



[Minnesota Geographic Board.
Records.](#)

Copyright Notice:

This material may be protected by copyright law (U.S. Code, Title 17). Researchers are liable for any infringement. For more information, visit www.mnhs.org/copyright.

ALBANY - village
 (West Albany)
ALBERTSONS - slough

ALMA - dam
 (Lock and Dam No. 4.)
APPEL - school - Dist. #58

APPELS CREEK - stream

APPELS- mill
 (Watkins Mill)
APPELGARTH'S MILL - grist mill

ASHPAN - school -

BAKER - settlement

BALDWIN CREEK - stream

BAXTER - school - Dist. #39
 (Kruger School, also Rich School)

BEAR VALLEY - valley

[BEAR VALLEY] - township
 (now Chester twp.)

BEAR VALLEY - church

BEAR VALLEY - hamlet & former PO.

BEAR VALLEY - school - Dist. #13

BEAR VALLEY - cemetery

BEAR VALLEY GRANGE HALL - hall

BEAVER CREEK - stream

BEEF - slough

BEEF SLOUGH - bar

BELLE CHESTER - village

BERKTOLD - school - Dist. #9

BIG HILL - highland
BIGELOW - school - Dist. #77
BIG RED BARN - landmark
BIG SPRING - spring
BOODIE CREEK - stream
(See Miller Creek)

BOSS - school - Dist. #88
BOSTON COOLEY -coulee
BOSTON HOUSE - inn
BOSTON - school - Dist. #12
BRADY - school - Dist. #27
BRANTS - mill
BREMEN - church
BREMEN CREEK-stream
(also Silver Spring Creek)
BREMEN - former PO and hamlet
BREMEN - school - Dist. #96
BREMEN CORNERS - crossroads
BREWERY CREEK - stream
BRICK SCHOOLHOUSE,-The - Dist. #25
(Trout Brook School)
BRIESE - school - Dist. # 55
BRIGHT - school - Dist. # 51

BRIGHT STATION - siding
BROOKS CREEK * stream
BROWN SCHOOL - Dist. # 26
BROWNLEE POINT - tract
BUCKTHORN TAVERN - inn
BUENA VISTA - sanatarium
BUFFALO CITY - bay

BULLS COOLEY - coulee
BURNHAM SCHOOL - Dist. #63
BURNT TAVERN - landmark
BUSSE SCHOOL - Dist. #54
BUTTERMORE SCHOOL - Dist. #99

CAMP LAKEVIEW - site
CAMP SCHMOKER - campground
CANFIELD'S SPRING - spring
CAMP GRIFFITH - campground
CARVERS - ancient fortifications
CENTERVILLE - village
 (now Plainview)
CHESTER - township
CHIPPEWA RIVER - stream
CHURCHILL SCHOOL - Dist. #104
CLARK'S MILL - mill
CLEAR LAKE * lake
CLOUGH SCHOOL - Dist. #74
COLD BROOK SPRING - spring
COLD BROOK MILL * mill
COLES FERRY - ferry
COLLINS CREEK - stream
CONCEPTION - church
CONCEPTION - hamlet
CONCORD - township
COOKS - island

COATS - island
COLLINS CREEK - stream
CONWAYS - spring
COOKS VALLEY - valley
COOKS VALLEY CEMETERY BRANCH - stream
COOK'S VALLEY CREEK - stream
COOKS VALLEY - cemetery
COOKS VALLEY - church
COOKS VALLEY - P.O.
COOKS VALLEY SCHOOL -
COUNTY LINE CHURCH - church
CRATTES ISLAND - island
CRATTES LANDING - village
CREEK AT JARRETTS DAM, The - stream
CROSS LAKE - lake

DADYS CREEK - stream
DALE CORNERS - crossroad
DALE SCHOOL - Dist. #53
DARCY SCHOOL - Dist. #100
DILL BATHING BEACH - beach
DISNEY SCHOOL - Dist. #17
DITCH NO. 1 - ditch
DITCH NO. 2 - ditch
DONANTS POINT - point
DONNELLY - village
DOSE SCHOOL - Dist. #11

DRURY - island

DRY CREEK - stream

DRY WELL, The - well

DUMFRIES - hamlet

DUMFRIES SCHOOL - Dist. #68

EAST INDIAN CREEK - school, Dist. #93

EAST INDIAN CREEK - stream

ELGIN SCHOOL - Dist. #57

ELGIN - township

ELGIN - village

ENGEL SCHOOL - Dist. #86

EVANS SCHOOL - Dist. #95

FARM HILL - hamlet

FEDDERNS - island

FICK SCHOOL - Dist. # 83

FISHER ISLAND - island

FISH'S MILL - mill

FOREST CITY -

FOREST MOUND - former PO

FOREST MOUND - hill

FOREST MOUND SCHOOL - Dist. #56

FORT BEAUHARNOIS - fort
(See Sand Point)

FORT BON SECOURS -
(See Fort Perrot)

FORT LE SUEUR -
(Fort Perrot)

FORT PERROT - stockade

FORT ST. ANTOINE - fort

FRENCH SCHOOL - Dist. #59

[FULLER]- township
(Gillford twp)

FUNKE SCHOOL - Dist. #94

FAILING SCHOOL - Dist. #79

GAGE SCHOOL - Dist. #36 $\frac{1}{2}$

GANDVILLE - townsite

GERKIN SCHOOL - Dist. #84

GIEM SCHOOL - Dist. #85

GILBERT VALLEY CREEK - stream

GILBERT VALLEY SCHOOL - Dist. #8

GILLFORD - township

GILLFORD GRANGE HALL - hall

GLASGOW - former PO

GLASGOW FERRY - ferry

GLASGOW INDIAN FIELD - site

GLASGOW STATION - station

Goose Lake - lake

GOPHER PRAIRIE - prairie

GOPHER PRAIRIE - PO

GORMAN CREEK - stream

GORMAN HILL - highland

GRAND ENCAMPMENT - island
(Sand Prairie)

GREENFIELD CEMETERY - cemetery

GREENFIELD CREAMERY - creamery

GREENFIELD HILL - highland

GREENFIELD HILL - settlement

GREENFIELD HILL SCHOOL - Dist. #5

GREENFIELD RESERVATION - former Indian reservation

GREENFIELD INDIAN RESERVATION - site

GREENFIELD SCHOOL - Dist. #30

GREENFIELD - township

GREENVILLE - former village

GREENWOOD CEMETERY - burying ground

GREENWOOD CREAMERY - enterprise

GREENWOOD PRAIRIE - prairie

GREENWOOD - township

GRIFFITH LAKE - lake

HAGGERTYS CREEK - stream

HALF-BREED TRACT - tract

HALF MOON Lake - lake

HALL SCHOOL - Dist. #45

HALL SCHOOL - Dist. #42

HAMMOND - PO & village

HAMMONDSFORD - ford & PO

HAMMOND SCHOOL - Dist. #2

HAMMOND CREEK - stream

HAMPES MILL - mill site

HAMPES MILL - church site
HARLAN SCHOOL - Dist. #75
HARNCANE SCHOOL - Dist. #101
HARNEY SCHOOL - Dist. #90
HAZLETT COOLEY - coulee
HAZLETT SCHOOL - Dist. #79
HERSHBERGER SCHOOL - Dist. #31
(Weir School)
HERSHBERGER LAKE - lake
HIGHLAND - township
HITCHCOCK'S MILL - mill
(Irish's Mill)
HOFFMANS MILL - mill
HOG HOLLOW - locality
HOOSIER RIDGE - track of land
HOOSIER SCHOOL - school, Dist. #82
HOPE COOLEY - coulee
HORSESHOE LAKE - lake
HOWATT SCHOOL - Dist. #99
HUNGRY POINT - point
HYDE PARK - former PO & hamlet
HYDE PARK SCHOOL - Dist. #46
HYDE PARK CORNERS - cross road
HYDE PARK CORNERS SCHOOL - Dist. #80
HYDE PARK - township

INDEPENDENCE - PO
INDIAN - slough
INDIAN CREEK - stream
Indian CREEK - mill
(John Hitchcocks Mill)

IRISH'S MILL - mill

IRISH RIDGE - settlement

ISLAND No. 37 - island

ISLAND NO. 39 - island

ISLAND NO. 40 - island

ISLAND NO. 42 - island

ISLAND NO. 47 - island

JACKSONVILLE - cemetery

JACKSONVILLE - church

JACKSONVILLE - hamlet

JACKSONVILLE SCHOOL - Dist. #19

JARRETT'S CREEK - stream
(Creek at Jarretts or Jarretts Ford)

JARRETTS FORD - ford

JARRETT'S MILL - mill
(Jarrett's village)

JARRETTS - village

JEWELL NURSERY - enterprise

JOHN HITCHCOCK - mill

JUDICIAL NO. 1. - ditch
(Ditch No. 1.)

KANZ LAKE - lake

KEEGAN - former station

KELLOGG - village

KENNEBECK SCHOOL -
(Wabasha Hill School)

KENT SCHOOL - Dist. #38

KILEEN SCHOOL - Dist. #6
KINGS COOLEY or Creek - Coulee or stream
KING'S COOLEY - station
KRUGER SCHOOL - Dist. #39
KUHUFUS SCHOOL -
 (West Albany School)

LACOPOLAS - paper town
LAKE - township
LAKE CITY'S FIRST CHURCH - church
LAKE CITY - city
LAKE CITY FERRY - ferry
LAKE CITY - harbor
LAKE CITY SCHOOL - Dist. #4
LAKE PEPIN - lake
LAKEY - former station
LANES - island
LEONARD SCHOOL - Dist. #20
LIME KILN - quarry
 (Old Lime Kiln)
LINCOLN - church
LINCOLN - hamlet
LINCOLN SCHOOL - Dist. #18
LINDE SCHOOL - Dist. #35
LOCK AND DAM NO. 4 - dam
LONE MOUND - hill
LONG CREEK - stream
LOWER LANDING - levee
 (Minneiska)
LOWER MALONEY - lake

MCCARTYS Lake - lake
MCCRACKEN - former station
MCCRACKEN SCHOOL - Dist. #87
MCCRACKENS - spring
MCGRATH SCHOOL - Dist. #43
MCGUIGAN SCHOOL - Dist. #24
MCKEEFRY'S QUARRY - quarry
MCNALLAN SCHOOL - Dist. #98

MALONEY - lakes
(Upper Maloney & Lower Maloney)

MARK HITCHCOCK'S MILL - mill
(Hitchcock's Mill)

MAZEPPA - township

MAZEPPA - village

MAZEPPA SCHOOL - Dist. #50

MAZEPPA TOWNSHIP CAVE - cave

MAZEPPA MILL POND - pond

MAPLE SPRINGS - pavillion

MELENDYS CORNER - crossroads

MELENDY SCHOOL - Dist. #71

MIDDLE CREEK - stream

MIDDLE CREEK, EAST BRANCH OF - stream

MIDLAND JUNCTION - railroad junction

MILLER CREEK - stream

MILLVILLE - village

MILLVILLE SCHOOL - Dist. #89

MINNIE CREEK - stream

MINNEISKA - village
MINNEISKA RIVER - stream
MINNEISKA - township
MINNEISKA SCHOOL - Dist. #32
MINNIE CREEK - stream
MINNESOTA HISTORIC MARKER NO. 21 - sign
MINNESOTA HISTORIC MARKER NO. 22 - sign
MISSION CHAPEL - pioneer church
MOHLER'S Lake - lake
(Peterson's Lake)
MOUNT PLEASANT - former PO
MOUNT PLEASANT PRESB. - church
MOUNT PLEASANT - township
MOREY CREEK - stream
MUSTY SCHOOL - Dist. #14

NELSONS LANDING - trading post
[New Albany] - township
(West Albany)
NORTH SCHOOL - Dist. #52
NORTH PEPIN - hamlet
NORWEGIAN CHURCH - church
NORTH WHITEWATER RIVER - stream

OAK CENTER - church
Oak CENTER - hamlet
OAK CENTER SCHOOL - Dist. #15
OAK CENTRE - PO

OAKWOOD - township
OAKWOOD CHURCH - church
OLD ABE P. O. - PO
OLD LIME KILN - former quarry
OLESONS CREEK - stream
OLIN SCHOOL - Dist. #44
ONEIDA - town
OUABACHE -

PAULSON'S CREEK - stream
PAWSELIM - former village
PELL - township
 (now Oakwood)
[PELLVILLE] - township
 (now Oakwood)
PEPIN - township
PEPIN HILL SCHOOL - Dist. #3
PEPIN HILL - hill
PETERS SCHOOL - Dist. #66
PETERSONS LAKE - lake
PHILLEY SCHOOL - Dist. #91
PIKE'S CAMP - historic site
PLAINVIEW - village
PLAINVIEW SCHOOL - Dist. #60
PLEASANT PRAIRIE - PO
PLEASANT VALLEY SCHOOL - Dist. #95
POLSON'S CREEK - stream
PONTOON BRIDGE - bridge
PREBLE SCHOOL - Dist. #73

PRITCHARD CREEK - stream

PUGH'S POINT - point

RACCICOT - hamlet

RADABAUGH School - Dist. #16

RAILROAD BRIDGE - bridge

RATTLESNAKE POINT - peninsula

RATTLESNAKE RIDGE - ridge

READS - village

READS LANDING CHURCH - church

READS SCHOOL - Dist. #97

READS FORD BRIDGE - bridge

READS LANDING FERRY - ferry

RED BRIDGE SCHOOL - Dist. #105

RED SCHOOLHOUSE - Dist. #49

RHEINGANS SCHOOL -

RHONE HILL,- elevation

△ RICHLAND] - township
(now Glasgow)

RILEY'S COOLEY - coulee

RILEYS CREEK - stream

RIVERVIEW CEMETERY - cemetery

RIVIERE AUX EMBARRASS - stream
(Zumbro River)

ROBINSONS LAKE - lake

ROCHESTER POWER HOUSE - power house

ROCQUES - trading post

ROQUE'S LANDING - landing place

ROSCOES COOLEY - coulee

RYANS - bay

SAND POINT - point

SAND PRAIRIE - island
(Grand Encampment)

SAND PRAIRIE SCHOOL - Dist. #33

SAND PRAIRIE - township

ST. FELIX CEMETERY - cemetery

ST. JOHNS OF MT. PLEASANT - church

ST. MARYS - church

ST. PATRICKS - church

SCHADS CORNER - crossroads

SCHANKE SCHOOL - Dist. #74
(Clough School)

SCHMOKER'S LAKE - lake

SCHOUWEILER SCHOOL - Dist. #37

SCOTCH SETTLEMENT - hamlet

Second Creek - stream

SHEEHAN CREEK - stream

SHEEHAN - lakes

SHELDON SCHOOL - Dist. #76

SHERMAN - township
(now Oakwood)

SHILLING SCHOOL - Dist. #81

SILVER SPRING CREEK - stream

SIoux MISSION -

SKILLMAN BROOK - stream

SKILLMANS MILL - mill

SMITH CREEK, stream

SMITHFIELD - hamlet
SMITHFIELD SCHOOL - Dist. #40
SMITHFIELD - township
 (now Highland)
SNAKE CREEK - stream
SNAKE CREEK VALLEY - locality
SNAKE CREEK SCHOOL - Dist. 34
SOUTH TROY - church
SOUTH TROY - hamlet
SPRICK SCHOOL - Dist. #10
SPRING BRANCH - stream
SPRING BROOK - stream
 (Smith Creek & Brewery Creek)
SPRING BROOK - stream
SPRING CREEK - stream
STEAMBOAT CITY - paper town
STEAM FERRY - ferry
STERRETT SCHOOL - Dist. #67
SUGAR LOAF CREEK - stream
SUGAR LOAF VALLEY SCHOOL - Dist. #7
SUNSET AT WABASHA - natural phenomenon

TEPEEOTAH SCHOOL - Dist. #104
TEPEEOTAH - PO
TEPEEOTA POINT - point
THEILMAN - village
THEILMAN SCHOOL - Dist. #64
THEILMANTON - village
 (Theilman)

TOLL BRIDGE - bridge

TOWNSEND COOLEY - coulee

TRACY - hamlet

TROUT BROOK SCHOOL - Dist. #25

TROUT BROOK VALLEY - valley

TROUT BROOK - stream

TROUT BROOK VALLEY - church

TROUT CREEK - stream

TROUT CREEK - stream

TROUT CREEK - stream

TUMBLING ROCK -

TWIN MOUNDS - elevations

UNDERWOOD GAME REFUGE AND ARBORETUM - game refuge

UNION - paper town

UPPER LANDING
(West Newton)

UPPER MALONEY - lake

UPPER MISSISSIPPI WILD LIFE REFUGE - refuge

UPPER SAND PRAIRIE SCHOOL - Dist. #104

VERMONT SETTLEMENT - colony

WABASHA - county

WABASHA - city

WABASHA - township

WABASHA BRICKYARD - former enterprise

WABASHA COUNTY DITCH NO. 2 - ditch

WABASHA COUNTY DITCH NO. 1. - ditch
WABASHA COUNTY POOR HOUSE - institution
WABASHA HILL - area
WABASHA HILL SCHOOL - Dist. #102
WABASHA ROOKERY - rookery
WABASHA SCHOOL - Dist. #1
WABASHA-MENDOTA ROAD - road
WABASHA-NELSON BRIDGE - toll bridge
WABASHA PRAIRIE ROAD - trail
WABASHAW RESERVATION - reservation
(Half Breed Tract)
WACENTOPA - township
(now Glasgow township)
WACENTOPA SCHOOL - school
WAJHUSTACHAY
(Reads Landing)
WALLERICK HILL - road
WARRING CREEK - stream
WATKINS - mill
(Appels Mill)
WATOPA - township
WAUTOPA - PO
WEAVER - village
WEDGE SCHOOL - Dist. #61
WEHRENBERG Lake - lake
WEIR SCHOOL - Dist. #29
WELKE SCHOOL -
WELSH CREEK - stream
WEST ALBANY - church
WEST ALBANY CREEK - stream
WEST ALBANY - township

WEST ALBANY - village
WEST ALBANY SCHOOL - Dist. #23
WEST CHESTER - PO
WEST INDIAN CREEK - stream
WEST NEWTON - town
WEST NEWTON CHUTE - strait
WEST NEWTON BAY - BAY
WEST NEWTON - colony
WHELAN SCHOOL - Dist. #22
WHITEWATER - village
(MINNEISKA)
WHITEWATER LANDING - levee
WHITEWATER LANDING - village
(Minneiska)
WHITEWATER RIVER * STREAM
WHITEWATER VALLEY - area
WINTERS SCHOOL - Dist. #65
WOOD CHOPPERS ISLAND - island
(See Fisher Island)
WOOD CHOPPERS GLORY - area
WOODLAND - PO
WOODLAND SCHOOL - Dist. #62
WRIGHT SCHOOL - Dist. #71
(See Melendy School)

ZUMBRO TOWNSHIP * township
ZUMBRO BAY - bay
ZUMBRO BRIDGE HOUSE - inn
ZUMBRO FALLS - village
ZUMBRO FALLS - waterfall
ZUMBRO LAKE - lake
ZUMBRO PARKWAY -road
ZUMBRO RIVER - stream

ALBANY: village, sec. 29, T. 110 N., R. 12 W., West Albany. When Sylvester Appelgarth laid out the present hamlet of West Albany in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29 in 1859, he called it Albany. An earlier West Albany had been laid out by McCollom brothers in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28 in 1857 but after establishment of a mill, store, and post office, it never grew any larger and was replaced by Albany which eventually took the name of its township, West Albany. See West Albany.

(THIS MAY NEED MORE CHECKING. From material on hand this account seems to be approximately correct, although it is more or less conjecture. Quigley in his copy states definitely that Appelgarth filed the plat May 3, 1859, as ALBANY).

