the term was used by John Finley in his poem "The Hoosiers Nest."

Greenfield Hill: A bluff section in the western part of Greenfield township. <sup>T110</sup>  
<sup>R-9-10</sup>  
It adjoins the town of Wabasha, contains about five sections of land 1150 feet above sea level. It is a German Catholic settlement connected with Wabasha by State highway No. 60. It has beautiful scenic views of the Mississippi and Zumbro valleys from the highway.

Pepin Hill: The table land section of Pepin township centers around the school house in school district No. 3. The first settlers were Henry Schmaus and Benedict Lager who took claims in 1859. It is about five hundred feet above the level of Lake Pepin and has been noted for the production of fine quality grains, especially barley. Originally it was wooded with oak. A well built up farming section now. Dairying receives much attention as well as grain farming. Fruit raising is given considerable attention. Wabasha and Lake City are its trading places.

The Irish Ridge: A settlement originating in 1855 and 1856 in the northern part of Oakwood or township 109 N., Range 12 W. It is named from the fact that the first settlers came from Ireland. Irish names - McGuigan, Tracey, McNulty, Flemming - were among the prominent names of the pioneers. It is north of the Zumbro river. Millville is its chief trading place. Keegan was a shipping place near by.

Scotch Settlement: When the Wilsons, Duffus, Glaskens, Perrys, Thoirs, Sterlings, Munros and Coreys came from Canada and Scotland to West Albany township in 1858, they settled in the northeastern part of the township and the section including their farms became known as "Scotch Settlement." A rural school, Presbyterian church and cemetery marked the center of the settlement. It was a thrifty settlement with an outstanding school and where agriculture was in a high state. Fine horses were raised for the farm and

market and pure blood dairy cattle gave color and profit to their well kept farm homes and barns.

Forest Mound: A prominent hill or mound situated in section 8, township 108 N., range 12 W., Elgin. The hill was covered with trees and this gave it its name. A post office was established at Forest Mount Sept. 14, 1858 with William Town, postmaster. The office was discontinued Sept. 10, 1871. Forest Mound school, No. 56 is in the vicinity of the mound.

*Local*  
Hog Hollow: A locality along the Zumbro river in Mazeppa township. It is about four miles southeast of Mazeppa village. It is near what is known as "The Red Bridge." The place was made famous as the home and hideout of horse thieves. It is a place where "dead hogs are said to walk after dark." The locality was heavily wooded and was cut up into five and ten acre wood lots.

Ryans Bay: The city of Rochester, Minn. has a power dam in section 27, township 109 N., range 14 W. on the south source branch of the Zumbro river and a pool or lake has formed above it. A bay of this pool in section 34 of Zumbro township is on the Ryan farm and is called Ryans Bay. The place has been developed as a summer resort and bathing place. It is about <sup>12</sup> ~~three~~ miles north of Rochester and is a popular fishing and boating place.

WABASHA COUNTY DITCH NO. 2: This is a drainage ditch established about 1930. It begins in section 35 of Greenfield township about two miles below the village of Kellogg and runs parallel with the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul and Pacific Railroad to section 13 in Watopa where it enters a bayou of the south mouth branch of the Zumbro river. Drains low lands along the east side of the railroad in Greenfield and Watopa.

Canfields Spring: John Canfield took a claim in the corner of section 1, township 109 N, range 11 W., Highland in 1855. He erected his cabin beside a voluminous spring which took his name. It is at the upper end of Cooks Valley and is the main source of Cooks Valley Creek. The stage road from Wabasha to

Plainview and Rochester passed the spring. Canfield Spring was the important water supply for a large section of the early settlements of the valley and bluff table lands and the watering place of a much travelled road. It is active throughout the year.

Bear Valley: A fertile valley extends from the northeastern part of Chester township across the township to the southwest. It was in this valley that the early pioneers settled in 1855. It was then a wilds far back from the Mississippi river, the then chief highway of commerce to the northwest. Wild animals were numerous. A bear appeared and the settlers pursued it down the valley. The bear got away and the valley became Bear Valley. A post office was established in section (34) Aug. 24, 1857 and took the name Bear Valley with Joseph Caswell as postmaster. It was discontinued Dec. 6, 1902. The place is now a hamlet with a Lutheran church and school, the chief reason for its present existence.

The township retained the name Bear Valley until <sup>after</sup> its organization under state law in 1858, when the name Chester was given the township, <sup>Jan. 3, 1860.</sup>

Belle Chester: A village platted in section 4 on the north border of Wabasha county in Chester township, where a settlement centered in 1877. The plat was filed October 7, 1879. The name translated is Beautiful Chester. Belle is a French word meaning beautiful. A post office, with Anton Casper as postmaster, was established April 30, 1879 and discontinued Feb. 28, 1903. A subdivision of the northeast quarter of section 5 forms part of the village.

The place is a Catholic center and the highway, dividing Wabasha and Goodhue counties, serves as a street between the village and Catholic church, the parish school and parsonage in Belvidere township of Goodhue county. Clay banks which supply the pottery at Red Wing are in Belvidere township adjacent to Belle Chester. It is about fifteen miles southwest of Lake City and about twelve miles south of Red Wing.

T110-R14

Jarretts: A Mr. Jarrett, an early settler, had a farm in the Zumbro river in section 23 of Hyde Park township. Settlers crossed the river at his farm and the place took the name Jarretts Ford. A water power flouring mill was built at the ford by Kimball and Kitzman in 1878 and Jarretts was laid out as a village the same year. The plat was not filed, however, until May 7, 1894. A post office was established Sept. 12, 1879. Francis W. Shaw was first postmaster. Jarretts is midway between Millville and Hammond on the "Zumbro Parkway." The grist mill, for years a popular institution, has been destroyed by fire and has not been rebuilt. This with the abandonment of the railroad has made of Jarretts a hamlet retaining its natural beauty as a scenic spot on the parkway.

The Upper Mississippi Wild Life Refuge: A wild life refuge extending along the Mississippi river from Wabasha, Minn. to <sup>Rock Island</sup> ~~Alton~~, Ill. It embraces most of the flood lands on both sides of the river. It is a national reserve recently established as a protection for and the propagation of wild animals, game and fish. Minimum water levels are maintained by the government locks and dams of the Upper Mississippi Nine Foot Channel. The first of these affecting the refuge is at Alma, Wis., where a pool level of 667 feet is maintained. The region is a natural fish hatchery for various species of game fish and breeding ground for beaver, mink, muskrats, ducks and other game. It is one of the greatest wild life refuges in America and is over three hundred miles in length.

Tracey: A hamlet on the Wabasha Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific railroad <sup>where a station</sup> was built in 1878. It was located on the farm of Laurence Tracey in section 27 of West Albany township and named for Mr. Tracey by Mr. Lakey, supt. of the railroad. A post office was petitioned for, but as there was already a Tracey post office in Minnesota the name was changed to Lakey.

Lone Mound: A prominent elevation in the south central part of Mount Pleasant township that affords a magnificent view of a large section of country and had to do with the naming of the township. It has an elevation of 1200 feet above sea

T 110  
R 13

T 111  
R 13

level, while the elevation of the township is around 1100 feet.

Skillmans Mill: A grist mill on Trout Brook on the west side of section 19, township 110 N., range 14 W., Chester, built by Skillman brothers in 1873. It had a head of water of eleven feet and for a number of years was much patronized. Its location was two miles above the village of Mazeppa. It has passed out of existence as is the common fate of the local grist mill throughout Minnesota.

Wabasha Mendota Road: The United States government built a road from Wabasha to Mendota, Minnesota in 1850. It was one of the first federal highways in Minn. and connected with road from Wabasha to Prairie du Chien. Its total cost was \$5000, and it was known as the Wabasha-Mendota Road.

Bulls Cooley: Milo Bull settled in section 12, Mount Pleasant township in 1856. The cooley took his name. Early in the history of the county a road was laid from Central Point to Mazeppa. It lead out onto the prairie through Bulls Cooley and was sometimes spoken of as "The Bulls Cooley Road." T 111  
R 13

Greenfield Cemetery: A meeting of citizens of Greenfield, Wabasha County, was held Nov. 9, 1868 to arrange for the establishment of a common burying ground for the township. A cemetery association was formed with J. A. Cole, Henry Graner, and G. A. Cook as trustees. Two acres of land were purchased at \$50 an acre from Henry Frye and Henry Graner and Henry Graner donated  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre, which constituted Greenfield Cemetery. It is located on the south side of the Zumbro river in section 20. It has many beautiful pine trees which make it distinctive and beautiful. It is sometimes called the Cooks Valley Cemetery.

The Zumbro Parkway: In 1878 the Wabasha Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific railroad was completed from Wabasha to Mazeppa across Wabasha county. It followed closely along the Zumbro river from Midland Junction to Mazzepa in a winding course along the beautiful bluffs, rising above the Zumbro valley. The railroad was abandoned some years ago and a parkway has been completed along the road bed from Keegan to Zumbro Falls, passing through Millville, Jarrett and Hammond. It has been designated "The Zumbro Parkway."

It is a scenic highway passing through a natural park-like section of great beauty. Rugged bluffs, trees of many varieties, rocks and rills, rapids and waterfalls, beautiful wild flowers, make it a place where nature is still at its best.

Greenville: Greenville, a village laid out by the first settlers of Greenwood Prairie. It was located two miles east of the present village of Plainview. The first post office on Greenwood Prairie was established at Greenville on July 2, 1856. Mr. Richards who operated a store at Reads Landing opened a branch store with Mr. Burchard in charge. Centerville, now Plainview, was laid out that year, and Greenville declined. Its post office was discontinued and another opened in Plainview July 30, 1857. The business places were transferred to Plainview and Greenville passed out of the picture.