* * * *

ALBERTSONS: slough, sec. 19, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield. A part of the Zumbro bottoms located on what is known as the Albertson farm, from which it takes its name. It is drained by the Cooks Valley Cemetery Branch of the Zumbro River.

(FIRST NAME of Albertson and possibly some detail on him? Angle on Cooks Valley Cemetery Branch of Zumbro not clear, either ???)
? G. B. Albertson ?

* * * *

ALMA: dam, sec. 17, T. 110 N., R. 9 W., Greenfield. Extending westward from Alma, Wis., across the Mississippi River, it is so designated by U. S. Army Engineers. See Lock and Dam No. 4.

APPEL: school, Dist. No. 58, sec. 16, T. 109 N., R. 11 W., Highland. This name results from its location near an early grist mill operated by Stephen Appel in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 16. One of the pioneer schools of Highland township, much of its original territory is included today in other districts.

* * * *

APPELS CREEK: stream, for Stephen Appel, who owned land near its source in section 10, T. 109 N., R. 11 W., Highland and Appels Mill at its juncture with West Indian Creek in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 16 of Highland.

(Stephen Appel - sec. 9, farmer - Germany - came to Minn. 1859).

* * * *

APPELS: mill, sec. 16, T. 109 N., R. 11 W., Highland. Originally erected as a sawmill in 1856 by Daniel J. Watkins at the juncture of Appels Creek with West Indian Creek in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 16, it was changed to a grist mill in 1860. Establishment here of a store and Lyon post office followed in 1862. A few years later Stephen Appel, a native of Germany, became the mill's owner and operated it successfully for a number of years.

See Watkins Mill.

APPELGARTH'S MILL: grist mill, sec. 29, T. 110 N., R. 12 W., West Albany.

This mill was built in 1860 by Sylvester Appelgarth at the juncture of Spring and West Albany creeks. It was operated for several years by various owners and was destroyed by fire in _____. It was never rebuilt. Close to its site the original village of West Albany was platted by Appelgarth, its original owner.

(NEEDS RESEARCH to straighten out confusion with Brandt mill, etc.)

* * * *

ASHPAN SCHOOL: A facetious name applied to Read's Landing when it served as winter headquarters for many of the early Mississippi River pilots. Time then was not of the essence and they dwelt much on the river, rafting, and steamboating. Gathered around a comfortable stove while discussing problems of difficult navigation, they would illustrate their arguments with courses traced in the pan of stove ashes. Read's Landing for many years was a recruiting station for steamboat men.

* * * *

BAKER: settlement, T. 109 N., R. 13 W., Hyde Park. A name applied to a group of early settlers centering about Archibald and Stephen Baker, and their father, who settled on section 2 and adjoining lands in 1855. The Baker's fields are outlined on the original survey of the township, made in May and June of 1855, as being in sections 11, 12, and 13.

* * *

BALDWIN CREEK: stream,

(? ? ? Mt. Pleasant township. Probably named for M. A. Baldwin, who came to Lake City in September, 1868, and lived there until his death in 1881. Wasn't he mayor of Lake City, etc. ?)

* * *

BAXTER: school, Dist. No. 39, sec. 32, Highland.

(Kruger School, also Rich School).

* * *

BEAR VALLEY: valley, T. 110 N., R. 14 W., Chester. Early settlers of Mazeppa chased a huge bear down this valley, extending northeastward through Chester, and, though bruin escaped, the excitement led to calling it Bear Valley. The township - - until 1858, a church, school, hall, former post office, and a hamlet of today, as a result of this episode, have had this name.

BEAR VALLEY: church, sec. 24, T. 110 N., R. 14 W., Chester. This church was established at the hamlet of Bear Valley from which it takes its name in 1864. It was started by a group of Methodists and Rev. Nelson Moon was the first preacher. Services were held in the Bear Valley School and in the Grange Hall before the building of the church and parsonage.

(Doubt need of this, carried under hamlet's item. Unless another Bear Valley Church outside hamlet. Check with cemetery. Can use if desired. May be outside of hamlet. See Bear Valley village.)

* * * *

[Bear Valley]: township, T. 110 N., R. 14 W., Chester.

(Rewrite. Organized as Bear Valley and changed about 1860 on petition of settlers.)

* * * *

BEAR VALLEY: hamlet and former post office, sec. 24, T. 110 N., R. 14 W., Chester. Established as a post office August 24, 1857, with Joseph Caswell as the first postmaster, it takes its name from the valley so named. In 1864 the Methodists organized a church here with Rev. Nelson Moon, also a farmer, as pastor. Discontinued as a post office Dec. 6, 1902, the hamlet's activities today center about its Lutheran Church and the Preble School.

(NOTE: There seems to be a reason to believe that Bear Valley itself, not the post office alone, was located elsewhere than today. Needs checking to clarify. Today there seems to be a hall here, also a place or two of business. Also might well know more about that Lutheran Church; is it an outgrowth of the Methodist, etc. Also what the cemetery, adjacent to the Bear Valley School. Needs fuller investigation to get all names and their true relationship with each other.)

BEAR VALLEY: school, dist. 13, sec. 27, 110 N., R. 14 W., Chester. One of the pioneer schools of western Wabasha County, being first taught by Sidney Cross in the winter of 1856-57 at the home of Joseph Caswell. A log school house was built in 1858 in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 27, adjoining the cemetery, which was later replaced with a frame building.

* * * *

BEAR VALLEY: cemetery, sec. 27, T. 110 N., R. 14 W., Chester. Established soon after settlement in Bear Valley, from which it takes its name, it is located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 27, about 2 miles SW of the hamlet of Bear Valley.

(This is conjecture. Needs checking as to establishment date, by what sect, etc., and if the hamlet's cemetery today, etc. Is cemetery actually so named? There is a church in sec. 27, also two schools. It is on a state aid road.)

* * * *

BEAR VALLEY GRANGE HALL: hall, sec. 23, T. 110 N., R. 14 W., Chester. The Grange movement, begun by the Patrons of Husbandry, took root in this township in 1870 and in 1874, when its membership numbered about 100, the group erected this two-story structure, 28 x 40 feet, in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23. A landmark today, the building became a public meeting place after the movement waned.

BEAVER CREEK: stream, rises in section 23, T. 108 N., R. 11 W., Plainview, and flows east out of Wabasha County into the Whitewater River in section 15, T. 108 N., R. 10, Whitewater township in Winona County. So named when the first white settlers found a beaver dam near its mouth.

(Section 23 or 22, which?)

* * * *

BEEF: slough, A ^{ZE} ~~mass~~ of land and water lying on the Wisconsin side of the Mississippi River, between the Chippewa River and the Beef or Buffalo River.

* * * *

BEEF SLOUGH: bar, T. 110 N., R. 9 W., Greenfield. Lying across the Mississippi at the mouth of Beef Slough, this bar was responsible for the rise of Tepeeotah, ghost town, and had much to do with its decline. The bar hampered navigation and townsite proprietors believed by locating below it, an important river port could be developed. After an enterprising start in 1856, the panic of 1857 together with Wabasha's rivalry blighted Tepeeotah and the bar soon afterwards finished it off by shifting and choking its harbor.

BELLE CHESTER: unincorporated village and postoffice(?), secs. 4,5, T. 110 N., R. 14 W., Chester, and secs. 32, 33, T. 111 N., R. 14 W., Belvidere township, Goodhue County. Apparently both townships, in which this village lies, have been accorded recognition in selection of its name. The French word belle, meaning beautiful, probably was suggested by Belvidere, the Goodhue County township and a variation of belvedere, literally -- beautiful to see. Catholic settlers in Chester joined those in Belvidere in buying 40 acres of land and establishing the parish of Belle Chester. In 1865, the church, St. Mary's, was erected. Destroyed by fire in 1926, it was replaced by a stone structure which fire gutted March 29, 1942. A post office was established here April 30, 1879, with Anton Casper as postmaster, and continued until February 28, 1903. The village plat was filed Oct. 7, 1879.

(Rewrite - Believe the church, school, etc. in Goodhue County. Also note on postoffice discontinuance. In 1903 brings up location of present Belle Chester post office in Goodhue County. This may be the railroad junction lying about 5 or 6 miles west of the Belle Chester treated here. A good story, it seems, could be written here, tying up the name "beautiful camp" with the original Chester, of early Catholic note in England, and the Catholic beginning of this village.)

* * * *

BERKTOLD: school, Dist. No. 9, sec. 7, T. 111 N., R. 13 W., Mount Pleasant twp.

In the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7, it took its name from John Berktold, nearby farmer with whom the teacher usually boarded and where the county superintendent, in making his rounds, was received with great hospitality.

BIGELOW: school, Dist. No. 77, sec. 30, T. 108 N., R. 12 W., Elgin. Named after the F. M. Bigelow family, natives of Chautauqua County, N. Y., who settled in section 29, in 1865. The school is two miles west of Elgin.

* * * *

BIG HILL: highland, secs. 22, T. 111 N., R. 12 W., Lake. Lying just southeast of Lake City, this elevation was so named when construction of the government road from Mendota to Wabasha in 1850 necessitated a long and steep grade to reach its summit. Approximately 500 feet above Lake Pepin. Now, the highway between Lake City and Wabasha - US 61, follows along Lake Pepin's shore line.

* * * *

"BIG RED BARN": landmark, sec. 25, T. 108 N., R. 11 W., Plainview. Erected on the farmstead of George W. Sylvester in 1860 in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25, this barn was long a familiar landmark.

(NOTE: If this Geo. W. (and not Geo. F.) was the postmaster of Woodland PO was located here also.)

BIG SPRING: spring, sec. 23, T. 111 N., 12 W., Lake. Named for its voluminous flow, it was also called Conways Spring. It flowed into Conways Brook or Riley's Coulee or Creek. The spring was located on the old Wabasha-Mendota Road and was a favorite watering place. See Conways Spring.

(NOTE: The name Big Spring may have its connotation in the fact that Big Hill also is located here. The spring probably flows out of the side of Big Hill. Suggest further checking. May have been originally Big Hill Spring, etc. or vice versa. REWRITE: And needs checking further to determine if Riley's Creek and Conways Brook the same stream. Conway's first name, history, etc. not known. Reports on him here as late as 1859.

* * * *

BOODIE CREEK: stream

(See Miller Creek, etc.)

* * * *

BOSS: school, Dist. No. 88, sec. 15, T. 110 N., R. 13 W., Gillford. Named from the family of Andrew Boss, a native of Kinrosshire, Scotland, who came to Minnesota in 1863. Two sons, William and Andrew Boss, attended here and later became noted professors of the School of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota.

* * * *

BOSTON COOLEY: coulee, T. 111 N., R. 12-13 W., Lake and Mount Pleasant. This narrow valley, drained by Collins Creek, extends southwest from Lake City about four miles into section 26 of Mount Pleasant township. Prior to the railroads, a much-travelled road, leading from Lake City to Mazeppa, followed along this valley floor past the BOSTON HOUSE, noted inn in sec. 23 and from which the coulee likely took its name. This highway is today a part of US 63.

BOSTON HOUSE: wayside inn, sec. 23, T. 111 N., R. 13 W., Mount Pleasant. A commodious frame structure erected in 1858 on the Lake City-Mazeppa road by Sidney Cross, it sheltered wayfarers along this early and busy highway until 1878 when the railroad reached across the county. How this stopping place received this name is not clear, but Boston House was not an uncommon name for hotels of that day, or it may, as some like to believe, have had its origin from the Boston Common, that early "trayning field and pasture for cattell" set aside by Governor Winthrop. Anyhow, Cross and his successors did feed many a traveler and his ox or horse.

* * * *

BOSTON: school, dist. No. 12, sec. 23, T. 111 N., R. 13 W., Mount Pleasant. Named from the Boston House, rural hotel, this school is located on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23. Mary Smith was the first teacher.

* * * *

BRADY: school, dist. No. 27, sec. 35, T. 110 N., R. 11 W., Glasgow. Derives this name from John and Owen Brady, natives of Ireland, who arrived in Minnesota in 1857 and lived on land adjoining this school. The first school in this district was taught in a log house by John Bricher, its owner. While the second term was being taught by Dora O'Niel in John Schouweiler's barn, a log schoolhouse was erected near the site of the present frame structure, built in 1875.

BRANTS: mill, sec. 28, T. 110 N., R. 12 W., West Albany. The McCollom family built a saw mill on West Albany Creek near the present West Albany school house in 1857. Hiram Fellows bought it in 1874 and moved it farther down stream, in the vicinity of Lakey. In 1877 Brandt Brothers removed the machinery and established a custom flour mill with a turbine wheel and three run of buhrs known as Brants mill.

(Needs clarification from Appelgarth's Mill, etc.)

* * * *

BREMEN: church, sec. 36, T. 109 N., R. 13 W., Zumbro. This Lutheran church, in the NW corner of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 36, was founded by German immigrants who began settling here in the late 1850's. The church, and its cemetery, is about one mile SW of Bremen Corners, site of the former post office and hamlet of Bremen.

* * * *

BREMEN CREEK: stream,

(See also Silver Spring Creek ?, etc.)

BREMEN: former post office and hamlet, secs. 25, 30, 31, and 36, T. 109 N., R. 12-13 W., Oakwood and Zumbro. Springing up amidst a settlement of German farmers, who named it after this city in their native land, Bremen at one time was important as a trade center. John Behrns initiated its growth in 1864 by erecting a store and hotel in section 31 of Oakwood township. A blacksmith shop, saloons, and other establishments followed, including a post office opened January 18, 1872, with Claus Behrns as postmaster. It thrived as a community center, at times with considerable gusto. When rainy weather prevented work in the fields, it is said, transient harvest workers raised and reaped black eyes and broken noses in these saloons with all the fervor common to frontier towns. This ebullience waned when the railroad passed north of Bremen in 1878 and Millville took over most of the business, including the buildings. The post office was discontinued November 8, 1888, and, today, the site is a cross-roads known as Bremen Corners.

* * * *

BREMEN: school, dist. No. 96, sec. 25, T. 109 N., R. 13 W., Zumbro. Little remains today of the former hamlet of Bremen save this school located in the southeast corner of section 25. Among children who attended here are those of the families Adler, Weicks, Schuchardt, Miller, Haase, Voss, Falker, Senst, and other early German settlers, who developed this community. The present building was erected in the early 1900's.

* * * *

BREMEN CORNERS: crossroads, secs. 25, 30, 31, and 36, T. 109 N., R. 12-13 W., Oakwood and Zumbro. A name applied to the site of the former hamlet and post office of Bremen. See Bremen.

BREWERY CREEK: stream, sec. 25, T. 111 N., R. 11 W., Pepin. So-called because breweries were built upon the bank, the creek, once called Smith Creek, and still earlier Spring Brook, drains a large area and as a dry run leads out through Smith Cooley to Pepin Hill. It forms the boundary between Wabasha and Reads. It is subject to heavy freshets carrying much silt, but ordinarily has but little water.

(Smith Creek - Annals - p. 16-45. Spring Brook - ? Needs Clarification badly. May even have been known as Drury's Creek.)

* * * *

BRICK SCHOOLHOUSE, THE: Dist. No. 25, sec. 13, T. 110 N., R. 11 W., Glasgow.

Built of brick in 1870, better known as the Trout Brook School, also sometimes as the McGowans School. See Trout Brook School.

* * * *

BRIESE: school, dist. No. 55, sec. 13, T. 108 N., R. 12 W., Elgin. Receives its name from August Briese, who came here in 1863 and owned a large farm across the road from the school. It is in the southwest corner of section 13.

(Check for spelling of NAME. 1896 Atlas SHOWS -
Breese, A., farmer, sec. 14, Elgin, came in 1863
Breese, Frank, farmer, sec. 34, Gillford, came in 1866
Breese, M., farmer, sec. 34, Gillford - came in 1856
NOTE: Breeses of Gillford may not be related to Breese or Briese of Elgin, but Atlas spelled name inadvertently. Influence of Breese name of Gillford may have led to spelling Briese as Breese for Elgin farmer.)

BRIGHT: school, dist. No. 51, sec. 9, T. 109 N., R. 14 W., Mazeppa. Located in the northern part of section 9, this school, like Bright Station to the south of it, takes its name from A. H. Bright, who located near the school in 1862. The first school house, built of logs in 1858 and with Huldah McManus as the first teacher, was washed away by a flood in 1859.

(NOTE: Quigley has this name several times as W. H. Bright and has him coming to township in 1864 as well as 1862. ????)

* * * *

BRIGHT STATION: siding, sec. 9, T. 109 N., R. 14 W., Mazeppa. In 1862, A. H. Bright located here in a wooded tract and took over operation of a custom sawmill which he purchased from Ralph Frazier, who had built it in 1857. When the Wabasha Division of the Milwaukee Road was laid in 1878, a siding was put in at the mill and the place became Brights Station. In the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9, the site is near the juncture of the North Branch of the Zumbro River and Skillmans or Trout Brook.

* * * *

BROOKS CREEK: stream, has its source in the environs of Plainview village, section 17, T. 108 N., R. 11 W., Plainview township. Courses southeasterly and south, entering the North Branch of the Whitewater River in section 34. Origin of name ???????.

(Probably after an early land owner at or near Plainview village. Do not know if any connection with Brooks Brothers, large and well-known grain dealers - later of state-wide reputation.)

BROWN: school, dist. 26, sec. 13, T. 110 N., R. 12 W., West Albany. Named after the family of John Brown, a native of Scotland, who came here in 1860. The school, built of logs in 1861. was first located on Brown's farm in section 19 of Glasgow township and Harriet Albertson was its first teacher. Previously school had been taught by Eliza Stohman in the home of George Hall, who lived on section 18. Ellen Brown was the first to teach school at the present location when the building was erected in 1879.

* * * *

BROWNLEE POINT: tract, sec. 4, T. 111 N., R. 12 W., Lake. Named from a settler, this point or triangular piece of land with approximately twelve hundred feet of Park Street of Lake City as a base and extending nearly a quarter of a mile into Lake Pepin, 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 the Lake City Tourist Park.

(NOTE: In Wisconsin. Apparently there was some use of the name Brownlee for the Lake City Tourist Park. May be one in Wisconsin too.)

* * * *

BUCKTHORN TAVERN: inn, sec. 26, T. 109 N., R. 11 W., Highland. An early tavern kept by A. Y. Felton, probably at Smithfield. It is mentioned by H. C. Simpson in a letter dated May 6, 1859, to the Minnesota Patriot of Wabasha. In recounting a journey over the county white a member of the Board of Road Commissioners, he states: "We tarried a short time 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 the postmaster."

BUENA VISTA: sanitarium, sec. 31, T. 111 N., R. 10 W., Wabasha. Named for its beautiful view by Rev. Monsignor Wurst, who with W. A. Buholtz and Dr. F. Bailey constituted the first Wabasha County Sanitarium Board, this institution is operated jointly by Wabasha and Winona counties for the care of the tubercular. 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 and the city of Wabasha.

(Date of founding, etc. ???)

* * * *

BUFFALO CITY: bay, sec. 27, T. 109 N., R. 9 W., Minneiska. So named because it is opposite Buffalo City, Wis. Enlarged by the pool of Whitman Dam, it is a part of the popularly known West Newton hunting area, and lies in the N.W. corner of section 27. ???

* * * *

BULLS COOLEY: coulee, sec. 12, T. 111 N., R. 13 W., Mount Pleasant. Named for Milo H. Bull, a native of Schoharie County, N. Y., who settled in this section in 1856. Early in the county's history a road was laid out from Central Point in Goodhue County to Mazeppa. It lead out onto the prairie through Bulls Cooley and was sometimes spoken of as "The Bulls Cooley Road."