Minnesota Historic Marker: No. 21 of the series of Historic Markers erected by the Minnesota State Highway Department is on U. S. Highway No. 61 at Reads. Its inscription is as follows:

READS LANDING-

"Early in the 19th century, Augustine Rocque built a fur post here at the foot of Lake Pepin. The settlement named for Charles Read, a settler of 1847, became an important steamboat landing and outfitting point for the Chippewa lumber trade until railroad building ruined the river traffic."

Historic Marker No. 22. Historic Marker No. 22 of the Guide to Historic markers erected by the Minnesota Highway Department locates this marker as on U. S. Highway No. 61, 4 miles south of Lake City. Its inscription is -

LAKE PEPIN

"The present name first appears on a French map of 1703 and about its shores center many French military and trading activities of the late 17th and 18th centuries. Always dangerous, this lake was dreaded by boatmen, and in 1890 capsizing of the boat, ~~Sea~~ Wing, during a storm cost 100 lives."

T108  
R11

Lacopolas: In 1841 Oliver Racciot, a government blacksmith for Red Wing's band of Indians, was living at the foot of Lake Pepin, two miles above Reads Landing, where the town of Lacopolas was afterward laid out. The Wabasha County Herald in its issue of August 31, 1861 says:

"Lacopolas is a newly laid out town directly at the foot of Lake Pepin about two miles above Reads Landing and five miles above Wabasha. It is pleasantly located and commands a fine view of the lake and Wisconsin shore for some twenty miles." The place never developed as a town and later became known as "Lundberg's Camp." It is now "Camp Lacupulas." It is on U. S. Highway No. 61.

Boston Cooley: A narrow valley extending southwesterly from Lake City for about four miles through Lake and Mount Pleasant townships. It is drained by Collins Creek. It was the scene of a much travelled highway from Lake City to Mazeppa and westward in pioneer days and the site of the well-known stopping place of early times - "The Boston House." A part of the highway through this cooley was macadamized. The road is now part of Minnesota Highway No. 63.

Hazlett Cooley: This is a short sharp-bluffed valley beginning in the southern part of township 111 N., R. 12 W., Lake, and opening northward, joins Boston Cooley in section 18. School district No. 79 is in Hazlett Cooley.

Nelsons Landing: Nelsons Landing was in Wisconsin just below the mouth of the Chippewa river and across the Mississippi from Reads Landing. Mr. Nelson had opened a fur trading post there in 1841. It was the site of an early established post office, recorded as May 1848. The place was established for fur trade with the Chippewa Indians, enemies of the Sioux who traded at Wabasha and Reads Landing in Minnesota. The post office was removed to Wabasha in Minnesota in 1850.

Glasgow Post Office: Situated in the northwest quarter of section 18 of Glasgow township. It was established Feb. 3, 1863. Andrew Lansing was the first postmaster. It was discontinued Jan. 3, 1879.

? 1862?

63 is right

T110  
R11

Gillford Grange Hall: A lodge of the national association of The Patrons of Husbandry called the "Granges" had a hall on section 33, township 110 N., range 13 W, Gillford, near Hyde Park Post Office as early as 1874. The national organization was established in 1867. It was a secret organization.

Conception: A hamlet in the northeast part of Highland township. The name is from the Church of the Immaculate Conception built in 1866. A post office was established on June 12, 1894 with Conrad Reil as postmaster. It was discontinued Nov. 29, 1902. Conception is six miles southwest of Kellogg. T109  
R11

Centerville: Plainview village was first platted under the name Centerville. It had its beginning in the spring of 1856 when J. Y. Blackwill arrived with his family and erected a log and board shanty or a cabin. The cabin finished, he proceeded to build a hotel and Centerville was platted in 1857. An application for the establishment of a post office was made and as there was a post office in Minnesota named Centerville, it became necessary to change the name in order to have the office established. Centerville was the approximate center of Greenwood Prairie. This and the further fact that Mr. Blackwill, its first resident, came from Iowa which has a place of that name, no doubt prompted the naming of the place Centerville. Centerville is a popular name of towns. More than half the states of the union have towns or villages of that name. T108  
R11

Zumbro Falls: A village in the southwest corner of Gillford township, including a small part in southeast corner of Chester township. It is on both sides of the Zumbro river at its most prominent falls. A post office established here Nov. 18, 1857 with Henry M. Clay as postmaster was discontinued Jan. 28, 1858. In 1866, Clarks Mill was built on the Zumbro in the southeast corner of Chester township and the original village built up around the site of the mill. A post office was again established with Uriah Whaley as postmaster on April 2, 1869 and discontinued Dec. 2, 1872. A post office was again established March 17, 1873 with Fidel Sugg as postmaster. The place was platted as a village and the plat filed Jan. 19, 1878. The railroad T110  
R13

reached the village in 1878 and business really began. The Wabasha division of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific railroad which ran from Wabasha to Faribault has been abandoned from Midland Junction to Zumbro Falls. Zumbro Falls is now the eastern terminus of the railroad and is a thriving village. It is on Minnesota highway No. 63 and is at the west end of the Zumbro Parkway. It has a consolidated school. Clarks Mill was destroyed by fire in 1882. Zumbro Falls is the market place of a fine agricultural area.

Oak Center: A hamlet ten miles southwest of Lake City on Minn. State Highway No. 63. It is in section 5 of Gillford township. It was named by C. C. Lowe on account of the abundance of oak trees in the vicinity. A post office with Richard Morse, postmaster, was established Dec. 31, 1874. The office was discontinued finally Aug. 30, 1907. Miss Lizzie Green taught here in 1858. It was the first school in the township. A Sunday School was organized in 1859 and was the beginning of religious services in Gillford.

Camp Griffith: Located on an arm of West Newton Bay on the farm of F. J. Griffith in section 30 of Greenfield township, it was one of the first pleasure camping places in Minnesota. The camp was run in Indian fashion. There were no cabins. Each family had its own tent and stayed one or two weeks. At times, during the camping season, as many as one hundred tents made up a white city. Religious services were some times held on Sundays. Supplies of cream, milk, vegetables, melons and ice were secured from the farm owner. Mr. Griffith, while groceries and beverages were secured at Alma, Wisconsin just across the Mississippi. In the evenings Camp fires were held, when young and old, would gather around and listen to the veterans of rod and gun relate stories of big catches; deer and buffalo hunts; the days of the wild pigeon, and the scalping by the Indians.

The place typified what is known as the good old "camping days" before the commercial summer resort was ushered in as a business enterprise.

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R13

T110  
R9-10

Whitewater Valley: A long valley drained by the Whitewater river in Wabasha and Winona counties. It begins at the mouth of the river at Weaver, Minn. and extends southwestward through Watopa township, forming part of the Whitewater State Park. The home of John Gage, Watopa township's first settler, was in the Whitewater Valley. One of the first concrete roads in Minnesota was built in this valley in the vicinity of Beaver, Winona county. Stockraising and dairying are extensively engaged in throughout the valley.

Mazeppa Township Cave: The cave is located at the junction of Trout Brook and the Zumbro river in section 10, Township 109 N., Range 14 W. The Minnesota Atlas of 1874 speaks of it as follows: "When Mr. Seeley and friends made their first visit to the town, they found a cave, near the center of the town, where Trout Brook empties into the Zumbro River, which was fifteen feet high and twelve feet wide at its entrance but diminishing as they advanced. \* \* \* On the sides of the cave were found many curious pictures of beasts and birds, rudely carved upon the rocks. Into the back part of this cave, they took their horses, and then took up their own home outside until they could build themselves houses to live in. The cave made very comfortable quarters." The Mr. Seeley referred to is Ora B. Seeley, Mazeppa's first settler who came to the township in 1854. The cave came into possession of a Mr. Frazier who walled it up for an outside cellar. It is said by some of the early settlers that the Indians who remained there at the time refused to enter the cave, saying "The Devil lives there."

Riverview Cemetery: Amid beautiful oaks and pines on the plain above the Mississippi below the mouth of Brewery Creek is one of the older and more beautiful cemeteries of Minnesota. It is Riverview Cemetery in section 30, township 111 N., R. 11 W., Wabasha. It is incorporated and is managed by a board of trustees elected by the Riverview Cemetery Association. It is non-sectarian and is the last resting place of many of the prominent pioneers whose graves are marked with imposing monuments. It has an outstanding section known as "The Soldiers Mound."

McCrackens Spring: The Wabasha County History of 1884 refers to this as "A never failing spring of pure water." It is located at McCracken station in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 30 of Glasgow township. William McCracken, Glasgow's first farm resident built his home adjacent to the spring in 1855.

T110  
R11

Reads Landing Ferry: The Minnesota legislature of 1877 passed a law authorizing Edward E. Herman to run a ferry from some point in the corporate limits of Reads to the opposite shore in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin points were not named in the act but there were then landing places at the foot of the lake and at Nelsons Landing below the mouth of the Chippewa. The legislature of 1878 passed an act authorizing

T111  
R

Reads to issue bonds to build a ferry. *Was originally authorized by Legislature in 1852. It was first connecting link between Minnesota and Wisconsin.*

Pleasant Prairie: A post office was established in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 24 of Zumbro township on Dec. 2, 1857 and called Pleasant Prairie. Francis A. Burdett was the first postmaster. Pleasant Prairie cemetery and District No. 53 - The Dale school - are also at this point. The office was discontinued Nov. 25, 1865. It was the first Post Office in the town of Zumbro.

T109  
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*elawden  
as 1864*

Independence: General Seth L. McCarty located on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 21 of Plainview township in November, 1855. A post office was established at his home under the name Independence with Mr. McCarty as postmaster. The office was discontinued Feb. 19, 1862. McCarty was the first settler south of Plainview village in Plainview township. He was commissioned Major of the State Militia in 1860 and took part in the Indian outbreak of 1862.