BURNHAM: school, dist. No. 63, sec. 4, T. 108 N., R. 11 W., Plainview. Named for Captain John Winthrop Burnham, born at Derry, N. H., November 19, 1829, and who settled on section 3 in 1856. After serving in the Civil War and the Minnesota Legislature, 1858-9, Burnham became a prominent figure in North Dakota, residing at Wheatland from 1878 to 1899. He returned to Plainview later, but died at Fargo, N. Dak., January 5, 1912.

* * * *

BURNT TAVERN: landmark, sec. 21, T. 110 N., R. 12 W., West Albany. History records that in June, 1855, Samuel Brink constructed a two-story hotel, 24 x 46 feet, in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21 of West Albany township. Amos Wheeler, sheriff, on a census journey through the county in July of that year, however, makes no note of such a building in a report four years later. In a letter published in the Wabasha Journal of November 26, 1859, he wrote that: "Two men, Smith and Clark, lived at what is now West Albany. They kept a claim for Brink, then of Durango." Yet the hotel very likely did go up this summer, since settlers were pouring in and Brink, contemplating an important city in the center of the county, made this gesture of developing a townsite. A road from Read's Landing was put through to Oronoco and tavern business conducted here until fire in 1856 destroyed the building. Apparently thereafter Brink confined his activities to Durango, Olmsted County, where he had been appointed postmaster January 28, 1856, and the ruins of his venture remained to become a landmark known as the Burnt Tavern. See West Albany.

(Have Dahlquist look at the original survey (S of State's office) made by Gilmore in June and July, 1855, and see if they note this hotel building. If so, it will enable writing of a more definite account.)

BUSSE: school, dist. No. 54, sec. 29, T. 109 N., R. 14 W., Mazeppa. Named for Fred Busse, Sr., who settled near this school in 1872. In the northern part of section 29, this rural school was surrounded by the pioneer German families of Goetsch, Fifield, Farber, Nye, Seibert, Hartz and Ludwig.

(Fifield - - Natives of New Hampshire - see p. 863 - Hist. of Minn. Valley. REWRITE.)

* * * *

BUTTERMORE: school, dist. No. 99, sec. 25, T. 111 N., R. 13 W., Mount Pleasant. takes its name from R. N. Buttermore, a native of England, who settled on section 36 in 1860. Located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the section, it is sometimes known as the Howatt School. See Howatt School.

CAMP LAKEVIEW: site, sec. 9, T. 111 N., 12 W., Lake. This camp which was named for the view which it offered of the lake, was located just south of Lake City on the shore of Lake Pepin, and was for many years used as a summer training post for the Minnesota National Guard. It was transferred in 1931 to Camp Ripley, a site close to historic Old Fort Ripley in Morrison County.

* * * * *

CAMP SCHMOKER: campground, sec. 30, T. 110 N., R. 9 W., Greenfield. A once pop-camp ^{MEAD} for vacationists located on an arm of West Mewton Chute known as Schmoker's Lake (formerly called Griffith Lake). The camp too, was formerly called Camp Griffith until the property changed hands. Its popularity as a camping spot however continued under the ownership of William Schmoker. See Schmoker Lake, Griffith Lake, Camp Griffith.

* * * * *

CANFIELD'S SPRING: spring, sec. 1, T. 109 N., R. 11 W., Highland. Named for John Canfield who, with Patrick McDONOUGH, staked claims in this section in 1855, and who erected his cabin beside a voluminous spring at the upper end of Cook's Valley. This spring is the main source of Cook's Valley Creek, The stage road from Wabasha to Plainview and Rochester passed the spring which became the principal water supply for many of the early settlements in this valley and on the bluff table lands and the chief watering place of this much-travelled road. It is active throughout the year.

CAMP GRIFFITH: campground, sec. 30, T. 110 N., R. 9 W., Greenfield. This once popular camping place, on an arm of West Newton Chute (called Griffith Lake and later Schmoker's Lake) was located on the farm of E. J. Griffith. In a manner this camp emulated the larger Grand Encampment of Wabasha's band. Like the Indians that preceeded them and before the modern vogue of resorts and cabins, vacationers pitched their tents here, making a white city that sometimes numbered a hundred or more campers. Like the Indians too, they hunted and fished by day, and about their evening camp fires reviewed the day's sport and spun tales of past accomplishment with rod and gun. First used about 1887 as a camping ground, the property evidently passed from the hands of Griffith to those of William Schmoker as evidenced by the change in names of both camp and lake to "Schmoker's". See Griffith Lake, Schmoker's Lake, Schmoker's Camp.

(REWRITE. Make the last part more definite.)

* * * * *

CARVERS: ancient fortifications, sec. 2, T. 111 N., R. 10 W., Wabasha. Named for Johnathan Carver, early explorer, who visited this spot, now shown on the government survey chart as Point Teepeeota. Whether the supposed remains of these ancient fortifications are the work of men or natural conformation of the ground has been and is still a matter in dispute. See Carver's Terrace, Point Teepeeota, etc.

(Doubt? ? ? Better eliminated.)

CENTERVILLE: village (now Plainview), secs. 7,8,8,16,17,18, T. 108 N., R. 11 W., Plainview. First to locate on this site was J. Y. Blackwell, who arrived with his family from Iowa in the spring of 1856 and built a log and board dwelling, which he followed shortly with the construction of a hotel. It was about this time too that Ozias Wilcox, another early settler, erected the first store on the site of what was to become Centerville. This name was appropriate as the village lay in the center of Greenwood Prairie, while Blackwell's connection with Centerville, Iowa, may also have had a bearing on its choice. Development of the townsite gained impetus from the difficulty of an earlier and nearby village. This was Greenville which was having trouble over lack of water and uncertain land titles. Despite Greenville's zealous proprietors, who had obtained a post office in 1856 and even succeeded in incorporating their townsite in 1857, Centerville gained in favor since, unlike Greenville, it lay outside the Half-Breed Tract and had plenty of water. When Centerville captured Greenville's post office, July 30, 1857, its name became Plainview, since Winona County already had a post office called Centerville. See Plainview, Plainview Township.

* * * *

CHESTER: township, T. 110 N., R. 14 W., Wabasha. First settled in 1855 and called Bear Valley from the valley and hamlet of that name within its borders. It was organized in 1858 as Bear Valley and officially named Chester in 186? a name borne by a county and city in England as well as by townships, villages and cities in 26 states of the Union. It originally meant a camp or walled city and was derived from the Latin "castra". It lies in the west part of the county, adjoining Goodhue on the north and west. See Bear Valley.

(REWRITE. Organized as Bear Valley - changed about 1860 on petition of settlers.)

CHIPPEWA RIVER: (in Wisconsin). Taking its name from the aborigines who inhabited its basin, it has its source in northern Wisconsin and empties into the Mississippi opposite Reads Landing. It drains a large area and has many rapids and falls in its course. Because of the large amount of silt which it carries and the depositing of this matter in its delta, it has had much to do with the forming of Lake Pepin and the shaping of water-ways and channels in that vicinity. Prior to the building of the railroads it was the chief highway for the commerce of a vast region and Reads Landing was the immediate source of supplies for the territory it served. It is no longer a navigable stream, but is noted for the beauty of its scenery and its fine fishing.

* * * * *

CHURCHILL SCHOOL: school, Dist. 104, sec. 12, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield. Also called the Upper Sand Prairie School and the Teepeeota School. The name Churchill school was bestowed in honor of E. S. Churchill who served as clerk of the district consolidated with Kellogg since about 1913.

* * * * *

CLARK'S MILL: mill, sec. 36, T. 110 N., R. 14 W., Chester. In 1866 Benjamin Clark built a flouring mill on the Zumbro river in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 36, about which sprung up the original town of Zumbro Falls. This mill, which was run by water power, did a good business until destroyed by fire in 1882. It was never rebuilt.

* * * * *

CLEAR LAKE: lake, secs. 19, 20, T. 110 N., R. 9 W., Greenfield. One of the numerous backwaters of the Mississippi, its name was descriptive of its waters which have been considerably enlarged by the impoundage of the Whitman dam.

CLOUGH SCHOOL: Dist. 74, sec. 11, T. 108 N., R. 12 W., Elgin. Named after D. D. Clough, who settled in section 12 in 1863, this school is in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11. It has been called the Schanke School in recent years. See Schanke School.

(Of late years it has been called the Schanke School. (Why ? ?))

* * * *

COLD BROOK MILL: mill, sec. 31, T. 110 N., R. 13 W., Gillford. This mill which was built by M. S. Hostettler at an early date, was named for Cold Brook from which it received its power. It was in the northwest part of the section close to the village of Zumbro Falls.

* * * *

COLD BROOK SPRING: spring, sec. 31, T. 110 N., R. 14 W., Chester. From the side of the bluff, a short distance below the dam at Cold Brook mill, this spring flowed into the brook. It was remarkable for the low temperature of the water which it contributed to this small stream which flows into the Zumbro at Zumbro Falls.

(REWRITE: the last sentence.)

* * * *

COLES FERRY: ferry, sec. 22, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield. Isaac Cole settled here in 1854 and established a ferry at this important crossing of the Zumbro River, just north of the present village of Kellogg, on the Wabasha-Plainview-Rochester road, one of the first in the country. Indians, than numerous in the vicinity, gave Cole considerable trouble. They once stole his ferry and were on their way down stream when overtaken by a posse of settlers. Cole's home became a tavern, and the ferry operated until the erection of a bridge, about 1860. See Coles Tavern and Coles Crossing.

* * * *

COLLINS: creek, sec. 23, T. 111 N., R. 12 W., Mt. Pleasant. Originally called Boodie Creek in honor of one of the first settlers, it was later called Collins Creek for the Collins family. It has its source as indicated, drains Boston Cooley and Hazlet Cooley and The Boston Cooley road courses this stream from Lake City.

(Who were the "Collins family"?)

* * * *

CONCEPTION: church, sec. 11, T. 109 N., R. 11 W., Highland. A Roman Catholic mission established in 1866 after previous services had been held in the residence of Timothy Ryan, and served by the pastors of St. Felix Church at Wabasha. The original edifice was constructed on Sec. 10 where the Conception Cemetery is now located. A new frame church was built in 1883 and Rev. F. B. Murray installed as its first resident pastor. This building was again replaced in late years by a fine building of brick and stone.

CONCEPTION: hamlet, sec. 11, T. 109 N., R. 11 W., a small community that grew up around Conception Church. It was designated as a post office June 12, 1894, taking over the office at Lyon. Conrad Reil served as its first postmaster. The post office was discontinued Nov. 29, 1902.

* * * *

CONCORD TOWNSHIP: township, T. 109 N., R. 13 W., Hyde Park, Zumbro. Probably named for the historic battle of Revolutionary days. Concord township as well as her neighbor, Mazeppa township were originally allotted the full areas of the government survey. When Concord voted in 1858 to change its name to Troy, the action failed of endorsement by the legislature because the name of Troy was already used in the state. Nevertheless the name of Troy seems to have been in general use until 1861, when it was formally changed to Zumbro. The following year (1862) the settlers petitioned for a division of the township on the line of the Zumbro River, because of the inconvenience or difficulty of making the crossing. This was granted and that portion of Zumbro township north of the river was named Hyde Park and that portion of Mazeppa township lying east of the Zumbro River combined with what was left of Zumbro township, and only that portion of Mazeppa township which lay west of the Zumbro river remains under its original name.

* * * *

COATS: island,

(J. W. Dahlquist reports this island on Bosse & Stibolt 1903-05 maps on Mississippi river. Could this be Cooks Island, also Island No. 39???????)

COLLINS CREEK: stream,

(Needs straightening out. Names like Boodie Creek and Miller Creek and perhaps others involved here. Available copy reads: "Records of 70 years ago reveal a "Deacon" Collins operating a mill 'back of town' (Lake City); also a George H. Collins, who came to Minnesota in 1856 and known to the community of Lake City as a carpenter and joiner." ???tieup???)

* * * *

CONWAYS: spring, sec. 23, T. 111 N., R. 12 W., Lake. A favorite watering place of early travelers, it was so named after a man named Conway, who built a house here about 1855. Sheriff Amos Wheeler is recounting his census taking in 1855, in the Wabasha Journal of November 26, 1859, of counting men grading Big Hill and ". . . domiciled at the "Big Spring," in a home recently erected by its present occupant, Mr. Conway, though he then resided at what was known as 'Wood Choppers Glory' a mile or two further down the lake." Mentioning that the Goodhue Sheriff had visited this Wabasha territory before him because the county line was ill-defined, Sheriff Wheeler also state that "Mr. Conway had been appointed constable by the Goodhue authorities and was a school trustee reporting to Red Wing." -----ETC. ??? See Big Spring.

(CHECK FURTHER: Since Conway was still here in 1859, surely some where enough is given on him to obtain his first name, etc. Also the stream which the spring fed also was known as Conway Brook as late as 1874 in newspaper accounts. Believe this to be same stream as Riley's creek or coulee. Jas. Conway came to Wabasha County in 1853? Mary Conway - in plat book of 1896.)

COOKS: island, secs. 17, 18, T. 110 N., R. 9 W., Greenfield. Designated by the federal government as Island No. 39, it lies in the Mississippi just above the Alma Dam. Named after ?? ? _____

(CHECK if this location correct. Quigley says size of island has been greatly decreased by the pool above the dam. Latest War Dept. Engineering maps show Island 39 as completely submerged. No reason for it being sometimes called "Cooks Island" given.)

* * * * *

COOKS VALLEY: valley, SW part of T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield. In 1854, Levi Cook and his brother, Aaron, became the first settlers in this township by taking up claims here. The valley, a tableland lying between the Zumbro river and Cooks Valley Creek, derives its name from the brothers. Several violent deaths occurred in this valley in early years as a result of the reprecations of a bunch of outlaws and claims jumpers, known as the "Dresser Gang". The name, Cooks Valley, was subsequently applied to the stream, a school, church, post office, and a cemetery; the latter officially platted as Greenfield Cemetery.

* * * * *

COOKS VALLEY CEMETERY BRANCH OF THE Zumbro River, rises from Albertson's lake or Slough (? A. E. Albertson ?) in section 19, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield township, and flows east to enter the Zumbro in section 21. The stream takes its name from a nearby cemetery.

(See Cooks Valley Cemetery.)

COOK'S VALLEY CREEK: stream, - finds its main source in Canfield's Spring, Sec. 1, Highland, and flows northeasterly into Greenfield. Here, in sec. 28, its general direction changes to southeasterly which it maintains until its juncture with the Zumbro River (old bed) in Sec. 1, Watopa. On some maps its name changes in sec. 34, Greenfield, to Dady's Creek, - on others it is labeled Dady's Creek throughout its length, while still others designate it as Gorman's Creek. Its course extends through the south side of Cooks Valley which it drains, and in times past it furnished power for small mills that operated in sections 28 and 34.

* * * * *

COOKS VALLEY: cemetery, sec. 20, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield. A cemetery association, organized November 9, 1868, located a burial plot in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20 and called it the Greenfield cemetery. It is often designated as above because of the location in Cooks Valley. See Greenfield Cemetery.

* * * * *

COOKS VALLEY: church, sec. 30, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield. The Methodists in 1861 built a church in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30 and held regular services here until 1882 when the congregation joined that of Pauselin^E and began attending services in Kellogg. The building was abandoned and has long since disappeared.

(Cooks Valley Church:

COOKS VALLEY: post office, sec. 30, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield.

Established May 18, 1858, with Daniel Metzger as postmaster. Later Garret W. Cook conducted the office, which finally was discontinued April 15, 1893.

* * * * *

COOKS VALLEY: school, sec. 30, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield. On November 8, 1857, the settlers of Cooks Valley met and organized a school district embracing all of the township 110-10, raised \$50 by subscription, and erected a log structure on the site of the present frame school building in the center of section 30. The initial enrollment of about 20 pupils was taught by Miss Aurora Culbertson, whose monthly wage was \$10.

* * * * *

COUNTY LINE CHURCH: church, sec. 1?-3?, T. 111 N., R. 13 W., Mount Pleasant.

Located on the north line of the section on the Goodhue and Wabasha County line, it was so named by the settlers. The first to preach in this vicinity was Rev. _____? Birch, then a Hamline university student, who visited the place during 1865 and 1866. He was followed by Rev. Henry Goodsell in 1867. Methodists built the church. During the pastorate of Rev. _____?, Richardson this church and one at West Florence, Goodhue, united. In 1880 Thomas Hartley, a Wesleyan Methodist of Greenwood Prairie preached in a school house nearby and the next year he was followed by Rev. R. Balbridge. Services were transferred to the County Line Church in 1882. Later it was purchased of the Methodist Episcopal organization by them.

(CHECK for first name of Rev. Birch.)

CRATTES ISLAND: island, secs. 1 & 12, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield. Named for Oliver Cratts, pronounced as if spelled krat, who came to Wabasha in 1838. This island in the Mississippi southeast of the city proper is on the Minnesota side of the channel. It has been much reduced since 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.

* * * *

CRATTES LANDING: village, sec. 30, T. 111 N., R. 10 W., Wabasha. Named from the first white man who built on the present site of Wabasha. Crattes Landing was the original name of the site of the present city of Wabasha. He was Oliver Cratte who came from Fort Snelling in 1838. He was born in Liverpool, England, in 1801. He was sent ^{to} ~~at~~ this place by the government and located as a blacksmith for the Wabashaw Band of Indians the name of Crattes Landing was changed to Wabashaw in 1843.

* * * *

THE CREEK AT JARRETTS DAM: creek, sec. 23, T. 109 N., R. 13 W., Zumbro.

Sometimes called Jarretts Dam, it enters the county in section 35 and flows northerly through sections 26 and 23 emptying into the Zumbro at Jarretts Mill Dam. Though considerable fine fishing is noted, the stream is gradually drying up.

(SEE Silver Spring Creek).

* * * * *

CROSS LAKE: lake, sec. 3, 34, T. 110-111 W., R. 10 W., Wabasha. Located in the southeast part of Wabasha village.

(information?)

DADYS CREEK: stream, sec. 34, T. 110 N., R. 11 W., Greenfield. Named for Michael and Jermiah Dady, early settlers, it is the lower end of Cooks Valley Creek. It crosses U. S. Highway No. 61 about one mile below Kellogg and at times is little more than a dry run. Hitchcocks Mill was on this creek in section 34.

(Check for confusion with Cooks Valley Creek, and Gormans Creek).

* * * *

DALE CORNERS: cross road, sec. 24, T. 109 N., R. 14 W., Zumbro. The first settlers of Zumbro township were Thomas George and Andrew Bailey who came in 1855 and the Jenkins family who came in 1856. They settled near Dale Corners, named from Daniel and Jacob Dale who came to the district in the latter year. The settlement soon became known as Pleasant Prairie and a post office was established December 2, 1857, with Francis Burdett as first postmaster. It was discontinued Nov. 25, 1864. See Pleasant Prairie.

* * * *

DALE SCHOOL: Dist. No. 53, sec. 24, T. 109 N., R. 14 W., Zumbro. Named for Daniel and Jacob Dale who came to this district in 1856, this rural school was established by the Dale family which included their brother Levi Dale who came in 1863 and their father John Dale who arrived in 1865. Pleasant Prairie cemetery was established just across the road and is still maintained. Dale Corners, a cross road, is about one half mile north. Among other pioneer families in the district are the Baileys, Andersons, Drawheims, Everetts, Funks, Lords and Robinsons.

DARCY SCHOOL: Dist. No. 100, sec. 9, T. 110 N., R. 14 W., Chester. Taking its name from E. A. Darcy, resident of the district since 1868, this rural school on the east line of the section is about two miles south-east of Belle Chester.

* * * *

DILL BATHING BEACH: beach, NW end of Main Street, Wabasha. A natural beach on the Mississippi River at Hungry Point, officially established as a municipal swimming place about 1923. Named in 1940 after the son of John Dill, through his real estate firm, presented the title of this water front property to the city. The Red Cross Swimming School holds its annual course of instruction at this beach.