T108  
R11

Hyde Park P. O. A post office was established at what is known as Hyde Park Corners on the north boundary of the township of Hyde Park, then part of the township called Concord, on July 6, 1857 and William Parker, who had a store there, was made postmaster. The name Hyde Park was suggested by John E. Hyde of Mazeppa an Englishman who took the name from Hyde Park, London. The office was discontinued Feb. 25, 1867. It was reestablished Feb. 15, 1869 with George Roberts Postmaster. It was finally closed July 19, 1880. "Hyde Park Corners" is a cross-roads three miles north of Jarretts.

Forest Mound: <sup>P.O</sup> A wooded elevation in section 8 of Elgin township. A post office was established there Sept. 4, 1858. William <sup>TOWN</sup> ~~Louis~~ was the first postmaster. The office was discontinued Sept. 10, 1874. Forest Mound school is located here. It is four miles northwest of Elgin village.

T108  
R12

Rattlesnake Ridge: Located south of Snake Creek in Watopa township. It is a narrow bluff land about 1200 feet above sea level. The bluff sides are jagged and rocky. It is so named from the fact that many rattlesnakes were found in the vicinity. It has many good farms with fertile grain fields.

T109  
R10

Rattlesnake Point: A point of land or a peninsula between Ryans Bay and a bend in the Zumbro river in section 34 of Zumbro township. The point is so named on account of the numerous rattlesnakes found there. Previous to the building of the Rochester Power Dam on the Zumbro this immediate vicinity was in its natural state and the snakes were little molested and naturally multiplied. Conditions have changed materially in recent years.

T109  
R13

Wautopa P. O. The office was in Indian Creek, Watopa township, and was established Oct. 15, 1858 with Christ Abbot as postmaster. The office was discontinued October 13, 1860. It was reestablished as Watopa Post Office August 19, 1867 with Louis Martin as postmaster. Discontinued February 15, 1871.

T109  
R10

West Chester P. O. An office established in the western part of Chester township August 30, 1867. Charles D. Hudson was the postmaster. It was discontinued September 29, 1868.

T110  
R14

Cold Brook Mill: M. S. Hostettler built a grist mill on Cold Brook, a creek in the northwest part of section 31 of Gillford township. It was named for the brook from which it received its power - Cold Brook.

T110  
R13

Hoffmans Mill: In 1867, William Applegarth built a feed mill on West Albany Creek in the northwest quarter of section 28 of West Albany township. He soon sold it and in 1877, it passed into the hands of John J. Hoffman who reconstructed it. He built a new dam and installed new machinery. It had two run of buhrs - one for flour, and one for feed. It enjoyed a good patronage for many years.

T110  
R12

Brants Mill: The McColloms built a saw mill on West Albany Creek near the present site of West Albany school house in 1857. Hiram Fellows purchased the mill in 1874 and moved it farther down the stream. In 1877 it was purchased by the Brandt Brothers who removed the machinery and established a custom flour mill with a turbine wheel and three run of buhrs. Thereafter it was known as Brants mill. It is in the vicinity of Lakey.

T110  
R12

Appelgarths Mill: Sylvester Appelgarth who platted West Albany village built a grist mill there in 1859. The mill had two run of buhrs and was operated for several years by various owners. It was destroyed by fire and not rebuilt.

T110  
R12

Indian Creek Mill: This was on the lower end of Indian Creek in section 24 of Watopa township. It was owned and operated for a number of years by John Hitchcock. It was also known as the "John Hitchcock Mill." It is near the village of Weaver.

T109  
R10

West Newton Chute: Island No. 42, as numbered by the U. S. Government, is on the Mississippi River with West Newton Bay to the west. The strait connecting the river and bay served as a passage way for the logs coming down the Mississippi to enter West Newton Bay and was called, The West Newton Chute. It is between Alma and West Newton.

Lanes Island: An island containing about twenty-five acres located in the Mississippi River in section 20, <sup>twp.</sup> 110 N., Range 9 W. and owned by Fred Lane. It is but a short distance below Alma, Wisconsin.

Greenfield  
Twp

Island No. 40: An island just opposite Alma, Wisconsin on the Minnesota side of the Mississippi River containing about forty acres. It is mainly in section 20, township 110 N., range 9 W. - Greenfield. It is just below Lock and Dam No. 4 at Alma.

Greenfield  
Twp

Grand Encampment Island: This island is on the Minnesota side of the Mississippi river just opposite the mouth of Beef Slough and adjacent to the ghost town, Tepeeotah, in Greenfield township. It is more recently known as Feddern's Island. It is at the upper end of "The Grand Encampment."

Island No. 39: Its location is in the Mississippi River just above Alma Lock and Dam No. 4. It has been considerably decreased in size by the pool above the dam. It was sometimes called Cooks Island.

Cold Brook Spring: Cold Brook is a small stream, forming a branch of the Zumbro River in Chester township. A short distance from Zumbro Falls, a spring whose waters are unusually cold helps to form the stream. It is called Cold Brook Spring.

"The Ashpan School": Reads Landing was heralded in early days of Minnesota as the metropolis of the "upper Mississippi," but was more deservedly known as "The Ashpan School" for Mississippi River pilots. It was the favorite winter home for rivermen. They had much idle time and loved to talk "River," "Rafting," and "Steamboating." Gathered around a comfortable stove, they discussed problems of navigating difficult sections of the river channel. They would illustrate their arguments with courses traced in the pan of stove ashes. Thus Reads Landing was dubbed "The Ashpan School" by men of the river. It was a recruiting station for steamboat men.

The Zumbro Bridge House: Isaac Cole established a ferry over the Zumbro River on the Wabasha-Plainview and Wabasha-Winona road north of the village of Kellogg in 1854 which served as a crossing place for a number of years. Wabasha County, in 1859, began building a bridge over the Zumbro to take the place of the ferry. It was built just north of Pauselim. Sam Hancock built a hotel near the bridge which he called, "The Zumbro Bridge House." S. S. Burleson, editor of the Minnesota Patriot, had this to say regarding the Zumbro Bridge House: "We had an opportunity recently to tarry, one night at the Zumbro Bridge House, in Greenfield, kept by Messrs. Hancock. This house was built last fall, and though not entirely completed, is now ready for reception of travellers, a public house was much needed at that point and we trust it will be liberally sustained. Sam Hancock is one of the institutions of this county and occupies front rank in the society of good fellows \* \* \* " It was known in later years as Hancocks Hotel in Kellogg. T110  
R10

Schmokers Lake: Situated in section 30, township 110 N., range 9 W. - Greenfield. It is three miles east of Kellogg at the mouth of Judicial Ditch No. 1 of the Zumbro River. It has been increased in size by the Lock and Dam at Whitman. Camp Griffith, later known as Camp Schmoker, was located on this lake.

Hershberger Lake: The name is taken from that of George Hershberger, an early resident, who lived nearby. It is situated in sections 18 and 19 - township 110 N., range 9 W. - Greenfield. It is to the north of Schmoker's lake.

Clear Lake: Situated in sections 19 and 20, township 110 N., range 9 W. - Greenfield. Its size has been increased by the pool formed by the Whitman Lock and Dam.

The Zumbro Bay: This is the north branch mouth of the Zumbro River where this branch enters the Mississippi River in section 2 of Greenfield township. It is at Pughs Point. The water of this branch has been diverted by Judicial Ditch No. 1 except in flood seasons. The back flow from the Mississippi caused by the Alma Dam pool extends up along the bed of the Zumbro in a broad bay for nearly a mile. It provides a good hunting and fishing place.

Albertsons Slough: This small body of water is in a depression of the Zumbro bottoms in section 19, township 110 N., range 10 W. - Greenfield. It is drained by the Cemetery branch of the Zumbro. It is on what is known as the Albertson farm.

Petersons Lake: Located in section 18 of Greenfield township just above the Alma Dam which has increased it in size. Petersons Camping grounds and cabins are on this lake. It takes its name from the Nels Peterson family who reside on it. A fishing and camping place.

Robinsons Lake: Mr. <sup>Tom</sup>Robinson, a hunter, had a home on this lake for several years and from him the lake's name is taken. It occupies part of section 34 of Wabasha <sup>city</sup> and part of section 3 of Greenfield. <sup>mp.</sup> It is a favorite hunting and trapping place. The young men of Wabasha get their first lessons in hunting there. It has been increased in size by the Alma Pool.

McCartys Lake: A meandered lake situated on sections 26 and 35 of Greenfield township. It is on lands owned by the McCarty family. It is named for the family. It is about a mile in length and is a favorite duck shooting ground. Its status is somewhat steadfast. It is a mile east of Kellogg.

T110  
R9

T110-111  
R10

T110  
R10

Cooks Valley Creek: The source of this creek is Canfields spring in section 1, township 110 N., range 11 W. This is at the upper end of Cooks Valley. It flows through the south side of Cooks Valley and becomes known as Dadys Creek in section 34 of Greenfield township. It furnished power for small mills in section 28 and section 34. It is a trout stream. It drains Cooks Valley hence the name.

Dadys Creek: The lower end of Cooks Valley Creek is known as Dadys Creek. Hitchcocks Mill was on Dadys Creek in section 34. It crossed U. S. Highway No. 61 about one mile below Kellogg. It is little more than a dry run in seasons. Michael and Jermiah Dady were early settlers on this creek and from them it took its name.

Whitewater River: Whitewater is a translation of the Indian word Minneiska. It enters the county in section 33, township 108 N., range 12 W., Elgin and flows easterly into Olmsted and Winona Counties and reenters the county in section 35 of Watopa township. It crosses Minneiska township and enters the Mississippi just above Minneiska village. It drains a large fertile section, the Whitewater Valley and gives beauty and its name to "Whitewater State Park." It is a fishing and trapping stream.

Buffalo City Bay: The bay opens into the Mississippi River and is in section 27 of Minneiska township. It is on the Minnesota side of the Mississippi opposite Buffalo City, Wisconsin, and is part of the hunting grounds centering at West Newton. It has been much enlarged by the pool of Whitman Dam.

Horseshoe Lake: A small body of water or slough in the southwest quarter of section 3 in Oakwood township shaped like a horseshoe. It is in the parkway in the vicinity of Keegan.

Upper Maloney Lake: Located in sections 16 and 17 of Minneiska township south of Sheehan Lake. It is part of the West Newton hunting section. It is on lands formerly owned by Maloneys.

T109  
R9

T:109  
R:12  
R

T109  
R9

Half Moon Lake: Located in sections 9 and 16 of Minneiska. It is part of hunting grounds at West Newton. T109 R9

Sheehan Lakes : Meandered lakes in sections 8, 9, 16 and 17, township 109 N., range 9 W. - Minneiska. It is named for the Sheehan family on whose lands it is located. Sometimes called Goose Lake. It is a hunting and trapping place.

West Newton Bay: This was the site of the Mississippi River Logging Company's rafting works in the nineties. It is in sections 4 and 5, township 109 N., range 9 W, Minneiska, below West Newton chute. It spreads out into the Mississippi River. Millions of feet of pine logs were rafted here for down river saw mills.

Lower Maloney Lake: The lake occupies the corners of sections 27, 28, 33 and 34, township 109 N., range 9 W., Minneiska. It is north of Minneiska village and has been affected by the pool of the Whitman Dam. It is a part of the West Newton hunting area. Takes its name from the Maloneys who owned surrounding lands.

Lake Pepin: Is a broadening of the Mississippi River bordering southern Goodhue and northern Wabasha counties. It extends from the mouth of the Chippewa river at Reads up the river about twenty-eight miles with a width of two to three miles. It is a most beautiful body of water flanked by bluffs on either side rising to a height of three hundred to five hundred feet. Its depth is varied and at places reaches fifty to eighty feet.

The following description, often quoted, is borne out by sightseers and voyagers who have visited it. "Among the many beautiful lakes which dot the soil of Minnesota, Lake Pepin is the most conspicuous. The scenery is very fine, and it has given the lake a wide reputation for its varied beauties, which are said to be unsurpassed by any in this country so noted for scenic lovliness. When viewed from almost any direction its natural beauty is perfectly

enchanting; and there are standpoints where the panorama, as you turn and gaze, is at once grand and beautiful, in fact more than beautiful, even sublime. The pen cannot due it justice, and it must be seen in order to be appreciated. Surely Lake Pepin has no rival on the continent, and from the summit of the bluffs at Reads and Lake City, especially, is obtained a most enchanting view of the ever graceful outline of its sparkling waters and its surrounding scenery."

Lake Pepin has been noted for its extensive ice harvests, clamming and commercial fishing. It was made famous by the sinking of the Sea Wing in 1890, drowning nearly a hundred persons in the worst disaster in its history. Lake City, Camp Lakeview, Kings Cooley, Lacupolas and Reads are points on the lake in Wabasha county.

It was named Pepin after the Dauphin of France and son of Louis XIV.

Kanz Lake: A small lake located near the border of Winona county in southeast quarter of section 36 of Watopa township. It is in the Whitwater valley west of Weaver village.

T109  
R10

The Zumbro River: The name is a contraction of the Indian name, Waziouja, meaning embarrass and the river was sometimes known as the Embarrass River.

The Zumbro river, though a branch of the Mississippi river, is a river system in itself and with its branches drains the greater part of Wabasha county, crossing it from west to east, and also parts of Olmsted and Goodhue counties. The main river is made up of the North Branch of the Zumbro river the South Branch of the Zumbro river; the Cooks Valley Cemetery Branch; Skillman Brook; Cold Brook; Trout Creek, Chester township; Trout Creek, Gillford township; Trout Brook; Hammond Creek; West Albany Creek; Long Creek; Middle Creek; West Indian Creek, Dadys Creek; Snake Creek; and Indian Creek.

Get stream names

The North Branch has its source in Goodhue County. It enters Wabasha County at Mazeppa Village and joins the South Branch in section 7 of Mazeppa township to form the Main Zumbro. The Mazeppa Village Mill, Light and Power Dam is on this branch.

The South Branch has several sources in Olmsted County and enters Wabasha County between Zumbro and Mazeppa townships, forming the boundary between them. The Rochester Power Dam is on this branch.

The Cooks Valley Cemetery Branch has its source in Greenfield, joining the main river at Kellogg.

The Main Zumbro, after crossing Wabasha County, has mouths at Wabasha, Pughs Point, Schmokers Lake and above Minneiska Village. The old or original bed of the Main Zumbro left the present course in section 22 of Greenfield township passing northwest through Greenfield and entering the Mississippi through the slough at Wabasha. The main branch divides again in section 25 of Greenfield into a North Branch with its mouth at Pughs Point and a South Branch with its mouth near Minneiska Village. Judicial Ditch No. 1 taps the Main channel east of Kellogg and becomes the Main Zumbro with its mouth in Schmokers Lake in section 30 of Greenfield.

The Zumbro River drains the Zumbro Valley a vast territory in Wabasha and Olmsted counties. Its bed has much fall and it is subject to spring and summer freshets. It has several falls or rapids; the most prominent of which is Zumbro Falls. The river has much available power most of which is undeveloped. Many fine bridges span the stream and its tributaries. The valley of the Zumbro has many scenic spots, beautiful flowers and a wide variety of trees. "The Zumbro Parkway" has a drive along the river. Mazeppa Village, Zumbro Falls, Hammond, Jarretts, Millville, Keegan, Lakey, Theilman, McCracken, Ryans Bay and Kellogg of Wabasha county are all on the Zumbro River.

Second Creek: The source is in section 21 of Lake township, flows northward and has its mouth in Lake Pepin in section 15. It is below Collins Creek which enters the lake in southern Lake City.

T111 - mouth  
R12

Welsh Creek: Its source is in section 15, township 111 N., range 13 W., Mount Pleasant. It is a branch of Gilbert Creek with its mouth in section 13. It was named for owner of lands near its source.

Brooks Creek: This has become a drain around Plainview Village leading to the Whitewater River in section 34, township 108 N., range 11 W., Plainview township. Mr. Brooks owned lands at its source.

Beaver Creek: Forms in eastern Plainview township, runs into Winona County and joins the Whitewater river. The village of Beaver is on this creek.

Sugar Loaf Creek: Enters Wabasha County in section 1, township 111 N., Range 13 W., Mount Pleasant and leaves county in section 6 of Lake township. Its mouth is in Lake Pepin in Goodhue County. Named for Sugar Loaf Bluff nearby.

Appels Creek: Its source is on the farm formerly owned by Stephen Appel in section 15 of Highland township and enters West Indian Creek in section 16. Appels Mill was located at its mouth. It was once a fine trout stream.

T109  
R11

Gilbert Valley Creek: Has its source in section 5 of Mount Pleasant and flows easterly through Gilbert Valley. It is a branch of Sugar Loaf Creek. A trout stream. The Gilbert Valley road courses this creek.

Collins Creek: This was originally Boodie Creek named in honor of Mr. Boodie one of the first settlers on it. It was later called Collins Creek for the Collins family. It has its source in section 23 of Mt. Pleasant and enters Lake Pepin in Lake City. It drains Boston Cooley and Hazelet Cooley. The Boston Cooley road courses this stream from Lake City.

T111  
R12

Long Creek: This is a prominent stream in Oakwood township which crosses the township, from south to north, draining a long deep winding valley. It has its source in section 28 and its mouth in the Zumbro River in section 3.

T109  
R12

above Keegan. It is a favorite haunt of local fishermen. The lower valley is picturesque and beautiful.

"The Creek at Jarretts Dam:" For want of a better name and the fact that its mouth is in the Zumbro river at Jarretts Mill Dam in section 23 of Zumbro township, the creek is referred to as "The Creek At Jarretts Dam." It is a small stream entering the county in section 35 flows northerly through sections 26 and 23 culminating at Jarrets. Considerable fine fishing is done near its mouth. *Is gradually drying up.*

T109  
R13

Middle Creek: So named from its location midway between Long Creek and West Indian Creek. It forms from a number of sources in the vicinity of Plainview village, flows northward emptying into the Zumbro river in section 3, township 109 N., range 12 W., Oakwood, just below Keegan. Its mouth is near the lower end of the Zumbro Parkway.

Minnie Creek: Section 25, township 111 N., range 12 W., Lake, is the source of Minnie Creek which runs northward and enters Lake Pepin at Kings Cooley. It is a small creek flowing through wooded section called Kings Cooley of Pepin township. The Gulch, a dancing pavilion, is at its mouth on U. S. Highway 61, south of Lake City.

West Indian Creek: This stream is made up of various unnamed branches in Plainview and Highland townships and flows northward to the Zumbro river near the village of Theilman. It has furnished power to operate Hampes and Appels mills. It has been a good trout stream

T110  
R11

East Indian Creek: Has its source in section 31, township 109 N., range <sup>10</sup> W., Watopa, It takes an easterly course through Indian Creek (valley) and joins the Zumbro in section 19 of Minneiska township, while West Indian Creek joins the Zumbro in Glasgow near the village of Theilman, Indian Creek here was the favorite camping place of the Sioux Indians previous to the white settlements on it. It has been famed as a trout stream. Paulsons blacksmith shop and Wautopa Post Office. were on Indian Creek.