* * * *

DISNEY SCHOOL: Dist. No. 17, sec. 28, T. 110 N., R. 13 W., Gillford. Located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the section, this school is named in honor of John Disney who came to the township in 1857. He was born in New York in 1803. His parents died and he lived with a sister at Richmond, N. Y., until he was 10 years old when he ran away and became a drummer boy in the American army.

* * * *

DITCH NO. 1: drainage ditch, secs. 23 & 24, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield. This judicial ditch runs east and west through the east central section of the township and makes a new mouth of the Zumbro River. It is sometimes called the Zumbro Ditch and was constructed about 1905. It begins in the Zumbro River east of Kellogg and enters Schmokers Lake. Originally constructed as rather a small ditch the action of the water has increased its size until it now measures from five to 30 feet, both in width and depth.

DITCH NO²: drainage ditch, sec. 35, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield, and secs. 2, 12, 13, T. 109 N., R. 10 W., Watopa. This ditch runs parallel to the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway and drains the low lands along the right-of-way. It has its mouth in the south branch of the Zumbro River.

* * * * *

DONANTS POINT: point, sec. 10, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield. Named from the Donant residence, a large ~~brick~~^{BRICK} dwelling at the extremity of a plateau extending south of Wabasha between the beds of the north mouth branches of the Zumbro. It rises abruptly 50 to 75 feet above the surrounding area. An old road leads from Wabasha around this point through eastern Greenfield, which with its branches served Sand Prairie, Tepeeota and West Newton. It serves as a guide for travelers and may be seen for a long distance.

* * * * *

DONNELLY: village, sec. 27, T. 110 N., R. 12 W., West Albany. This village appears only on a single map (Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, - Winchell, Vol. 2, -plate 32, facing page 1) which was probably made about 1878. It was quite possibly named for Ignatius Donnelly, a pioneer statesman who settled in Dakota County in 1856 and who became known as "the sage of Nininger". Lack of further recognition of this village by historians and cartographers would argue a very brief existence, if indeed it was ever really more than a "paper city" of which there are several examples. It was close to the present village of Lakey.

(Needs more research. Qualify - in our research it appears only on one map etc. Douglas Sta. in Stevens Co. changed to Donnelly to honor "the sage of Nububger" in 1877, according to Pioneer Press of 2/2/1877.)

DOSE SCHOOL: district No. 11, sec. 16, T. 111 N., R. 13 W., Mount Pleasant.

Named after Fred Dose who lived nearby and who was most actively interested in the welfare of this school. Dose was clerk of the district for many years and the teacher usually lived with his family during the school term. It is located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 16.

* * * * *

DRURY: island, in the Mississippi between Wabasha and Reads Landing. This island was the site of operations for Michael E. and Edward Drury, brothers and natives of Ireland, who contracted for rafting cribs of lumber and brails of logs down the Mississippi when they arrived at that stream by way of the Chippewa River. It is also known as Island No. 29, and has an area of 49.1 acres

(What effect has the dam on 49.1 acres????).

* * * * *

DRY CREEK: stream, secs. 28, 29 & 30, T. 108 N., R. 12 W., Elgin. This stream rises in Olmsted County and flows easterly across sections 30, 29 and 28 into the north branch of the Whitewater River near the center of section 27. The village of Elgin having increased in size at this juncture. It derives its name from the fact that its waters usually disappear in all but the wet season.

* * * * *

DRY WELL; The: sec. 10, T. 108 N., R. 11 W., Plainview. Long so-called by settlers because of its fraudulent use in an attempt to establish the town of Greenville nearby, which was platted in 1855. It seems that A. T. Sharpe promoted the town for the owners and used all fair and reasonably methods to attract settlers. Glowing descriptions were circulated and a well to provide the water supply was started. When this well was down about twenty feet with no water yet in sight, notice of the coming of capitalists was received, so the well was filled with water from the Whitewater River, about four miles away and the visitors were shown over the property. Sharpe outlines plans and prospects and finally bade the guests inspect the water. However that which had been put in had soaked away during the night and the deception was uncovered. The story is mentioned in the county history of 1884, and was told before the Old Settlers Meeting at plainview by Dr. N. S. Teft in that year.

(Doesn't this more properly belong under Greenville entry).

DUMFRIES: hamlet, sec. 10, T. 110 N., R. 11 W., Glasgow. In 1878, when the railroad branched across the county, an elevator was erected here in the Zumbro valley and a shipping point, Glasgow Station, developed. Later a store was built on a higher bench nearby and when a post office was opened here July 9, 1894, with Russell Parsons as postmaster, the ^{M. R. I. N.} same influence that named the township prevailed and changed the name to Dumfries, after the last home and burial place of Robert Burns in Scotland. The post office was discontinued April 15, 1912, and the railroad abandoned twenty years later. See Glasgow Station.

* * * * *

DUMFRIES School: Dist. 68, sec. 3, T. 110 N., R. 11 W., Glasgow. Located in the southern part of section, about a mile north of Dumfries, from which it takes its name. The first school house was erected in 1868 and was first taught by Emma Goodrich. A modern two-department frame structure has replaced the original building and for some years a semi-graded school has been conducted.

(1935 County Highway Map shows this school in the South center of Sec. 3. 1940 State Highway county map shows it in NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 10.)

EAST INDIAN CREEK SCHOOL: Dist. 93, sec. 27, T. 109 N., R. 10 W., Watopa.

Located $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW from the village of Weaver, this rural school is named after the valley and the nearby creek. It also is used as a church or Sunday School and for holding elections, alternating with the Snake Creek School.

* * * * *

EAST INDIAN CREEK: stream, rises in section 1, T. 108 N., R. 11 W., Plainview, and meanders northeast and southeast into the Mississippi river bottom lands in section 28, T. 109 N., R. 9 W., Minneiska. This is the original Indian Creek of this county, so named by the first settlers who found many Indians encamped in its valley, West Indian Creek was named later for a similar condition. Indian Creek then came to be known as East Indian Creek in an effort to avoid confusion of identity.

* * * * *

ELGIN SCHOOL: Dist. No. 57, sec. 27, T. 108 N., R. 12 W., Elgin. The township's first school was opened here in 1858 when a claim shanty was hauled to the present site in Elgin Village and Almeria C. Gould began holding classes. Its present modern brick structure provides ample high school facilities which serve most of the township.

ELGIN: township, T. 108 N., 12 W., - First settled when George and Curtiss Bryant, Henry H. Atherton, and George Farrar, natives of Vermont, arrived April 7, 1855, and took adjoining claims in sections 27, 28, and 34. Others from this state soon joined them and the group became known as the "Vermont Settlement," although a number from New York state and Canada were among them. Some of these to arrive in 1855 and 1856 were Orvis V. and Irving W. Rollins, Conrad Laird, E. L. Clapp, Byron A. Glines, Henry H. Stanfield, Carlos B. Emerson, William D. Woodward, and John Bryant. So impressed were the settlers with its rich and rolling prairie, a part of Greenwood Prairie, they are said to have first called the area "Paradise". When the township was organized May 11, 1858, however, they adopted the name of the township's village. Now a region of highly diversified farming, Elgin once was a tremendous wheat producer, having by 1872, it is said, produced more wheat in a single year than any other township in the nation.

* * * * *

ELGIN: incorporated village and post office, secs. 27, 28, T. 108 N., R. 12 W., Elgin. Just why a group of Vermonters should choose this name, borne by about 20 municipalities in the United States and a burgh and county in Scotland, for their post office is not clear. An explanation may lie in that some settlers, notably Albert Glines - who arrived in 1856 and became the first storekeeper, were from Canada, where the able and well-likes James Bruce, 8th Earl of Elgin, had served as governor-general 1847-54. Settlement had its beginning April 7, 1855, with the arrival of four men, George and Curtiss Bryant, Henry H. Atherton, and George Farrar, vanguard of the "Vermont Settlement." They made camp where Dry Creek joins the North Branch of the Whitewater river near the center of section 27. Here they staked out claims and, on Atherton's, they built a cabin, near what is now the eastern end of Elgin's principal business street. Others from

Vermont joined them and on June 29, 1857, a post office opened with George Bryant in charge. Benjamin H. Gould established a blacksmith shop the same year and a flour mill was built in 1860. Following the village platting, June 2, 1862, Glines opened his store. The railroad reached Elgin in November, 1878, and it became important as a trade center and wheat shipping point. The village, nearly destroyed by a tornado on July 22, 1883, was incorporated Jan. 4, 1895.

* * * * *

ENGEL SCHOOL: Dist. 86, sec. 18, T. 110 N., R. 12 W., West Albany. Taking its name from Fred Engel, a prominent farmer of the locality this rural district is located in the southeast quarter of the section.

* * * * *

EVANS SCHOOL: Dist. 95, sec. 31, T. 108 N., R. 11 W., Plainview. Better known as the Pleasant Valley School and located in the SW corner of section 31, it probably takes this name from S. B. Evans, a native of Ohio who came to Minnesota in 1856 and settled on the south side of the road in Olmsted County. See Pleasant Valley School.

(CHECK for a Pleasant Valley School.)

FAILING SCHOOL: Dist. 79, sec. 18, T. 111 N., R. 12 W., Lake. This school is named for the Failing family, Eugene Failing having located in the district in 1861. It is situated in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 18 in what is known as Hazlett Cooley and is sometimes referred to as the Hazelett School. See Hazlett School.

* * * * *

FARM HILL: hamlet, sec. 4, T. 108 N., R. 13 W., Farmington township, Olmsted Co.

* * * * *

FEDDERNS: island, secs. 1, 12, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield. This is the present day Grand Encampment Island, also known as Island No. 33. It became known by this name because Henry Feddern, who lived nearby on the mainland, made considerable legal effort to have it declared a part of his farm. See Grand Encampment.

* * * * *

FICK SCHOOL: Dist. No. 83, sec. 3, T. 110 N., R. 12 W., West Albany. Named for H. Fick who came to the county in 1858 and became an out-standing farmer, this rural school is located in the northwest corner of the section.

* * * * *

FISHER ISLAND: sec. 16, T. 109 N., R. 9 W., Minneiska. Evidently so named because it was at one time occupied by commercial fishermen. Listed as Island No. 47 in U. S. Army Engineers' annals, it probably^{is} also the "Wood Choppers" island referred to by Sheriff Amos Wheeler in the Wabasha Journal of November 26, 1859. Recounting a journey while taking the census in 1855, he wrote "..... a few wood choppers were on the island that bore

their name." Approximately 15 acres in area, it lies on the E line of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 16, about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Minneiska. See Wood Choppers Island.

* * * * *

FISH'S MILL: grist mill, sec. 34, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield. "A fine stream winds along the middle of the bench and is known as Cooks Valley creek. On the northeast corner of section 34 is a small gristmill turned by this stream, known as Fish's mill", says an early history of the county.

(Is this the same as Hosletter Mill, Irish Mill, Hitchcock's Mill? All given as same location???)

* * * * *

FOREST CITY:

(A Methodist Mission station referred to by Hobart in history, 1887.)

* * * * *

FOREST MOUND: former post office, sec. 8, T. 108 N., R. 12 W., Elgin. Opened September 4, 1858, with William Town as postmaster, this post office received its name from the wooded hill here. It was discontinued September 10, 1874.

* * * * *

FOREST MOUND: hill, sec. 8, T. 108 N., R. 12 W., Elgin. Bearing a good stand of trees and in striking contrast to surrounding land, this hill was so named by early settlers.

FOREST MOUND SCHOOL: Dist. 56, sec. 8, T. 108 N., R. 12 W., Elgin. This school, like an early post office here, takes its name from a prominent nearby elevation. Located in the center of section 8, it serves a district predominantly German in origin.

* * * * *

FORT BEAUHARNOIS: See Sand Point.

* * * * *

FORT BON SECOURS: See Fort Perrot.

* * * * *

FORT LE SUEUR: See Fort Perrot.

* * * * *

FORT PERROT: stockade, sec. 29, T. 111 N., R. 10 W., Wabasha. Named for Nicholas Perrot, a native of Canada, who established a trading post on the grounds now occupied by St. Elizabeths Orphanage, this pioneer fort is located on a table land south of the foot of Lake Pepin and west of the slough or old mouth of the Zumbro River in Wabasha. The post was the first European structure west of the Mississippi in territory now Minnesota. Army and Navy Magazine, April 1864, describes it as "Old Fort Perrot, established in 1683,

near the modern village of Wabasha." The fort was built upon ground later occupied by the residence of Judge John Van Dyke. It was identified by Capt. F. W. Seeley of Lake City as agreeing with the statistics from the U. S. Army and Navy Magazine which he held in his possession. It was here that Augustin Roque, Wabasha's first settler, established a home and trading place in 1833.

(Needs careful checking. Apparently this is a local claim and with which Minn. Hist. Society may not agree.)

* * * * *

FORT ST. ANTOINE: (Wisc. ?????)

* * * * *

FRENCH SCHOOL: Dist. 59, sec. 14, T. 108 N., R. 11 W., Plainview. Takes its name from the Daniel R. French family, who came from Vermont by the way of Wisconsin. Located near the site once occupied by Greenville, ghost town, it opened in 1856 with Annie M. White as teacher. Andrew French, Legislator 1891-1893 board of equalization 1906-1908, and prominent in the cooperative movement in Plainview township, attended ^{SCHOOL} here.

* * * * *

[Fuller]: township, T. 110 N., R. 13 W., now Gillford. See Gillford.

(WPA Writers' History, p. 61 gives it. When, how, and who, etc. ???? ALSO means fixing story on Gillford to include this name, Fuller.)

* * * * *

FUNKE SCHOOL: Dist. No. 94, sec. 22, T. 110 N., R. 12 W., West Albany. Taking its name from John Funke, who settled in this district in 1857, this rural school is situated in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22.

GAGE SCHOOL: dist. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$, section 35, T. 109 N., R. 10 W., Watopa. This was the first of the public schools in Watopa. It started in the winter of 1857-58 and was held in a small building owned by John Gage, Watopa's first settler, for whom it was named. Mrs. Timothy Young, engaged as the first teacher, fell dead while preparing the building for the opening of school. Her place was taken by Charles Simpson who became the first teacher. Josiah Porter was also an early teacher.

* * * * *

GANDVILLE: proposed townsite,

(" . . . and nearby, a townsite was newly picketed out and a shingle bore the euphonius name GANDVILLE. Ganderville would have been more proper, in view of the Geese who were to be induced to buy town lots where no human being existed." Wabasha Wkly Journal, Nov. 5, 12, 1859.

Signed by Amos Wheeler, sheriff, Nov. 15, 1859. SEE ANNALS BY QUIGLEY PAGE 45.)

* * * * *

GERKIN SCHOOL: Dist. No. 84, section 2, T. 109 N., R. 13 W., Hyde Park. Named for a nearby pioneer family, this rural school on the west line of section 2, was established in 1859 with Lucy Roberts as teacher.

(Also appears as Gerken. Get information in more detail on family or families?)

* * * * *

GIEM SCHOOL: Dist. No. 85, section 3, T. 108 N., R. 12 W., Elgin. Named for the Giems, - Valentine, Samuel, and William, who came to this district in 1856, all becoming landowners. It is in the NW corner of section 3.

GILBERT VALLEY CREEK: stream, section 5, T. 111 N., R. 13 W., Mount Pleasant.

This creek which rises in section 5, takes its course eastward through Gilbert Valley to join Sugar Loaf Creek, a well known trout stream in section 1. It was named after the Gilbert family, the earliest representative of which, Sanborn Gilbert, settled here in 1853, and was followed some five years later by Maritta and Charles Gilbert. The stream parallels the Valley Creek road throughout its course.

* * * * *

GILBERT VALLEY SCHOOL: Dist. 8, section 3, T. 111 N., R. 13 W., Mount Pleasant.

Named from the valley and creek of the same name, this rural school house is located on SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8, Mary Burleigh was the first teacher. School in this and other sections of the township were taught in private houses or shanties under the most unfavorable circumstances before the districts were organized. It is related that in one district a school was held in a small granary about the time hoops were in style. When the teacher, dressed in the fashion, entered this temple of learning, there was little room for anything else, so the hoops had to be dispensed with, making an odd and noticeable change in the lady's usual appearance.

* * * * *

GILLFORD: township, T. 110 N., R. 13 W., Located in the west central part

of the county, this township was named for the widow of _____ Gill, who took a claim here in 1855, returned to Illinois for the winter and, while returning to Minnesota, took sick and died. Mrs. Gill then settled in the township and was admired for her strong character. The first settlers were William McLeod and George and Seymour Fanning who laid claim to a portion of the soil May 1855 and went to work to cultivate and improve it.

(Used to be called Fuller township. First name of Gill? ? ?)

GILLFORD GRANGE HALL: hall, section 33, T. 110 N., R. 13 W., Gillford. A particularly active unit of the Patrons of Husbandry, forerunner of the National Grange of today, conducted their secret meetings here. The Granger movement, organized in Washington, D. C., December 4, 1867 from an idea first advanced by Oliver H. Kelley of Anoka County, Minnesota, took root deeply in this region and led to the erection of this hall in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33, where Hyde Park post office was also located. The surrounding community is known as Hyde Park Corners.

* * * * *

GLASGOW: former post office, section 18, T. 110 N., R. 11 W., Glasgow. Established February 23, 1863 with Andrew Lansing as post master, this post office was named for the township and should not be confused with the railway village of Glasgow in section 10, later renamed Dumfries. Glasgow post office was discontinued on January 28, 1879, at which time A. P. Fetzer was post master and on whose farm in section 18 it was located.

* * * * *

GLASGOW FERRY: former ferry, section 29, T. 110 N., R. 11 W., Glasgow. Named for the township in which it was located, this ferry was established on the Zumbro River in 1860 and served until better crossing facilities were provided. The Wabasha Weekly Journal of October 17, 1860 carried the following item: "The people of this city have furnished to the citizens of Glasgow, a ferry boat to be put on the Zumbro at McCracken's. This is a wise move and we shall see the benefits of it in an increase in trade?"

GLASGOW INDIAN FIELD: site, Section 10, T. 110 N., R. 11 W., Glasgow. Named for the present township and located near the center of Glasgow village, now Dumfries; "This field of about 50 acres". says the Wabasha County History of 1870, "was enclosed with a brush fence. A part of the field was used by the Indians as a burying ground, and part was planted in corn by the squaws.

* * * * *

GLASGOW STATION: R. R. station, section 10, T. 110 N., R. 11 W., Glasgow.

When the Wabasha Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad was built through the Zumbro River valley in 1878, a station was established here and called Glasgow Station. The Wabasha Elevator Company constructed an elevator the same year and placed it in charge of William Foreman, a native of Ireland. The station name was changed to Dumfries when a post office was opened here in 1894. Coming to Minnesota in 1854, Foreman became prominent as a farmer, grain buyer, and member of the state legislature. Following abandonment of the railroad the elevator was removed. See Dumfries.

(Not to be confused with former Glasgow P.O.)

* * * * *

GOOSE LAKE: lake, secs. 8 & 17, 109 N., R. 9 W., Minneiska. Given this name on the Cochrane Quadrangle of the U. S. Geological Survey, probably because of its shape, it is situated in the Mississippi bottom lands. This marshy feature is also known as one of the Sheehan Lakes. See Sheehan Lakes.

(Location ??????)

GOPHER PRAIRIE: prairie, located in Pepin, Lake and West Albany townships.

Attractive alike to this small rodent and the Scotch, who began settlement here in 1858, the latter named this large and level tract after their numerous and smaller neighbors. See Scotch Settlement.

* * * * *

GOPHER PRAIRIE: post office, section 2, T. 110 N., R. 12 W., West Albany.