Trout Creek (Chester Twp.): Wabasha County has several creeks in which the early settlers found an abundance of trout. Several of these were called Trout Creek and to distinguish them the township name is added. This stream has its source in Goodhue County. It enters Chester township in section 19 and has its outlet in the Zumbro River in section 9 of Mazeppa township. It is a fine trout stream with extensive power possibilities. Skillmans mill was north of Mazeppa Village on Trout Creek in Chester township. It had an 11 foot head.

T109  
R14

Cold Brook: A small stream of very cool water rising in section of Chester township and has its mouth in the Zumbro River at Zumbro Falls Village. It is fed by Cold Spring. It is a rapid stream and furnished power for Cold Brook Mill.

Trout Brook: A natural trout stream in Trout Brook Valley, Glasgow township. It has its source in section 31 in Pepin township and its mouth in the Zumbro in section 14 in Glasgow township. It gives names to Trout Brook Valley, Trout Brook School and Trout Brook Valley Church in that township. It has a rapid fall and possibilities for much water power that has never been developed. It drains a large area and periodically carries a large volume of water causing much erosion. Its banks now rise in places to fifty feet.

T110  
R11

Haggertys Creek: Its source is located in Olmsted county. It enters the county of Wabasha in section 32, township 109 N., range 13 W., Zumbro, and enters the Zumbro at Hammond Village. Mr. Haggerty had a large farm in sections 28 and 29 through which it flows.

T109  
R13

Snake Creek: Has its source in section 16 of Watopa. It flows easterly in a winding course similar to a snake in movement. It enters the Zumbro in section 12. It is named for its windings and the presence of many snakes in its vicinity in early settlement days. The valley adjacent is called Snake

T109  
R10

Creek too. Its mouth is four miles East of Kellogg.

Trout Creek (Gillford Twp.): A natural trout stream with its source in section 23 of Gillford township. It crosses into West Albany township and joins West Albany Creek in section 28. Power sufficient to operate a mill was developed at West Albany Village.

T110  
R12

West Albany Creek: Forms from several diverse branches in southern West Albany township. It flows southerly and easterly and has its mouth in the Zumbro in section 27. It is a trout and power stream and the seat of the first settlement in the township. The original West Albany Village, Brants Mill and Hoffmans Mill were built on West Albany Creek.

T110  
R12

Bear Valley Grange Hall: An organization of the Patrons of Husbandry began its existence in Chester township in 1870. It had a membership of more than one hundred in 1874. It built a hall 28 X 40 with two stories that year in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 23. The organization flourished for a time but has long since passed out of existence and the hall became a public meeting place. It is a prominent landmark in the township.

T110  
R14

"Old Abe" P.O. A post office established in southern Plainview township on March 14, 1864 and discontinued Oct. 5, 1868. James McHench a prominent resident of the early township's days was the postmaster.

T108  
R11

"The Dry Well": The Dry Well is from a page of history of the ghost town of Greenville established by the early settlers of Plainview township in 1855. Mr. A. T. Sharpe had the affairs of the new town and its promotion in charge for the owners. The place was platted and lots were put upon the market. Mr. Sharpe used all fair and rational methods to attract settlers to the promising town. Eastern capitalists were urged to invest their money and letters filled with glowing descriptions of the country, and setting forth the advantages which the new town offered were sent them.

T108  
R11

One of the most serious problems which the citizens of Greenville had to solve was the procuring of water. The Whitewater, the nearest river was four miles away. There were no lakes and the only recourse was digging a well to supply the place. The digging was begun and a depth of about twenty feet reached, with no sign of water, when notice of the coming of capitalists was received a day in advance of their arrival. Something had to be done. Mr. Sharpe conceived the idea of filling the well with water from the river before the capitalist arrived and this was done. When the latter arrived, Mr. Sharpe took him and escorted him over the town site; showed him how the railroad which had been surveyed from Dubuque was to enter Greenville; pointed out the spot where, in a few months, a "brick seminary" for women would arise; declared a beautiful lake existed nearby and gave assurance of the fine supply of water afforded by the well. Invited the prospect to see for himself by taking a look into the well. It happened that the water put into the well had soaked away during the night and the deception was uncovered. The well was dry. The story is founded on a paper presented before the Old Settlers Meeting at Plainview by Dr. N. S. Teft, February 13, 1884, and mentioned in the county history of that year.

The Greenwood Creamery: A. Y. Felton established a creamery at Plainview in 1881. It was known as the Greenwood Creamery and without doubt the first creamery operated in Minnesota. Wagons were sent about the territory to gather cream from the farmers.

The enterprise was successful. The creamery butter exhibited at the state fair at Rochester was awarded England's silver cup - contributed by Higgins & Co. of Liverpool, England. The first cooperative creamery in Minnesota was opened at Clarks Grove, May 5, 1890. This was nine years after the establishment of the Greenwood Creamery.

T108  
R11

Mazeppa Village: Located on section 6 of Mazeppa township, it is the only incorporated village in the township. It has a colorful history of enterprize since the platting of the village by the Fords in 1855.

T109  
R14

Set amid beautiful surroundings amid a wealth of soil, wood, and water power she occupies a position of prominence in the life of the county. The name is from <sup>Javan</sup> Tom Mazeppa, a cossack chief, in a poem by Byron. It was incorporated by the legislature during the session of 1866-67. In 1876 an addition extending to the Goodhue County line was added and became known as "Coopertown." Mazeppa Village is about thirty miles west of Wabasha on State Highway No. 60 and directly connected with Lake City, its early trade outlet, by the Lake City-Mazeppa road of territorial days. It is twenty miles north of Rochester. The Mazeppa post office was established January 7, 1856 with John E. Hyde as postmaster.

The Mazeppa Mills had their beginning in 1856 as a buhr water power power mill. Its dam in the north branch of the Zumbro produced the Mazeppa mill pond, a near lake, with surroundings that make it a beautiful body of water within the village.

The Mazeppa Mill Company proper was organized as a corporation in 1877 with a capital of one hundred seventy-five thousand dollars. This corporation took over the water-power and buildings of the old company and increased its capacity to one hundred seventy-five barrels a day. In 1878 steam power was added, giving over two hundred horsepower to the power of the mill. In 1881 the buhrs were replaced with rolls giving the mill a capacity of 650 barrels per day. The mill, at the time, had one hundred railroad cars and had elevators or warehouses at ten points in the Zumbro Valley. The business gradually declined and has gone out of business. The power dam furnishes electricity for the municipality.

The village has been well represented in various church organizations. The Methodists had the earliest organization. The congregationalists built the first church in the village in 1869. The Free Will Baptists organized a church in 1880 and in 1881 erected a neat church. The Catholic mission of St. Peter and St. Paul was organized in 1867, and in 1876 a church was erected on the spacious grounds now occupied by St. Peter and Paul church and parsonage. The organization has a beautiful cemetery on what is known as cemetery hill overlooking the river at the west end of the village.

In the summer of 1856 a school was held at the claim shanty of John E. Hyde with Mrs. Sydney Munson as teacher. A two-story school building was erected on what is known as "schoolhouse hill" and this was replaced with a fine brick structure to which a fine gymnasium was added in 1940. The village has, at times, been divided into factions that frequently was reflected in the management of the schools, but as each faction tried to outdo the other in the advancement of education the schools advanced in spite of factionalism.

Much of the trade of the village built up in its milling days now goes to Zumbrota, Red Wing and Rochester.

The village has a neat park and it was one of the first in Wabasha County to make an appropriation for park band concerts, making its first appropriation in May 1883.

Mazeppa is a village much given to home life and this is evidenced by a wealth of beautiful homes and gardens. The mill pond gives the village a lake setting that rounds out a unique scenic spot.

Elgin Village: Situated about six miles southeast of Plainview Village on Sections 27 and 28 of Elgin township is the only business place in the township. A post office was established in Elgin January 29, 1857. A blacksmith shop was established there by Benjamin H. Gould in 1857 and a flour mill was started in 1860. No stores existed there until 1863.

T108  
R12

In 1866 a Methodist church was organized and services were held in the schoolhouses of the township. A parsonage was erected in Elgin in 1866, and a church erected in 1878 was demolished by the cyclone of 1883. A Congregational was the first church organized in Elgin. Services were held at the home of George Bryant as early as 1857. The German Lutherans have a large congregation. But few of the population are Catholic and these affiliate with the Catholic church at Plainview.

A strong school spirit has always prevailed in Elgin and this is evidenced by one of the most up-to-date high school buildings in the county. The school embraces a large district and affords training for many of those who have finished the course in the common school districts. The village is on State Highway No. 42, and good gravelled highways extend in various directions.

Among the outstanding features are its broad well kept streets and pleasant homes, its public school, cooperative creamery and well kept non-sectarian cemetery. The village has many beautiful trees and flowers.

The village bears no trace of the results of havoc wrought by the cyclone of 1883 and is one of the well conducted municipalities of southern Minnesota.

Lake City: Situated on Lake Pepin on the north boundary of Wabasha County, originally contained the entire township of Lake which had its beginning as a settlement with the coming of Jacob Boodie, as its first settler, in 1853. It was named Lake City by a vote of the people of the township.

T 111  
R 12

The city was platted on the claim of Abner Dwelle by Mr. Dwelle, Abner Tibbits and Samuel Doughty in 1856.