This post office was established August 29, 1860 with Benjamin Dodge as first post master. A few years later the post office was removed to the home of William Wilson and from there finally into Lake Township. It was discontinued December 2, 1872 after having served, for the most part a group of Scotch settlers who located on a level tract known as "The Scotch Settlement" in 1858. The abundance of Gophers in the vicinity accounts for the name. See Scotch Settlement.

* * * * *

GORMAN CREEK: stream, rises in section 1, T. 109 N., R. 11 W., Highland, and flows NE and then SE to the old Zumbro river bed in section 1, T. 109 N., R. 10 W., Watopa. It flows around the west and north sides of Gorman Hill and consequently has become known by this name as well as Cooks Valley Creek and Dady's Creek.

(NOTE: more research necessary to give origin of this name, whether creek or hill had it first, etc.)

GORMAN HILL: Highland, in T. 109-110 N., R. 10 W., Watopa and Greenfield.

An elevation reaching 1,200 feet and lying between Cooks Valley and Snake Creek Valley, with the Zumbro bottoms to the east. It is in sections 3,4,5, of Watopa township, and sections 32, 33, 34 of Greenfield. It takes its name from -----????????????????

(NOTE: Gorman Creek, another name for Cooks Valley Creek or Dadys Creek, probably received this name from the hill, etc. If not, but vice versa, make clear.)

* * * * *

GRAND ENCAMPMENT: Island, secs. 1, 12, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield.

Formerly the name of the larger and sandy river bottom tract now known as Sand Prairie, it applies today to this island opposite the mouth of Beef Slough and near the site of Tepeeotah, ghost town. Also known as Island No. 33, and Fedders Island. See Sand Prairie.

* * * * *

GRAND ENCAMPMENT: Known today as Sand Prairie, this elevated section of the Mississippi River bottoms was so called in early days when serving as a favorite hunting and summer camping ground for the Indians. It was used principally by Wabasha's band, whose headquarters were at Wabasha Prairie, now the site of Winona. It extends through eastern Greenfield township into the northern part of Minneiska. Sometimes known as an island, it is not to be confused with a Mississippi island of that name today, a much smaller tract adjoining it on the east and about one mile below Tepeeota or Pughs Point. See Sand Prairie.

GREENFIELD CEMETERY: cemetery, section 20, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield.

Taking its name from the township, this burying ground was established on November 9, 1868, at a meeting of citizens? J. A. Cole, Henry Graner, and G. A. Cook were the first trustees and bought two acres of land at \$50 per acre from Henry Frye and Henry Graner, Graner donating one quarter of an acre. The cemetery has many beautiful pine trees. It is sometimes called the Cooks Valley Cemetery.

* * * * *

GREENFIELD CREAMERY: enterprise, section 11, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield.

This privately owned creamery, owned and operated by Simon Braun, did a large commercial business and was named for the locality. Team routes gathered cream purchased from the farmers. It was removed to Kellogg in 1895, enlarged and the name changed to the Kellogg Creamery. It has been succeeded by the Kellogg Cooperative Creamery.

GREENFIELD HILL: elevated area, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield. A highland extending from the northwest into the township from which it takes its name, to near where the Zumbro River diverges north and south from its easterly course. It has an elevation of about 1150 feet above sea level and affords an excellent view of the Zumbro and Mississippi River valleys.

* * * * *

GREENFIELD HILL: settlement, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Twp., 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield. It is named for the township, being an elevation or highland north of the Zumbro River and including nearly all of five sections in its northwestern quarter. It centers around School Dist. No. 5.

GREENFIELD HILL SCHOOL: Dist. No. 6, section 8, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield.

It takes its name from the township in which it is situated and is sometimes called the Schuth School, after Anton and August Schuth, prominent farmers who helped organize it. The original school Dist. No. 5, was dissolved previous to the present organization. Margaret Krull was the first teacher.

* * * * *

GREENFIELD RESERVATION: former Indian reservation, sec. 19, T. 110 N., R. 9 W.,

Greenfield. This community Indian farm of 117 acres is owned by the U. W. Government and is named from the township. It was once the home of several Indian families but has been abandoned and is now part of the Upper Mississippi Wild Life Refuge.

* * * * *

GREENFIELD INDIAN RESERVATION: site, sec. 19, T. 110 N., R. 9 W., Greenfield.

This tract of land containing 117 acres was reserved for Indians and was once the home of several families, among them the John Moose family. It has been abandoned and part of it has been included in the Upper Mississippi Wild Life Refuge.

(Should do better than this, looks a good little piece about it being a remnant or token offering to Indians. Look up for more.)

* * * * *

GREENFIELD SCHOOL: Dist. No. 30, sec. 15, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield.

Named from the township, this school was built on land owned by Prosper St. Jacques and the name St. Jacques school was applied to it until the Milwaukee Railroad station, Midland Junction, was established in 1877, when it became known as the Midland Junction School. With the abandonment of that junction, it became known as the Greenfield School.

GREENFIELD: township, T. 110-111 N., R. 9-10 W.

Named for the verdance of its meadows and valleys, it includes all of 110-10 except sections 4,5, and 6, which are part of the corporate limits of the city of Wabasha; all of fractional 110-9 adjoining the Mississippi and the tip of Tepeeotah or Pughs Point which extends slightly into section 35 of 111-10. It is naturally divided into five well defined sections: Grand Encampment or Sand Prairie on the east; Greenfield Hill, bluff table land in the NW; Cooks Valley in the SW; Gorman Hill, a bluff section embodying most of sections 32, 33, and 34; and the lowlands along the courses of the Zumbro Rivers. The first settlers were Aaron and Levi Cook who settled in Cooks Valley in May 1854 and the Enright brothers took claims at Tepeeotah.

* * * * *

GREENVILLE: former village, sec. 10, T. 108 N., R. 11 W., Plainview. Named by the first settlers of Greenwood Prairie, from the verdancy of that place, it was located two miles east of the present village of Plainview. The first post office on the prairie was established at Greenville on July 2, 1856, with A. P. Foster, postmaster. Centerville, now Plainview, was laid out the same year and Greenville declined, its post office being discontinued and another opened in Plainview July 30, 1857. F. S. Richards who operated a store at Roads Landing had opened a branch store with Rodman Burchard in charge at Greenville but this and other business was transferred to Plainview in a short time and Greenville was no more.

(SEE Dry Well - seems this story should be incorporated with Greenville item.)

GREENWOOD CEMETERY: burying ground, sec. 8, T. 108 N., R. 11 W., Plainview.

Named from the Greenwood Prairie, this development is at the north end of Church and Liberty streets in Plainview village and is a non-sectarian burying ground organized at the time of the founding of the village. It is one of the very early cemeteries of Wabasha County.

* * * * *

GREENWOOD CREAMERY: enterprise, section 8, T. 108 N., R. 11 W., Plainview.

Named for Greenwood Prairie, so-called from its pleasant prospect, this business and its structures were built in 1881 by A. Y. Felton. It was located in Plainview village and was undoubtedly the first creamery operated in Minnesota. Wagons were sent about the neighboring area to gather cream for processing. The creamery butter made was exhibited at the State Fair at Rochester and was awarded England's Silver cup, - contributed by Higgins & Company of Liverpool, England. Nine years later the first cooperative creamery in Minnesota was opened at Clarks Grove, May 5, 1890.

(?????)

* * * * *

GREENWOOD PRAIRIE: prairie, T. 108-9 N., R. 11 W., Plainview, also in southern Highland and eastern Elgin townships. The first settler came to Greenwood Prairie in 1854. This was Nels Olson who arrived in the spring of that year, put up a log cabin and broke some 25 acres of land the following summer. His too was the first harvest of golden grain ever produced in this wonderful agricultural area. Farms here have attained a value ranging from \$300 to \$500 per acre. First settlers found considerable oak timber sprinkled in verdant groves over the slightly rolling expanse,

from whence came its name. The section is now given over to dairying, stock raising, canning crops and truck farming. It is a region of flourishing cooperative enterprises.

* * * * *

GREENWOOD: township. Apparently early historians confused their nomenclature calling Greenfield township Greenwood township. See Greenfield.

(?????)

* * * * *

GRIFFITH LAKE: lake, sec. 30, T. 110 N., R. 9 W., Greenfield. A name applied to an arm of West Newton Chute (later called Schmoker's lake) which formed a favorite camping spot for vacationists and sportsmen. Flooding by increase of pools above dams in Mississippi has changed contour so that it is now difficult to trace original. See Schmoker's Lake, Camp Schmoker, Camp Griffith.

HAGGERTYS CREEK: stream, rising in Olmsted County, it enters Wabasha County in section 33, T. 109 N., R. 13 W., and flows north through land once owned by _____ Haggerty, emptying into the Zumbro in section 28. near the village of Hammond. ?? It is sometimes referred to as Hammonds Creek.

NOTE: This needs careful checking. Several other small streams nearby and this may easily be erroneous. Also, wasn't there a Haggerty in Olmsted, near its source, etc. and first name, etc. ?????).

* * * * *

HALF-BREED TRACT: "Beginning at a point, called the Barn, [Barn bluff] 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."

This description taken from a treaty made at Prairie Du Chien in 1830 between the M'dwakantonwan band of Sioux and their relatives, the mixed bloods, names the locality which was thereafter so called. The tract contained 450 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 story of the tract forms an important chapter in the history of Wabasha County.

Originally Minnesota was "The Land of the Dakotahs," or Sioux Indians who occupied territory roughly from the headwaters of Lake Superior westward to the headwaters of the Mississippi and the lands adjacent to the river to the vicinity of Prairie du Chien when the early explorers and

missionaries came. Prairie du Chien, one of the oldest settlements in this part of the Northwest, was selected by the American Fur Company as its headquarters on the upper Mississippi in 1820. Fort Snelling was then an outpost in the territory now Minnesota.

The Ojibwa, later corrupted to Chippewas, were eastern Indians who, being driven westward by the Iroquois, were for decades in constant pressure against the Sioux. The Chippewa, obtaining guns from the whites, eventually forced the Sioux 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. Wapashaw or Wabasha, hereditary chief of the Sioux bands, lived at Wabasha Prairie now Winona and 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 Frenchmen who had married squaws. Among these was Augustin Rocque, the first settler 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. It was signed by Generals William Clark and Lewis Cass on the part of the government and by Chiefs Wabasha, 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. Another Congress was convened at Prairie du Chien in 1830. The Half Breeds were well represented in this Congress.

(See pp. 6-7-8 Wabasha County).

HALF MOON: lake, secs. 9, 16, T. 109 N., R. 9 W., Minneiska. Named for its shape it adjoins the E side of the Sheehan lakes on the Mississippi bottoms. River development has greatly enlarged this lake and it has an outlet in section 9.

* * * * *

HALL SCHOOL: Dist. 45, sec. 12, T. 109 N., R. 12 W., Hyde Park. Distinguished from No. 42 as the Sam Hall School, this district school was named from Samuel Hall who came to Hyde Park township in 1861. The first building was erected in 1856 on the northeast corner of section 3 with Mary Shaw the first teacher at a salary of \$12 a month. The Shaw, Parker and York families established the district about three miles north of Jarretts Village.

* * * * *

HALL SCHOOL: Dist. No. 42, sec. 31, T. 109 N., R. 11 W., Highland. Located three miles north of Plainview in the northwest corner of the section, this rural school is named for the Hall families, early settlers nearby.

* * * * *

HAMMOND CREEK: stream, enters Wabasha county from the south in section 32, T. 109 N., R. 13 W., Zumbro, and flows north to the Zumbro at the village of Hammond, section 27. Also known as Haggertys Creek for J. R. Haggerty, who owned land in sections 28 and 29. ?????????

HAMMOND: post office and incorporated village, secs. 21, 22, and 28, T. 109 N., R. 13 W., Hyde Park and Zumbro. Originally platted November 1, 1877, on the south side of ^{the} Zumbro River crossing Hammonds Ford, it was named after Joseph Hammond, the townsite proprietor who was born in New Hampshire March 28, 1816, and came to Minnesota in 1856. The post office, however, established September 16, 1876, with Wilhelm Bartz as postmaster, was called Hammondsford until January 4, 1881, when it too became Hammond. Arriving the same year the post office opened, the Milwaukee railroad located its station on the north side of the Zumbro in the SE corner of section 21, Hyde Park. This spread building activity to both sides of the river and today finds the post office and a number of business places on the station side of the river. Incorporated May 8, 1900, the village is separated from both the Hyde Park and Zumbro township governments. See Hammondsford.

(Name sometimes appears as Hammons.)

* * * * *

HAMMOND SCHOOL: Dist. 2, sec. 28, T. 109 N., R. 13 W., Zumbro. Named from Joseph Hammond, a Zumbro pioneer, it is now a semi-graded school in the village of Hammond.

* * * * *

HAMMONDSFORD: ford and former post office, sec. 28, T. 109 N., R. 13 W., Zumbro. This early crossing of the Zumbro River became the site of Hammond village, named after Joseph Hammond, who had a farm here. It was called Hammond's Ford, a name also borne by the post office, established September 16, 1878, until January 4, 1881. The river here is now spanned by a bridge that links both sides of the village. See Hammond.

HAMPES MILL: mill site, sec. 5, T. 109 N., R. 11 W., Highland. A grist mill of importance before the days of railroads and elevators, was built on West Indian Creek by Henry Hampe in 1866. On February 19, 1881, it burned and was never rebuilt. Hampe later founded the store in Theilman that bears his name. His son Theodore retired as postmaster after serving for fifty years in that office.

* * * * *

HAMPES MILL: church site, sec. 5, T. 109 N., R. 11 W., Highland. A log structure erected in 1866, this German Reform Church long since abandoned was named for the mill not far distant.

* * * * *

HARLAN SCHOOL: Dist. 75, sec. 23, T. 109 N., R. 12 W., Oakwood. Named for Charles Harlan, a farmer who came to the district in 1862. He reared a large family and was active in promoting education. This rural school is on the east line of the section about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Oakwood Cemetery. E. N. Smith and Pat Hagerty were the first teachers.

* * * * *

HARNCANE SCHOOL: Dist. 101, sec. 24, T. 110 N., R. 11 W., Glasgow. Named for one of its first officers, the district was organized in 1875 and a log school house was erected in the fall of that year at a cost of \$250. The officers were J. S. Harncane, M. K. Wolfe, and George Leisen. Clara Rose was the first teacher, but Levi Emery, Margaret Patton, and Marion Sullivan had previously conducted schools in homes. The original log school house was later replaced by a modern frame structure.

(Sometimes Harncame.)

HARNEY SCHOOL: Dist. 90, sec. 32, T. 111 N., R. 12 W., Lake. Named for Thomas Harney, resident since 1859, who maintained a large grain and stock farm nearby. It is located on the north line of the section.

* * * * *

HAZLETT COOLEY: coulee, secs. 18, 19, 20, T. 111 N., R. 12 W., Lake. This short, sharp-bluffed valley extends from the northern parts of sections 19 and 20 NW into section 18 where it joins Boston Cooley. It is probably named after Silas Haxlett, Presbyterian clergyman, who was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1824. He settled in Lake City in 1856, where he taught the first school, and served as pastor of several Presbyterian churches.

* * * * *

HAZLETT SCHOOL: Dist. No. 79, sec. 18, T. 111 N., R. 12 W., Lake. Also known as the Failing School. It is located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18 in Hazlett Cooley. See Failing School.

* * * * *

HERSHBERGER SCHOOL: Dist. No. 31, sec. 27, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield. This school, now known as the Weir School is located in the village of Kellogg, school districts 29 and 31 having been combined. The original name was given in honor of George Hershberger who lived near the lake which also bears his name in sections 18 & 19 nearby. See Weir School.

HERSHBERGER LAKE: lake, secs. 18 & 19, T. 110 N., R. 9 W., Greenfield. The name is for that of an early resident, George Hershberger, for whom the school district 31 was also named. The lake has increased materially in size from the construction of lock and dam No. 5, in the Mississippi.

* * * * *

HIGHLAND: township, T. 109 N., R. 11 W., Highland. First called Smithfield and organized May 13, 1858, this township is near the middle of the southern full row of townships. It was later called Highland for euphony and because it is higher than the lands in most of the surrounding townships. It was first settled in 1855 and the law authorizing its organization as Highland was passed in 1875. Oliver Nelson, born in Norway, January 27, 1835, came with his parents to the United States in 1850 and was the first settler in the township, arriving in 1854. In the summer of 1855 Patrick McDonough and John Canfield arrived.

(Needs complete rewriting for early history, etc.)

* * * * *

HITCHCOCK'S MILL: See Irishs Mill.

* * * * *

HOFFMANS: mill, sec. 28, T. 110 N., R. 12 W., West Albany. This mill was built in 1867 by William Applegarth on West Albany Creek in the northwest quarter of the section. In 1877 it passed into hands of John J. Hoffman who built a new dam and installed new machinery with two run of buhrs, one for flour and one for feed. It enjoyed a good patronage for many years.

HOG HOLLOW: locality, sec. 15, T. 109 N., R. 14 W., Mazeppa. Reputed as a place where "dead hogs walk after dark", and as the home and hideout of horse thieves, this heavily wooded locality ^{cut} ~~cut~~ up into five and ten acre wood lots was probably named for the proclivity of some of its early settlers to forage from the surrounding area. It is adjacent the Zumbro River and about four miles southeast of Mazeppa village near what is known as "The Red Bridge". The quotation is believed to refer to the practice of raiding smoke houses, sties, or butchering sheds, since the lots were too small to provide subsistence for the average family of the district.

* * * * *

HOOSIER RIDGE: a height of land running westward from Weaver and separating Indian Creek and Whitewater valleys in Watopa township. Probably so named by settlers from Indiana, called Hoosiers since the publication of the poem "The Hoosier's Nest," by John Finley about 1883.

(Probably named for or by the natives of Indiana, known as Hoosiers etc., common use of the word Hoosier is very likely older than 1883. A more usable version might be carried in the following fashion: Hoosier is a word of doubtful origin, but one popular version traces it back to the days of the Aborigine in Indiana. Indians were wont to knock on a settler's cabin doors, only to tomahawk the inhabitants once they gained entrance. To determine where whites or Indians were knocking it became customary to inquire "Whose there?" or "Who's 'air?" So wide-spread became this practice that Indianians came to called "Hoosiers."

* * * * *

HOOSIER RIDGE: SCHOOL: Dist. 82, sec. 33, T. 109 N., R. 10 W., Watopa. This school, founded by early settlers from Indiana and named for the ridge or table-land on which it is located, lies on the county line about five miles west and a little south of Weaver.

HOPE COOLEY: coulee, sec. 3, T. 110 N., R. 11 W., Glasgow. Named from the Hope family of early settlers, this coulee drains to a branch of Trout Brook southward from Pepin township. Erosion has left cuts from twenty to fifty feet deep and of varying widths along the bed of the coulee.

(Get first name and etc.)

* * * * *

HORSESHOE LAKE: lake, sec. 3, T. 109 N., R. 12 W., Oakwood. Named from its horseshoe shape, it is a small body of water or slough in the southwest quarter of the section in the vicinity of Keegan.

(In SW quarter ?????).

* * * * *

HOWATT SCHOOL: Dist. No. 99, sec. 25, T. 111 N., R. 13 W., Mount Pleasant. Known as the Buttermore School, it sometimes takes this name from the Howatt family that settled near the school in 1884. See Buttermore School.

(Let's have more on Howatt family, etc. Wm. Howatt, farmer, sec. 25, Mt. Pleasant, came in 1884.)

* * * * *

HUNGRY POINT: point, NW end of Main street, sec. 29, T. 111 N., R. 10 W., Wabasha. Lying between the old mouth of the Zumbro River and the Mississippi, this point probably derived its name from the barrenness resulting from high water and the indigence of former nearby residents. Well known to river men, it was here that Rev. Augustin Ravoux, Catholic missionary, built a log church in 1843. During the hey-day of lumbering, rafts, especially those from the Chippewa River in Wisconsin, were moored and made up here. The Wabasha Marine Ways, the Boat Yards of today and the Dill Bathing Beach, are adjacent to the point.

HYDE PARK: former post office and hamlet, sec. 33, T. 110 N., R. 13 W., Gillford. Located about a mile east from the Zumbro Falls post office, this site is on the SE corner of the section on the line of sec. 4, Hyde Park township. An early blacksmith shop is located at this post office which was first established July 6, 1857 with William Parker postmaster. The office was discontinued February 25, 1867, and was re-established February 15, 1869, with George Roberts postmaster. It was discontinued finally in July 19, 1880.

* * * * *

HYDE PARK SCHOOL: Dist. 46, sec. 9, T. 109 N., R. 13 W., Hyde Park. Two miles north of Hammond Village, on an eminence in the southwest quarter of the section, this rural school is situated in full view of most of the township. It is sometimes called the "Kinney School" or the "Riley School" for prominent families of the district. Unus Potter taught the first school in a private house in 1857. The next year it was held in a barn owned by Peter Kelley. A log schoolhouse was built in 1858 which was replaced by a frame structure.

(1935 Road Map shows this school in SE $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 9.)

* * * * *

HYDE PARK CORNERS: cross road, sec. 33, T. 110 N., R. 13 W., Gillford.

A cross-road three miles north of Jarrett's on the boundary of the township. A post office was established there in 1857. Named from Hyde Park, London, by John E. Hyde of Mazeppa, an English settler. See Hyde Park Post Office.

HYDE PARK CORNERS SCHOOL: Dist. 80, sec. 33, T. 110 N., R. 13 W., Gillford.

Situated near the hamlet from which it was named, this rural school is not far from Hyde Park post office site.

(1935 Road Map shows Dist. 80 in sec. 31.)

* * * * *

HYDE PARK: township, T. 109 N., R. 13 W., Taking its name from Hyde Park Post Office established in 1857, this township was known as Concord at the time of the government survey. At the town meeting held in May, 1858, the name Troy was proposed and adopted by a vote but there being another town of that name in the state, the legislature did not endorse the action, consequently a new christening was arranged for with the name of Zumbro, from the river of that name running through the town. Inconvenience caused by the crossing of the river, with no bridge available, the township was halved, that part of the river being set off into a separate township called Hyde Park. It was organized in 1858. The name Hyde Park was suggested by John E. Hyde of Mazeppa.

INDEPENDENCE: post office site, sec. 21, T. 108 N., R. 11 W., Plainview.

General Seth L. McCarty located on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ in November, 1855. The post office was established at his home, Nov. 3, 1856, under the name independence with McCarty as postmaster, and was discontinued Feb. 19, 1862. McCarty was the first settler south of Plainview village in the township. He was commissioned major of the State Militia in 1860 and took part in the Indian outbreak of 1862.

* * * * *

INDIAN: slough, secs. 21, 28, T. 109 N., R. 9 W., Minneiska. So listed in Dr. Samuel Eddy's lake survey, it extends westward from the Mississippi River.

* * * * *

INDIAN CREEK: stream, and valley, T. 109 N., R. 10 W., Watopa. Usually known as East Indian Creek, this stream rises in the SW corner of section 31 and swings NE across the southern part of Watopa to the Zumbro River in section 19 of Minneiska township. Whites settling here in the 1850's found Indians living in camps strewn along the valley and so called it Indian Creek. Settlers in Highland, next township west, found another stream similarly favored by aborigines and called it West Indian Creek. This resulted in the Watopa stream being called East Indian Creek to distinguish it from the Highland neighbor. See West Indian Creek.

* * * * *

INDIAN CREEK: mill, sec. 24, T. 109 N., R. 10 W., Watopa. On the lower end of Indian Creek, it was owned and operated for years by John Hitchcock and was known also as the John Hitchcock Mill. It is near the village of Weaver. See Hitchcocks Mill.

IRISH'S MILL: early mill, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 34, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield.

On Dadys creek in 1865, Samuel Irish built a small grist mill, which later became known as Mark Hitchcock's Mill, when Irish sold to Hitchcock in 1882. Still standing, it was a well-known landmark on the road of from Minneiska to Wabasha before the founding Kellogg. Irish also built a grist mill, in 1868, on Middle Creek, in Oakwood township. See Hitchcock's Mill.

* * * * *

IRISH RIDGE: settlement, secs. 3, 4, 21, T. 109 N., R. 12 W., Oakwood. Named from the fact that the first settlers came from Ireland in 1855 and 1856, it is north of the Zumbro River. Millville is its chief trading place and Keegan was a shipping place near by. Among the prominent names of the pioneers are McGuigan, Tracy, McNulty and Flemming, Fox, McGuire, Kiley, Barnes and Hayes.

* * * * *

ISLAND NO. 37: secs. 17, T. 110 N., R. 9 W., Greenfield. Lying beside Island No. 39 and probably considered a part of it, this island and No. 39 make up what is called locally Cook's Island. It is a short distance above Alma Dam No. 4, and has been reduced by the rise of water.

* * * * *

ISLAND NO. 39: island, sec. 17, T. 110 N., R. 9 W., Greenfield. Sometimes called Cooks Island, it is located in the Mississippi just above Alma Lock and Dam No. 4. It has been considerably decreased in size by the pool above the dam.

ISLAND NO. 40: island, sec. 20, T. 110 N., R. 9 W., Greenfield. Just below Lock and Dam No. 4, opposite Alma, Wisconsin, this island is on the Minnesota side of the Mississippi and contains about forty acres.

* * * * *

ISLAND NO. 42: island, secs. 29, T. 110 N., R. 9 W., Greenfield. Seven tenths of a mile below the Alma Dam No. 4. This island lies opposite Lanes Island.

(Further information.)

* * * * *

ISLAND NO. 47: island, See Fisher Island.

JACKSONVILLE: cemetery, sec. _____, T. 110 N., R. 13 W., Gillford. (May go with church).

(See Jacksonville Church ????)

* * * * *

JACKSONVILLE: church, sec. 11, T. 110 N., R. 13 W., Gillford. NAMED from the hamlet, a German Lutheran congregation organized here in 1878 with Rev. Mire as its first, and for many years, pastor. It built a handsome frame structure 30 x 16 feet, comfortably furnished and surrounded by half an acre of trees.

(First name of Mire.)

* * * * *

JACKSONVILLE: hamlet, sec. ___? or 12, T. 110 N., R. 13 W., Gillford. An island place, site of a church, school and cemetery of the same name, is located in the SW_{1/4} of section 12. Its postoffice was first established Jan. 5, 1859, with J. B. Montgomery first postmaster. It was discontinued August 4, 1859, and then reestablished October 29, 1860, with Jacob A. Montgomery postmaster, and finally discontinued January 8, 1867.

(Blomfield gives sec. 11, Gillford. ????)

* * * * *

JACKSONVILLE SCHOOL: Dist. 19, sec. 12, T. 110 N., R. 13 W., Gillford. SW corner of sec. 12, this rural school was first taught by Rose Montgomery. A woman's mission held services in this school prior to the building of the church in 1878.

JARRETT'S CREEK: ? stream,

(Creek at Jarretts or Jarrett's Ford.)

* * * * *

JARRETT'S FORD: former ford, See Jarretts village.

* * * * *

JARRETT'S MILL: see Jarrett's village.

* * * * *

JARRETTS: village, sec. 23, T. 109 N., R. 13 W., Hyde Park. Named from an early settler who had a farm on the Zumbro River where the stream was fordable, the place took the name of Jarretts Ford. A water power flour 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 filed May 7, 1894 and a post office was established September 12, 1879, with Francis W. Shaw as first postmaster. The village is midway between Millville and Hammond on the Zumbro Parkway. The mill was destroyed by fire and not rebuilt. A railroad later built has been abandoned and the place has been reduced to hamlet proportions but is a natural beauty spot.

JEWELL NURSERY: enterprise, sec. 5, T. 111 N., R. 12 W., Lake. Founded in 1868 by Dr. P. A. Jewell and called by his name, this nursery situated just west of the city of Lake City is a notable going concern. Jewell, born in New York, was educated at Oberlin and Ann Arbor. His wife, Catherine Underwood, was a sister of J. M. Underwood and he became owner of the nursery in 1878 on Dr. Jewell's death. 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, the largest west of Ohio. It was incorporated Feb. 26, 1884, with a capital of \$100,000, to propagate and sell nursery stock as well as importing, breeding and dealing in live stock and real estate. By 1900 it was operating 1200 acres and employing hundreds of workmen. Depression of the early thirties curtailed its output and it went through receivership but is now reorganized and flourishing.

(Commercial enterprise, Why carry?)

* * * * *

JOHN HITCHCOCK: mill, sec. 24, T. 109 N., R. 10 W., Watopa . So called for its original owner, it was operated for many years. It was also sometimes called Indian Creek Mill because of its location on that stream near the village of Weaver. A description is given by N. H. Winchell in his Geology of Minnesota in part as follows: "On Indian Creek is a small mill owned by John Hitchcock. It has about twelve horse-power with a fall of ten feet, two run of stone for flour, one being an 'automatic mill' for grinding middlings; of Knowlton and Dolan, Logansport, Ind.; one Leffel whell."

* * * * *

JUDICIAL DITCH NO. 1: See Ditch No. 1.

KANZ: lake, sec. 36, T. 109 N., R. 10 W., Watopa. This small lake named from an early settler, located near the Winona County line, west of Weaver.

* * * * *

KEEGAN: former station, sec. 3, T 109 N., R. 12 W., Oakwood. In 1878 when the railroad crossed the farm of John Keegan, this station was located in the center of section 3 and named after him. A post office opened February 12, 1879, in charge of William Studebaker and by 1880 a store, saloon, blacksmith shop and elevator were operating. Other postmasters were J. Judge and James McBride. Never platted, the hamlet waned, the post office discontinued in 1919, and with removal of the railroad tracks agriculture again claimed the site.

* * * * *

KELLOGG: incorporated village and post office, secs. 22 and 27, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield. Lacking a name for this station when the Milwaukee reached here in 1871, Kellogg, a Milwaukee man who furnished signs for the railroad company, was honored when his name was applied to the depot. The village plat, filed May 4, 1871, was located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27, just east of the then thriving village of Pawselim. The latter, unable to compete without the advantages of a railroad, soon succumbed when its establishments began moving to Kellogg. The post office, opened Nov. 4, 1862, was transferred to Kellogg March 28, 1872, Pawselim's site later was added to Kellogg's corporate limits, as was the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22. Kellogg was first incorporated February 14, 1877, and reincorporated March 21, 1921; operates separate from the township government.

See Pawselim.

Initials and more is available on Kellogg

KENNEBECK SCHOOL: See Wabasha Hill School.

* * * * *

KENT SCHOOL: Dist. No. 38, sec. 18, T 109 N., R. 11 W., Highland. Taking its name from the Kent family who lived nearby and had much to do with its affairs in an official way, this rural school is one mile SE of Oakwood Cemetery. John Gessner also was active in school matters and it is frequently called the Gessner school or district. It is in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the section.

* * * * *

KILEEN SCHOOL: Dist. 6, sec. 26, T. 111 N., R. 12 W., Lake. Taking its name from the Kileen family on one of whose farms the building was built, this rural school is located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the section.

* * * * *

KINGS COOLEY: or CREEK: coulee or stream.

* * * * *

KING'S COOLEY: former Milwaukee station, sec. 17, T. 111 N., R. 11 W., Pepin. Named for C. King, a blacksmith who later located in sec. 28, the depot, elevators, and loading track there for a number of years have been abandoned. Now the site of "Maple Springs," a pavillion on Minnie Creek, it lies on U. S. Highway No. 61.

KRUGER SCHOOL: Dist. No. 39, sec. 32, T. 109 N., R. 11 W., Highland. First known as the Rich School and sometimes called the Baxter School, this rural school was named from a nearby farmer. The first teacher was Ursula Melcalf and the school was the first in the township. It is three miles north of Plainview.

(Ref. Rich School and Baxter School.)

* * * * *

KUHFUS SCHOOL: See West Albany School.

* * * * *

LACOPOLAS: paper town, sec. 22, T. 111 N., R. 11 W., Pepin. Probably near where Oliver Racciot, government blacksmith for Chief Red Wing's band of Indians in 1841, set up his shop on the bank of the Mississippi at the foot of Lake Pepin, S. B. Munson laid out a town in 1861 and called it, from the French word "lac" and the Greek suffix "polous", Lacopolas. It was a point on the Wabasha-Mendota road and the mail route took to the lake here in winter, the only spot where teams could get on or off the ice at that season. Munson planned several buildings but the site never developed as a town. For some years it was called Lundberg's Camp and later was named Camp Lacupolas. It is chiefly remarkable for its beautiful and extensive view of the Wisconsin shore, extending some 20 miles.

(Refer Roscoes Cooley.)

LAKE: township, T. 111 N., R. 12 W., First settled 1853, this township on Lake Pepin, was organized as Lake City township in 1858 and as Lake in 1873.

* * * * *

LAKE CITY: city, secs. 5,6,7,8,9, T. 111 N., R. 12 W., Lake. Named from Lake called Lake Pepin by vote of the people of the township later this city was platted on the claim of Abner Dwelle by Dwelle, Abner Tibbits and Samuel Doughty in 1856. The Lake City ferry established in the early days furnished connections with points in Wisconsin in the summer while roads on the ice gave easy access to Wisconsin trade in winter. It operated as a township until 1872 when it was incorporated. Important events including the sinking of the Sea Wing and other lake disasters, its fight to wrest the county seat from Wabasha, its flourishing days as a wheat market, a disastrous fire and certain business failures. It is on the north boundary of Wabasha County and originally contained about three and one-half sections, but is now about three times that size. It has about four miles of improved lake front including a land-locked harbor. 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, at the lower end of the city, recently transferred to Camp Ripley, has reverted to the city. The Jewell Nurseries, established in 1868, are outstanding. It is a summer tourist playground with excellent fishing and boating and is famous for its ice boating on Lake Pepin and other winter sports. It is on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad and a network of state, and county highways converges here.

LAKE CITY FERRY: former ferry, sec. 4, T. 111 N., R. 12 W., Lake. Named apparently by common sense as descriptive, this ferry was maintained from its first establishment in the closing years of the Civil war almost continuously until 1883 and for many years after as a desultory venture until comparatively recently but is now history so far as a permanent institution is concerned.

Captain J. Hull, of Maiden Rock Village, Wisconsin, ran a small sloop-rigged sailboat, "The Daisy," from Maiden Rock to Lake City, a distance of about ² miles after the war. In 1866 Captain John Doughty put a similar boat called "The Union" on the lake. After doing business for three years thus, a small engine was put in and it was christened "The Winifred". Another boat, "The May Queen" also went into the service of coasting the lake and transporting passengers. In 1870, Captain _____ Nelson put a regular ferry on the lake between Lake City and Stockholm directly opposite. It used sails and was exclusively for passenger service. In 1872, William B. Lutz and W. W. Scott received a charter for ten years to maintain a ferry across the Mississippi and in 1873 the Legislature extended it to fifteen years. A similar franchise owned in Wisconsin was purchased, a barge was arranged for and preparations were made for a steam ferry. Lutz was stricken with partial paralysis and incapacitated for two years and the franchise lapsed. In 1873, a proposal was made that the city purchase the franchise and give a bonus to some responsible party to maintain a ferry for a given term of years. In the meantime the city obtained from the legislature ^{an} enabling act to authorize bonds provided the voters so desired. In 1873 this proposal was snowed under by a vote of 295 to 83.

Meantime, Captain O. N. Murray of the steamer "Pepin", had been making regular trips about the lake touching Maiden Rock, Stockholm and Pepin on the Wisconsin side and at Frontenac, Lake City and occasional trips to Reads Landing on the Minnesota side. In May 1874, a boat was built by

subscription and Messrs. _____ Doe, _____ Richardson, _____ Farron, _____

Baldwin, _____ and Murray were appointed a committee to make a contract with Captain Murray to operate the ferry. During 1875 and 1876 the exclusive rights to the ferry charter were granted to Murray until 1877 when a joint stock company, capitalized at \$10,000, and named the Lake City Ferry and Transportation Company, took the franchises on both sides of the lake together with the Boat belonging to the city for a term of ten years from April 3, 1877. The first directors were John J. Doughty, H. Gillett, J. G. Stout, William Campbell, W. J. Hahn and H. S. Stocker. They immediately bought the steamer Clipper which had been sold under the hammer for \$1500.

After four years the company wound up the affairs and disposed of the assets to two of the stockholders, Stout and Post, who kept the ferry during the 1881 season and then closed out. In the spring of 1882, Murray and one Lehnart resumed trips between the Wisconsin and Minne-shores. After Murray died, the firm became Lehnart and Collins and continued the coasting service. The building of bridges across the Mississippi and the development of roads eventually reduced the necessity of a ferry at Lake City and the heroic efforts made to maintain a crossing there is at an end.

* * * * *

LAKE CITY'S FIRST CHURCH: sec. 8, T. 111 N., R. 12 W., Lake. Congregationalists built the first church in Lake City in 1856. The same year a group of Presbyterians organized a congregation with Rev. Silas Hazlett as acting pastor and B. C. Baldwin, A. V. Segler, and Mrs. Hazlett as members. Then for a year or more the Congregational church was used alternately by the two groups.

(Must have another title.)

LAKE CITY: harbor, secs. 4, T. 111 N., R. 12 W., Lake. Named from the city, this natural harbor, was improved by the U. S. government with concrete well some 800 feet in length and several feet high. With Lake City Point extending out into the lake opposite the business section and making a protecting arm for steamboats, the harbor has long made an excellent place for docks and shipping facilities.

* * * * *

LAKE CITY SCHOOL: Dist. No. 4, sec. 7, T. 111 N., R. 11 W., Lake. This independent school district, comprising the city of Lake City, had its beginning in 1856 with Rev. S. Hazlet as teacher. Schools were taught regularly in Lake City from 1856. It has operated under a Board of Education since 1865. The buildings were recently destroyed by fire and have been replaced with outstanding structures embodying the latest in school architecture and equipment.

* * * * *

LAKE PEPIN: lake, a broadening of the Mississippi 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.

Originally named by Father Hennepin the Lake of Tears, this extensive swelling of the Father of Waters is said to have been named Lake Bon Secours prior to 1700 and later Pepin after the Dauphin of France and son of Louis XIV. The French word literally means kernel or seed. Hennepin is said to have given it its first appellation because, when he and his two companions were captured by the Sioux on their famous exploration, one of the savages wept continuously for many hours asking the privilege of putting them to death.

Flanked by bluffs rising to a height of 300 to 500 feet, its depth is varied and at places reaches fifty to eighty feet. It is conspicuous among Minnesota's lakes and from the summit of the bluffs at Reads or at Lake City it offers an enchanting view. Other Wabasha County localities on the lake are Camp Lakeview, Kings Cooley and Lacupolas.

The lake is noted for its extensive ice harvests, clamming and commercial fishing. It is notably dangerous at times and probably the greatest disaster in Minnesota since the Indian uprising of 1862 was the sinking of the Sea Wing, a river excursion boat, in 1890, with drowning of 98 persons.

(Rewrite ????)

* * * * *

LAKEY: former station, sec. 27, T. 110 N., R. 12 W., West Albany. Established on the farm of Lawrence Tracy in 1878, J. H. Lakey, in charge of construction of the Wabasha Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad, named it Tracy in honor of his farmer friend. Upon application in 1880 for a post office, following erection of a depot and several buildings, the name was rejected because Minnesota already had a Tracy as a post office in Lyon County. It then was called Lakey, after the construction superintendent, and P. J. McGinn, a storekeeper, was made postmaster. After a time the hamlet started to decline and upon removal of the railroad in the early 1930's, the place was abandoned. The post office was discontinued May 13, 1903.