It was under township rule until 1872 when it was incorporated as a city and the name Lake was given the remainder of the township. The act of the Legislature providing for incorporation contained a charter for the city and designated its boundaries as follows: "Beginning at the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section 6 in Town 111 N. of Range 12 W., running thence south one and one-half miles to the center of section 7 in said township, thence east along the quarter-section line and a continuance thereof to the center of Lake Pepin, thence up the middle of said lake to a point due east of the termination of the line between townships 111 and 112, thence to and along said line west to the place of beginning." Otherwise described, the city limits so much of them at least as were not covered by the waters of Lake Pepin, extended west from the lake shore, along the line separating Wabasha and Goodhue counties, a distance of one and one-half miles, thence east two and one-half miles to the lake shore, thence northwesterly along the irregular shore line to the boundary of the county on the north. The land area being about three and one-half sections. The original town has been much enlarged by additions and platted out lots and so<sup>is</sup> approximately three times its original size. It has about four miles of improved lake front on beautiful Lake Pepin. The lake front includes a land-locked harbor, Lake City, U. S. Government pier and harbor, tourist park, bathing beach, McCahill Park and playgrounds, scenic observation ~~New~~ locations, the Lake City Hospital

and many beautiful homes. Rest Island with a silver fox ranch, is just above the city in Goodhue County. Camp Lake View, for years a Minnesota military training ground is at the lower end of the city. Since the development of the military camp at Camp Ripley, Camp Lakeview has reverted to the city. At the upper end of the city is the Lake City Nursery and to the west are the Jewell Nurseries, one of the largest plants of its kind in the Northwest. It was established in 1868.

Lake City is a summer tourist place and famous for its ideal location, its fine schools, the diversity of its places of worship, nurseries, flour mills, foundary, parks and playgrounds, and as the largest municipality in the county of Wabasha. The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific R. R., state highways 53 and 61, a network of state aid and county highways, together with its harbor, give the city easy access and much in the way of transportation advantages. Streams in and about the city with the lake afford excellent advantages for fishing and boating. Ice boating on Lake Pepin is a feature in winter sports at Lake City.

The Lake City ferry established in the early days of the city furnished connections with points in Wisconsin in the summer while roads on the ice of the lake give easy access for Wisconsin trade during the winter.

Incidents and facts of historic importance in the life of Lake City are its operation on a township form of government from its platting in 1856 to its incorporation and charter adoption in 1872, the sinking of the Sea Wing and other disasters on Lake Pepin, its long fight to wrest the county seat from Wabasha, its flourishing days as a wheat market, a disastrous fire, business failures, the wheat ring-and the life history of many of its outstanding citizens. It is a city of outstanding enterprise. Success and failure has marked its career, but has not dimmed enthusiasm or stayed it from prosperity. Loyalty to their city is an outstanding trait in the people of Lake City that is worthy of emulation. It is a city of fine streets and beautiful homes and gardens.

Reads: In the early days of 1800, a Frenchman by the name of Augustine Rocque established a trading post opposite the mouth of the Chippewa River, a short distance below Lake Pepin, where he dealt with the Sioux and Chippewa Indians. The site of Rocque's trading post, no doubt, the first business place established in Minnesota, became in turn, Hudson's Landing, Read's Landing and finally the village of Reads.

Rocque closed his post after some years and returned to Prairie du Chien from whence he had come. Edward Hudson, an Englishman, who had been a soldier at Fort Snelling for three years, came to Reads in 1840. He had married a daughter of Duncan Campbell. She was a half-breed and entitled to share in the Half-Breed Tract in which the place was located and Hudson set to farming there. He built a warehouse to handle supplies for the Chippewa - the first business place in Reads. Boats were then plying the river as far as Mendota or Fort Snelling and began to stop at Hudson's place and the place became known as Hudson's Landing. Mr. Hudson died in 1843 and was buried at Reads. Charles Read who had been at Nelson's Landing, across the river from Reads, since 1844, rented the place from Mrs. Hudson in 1847, and came to live there. The landing place took his name and became Reads Landing. Read took over a warehouse built by Hudson and began business with the whites as well as Indians. A post office was established in 1850 with Read as postmaster. F. S. Richards established a store in 1850. His business grew and in a few years he erected a three story building 25 X 60. Knapp Stout & Co. opened a store. In 1854 a hotel was built and later the Bullard House, that became the best hotel on the river, was erected. The place prospered and in a short time was the most important point on the Upper Mississippi. It was the metropolis of the Northwest.

Lumbering operations on the Chippewa was fast developing and Read's Landing was the base of supplies for the operators. Here they received their mail and provisions. Rafts were floated down the Chippewa and put together here. Lumber yards and a saw mill was established. It became the headquarters for rivermen.

Settlers landed and radiated out to take up lands and made it their trading point and all added to growing prosperity of the town.

The town was platted under the name of "Pepin" in 1854, but the plat was not filed until July 4, 1856. Morses Addition was platted in 1856 and Marshalls Addition in 1857. H. S. Samuelson began the publication of the Wabasha Co. Journal in 1856. He moved the paper to Wabasha in 1857.

Following this the McMaster Bros. founded the Wabasha County Herald under the title Waumandee Herald in June 1857. They were drowned immediately after the first publication. Later in 1857, N. E. Stevens took over the Herald and published it at Reads until 1860 when he moved the plant to Wabasha.

By 1868, Reads Landing had reached its greatest height, and in that year it was incorporated as the Village of Reads by an act of the legislature. An independent school district was set up, and in 1870 the present four department school building was erected in which an outstanding school was conducted for many years. The first corps of teachers in the new building was Prof. Charles H. Allen, principal; Mary C. Brown, and Carrie Wetherbee. Reads Landing's first school was taught by Mary Gibbs in 1856. A one-room school house was built in 1858. E. W. Foster, who later became a colonel in the Civil War, was the first to teach in it.

Church revivals were held and Sunday schools organized as early as 1856, but no church was built until the Methodists built the present church in 1869. It belonged to the Wabasha circuit of the Methodist church. Members of other denominations residing in the village have affiliated with the churches at Wabasha.

The history of Reads as a village may well begin with the coming of Charles Read in 1847. The story from then until 1870 is one of rapid development from a modest landing place on a scenic spot on the Mississippi River at the entrance to Lake Pepin to a commercial town of splendid mercantile establishment with lumbering, rafting, shipping and farming centering around it. It had become an

important wheat market, and hopes were entertained for a greater day that never came.

In 1870, the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway was built, passing through the village, and from the day of its coming things began to wane in Reads. The same year, the Western Wisconsin Railway reached Eau Claire, and the base of supplies for the lumber companies was transferred from Reads to Eau Claire where there were large lumber mills. Again in 1882, it received another set-back by the completion of the Chippewa Valley Branch of the C. M. & St. P. Railway. Steamboating declined, lumbering changed, grain was diverted to other markets and Reads declined as rapidly as she had grown or even more rapidly. Litigation over bonds given as a bonus to the railroad developed. Changes were made in the charter by the legislature and finally Feb. 2, 1896 the charter was repealed and the village reverted to the townships from whence it came - Wabasha and Pepin. By 1908, Reads had become a "flag station." Its only industries being clamming and fishing, and these were on the decline. Neglected roads, vacant stores and houses, unpainted church and school, and a disheartened people made up a picture of a near "ghost town." Reads was all but dead. That year a home coming was held. Many who had left returned to visit the old scenes. A spirit of new life was enkindled and Reads today is a changed place with a new future of promise. Highway No. 61 gives it a place on an important highway. New homes and cabins have been built. Its beauty as a scenic spot has been emphasized. Its advantages as a fishing and camping place made known, the spirit of its people regenerated, the place bids fair to become again a point of importance. The legislature of 1929 made it a separate voting place in the township. The Reads Landing Association of the Twin Cities has been the force behind the scenes and is given much of the credit for the transfusion of new life in Reads.

Reads has the distinction of being the first business place and having the first post office in Wabasha County. It had a ferry authorized by the legislature of 1852, being the first connecting link between Wisconsin and the territory of Minnesota, and it shares with Albany, Ill. in the title of "Ash Pan School" merited by being a training place for steamboat pilots and rivermen.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP: The township 109 N, Range 13 W. now making up the township of Hyde Park and eastern Zumbro was at first known as Concord. The name was changed to Troy by a vote of the people in 1858. Troy was not approved by the Legislature and the name was changed to Zumbro. In 1862, Zumbro north of the river was given the name Hyde Park, forming a new township.

PELL: When the township of Oakwood was organized it was named "Pell" in honor of John Pell, an early settler, and a state senator. In 1868 the name was changed to Sherman by an act of the legislature but as there was a township Sherman in the state, a change was again necessary and in 1869 the name Oakwood was adopted.

T109  
R12

THE GREENFIELD CREAMERY: A privately owned creamery owned and operated by Simon Braun on the southeast quarter of Section 11 in Greenfield township. It did a commercial business. The creamery had team routes gathering together cream purchased from the producers. It was removed to Kellogg in 1895, enlarged as a separator creamery and the name changed to The Kellogg Creamery. It has been succeeded by the Kellogg Cooperative Creamery.

T110  
R10

GLASGOW INDIAN FIELD: Situated near the center of Glasgow Township. The Wabasha County History of 1870 says of this: "This field of about fifteen acres was enclosed with a brush fence. Part of the field was used by the Indians as a burying ground and part was planted in corn by the squaws."

T110  
R11

GREENFIELD INDIAN RESERVATION: A tract of land in Section 19, township 110 N., Range 9 W. containing <sup>117</sup>160 acres reserved for the Indians. It was once the home of several families of Indians among them the John Moose family. It has been abandoned and part of has been included in the Upper Mississippi Wild Life Refuge.

Greenfield Twp

PAULSONS CREEK: A tributary of Indian Creek having its source in Section 21 of Watopa township. It has become a "Dry Run." Paulson's shop is near the mouth of the so-called creek.