* * * * *

LANES: island, sec. 20, 29. T. 110 N., R. 9 W., Greenfield. Containing about twenty-five acres, this island is located in the Mississippi a short distance below Alma, Wisconsin, and was owned by Fred Lane. It is now a part of the extensive wild life refuge established some years ago.

(1896 Atlas & Platt book show Fred Lane owning or living on island - sec. 20 & 29, Greenfield, T. 110 N., R. 9.)

* * * * *

LEONARD SCHOOL: Dist. No. 20, Sec. 26, T. 110 N., R. 13 W., Gillford. Taking its name from the Leonard family of early residents and large land owners of the area, the district was largely settled by Irish pioneers.

* * * * *

LIME KILN: quarry, see Old Line Kiln.

* * * * *

LINCOLN: church, sec. 16, T. 110 N., R. 13 W., Gillford. A part of the hamlet from which it takes its name, this church was erected by Methodists about 1862 with Rev. _____ Stillwell as pastor. The congregation disintegrated and the church is now a German Evangelical Lutheran Church with a large cemetery.

(Get first name.)

LINCOLN: hamlet, sec. 16, T. 110 N., R. 13 W., Gillford. Consisting principally of a school, church and cemetery, it takes its name from a post office established September 25, 1861, with D. K. J. Clark, who lived in the southeast corner of section 17, as postmaster. Later, around 1874, the office was kept at the home of Henry Brandt, in the southeast corner of section 18. A Methodist Episcopal church was first established here in 1862, but today it is a German Lutheran center. The post office, discontinued October 11, 1878, probably derived its name from the Civil War president.

* * * * *

LINCOLN SCHOOL: Dist. 18, sec. 16, T. 110 N., R. 13 W., Gillford. Located in the hamlet, it took the same name. It is located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the section.

* * * * *

LINDE SCHOOL: Dist. 35, sec. 28, T. 109 N., R. 10 W., Watopa. Named from O. J. Linde, a settler of 1884, this rural school house is now abandoned for lack of pupils. Homes built in the narrow valley by the original Swedish immigrants have been replaced by others on highlands adjacent to others schools. The first settlers were Nels Westling and Andrew Johnson who came in 1855.

* * * * *

LOCK AND DAM NO. 4: dam, sec. 17, T. 110 N., R. 9 W., Greenfield. Opened for navigation in 1935 and located at Alma, Wisc., it is known as the Alma Dam and is about four miles SE of Wabasha. The levee or earthworks embankment extends about a mile westward from the dam proper, along the section line of 17,18,19, and 20.

LONE MOUND: hill, sec. 22, ? T. 111 N., R. 13 W., Mount Pleasant. So-called from its height and its distance from other elevations, this mound is mentioned in the Lake City Leader of August 5, 1865, thus: "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. . . A beautiful view of the surrounding country, extending miles on miles, is obtained from this mound." It is about 1,200 feet above sea level. (CHECK section).

* * * * *

LONG CREEK: stream, sec. 28, T. 109 N., R. 12 W., Oakwood. Draining along deep winding valley, hence its name, this prominent stream crosses the township from south to north and empties into the Zumbro River in section 3 above Keegan. The lower valley of Long Creek is picturesque and beautiful, a favorite haunt of local fishermen.

* * * * *

LOWER LANDING: levee, sec. 34, T. 109 N., R. 9 W., Minneiska. Arriving here in August and September, 1851, Michael, Agnes and Louis Krutely, respectively, cut wood for steamboats and carted it to this landing in a wheelbarrow. This woodpile became the nucleus around which the village of Minneiska grew up. It was called Lower Landing to distinguish it from a similar enterprise at West Newton, known as Upper Landing. See Minneiska.

LOWER MALONEY: lake, secs. 27, 28, 33, 34, T. 109 N., R. 9 W., Minneiska. On the Mississippi River bottoms and noted for its water fowl shooting, it takes its name from Thomas Maloney, a former owner. See Upper Maloney.

* * * * *

LYDON SCHOOL: Dist. No. 69, sec. 8, T. 109 N., R. 10 W., Watopa. A rural school on the north line of the section, it took its name from Coleman Lydon, a settler, in 1855. Originally settled by Irish immigrants, it now is a community of Germans. The district maintains its school organization but pupils are transported to Kellogg for instruction.

* * * * *

LYON: post office, sec. 16, T. 109 N., R. 11 W., Highland. Established May 9, 1862, at the store of Alfred Lathrop, its first postmaster, who located near Watkins Mill, later known as Appels Mill. Origin of the name is not known, but it may have resulted from the fact that many residents of the vicinity - Lathrop, Cleveland, Cary, Hatheway, Baxter, Canfield, Felton, and Knapp - were members of a Scottish family tree called Lyon. Lathrop served as postmaster until May 18, 1863, and two days later Daniel J. Watkins, mill operator, took over the office. William L. Cleveland later was postmaster. The office was discontinued Jan. 2, 1880.

MCCARTYS: lake, secs. 26, 35, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield. Takes its name from Patrick McCarty, who owned the adjoining land. About a mile in length, its marshy nature makes it a favorite duck shooting ground about a mile east of Kellogg.

* * * * *

MCCRACKEN: former railway station, sec. 20, T. 110 N., R. 11 W., Glasgow. Named for a farmer, William McCracken, on whose property the Milwaukee established a siding on since abandoned trackage in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20. McCracken, born in Scotland August 15, 1815, came to Minnesota in 1855 and was the first farmer in Glasgow township.

* * * * *

MCCRACKEN SCHOOL: Dist. 87, sec. 20, T. 110 N., R. 11 W., Glasgow. William McCracken, born in Scotland on August 15, 1815, came to Glasgow in 1855, and was the first to raise a farm crop in the township. The school was named for him and also the nearby railroad station. It is in the Northwest corner of the section.

* * * * *

MCCRACKENS: spring, sec. 30, T. 110 N., R. 11 W., Glasgow. Near McCracken station. William McCracken, Glasgow's first farm resident, built his home in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ because of unfailing pure water supply there in 1855.

* * * * *

MCGRATH SCHOOL: Dist. 43, sec. 36, T. 109 N., R. 12 W., Oakwood. Named in honor of M. M. McGrath who settled in the district in 1862 and was one of the most prominent farmers, this school was started in an old blacksmith shop in 1867 with Mrs. Susan Carpenter the first teacher. It is in the southwest corner of the section.

MCGUIGAN SCHOOL: Dist. No. 24, sec. 5, T. 109 N., R. 12 W., Oakwood. Patrick McGuigan, after whom the school is named, came to Oakwood in 1856 as one of its first settlers. The school was built in 1861 with Michael McGillion as first teacher. It was the first school in the township and it is sometimes called the Irish Ridge School. Early pupils included the McGuigans, McNultys, McPikes, Kileys, Flemings, Martins, McGinns, McBrides, McCulloughs, Foxes, Cosgroves, Hayses, Horndons, Sextons, Rodgers and McGillions.

* * * * *

MCKEEFRY'S QUARRY: quarry, sec. 30, T. 111 N., R. 10 W., Wabasha. Named for Edward McKeefry, owner and operator, it contained good building quality limestone, but has been abandoned as a quarry and is now the seat of the reservoir tank of the Wabasha water system.

* * * * *

MCNALLAN SCHOOL: Dist. 98, sec. 10, T. 109 N., R. 11 W., Highland. This rural school is named in honor of Walter Macnallen, Civil War veteran and large land owner of the district who came to Highland in 1862. It is located in the northwest corner of section 10. Other name^s prominent in the district are J. McNallan, Patrick Norton, Tomothy Murphy, P. Roan, B. Fitzgerald, M. J. Shad, J. A. Schouweiler.

* * * * *

MALONEY: lakes, See Upper Maloney and Lower Maloney Lakes.

MAPLE SPRINGS: pavillion, sec. 17, T. 111 N., R. 11 W., Pepin. On the former site of Kings Cooley village, this structure is near the village of Kellogg.

* * * * *

MARK HITCHCOCK'S MILL: See Hitchcock's Mill.

* * * * *

MAZEPPA: township, T. 109 N., R. 14 W., Named for Ivan Mazeppa, hero of one of Byron's poems, civilization was first introduced into the township in February 1855, by Ira E. Seeley, Joseph Tuller, Enoch Young and G. C. Sleeper, who took claims in sections 4 and 5. The location is west of the Zumbro River in the southwest corner of the county, where that river and Trout Creek bring ample power for milling one of the early industries. The eastern part of Mazeppa township, together with the part of Troy township south of the river, was organized as Zumbro township in 1861.

* * * * *

MAZEPPA: incorporated village, sec. 6, T. 109 N., R. 14 W., Mazeppa. Said to have been named from Ivan Mazeppa, a cossack chief, in a poem by Byron, the center grew from a plat laid out by the Ford family in 1855 and the first enterprise was the Mazeppa Mills, a water power mill established in 1856 with its dam in the north branch of the Zumbro River about thirty miles west of Wabasha on what is now State Highway No. 60. It was connected with Lake City, its early trade outlet, by the Lake City-Mazeppa road of territorial days. It is twenty miles north of Rochester and the post office was first established January 7, 1855, with John E. Hyde as

postmaster. The village was incorporated in 1866-67. In 1877 the Mazeppa Mill Company proper was organized as a corporation with a capital of \$175,000 to take over the water-power and buildings of the old company and its capacity was increased to 175 barrels a day. In 1878 steam power was added, giving over 200 horsepower to the rating of the mill. In 1881 the buhrs were replaced with rolls giving the mill a capacity of 650 barrels a day and at that time the company had 100 railroad cars and elevators or warehouses at ten points in the Zumbro Valley. The business gradually declined until it was liquidated. The power dam now furnishes electricity for the village corporation., much of the trade of the village now goes to Zumbrota, Red Wing and Rochester.

(Hardly a true picture - see copy).

* * * * *

MAZEPPA MILL POND: pond, sec. 6, T. 109 N., R. 14 W., Mazeppa. 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 dimensions as to hold back the water for considerable distance, making what is known as the Mazeppa Mill Pond which now has all the appearance of a natural lake. The power is now used for municipal purposes.

* * * * *

MAZEPPA SCHOOL: Dist. No. 50, sec. ____ T. 109 N., R. 14 W., Zumbro. Named from the village, this school was established in the claim shanty of John E. Hyde, 1856, with Mrs. Sidney Munson as first teacher. A two story frame building was erected in 1858, the funds being raised by subscription. J. A. Martin, then operating a saw mill, cut the lumber as his donation.

The village is now using a fine brick structure erected some years ago to which a modern gymnasium was added in 1940.

* * * * *

MAZEPPA TOWNSHIP CAVE: cave, sec. 10, T. 109 N., R. 14 W., Mazeppa. A sizable cavern near the point where Trout Brook empties into the Zumbro River, it measures some fifteen feet in height by twelve feet wide and diminishes in size as penetrated, the sides being decorated with rude carvings of beasts and birds. When Ora B. Seely, Mazeppa's first settler, with his party, reached the spot they used it for shelter while building houses. The horses of the party were stabled in the rear. The aperture has since been walled up and used for an outside cellar. At the time of its discovery, the Indians refused to enter, saying "The devil lives there."

The pictographs found there are believed to be of prehistoric origin.

* * * * *

MELENDYS CORNER: crossroads, secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, T. 108 N., R. 11 W., Plainview. So called after Carlton Melendy, a farmer who settled in section 12 in 1856. The Melendy or Wright school is located here.

* * * * *

MELENDY SCHOOL: Dist. 71, sec. 11, T. 180 N., R. 11 W., Plainview. Named for Carlton Melendy, a native of Orange County, N. Y., who settled on section 12 in 1856. Located in the NE corner of section 11, the school also has been called the Wright School.

MIDDLE CREEK: stream, rises in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6, T. 108 N., R. 11 W., Plainview and flows northwesterly to the Zumbro River in section 3, T. 109 N., R. 12 W., Oakwood. Lies between Long Creek on the west and west Indian Creek on the east, hence its name.

* * * * *

MIDDLE CREEK: EAST BRANCH OF: stream, rises in section 20, T. 109 N., R. 11 W., Highland, and meanders west to terminate in Middle Creek in section 19 in the same township.

* * * * *

MIDLAND JUNCTION: former railroad junction, sec. 22, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield. When the Minnesota Midland Railroad Company line, which was to extend south from Wabasha and then swing west to Mazeppa and Faribault, reached the Milwaukee road one mile north of Kellogg in 1877, it failed and this point became known as Midland Junction NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 22. The Milwaukee road took it over and completed the line across the county in 1878. Consisting only of a station, it was abandoned following removal of the tracks to Zumbro Falls between 1933-1935.

* * * * *

MILLER CREEK: stream, rises in section 26, T. 111 N., R. 13 W., Mount Pleasant, and meanders northeast to empty into Lake Pepin in section 9, T. 111 N., R. 12 W., Lake. Originally known as Boodie Creek after an early settler, it subsequently became Collins Creek.

(NOTE: Much confusion remains on name origins of this stream and further research necessary. Also after what Miller and complete information on other names.)

MILLVILLE: village, sec. 18, T. 109 N., R. 12 W., Oakwood. This place was originally established as a post office June 4, 1867, the first in Oakwood township, on the farm of Ole Christopherson in section 18 with Patrick Fleming (Charles R. Reed) as postmaster. ??? It continued here until September 29, 1870, when it was moved to a store started that year by John Huni, a native of Switzerland, who came to Minnesota in 1865, in the same section, and became postmaster. A village was laid out in SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the section, taking the post office name, and the plat was filed January 30, 1872. It grew social until the railroad arrived in 1878, then developed as a trade and ^{slowly} center, becoming especially noted for its baseball enthusiasm. Paradoxically, the name was derived from potential water power in the Zumbro River that was never developed. Incorporated June 15, 1899, it no longer is served by a railroad, bur continues as a post office.

* * * * *

MILLVILLE: SCHOOL: Dist. No. 89, sec. 18, T. 109 N., R. 12 W., Oakwood. This is the Millville village school and is semi-graded. The district was organized in 1879 and the first teachers were A. Darrow and Elizabeth Leonard. S. E. Thoresen taught a private school in Millville in 1878. A modern two story frame replaced the first school about 1900.

MINNEISKA: incorporated village and post office, secs. 34, 35, T. 109 N., R. 9 W., Minneiska. At the confluence of the Mississippi and Whitewater rivers, this village derives its name from the latter by translation into the Sioux - mini meaning water, and ska white. It was first known as Whitewater Landing or Lower Landing when Michael Agnes and Louis Krutely established a woodpile here in 1851 for refueling steamboats. They laid out Minneiska as a townsite in 1854 and the plat was filed September 20, 1856, seven days after a post office was opened in charge of Dr. Nathaniel S. Tefft. Aaron Fox, who arrived in 1856 from Ohio, became the first storekeeper and later succeeded Dr. Tefft as postmaster. The first load of wheat shipped from Wabasha County was brought here in 1857 and Minneiska developed into one of the great wheat shipping ports along the upper Mississippi. First incorporated by Legislature enactment August 7, 1858, a new incorporation was effected March 4, 1875. It was reincorporated April 7, 1921, and separated from the township May 9, 1921. Minneiska lost its importance as a river port when the railroad, coming in 1870, provided other shipping points in the interior. Its single street, more than a mile long and forming part of US 61, lies along the base of sheer bluffs rising 500 feet.

* * * * *

MINNEISKA RIVER: stream, See Whitewater River.

(Here's where nomenclature on this name belongs, rather than village ???)

MINNEISKA: township, T. 109 N., R. 9 W., Like the village, this fractional township derives its name from the Sioux term for Whitewater River --- mini meaning water and ska, white. Adjoining the Mississippi in the SE corner of the county, the township's first permanent white settlement had its beginning in two woodyards supplying fuel to steamboats. Both began in 1851 when Michael Agnes and Louis Krutely engaged in this enterprise at Whitewater Landing or Lower Landing, now Minneiska, and Charles R. Reed took a claim for the same purpose at Upper Landing, later West Newton. Reed was joined in 1852 by B. C. Baldwin, Abner Tibbits, B. H. Reppe, and Joseph Schurb, all taking claims along the river bottom for wood cutting. (Upham has Baldwin and Tibbits arriving in Minn. 1855.) Since most of the township consists of bottomland, farm land being limited generally to lower Sand Prairie in the NW part, settlement was confined chiefly to West Newton and Minneiska. Cutting fuel and handling grain and supplies for the interior were the principal occupations and the two townsites developed as river ports. Misfortune struck West Newton in 1857, however, when the Mississippi carried away most of the townsite and by 1860 but two houses remained. Minneiska went on to become a noted wheat shipping port until 1870 when the coming of the railroad had an adverse influence on its river business. At this time Weaver, a railroad station 3 miles NW, was established and encroached on much of Minneiska's grain traffic. Installation of dams in the Mississippi, especially Lock and Dam No. 5 at Whitman, Winona county, has resulted in pools covering much of the river bottoms. Originally this part of Minneiska was covered with forests of oak, elm, cottonwood, ash, and other varieties, many of them magnificent trees 10 to 12 feet in circumference and 75 to 100 feet high. The federal government removed all trees in the area of Whitman Dam pool, leaving an unbroken body of water. This region, long popular with hunters and fisherman, today forms a part of the Upper Mississippi Wild Life Refuge.

MINNEISKA SCHOOL: Dist. No. 32, sec. 34, T. 109 N., R. 9 W., Minneiska. Taking its name from the village of Minneiska where it is located, this school was built in 1866 but previously school was conducted in a building owned by C. Anderson who arrived here 1858. Miss M. Adams was the first teacher.

* * * * *

MINNESOTA HISTORIC MARKER NO. 21: sign, sec. 24, T. 111 N., R. 11 W., Pepin.

With this designation, this is one of the series of Historic Markers erected by the Minnesota State Highway Department 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."

* * * * *

MINNESOTA HISTORIC MARKER NO. 22: sign, sec. 13, T. 111 N., R. 11 W., Pepin.

The site of this marker, with this descriptive name, is on U. S. Highway No. 61, four 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 98 lives.

* * * * *

MINNIE CREEK: stream, sec. 25, T. 111 N., R. 12 W., Lake. PROBABLY named from an abundance of minnows in its shallow pools, this creek runs from the section named northward to enter Lake Pepin at Kings Cooley. It is a small creek flowing through wooded section called Kings Cooley of Pepin twp. The Maple Springs dancing pavilion, is at its mouth on U.S. Hwy 61, south of Lake City.

MINNIE CREEK: stream, has its source in section 17, T. 111 N., R. 12 W., Lake, and flows east into Lake Pepin in section 15. Camp Lakeview formerly used as a National Guard training grounds and now a park, is located at its mouth.

(CHECK ???? ALSO NAME ORIGIN ???)

* * * * *

MISSION CHAPEL: pioneer church, sec. 29, T. 111 N., R. 10 W., Wabasha. The first building used for religious purposes in Wabasha, this structure was built in Mendota at the mouth of the Minnesota River and floated down the river in 1842 by Father Augustin Ravoux, a cleric later noted in St. Paul. It is found at the end of Main Street. It later became the first school and later a newspaper office.

* * * * *

MOHLER'S: lake, SEE Peterson's Lake.

* * * * *

MOUNT PLEASANT: former post office, sec. 23 1, T. 111 N., R. 12 W., Mount Pleasant. Established Jan. 20, 1859, with Dr. Uriah Veeder first postmaster, it was discontinued Jan. 10, 1868.

(GET section, probably sec. 29. ????)