THE RHONE HILL: The road from Wabasha to Trout Brook Valley in Glasgow township ran out from Wabasha ascending the Wabasha hill, and after crossing the bluff land, descended to Trout Brook by way of Rhone Hill. A part of the highway ending at Trout Brook stream.

HOPE COOLEY: A branch of Trout Brook flows southward from Pepin township, through section 3 of Glasgow township and the cooley it drains is known as Hope Cooley. It is named for the Hope family, early settlers. Erosion has left cuts from twenty to fifty feet deep, and of varying width along the bed of the stream.

T110  
R11

PLACE NAMES

Plainveiw Village: Situated in sections 7, 8, 9, 16, 17 and 18 of Plainview township, had its beginning with the arrival of J. V. Blackwell and family who came from Iowa in the spring of 1856. He at once erected a cabin and later in the year erected a hotel. Several others arrived during the year and the town was platted. It was at first named Centerville, but was changed to Plainview in 1857. There was another place in the state having the name Centerville was the reason for the change in name. The village is situated at an elevation, giving it a commanding view of Greenwood Prairie from all directions, hence the name Plainview.

Plainview was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in 1875, but later surrendered its corporation and reverted to the township of Plainview in order that it might have a part in an election for voting bonds for building the railroad. It was reincorporated in 1908.

Plainview village is the chief market place of the early settlement of Greenwood Prairie and with the village of Elgin gives that rich agricultural section an outstanding center with lively enterprise. Being surrounded by rich lands where agriculture, horticulture and dairying are at their best. The village has a constant growth. Its outstanding institutions are its schools, churches, canning factory and its cooperative creamery. Truck farming both within and without the village is a source of much income. It has a population of 1500. It is on state highway No. 42 and is the terminal of the Eyota branch of the Chicago Northwestern rairway built in 1878.

T108  
R11

West Newton: A place of summer homes and cottages located five miles above Minneiska village on the Mississippi river. It is near the site of the ghost town West Newton in township 109 N, Range 9W, Minneiska. Owners of many of the cottages live at Plainview, Wabasha and Winona. It is unorganized and the summer homes and cottages are separately owned. Fishing and bathing furnish recreation and entertainment.

The Chippewa River: Takes its name from the the tribe of Indians known as the Chippewas who inhabited the territory drained by it. The Chippewa has its source in northern Wisconsin and its mouth in the Mississippi river at Reads. It drains a large territory and has many rapids and falls. It carries much silt. Its delta forms Lake Pepin. Prior to the building of the railroads, it was the chief highway of commerce for a vast surrounding region. Reads was the immediate source of supplies. It is no longer a navigable stream. It is noted for its scenery and fine fishing.

Roscoes Cooley: A cooley between King's Cooley and Reads. The place was the site of home and shop of Oliver Raccicot, a government blacksmith for Red Wing's Band of Indians who settled in the cooley in 1841. The town of Lacupolis was planed there in 1861, but never was developed. Eli Roscoe succeeded to the ownership and the cooley took his name, and the place Roscoe's Landing. The early highway from the south to Fort Snelling followed Lake Pepin from Roscoe's Landing in the winter and a road led across the lake to North Pepin, Wisconsin. The cooley is at the foot of Lake Pepin. The river rarely freezes between the cooley and Reads and winter travels on the lake begin here. Lundsburg's camp or Camp Lacupolis is at the end of Roscoe's Cooley.

Greenwood Cemetery: Located at the north end of church street and Liberty street in Plainview village and is a non-sectarian cemetery organized at the time of founding of the village. It is one of the very early cemeteries of Wabasha County.

T111  
R11

T108  
R11

The Oakwood Cemetery: In 1866, a church known as the Oakwood church was erected in section 13, township 109N, range 12 W - Oakwood. The church was started by Rev. Felix Tissot, pastor of the Catholic church at Wabasha and various missions throughout the county and compiled <sup>lected</sup> by Rev. James Trobec who succeeded him as pastor at Wabasha that year. A cemetery was laid out besides the church and became known as the "Oakwood Cemetery." The church has been destroyed, but this cemetery remains. Many graves of the early pioneers of Oakwood are in Oakwood cemetery which contains many fine monuments.

Brewery Creek: A stream that forms the boundary between Wabasha and Reads, it was originally called Spring Brook, having its main source in a spring in section 25; 111 N., 11 W., Pepin township. It was also known as Smith Creek. Breweries were built upon the bank of the creek and the stream became known as Brewery Creek. It drains a large area as a dry run leads out through Smith Cooley to Pepin Hill. It is subject to heavy freshets carrying much silt, but ordinarily has but little water.

Townsend Cooley: A somewhat narrow valley extending west from the Townsend addition to the city of Wabasha. It is named for Dr. L. Townsend who owned land running out into the cooley. Dr Townsend was the pioneer dentist of Wabasha.

The Lake City Ferry: Lake City, situated in the northwest corner of Wabasha county on Lake Pepin, made many attempts to operate a ferry to connect it with a large trade territory across the lake in Wisconsin that had access to the city, during the winter, by roads across the lake on the ice.

The story of the Lake City Ferry as told by H. H. Hill & Co. in its History of Wabasha County, published in 1884, is one of hope and of failure.

The career of the institution from 1884 on has been likewise a series of mixed success and failure.

The History says: " \* \* \* The first regular, or perhaps, more properly speaking irregular, communication across the lake, for passengers only, was established in the closing years of the war by Captain J. Hull, of Maiden Rock Village, Wisconsin, who ran a small sloop-rigged sailboat, "The Daisy," from Maiden Rock to Lake City, a distance of about eight miles. In 1866 Captain John Doughty put a sloop-rigged sailboat called 'The Union' upon the lake. This boat was capable of carrying seventy-five persons comfortably, and for three years, it was sailed here by the Captain, making trips across the lake and coasting its shores as pleasure parties as the demands of business required. After doing business for three years as a sailboat, the sails was taken out, and a small engine put in, and the young propeller, christened 'The Winifred,' navigated the lake one year, was a financial loss to the owner and discontinued. Two boats were upon this part of the lake that season, 'The May Queen' being the name of the other \* \* \* In the year of 1870, Captain Nelson put a regular ferry on the lake between this city and Stockholm, directly opposite on the Wisconsin shore. This was a sailboat and was used exclusively for passenger service. Matters were in this condition until 1872, when Wm. B. Lutz and W. W. Scott received a charter, conferring on them for a period of ten years, the exclusive right of keeping and maintaining a ferry across the Mississippi at the town of Lake City. \* \* \* By an act of the Legislature of 1873 the time of the franchise was extended to fifteen years. \* \* \* a similar franchise was owned by parties on the Wisconsin shore, and this was purchased, together with a barge owned by said parties by Misses Lutz and Scott and preparations made for starting a steam ferry, but

Mr. Lutz was stricken with partial paralysis and incapacitated from attending to any business for two years, and nothing was done with the franchise which expired in due time by limitation. Pending the expiration of this charter in the fall of 1873, a proposition was made to the city to purchase the franchise on both sides of the river, or lake, together with two lots on the Wisconsin shore, and give a bonus or loan to some responsible parties who should undertake, under bonds, to establish and maintain a ferry for a given term of years. Anticipating some necessity of this kind as likely to arise, the city council, in February 1873, had secured the passage by the state legislature of the ferry bond act, authorizing them to issue the bonds of the city to the amount of \$2,500 in aid of a ferry, provided the legal voters of the city so desired. The matter was submitted to the electors at the charter election held April 1, 1873, and the proposition was snowed under by a vote of 295 against to 83 in favor of the issue \* \* \*. In the mean-time Captain Murray, of the little steamer "Pepin," had been making regular trips around the lake, touching at Maiden Rock, Stockholm and Pepin, on the Wisconsin side, and at Frontenac, Lake City on the Minnesota side, and making occasional trips to Reads Landing. His little steamer was sometimes accompanied by a barge on which merchandise and passengers were transported, but it was not suited for this purpose. Accordingly in the spring of 1874, early in May, a subscription was started to procure money to build a barge or boat to be issued in carrying teams and passengers between Lake City and the Wisconsin shore. Meetings were held, committees appointed, funds raised, a boat was built at the expense of \$500, and Messrs. Doe, J. G. Richardson, Farron, Baldwin and Murray were appointed a committee to make a written contract with Captain O. N. Murray of the Steamer Pepin to operate the ferry. On Thursday May 16th, the first regular trip was made in the city's own boat; with the Mayor and the council in attendance, and the landing made upon the other shore in seventeen minutes, according to the time given by the local reporter. The city barge had a

capacity of six teams and as many passengers as could crowd on. \* \* \* That fall, 1874 the charter of Messrs. Lutz and Scott expired, and in the following spring, by special act of the legislature, the franchise for the ferry was granted to the city, with power to operate or lease at their discretion. This charter gave the city the exclusive rights to maintain a ferry within the corporate limits of the city, and the territory extending one-half mile beyond said limits on the north and west \* \* \* . During the years 1875 and 1876 the exclusive rights to the ferry charter was granted to Captain Murray, and during those years communication between Lake City and the Wisconsin shore were maintained as it had been since 1874. Early in the spring of 1877 a joint stock company, with a capital of ten thousand dollars, was organized for the purpose of maintaining and operating a ferry at this point, such as would establish regular communications at all hours of the day with the Wisconsin shores and not merely for a morning and evening trip. The company was named the Lake City Ferry and Transportation Company. This company purchased the franchises held by Milison Sandburg & Co., <sup>for</sup> of the ferry privileges on the Wisconsin shore and secured the Minnesota franchise from the common council of this city, together with the barge or boat belonging to the city for the term of ten years from and after April 3, 1877. \* \* \* The first board of directors were: John J. Doughty, H. Gillett, J. C. Stout, Wm. Campbell, W. J. Hahn and H. S. Stocker. They immediately purchased the steamer clipper which had been sold under the hammer by the U. S. Marshal, Captain Raney, paying therefor the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

The clipper was a boat of about twenty-eight feet beam and length over all about seventy-five feet. \* \* \* The cost of maintaining the ferry was too great for the receipts derived from the freight and passenger and other transportation charges, and there was, year by year, a growing diminution of capital.

When four seasons had been passed in this way, the regular trade over the ferry line continually cut into by the coasting steamers plying along both shores of the lake, and the low rate of transportation keeping receipts at a minimum, the company called a halt. It was found that the original stock had been absorbed, as also the three thousand dollars bonus received from the city and the amount received for transportation during the four years the company had been operating the line. The latter sum aggregated about as much as the others, making a total sum of twenty-six thousand dollars expenses for four years of ferry maintenance. Under this condition of affairs the directors concluded to wind up the affairs of the company and dispose of its assets. This was done. The steamer was put out at anchor and bid in by Messrs Stout and Post, two of the stockholders, for an amount equal to the company's liabilities, about eighteen hundred dollars. \* \* \* Messrs Stout and Post kept the ferry running during the season of 1881 and that fall closed out, having only added to their former losses by the attempt to continue the line in operation. \* \* \*

In the spring of 1882, Murray and Lehnart resumed trips between Wisconsin and Minnesota shores. After Murray died the firm became Lehnart and Collins, who are now (1883) running the steamer Pepin and barge from Lake City to Maiden Rock, Pepin and Stockholm, on the Wisconsin shores, making semi-weekly trips to Read's Landing in this county. The attempt to maintain a regular ferry here has only proved disastrous to those who engaged in it. Thousands of dollars were spent in a public spirited attempt, from which the stockholders of the ferry company received no benefit, only such increase of trade, so many of them as were in business that came to them from the Wisconsin shore. As related at the outset, the cost of maintaining the ferry over so wide a stream was too great to be met by the charges for transportation, and the majority of the citizens were unwilling to subsidize the ferry to the extent of guaranteeing the running expenses, not considering the returns in trade

sufficient to justify the outlay."

Nevertheless a ferry has been maintained almost continuously since 1883, sometimes being subsidized by the city and sometimes on the responsibility of private enterprise, but has become more and more a fruitless endeavor as the years roll along. The building of bridges across the Mississippi and the development of roads makes the need of a ferry at Lake City of little necessity and the heroic efforts made to maintain a crossing there is at an end. The Lake City ferry is now history so far as a permanent institution is concerned.

The Jewell Nursery: The Jewell nursery was founded by Dr. P. A. Jewell in 1868. It is situated just west of the city of Lake City. The beginning was made by the planting of ten acres of fruit trees on grubbed land. Mr. Jewell was born in New York, and was educated at Oberlin College in Ohio and at Ann Harbor university. His wife, Catherine Underwood, was a sister of J. M. Underwood. Dr. Jewell died and Mr. Underwood became owner of the nursery in 1878. He associated himself with S. M. Emery and under their management the institution grew rapidly and by 1884 it had as many fruit trees as all the other nurseries in Minnesota combined and was the largest nursery west of Ohio.

The institution was incorporated February 26, 1884 with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of propagating and selling nursery stock, as well as importing, breeding and dealing in live stock and the handling of real estate. The institution continued to grow and by 1900 was operating twelve hundred acres and employing hundreds of workmen. It established hot houses and did a large business in cut flowers for many years.

The hard times or depression of the early thirties curtailed its output and its income was so decreased, it became necessary to liquidate in receivership. It has been reorganized and is again a going institution.

Glasgow Station: A railroad station on the Wabasha division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry., established in 1878. It was later changed to Dumfries when a post office was established. The first station west of Midland Junction.

T110  
R11

The Lone Mound: Located in the township of Mount Pleasant. The Lake City Leader in writing of this mound in its issue of August 5th, 1865 says: "Towering up many feet above the surrounding prairie, it forms an object of wonder. It is formed of fine, soft white sandstone, its slopes garnished with the finest verdure and its summit graced with shade trees, beneath whose refreshing shade are many cool retreats - one in particular Sparkling Dell. \* \* \* A beautiful view of the surrounding country, extending miles on miles, as obtained from this mound." It has an elevation of approximately 1,200 feet above sea level.

T111  
R13

WABASHA COUNTY POOR HOME: Located on the east side of U. S. Highway No. 61, one mile from the Court House in the city of Wabasha. A large solid brick structure with stone basement and stone trimmings erected in 1884. The building is on a tract of land consisting of 32 acres purchased as a county Poor Farm in 1873. The farm has a neat hospital building and farm outbuildings.

Wabasha County's first poor farm was one hundred acres in section 11 of Hyde Park township purchased in 1867. This farm proving undesirable as a home for the County poor because of its long distance from the county seat, it was exchanged for the property on which the Poor Home now stands in 1873. George Bartholomew was the first superintendent and served for a number of years.

The County Home, a substantial structure has been modernized and has always ranked high among the County Homes of the state.

McKeefry's Quarry: Situated in section 3, 111 N, R. 10 W. - Wabasha. Named for Edward McKeefry, owner and operator. The quarry contained a good building quality limestone. It has been abandoned as a quarry and is now the seat of the reservoir tank of the Water system of Wabasha.

Elgin Brickyard: The loam is everywhere fitted for making red brick. Ernest Stoll, of Elgin, makes from two to three hundred thousand per year says Winchell in his Geology of Minnesota. The yard has been abandoned.

Weaver Brickyard: Winchell's geology says: "At weaver red brick was formerly made and used in the Weaver hotel. The business is now carried on by Johnson and Hopkins"

Wabasha Brickyard: Winchell's Geology of Minnesota, in speaking of the material resources of Wabasha county says: "Soft light colored brick were made at Reads Landing and Wabasha." In earlier years brick<sup>making</sup> ~~laying~~ at Wabasha was a thriving industry and its commercial brickyards made hundreds of thousands annually.

Mazeppa Mill Pond: The first institution in Mazeppa was a saw mill built on the North Branch of the Zumbro within the limits of the present village. Later when the village was being developed as a flouring mill center, a permanent dam was built to provide power. The dam was of such demensions as to hold back the water for considerable distance, making what is known as the Mazeppa Mill Pond which now has all the appearances of a natural lake of considerable size. The power from this dam and pond is now used for municipal purposes.

Brownlee Point: A triangular piece of land with approximately twelve hundred feet of Park street of Lake City as a base and extending nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile into Lake Pepin. The point, with a government pier to the south, forms the Lake City Harbor. A depression in the triangle at the head of Lyon Avenue has been made into an inland harbor and wharf. Brownlee Point is the location also of Lake City Tourist Park.

PLACE NAMES

The Big Hill: Is located south of Lake City on the Wabasha-Mendota road in the township of Lake. It is a long steep hill on the government road established in 1850. U. S. Highway No. 61 now runs along the lake from Lake City to Wabasha.

T111  
R12

Wood Choppers Island: A name applied to the island in the Mississippi north of the Village of Minneiska. Amos Wheeler, sheriff, who took the census of 1855, in a letter to the Wabasha Journal in 1859 says: "I think no one resided on Sand Prairie then, though a few wood choppers were on the island that bore their name."

T109  
R9

Wood Choppers Glory: A heavily wooded section located on Lake Pepin in the vicinity of King's Cooley. Amos Wheeler says in one of his articles of 1853: " \* \* \* Charles R. Read with a considerable force was then engaged in grading the 'Big Hill,' and his men were domiciled at "The Big Spring" in a home recently built by its present occupant, Mr. Conway, though he then resided at what is known as 'Wood Choppers Glory' a mile or two further down the lake."

155

T111  
R11

The Big Spring: Later known as the spring at Conways, is located in Section 23-111 N-R 12 W - Lake Township. On the old government road, the "Wabasha and Mendota." A favorite watering place of pioneer travellers and early residents.

The Buckthorn Tavern: Located at Smithfield. H. C. Simpson, road commissioner in 1859, in a letter to the Minnesota Patriot says (in part): "We tarried at the residence of our friend, Felton \* \* \* Mr. Felton until quite recently kept a 'Public House,' well known as the 'Buckthorn Tavern.' A new post office has been established here, called Smithfield. Mr. Felton is postmaster."

T109  
R11

PLACE NAMES.

The Baker Settlement: Archibald and Stephen Baker with their father came to North Central Hyde Park in 1855 and each took claims. The place became known as "The Baker Settlement." It was in the vicinity of Hyde Park Post office.

The Wallerick Hill: A hill section of what is known as the "Cross County Road" or State Highway No. 60. It is in sections 7 and 18 of Glasgow township and is named for the Wallerick family through whose lands it was laid. It is three miles west of Dumfries.

Sand Prairie Township: A fractional township 110 N - 9 W including part of Sand Prairie and an area of Mississippi bottom lands along the Mississippi became known as Sand Prairie township. It was later made part of Greenfield township. The Weekly Journal of June 16, 1860 in the published proceedings of the county board meeting of June 4, 1860 has the following: "On motion, voted that the fractional township No. 110, Range 9 should be attached to township No. 110, Range 10 - Greenfield and became part of Greenfield."

Glasgow Ferry: Located on the Zumbro river in Section 29 - 110 N, 11 W. was established in the fall of 1860. The Weekly Journal of Oct. 17, 1860 comments as follows:

"The people of this city have furnished to the citizens of Glasgow a ferry boat to be put on the Zumbro at McCrackens. This is a wise move and we shall see the benefits of it in increase of trade. "