MOUNT PLEASANT PRESBYTERIAN: church, sec. 29, T. 111 N., R. 13 W., Mount Pleasant. Located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the section, this church was built in 1867. Rev. Silas Haslett was the first to hold religious services in the township and among the first was that held by him in the log house of Strasston Clark in Jan. 1857. At times services were held on the open prairie. When the school at Dist. No. 10 was built services were conducted there and the Presbyterian church organized.

* * * * *

MOUNT PLEASANT: township, T. 111 N., R. 13 W., named from the magnificent view from some of the elevations, notably that from the top of Lone Mound, this township was first settled in the spring of 1854 by Joseph Clark, Alba Warren, and J. A. Jackson. It is located in the northern tier of townships.

* * * * *

MOREY CREEK: stream

(Appears in publication of various county commissioners proceeding, e. g. A petition having been duly presented praying for the laying out of a highway described as follows: commence on the Lake City and West Albany road at a point where a creek crosses said road near the confines of Lake City, directly east of a bridge known as the Morey Creek bridge,, again mentioned in description as MOREY CREEK.)

Plainview News, May 30, 1884, p. 3, col.3-4

* * * * *

MUSTY SCHOOL: Dist. No. 14, sec. 28, T. 110 N., R. 14 W., Chester. Named for Peter Musty, born in Belgium in 1831 and a farmer in the township since 1877, this rural school is located on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28.

NELSONS LANDING: trading post site in Wisconsin, opposite Reads Landing. In 1841, _____ Nelson established a trading post just south of the mouth of the Chippewa River for the Chippewa Indian trade. The business of the Sioux, hereditary enemies of the Ojibwa, was handled on the Minnesota side of the Mississippi at Wabasha and Hudsons Landing, later Reads Landing. Nelsons Landing for a time served as the post office of the surrounding territory, including the Minnesota side. This office is officially recorded as opening in May, 1848, and transferred to Wabasha April 15, 1850. The Wabasha Herald of November 10, 1880, in recounting local history, however, states that Isham Gilbert was postmaster at Nelsons Landing in 1845 and about the same year a post office was established at Wabasha. The last mentioned offices may have been unofficial, as sometimes was the case before political organization developed. Charles R. Read located here from 1844 until 1847, when he moved to the Minnesota side and took charge of the post at the landing that later took his name. The site is unoccupied today.

(Get first name ??).

* * * * *

[NEW ALBANY]: township, T. 110 N., R. 12 W., now West Albany. SEE West Albany.

(Appears in WPA Writers' children's history on Wabasha County, p. 61. Appears to also have been named for this settlement. Check if OK and develop item. Also must be included in item on West Albany twp. proper. ????)

1

* * * * *

NORTH PEPIN: hamlet, sec. 9, 15, T. 111 N., R. 12 W., Lake, now part of Lake City.

Located in the southern vicinity of Lake City and now included in it, this hamlet had a newspaper called the North Pepin Independent in Dec. 1856.

NORTH SCHOOL: Dist. No. 52, sec. 13, T. 109 N., R. 14 W., Zumbro. So called because it is located in the northern part of the township, this is frequently called the Wyatt School. It is two miles south of Zumbro Falls in the northeast quarter of the section.

* * * * *

NORTH WHITEWATER RIVER: stream, enters section 30, T. 108 N., R. 12 W., Elgin. from Olmsted County and flows southeasterly to leave the county in section 34, T. 108 N., R. 11 W., Plainview, to re-enter Olmsted County and eventually joins the Middle Fork of the Whitewater River immediately south of Elba village in Winona county. SEE Whitewater River, etc.

* * * * *

NORWEGIAN CHURCH: church, sec. 20, T. 109 N., R. 12 W., Oakwood. Located on what is called Norwegian Hill, this church was so called from Methodist settlers of that nationality who established it. It was organized in 1868 by Rev. A. B. Burch and the building was built in 1873. Many of the Norwegians going west, the church services were discontinued and beginning in 1874 the Norwegian Lutherans held service there. A Scandinavian cemetery adjoins the church.

OAK CENTER: "Oak Centre is the name of a new post office in Lake City." says the Daily Pioneer, Jan. 23, 1875.

* * * * *

OAK CENTER: church, sec. 5, T. 110 N., R. 13 W., Gillford. This church named from the hamlet was organized in 1860 with Rev. _____ Stillwell as the first preacher.

(Get full name of Stillwell??????).

* * * * *

OAK CENTER: hamlet, sec. 5, T. 110 N., R. 13 W., Gillford. It was given its name by C. C. Lowe because of the abundance of Oak trees in the vicinity. A post office was established on Dec. 31, 1874, with Richard Morse as the first postmaster. It was permanently discontinued on Aug. 30, 1907. The first school in Gillford township was opened here in 1858, being taught by Lizzie Green. It is notable for a large amusement pavillion 10 miles from Lake City on U. S. 63.

* * * * *

OAK CENTER SCHOOL: dist. No. 18, sec. 5, T. 110 N., R. 13 W., Gillford. Taking its name from the hamlet, this rural school, first in the township, was taught in a 10 x 12 claim shanty in 1857 by Lizzie Green. It is in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the section.

OAKWOOD CHURCH: church, sec. 13, T. 109 N., R. 12 W., Oakwood. Located on the site of the Oakwood Cemetery ^{IN} ~~is~~ section 13, this church was erected at the behest of Rev. Felix Tissot in 1866. Roman Catholic services had been held by him in this section of Oakwood since 1858 but he was succeeded by Rev. James Trobec as pastor at Wabasha and its missions before it was completed. The church has been destroyed by fire and most of the parishioners have since attended the church at Theilman but many of the early pioneers are buried in the cemetery.

* * * * *

OAKWOOD: township, T. 109 N., R. 12 W. Named "on account of the abundance of oak trees in that vicinity," it was first called Pell in honor of John H. Pell, an early settler, who was a state senator in 1861 and later was captain of Company 1 in the First Minnesota Regiment, 1861-1863. It was renamed Sherman in 1868, but because of another Minnesota township had earlier received that name, It was finally changed to Oakwood in 1872. It is in the south center of the county and was first settled by white men in 1856.

(It was renamed Sherman in 1868, 12th Legislature of 1870 ^H enacted law making this change. Perhaps Upham's 1868 refers when change first made locally.????)

* * * * *

"OLD ABE" P.O: post office site, sec. 21, T. 108 N., R. 11 W., Plainview. Named by politically minded settlers when Lincoln was war president. It was established in southern Plainview township March 14, 1864, and discontinued October 5, 1868. James McHench, early settler of the township, was the postmaster, located in the neighborhood of Independence, PO was discontinued in 1862.

OLD LIME KILN: former quarry, sec. 23, T. 111 N., R. 11 W., Pepin. Completely descriptive, the ruins of the old quarry and kiln are a familiar landmark to steamboat men and fishermen and locations were taken from it. It is between Reads and ^{Ac}Leaupolis where rocky bluffs rise almost perpendicularly to a height of 500 feet above the level of Lake Pepin. The quarry was opened about _____ in the bluff at the foot of the lake and a large limekiln was operated there supplying building materials.

* * * * *

OLESONS CREEK: stream,

(SEE Trout Creek, Minneiska township. Believe this name applies to stream that comes up from Winona county.)

* * * * *

OLIN SCHOOL: Dist. No. 44, sec. 29, T. 109 N., R. 12 W., Oakwood. The original name of this school was Grove in honor of M. A. Grove, former Civil War veteran and farmer who settled here in 1868. He was for several years a county officer of Wabasha County. The present name is for J. A. Olin, an old resident, who came to the district also in 1868. Miss _____ Taylor taught the first school which is in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 29, two miles south of Millville.

* * * * *

ONEIDA: town, T. 110 N., R. 9 W., Watopa. Located in the Northeast corner of Watopa township.

(More information ?????).

* * * * *

OUABACHE: Probably the French spelling of Wabasha.

PAULSON'S CREEK: former stream, sec. 21, T. 109 N., R. 10 W., Watopa. This creek was originally named for Paulson's blacksmith shop which was located near the point at which it joins Indian creek. It is now a dry run.

(There is also a Polson's Creek ?????).

* * * * *

PAWSELIM: former village and post office, sec. 27, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield. Likelihood of a townsite in this vicinity, where activities centered around the building of a Zumbro River bridge in 1859, were noted by H. C. Simpson, road commissioner, when he wrote in the Minnesota Patriot of Wabasha on May 14, 1859, that it ". . . is an excellent place to lay ^{out} ~~off~~ a town. . . . A petition to establish a post office is now before the department." A post office called Pawselim opened November 4, 1862, with William A. Johnson as postmaster. The roigin of this name ap pears to be a mystery, but it is thought to have some connection with porcelain. It seems that Johnson and a Mr. Morgan discovered what they considered a valuable deposit of pottery clay and expected to develop a porcelain industry. On the strength of this they laid out a townsite in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27 in 1863 and named it "Pawselim." When the plat was filed March 12, 1864, however, the name was spelled Pawselim, same as the postoffice. Pauselim is another variation much used. Although the porcelain industry failed to develop, the location was favorable as a trading center. A hotel, stores, blacksmith shop, and a Methodist church were built and Pawselim thrived until 1871 when the Milwaukee road, passing one-half mile east, established Kellogg as a station. Pawselim then quickly declined, its business firms and citizens deserting to Kellogg, including removal of the post office to Kellogg on March 28, 1872. Later

Kellogg included the Pawselim site within its corporate limits, forming the western extension of that village.

(This place sprang up when there was need for a town to replace Tepeeotah burned in July 1859.)

* * * * *

PELL: township, T. 109 N., R. 12 W., Oakwood. First named "Pell" in honor of John Pell, an early settler and a state senator, the township now called Oakwood, was changed to Sherman by an act of the Legislature but as there was a township called Sherman in the State, a change was again necessary and in 1869 ??? the name Oakwood was adopted describing the area. SEE Oakwood.

(Upham says changed from Pell to Sherman in 1868. Legislature, However, was passed by 12th Legislature in 1870. Making the change - Perhaps changed locally in 1868. ??)

* * * * *

[PELLVILLE]: township, T. 109 N., R. 12 W., now Oakwood. SEE Oakwood.

(WPA Writers' children's history on Wabasha County p. 61, gives this as a former name for Oakwood twp., also once Pell and Sherman twp. This name appears to be more likely that of a postoffice, hamlet, etc. Needs checking and item on it, if OK. Also must be mentioned in Oakwood twp item.????)

* * * * *

PEPIN TOWNSHIP: township, T. 111 N., R. 11 W., named from Lake Pepin, this township was first settled in 1841 and organized in 1858. Edward Hudson, a soldier under the command of Col. Josiah Snelling, who had been at Fort Snelling for three years, came here in 1841, married a half breed, the daughter of Duncan Campbell, settled down among the Indians and cultivated a small piece of ground, the property of his wife. He erected on that ground the first building ever built in the township. John Campbell, the son of a British emissary, arrived in 1843 with his family. Charles R. Reed took up his abode here during the month by consent of Colonel Bruce, Indian Agent at Fort Snelling. The village of Reads was set off from township in 1868 but many years later it lost its charter and is again a part of Pepin township.

* * * * *

PEPIN HILL SCHOOL: Dist. No. 3, sec. 28, T. 111 N., R. 11 W., Pepin. Named from the locality on which it is situated, this rural school is in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the section. It is a center for many activities, is a regular voting place for much of the township, and serves as a townhall. It has a two-department brick building. The early residents bear the named of Marx, Lager, Graden, Roemer, Welp, Schmitz, Meyer, Schmidt and Wallerick. Among its noted teachers are Hugh Leonard, H. C. Tushaus, Thomas H. Lutz, Prof. F. Mueller, and Jacob Rausch.

* * * * *

PEPIN HILL: hill, sec. 28, T. 111 N., R. 11 W., Pepin. Named by the first settlers, Henry Schmaus and Benedict Lager, who took claims in 1859 for the township of which it forms a part, this is a table land section of Pepin township about 500 feet above the level of Lake Pepin, originally wooded with oak but now a well built up farming section.

PETERS SCHOOL: Dist. No. 66, sec. 8, T. 110 N., R. 14 W., Chester. Named for N. Peters who came to the district in 1871. It is sometimes called the Belle Chester school.

* * * * *

PETERSONS: lake, sec. 18, T. 110 N., R. 9 W., Greenfield. Taking its name from the Nels Peterson family who live there, it is just above the Alma Dam which has increased its size. The family maintains on the shore a fishing and camping ground with suitable cabins. Thomas Lynch was the first settler here. Lynch died and the land came into ownership of a Mr. Mohler, before Peterson took possession about 40 or more years ago. Though not appearing on maps, the lake was known in the immediate vicinity as Lynch Lake and Mohlers Lake.

* * * * *

PHILLEY SCHOOL: Dist. No. 91, sec. 30, T. 110 N., R. 14 W., Chester. Named from John R. Philley who settled the section in 1867, this rural school district also included D. L. Philley and his family. It is two miles north of Mazeppa village.

* * * * *

PIKE'S CAMP: historic site, sec. 5, T. 109 N., R. 9 W., Minneiska. The actual site of one of Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike's camps on his trip looking for military reservations on the upper Mississippi, this location is at the head of the West Newton chute in the Zumbro delta.

PLAINVIEW: village, secs. 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, and 18, T. 108 N., R. 11 W., Plainview.

First named Centerville, the village was called Plainview to contrast it with the rather fanciful name of a nearby community when it was discovered that another village in the state was called Centerville. It is situated at an elevation, giving it a commanding view of Greenwood Prairie from all directions, hence the appellation. It was platted in 1856 after J. V. Blackwell and family came from Iowa and erected a cabin and later a hotel. It was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in 1875, but surrendered its charter and reverted to township status in order that it might have a part in an election to vote bonds for building the railroad. It was reincorporated in 1908. It is the chief market place of the Greenwood Prairie and with the village of Elgin gives that section an outstanding center. It is on state highway No. 42 and is the terminal of the Eyota branch of the Chicago Northwestern Railway built in 1878.

(incorporation needs checking. J. R. Watkins of patent medicine fame was an early resident of Plainview. N. S. Tefft - 1st PM. Get postal data).

* * * * *

PLAINVIEW SCHOOL: Dist. 60, Plainview village. Seems to be first in twp.

but probably better handled under Plainview village entry. ?????

* * * * *

PLEASANT PRAIRIE: post office site, sec. 24, T. 109 N., R. 13 or 14 W., Zumbro.

It was established in the northeast quarter of the section Dec. 2, 1857, with Francis A. Burdett first postmaster, the first post office in the town of Zumbro, near Pleasant Prairie cemetery and the Dale School. It was discontinued Nov. 25, 1864.

PLEASANT VALLEY SCHOOL: Dist. 95, sec. 31, T. 108 N., R. 11 W., Plainview.

Sometimes known as the Evans School and located in the SW corner of section 31, it takes this name from the valley in which it is situated.

SEE Evans School.

* * * * *

POLSON'S CREEK: stream, with its source in section 19, T. 109 N., R. 10 W.,

Watopa, and flows east and south to section 21 where it enters East Indian Creek. In 1857, Paul W. Polson arrived from Sweden to settle in this vicinity and follow his vocation as clerk and accountant. It is probable the stream took its name from this pioneer.

(Above conjecture. There seems also to have been an Olaf or Olof Polson. Also seems to be a Paulson's Creek. Needs complete research, etc.)

* * * * *

PONTOON BRIDGE: bridge, 2.5 miles above Wabasha, T. 111 N., R. 10 W., Pepin.

Crossing the Mississippi below the mouth of the Chippewa River, this pontoon bridge is rated the longest single unit pontoon bridge in the world. The pontoon boat or barge is approximately 400 feet in length. The removable section is operated or opened and closed by steam power.

* * * * *

PREBLE SCHOOL: Dist. No. 73, sec. 23, T. 110 N., R. 14 W., Chester. Named from W. N. Preble who arrived in 1855 and was former postmaster of Bear Valley, this school is located in E part of the section.

PRITCHARD CREEK: stream

(Available copy, which needs careful checking because it appears to be conjecture without much proof, reads: Named for Martin Pritchard, an early land owner in the proximity of Half Moon Lake, has its rise in section 21, T. 109 N., R. 9 W., Minneiska township. Flows southeasterly terminating in an old bed of the Zumbro River, section 28, T. 109 N., R. 9 W., Minneiska. Recently, because of inundations in building a nine-foot channel, the usual appearance of land and creeks in the vicinity has changed, including that of Pritchard's Creek, etc.

* * * * *

PUGH'S POINT: point, sec. 35, T. 111 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield. Officially known as Tepeeota Point, it is today probably better known as Pugh's Point, after David Pugh who built his home here about 1870. Born in Wales about 1839, Pugh first engaged in cutting wood for steamboats and then became light attendant of a number of buoys that mark the Mississippi's tortuous course here. This name became popular when fishermen, with the advent of the automobile about 30 years ago, began to frequent the river near Pugh's home where he lived until his death in 1905. See Tepeeota Point.

RACCICOT: former hamlet, sec. 22, T. 111 N., R. 11 W., Pepin. Named from Oliver Raccicot who was living at what was later called Lacopolis at the foot of Lake Pepin and two miles above Reads Landing, this place was given as the residence of ^{H.}Cheveri and Peter Quinn at the Territorial Convention at Stillwater in 1848. It is the present site of Camp Lacopolis. Quinn was appointed Indian farmer in 1843 and remained there until 1854.

* * * * *

RADABAUGH SCHOOL: Dist. No. 16, sec. 19, T. 110 N., R. 13 W., Gillford. Named after Samuel Radabaugh who settled in section 19 in 1857, and who enlisted for the Civil War in 1864 but died before seeing service, this school was been consolidated with District No. 92, Zumbro Falls.

* * * * *

RAILROAD BRIDGE: bridge, over Mississippi near Wabasha. Located 2.5 miles above Wabasha City a short distance below the mouth of the Chippewa River, this bridge built by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad crosses the Mississippi near Wabasha.

* * * * *

RATTLESNAKE POINT: a peninsula, sec. 34, T. 109 N., R. 14 W., Zumbro. So named by the fact that it was infested by rattle snakes, this prominent point between Ryans Bay and a bend in the Zumbro River has been changed by its building of the Rochester Power Dam.

RATTLESNAKE RIDGE: ridge, Secs. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, T. 109 N., R. 10 W., Watopa and sec. 24, T. 109 N., R. 11 W., Highland. A narrow bluff with jagged rocky sides, south of Snake creek, that has an altitude of about 1200 feet above sea level. It gained its name from the fact that many rattlesnakes were found in this vicinity.

* * * * *

READS: village, secs. 24, 25, T. 111 N. R. 11 W., Pepin. Named as Reads Landing from one of the earliest settlers, this location is opposite the mouth of the Chippewa River, a short distance below Lake Pepin. In 1800, a Frenchman named Augustine Rocque established a trading post there, no doubt the first business place established in Minnesota except Grand Portage on Lake Superior which was a thriving fur trade center at the time of the Revolution. Rocque's post became in turn Hudson's Landing, Reads Landing and finally the village of Reads. Rocque closed his post after some years and returned to Prairie du Chien 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 married a daughter of Duncan Campbell. She was a half-breed and entitled to a 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.³ Boats were then plying the river as far as Mendota or Fort Snelling and began to stop at Hudson's place which became known as Hudson's landing. Hudson died in 1843 and was buried at Reads.

Charles Read who had been at Nelson's Landing, across the river from Hudson's, since 1844, rented the place from Mrs. Hudson in 1847 and came to live there. The place then took his name and became Reads Landing. He 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 feet. Knapp Stout & Company opened a store nearby in 1854 a hotel was built and later the Bullard House, the best hotel on the river, was erected. In a short time the place was the most important point on the Upper Mississippi. It was the metropolis of the Northwest.

The ^{TOWN} ~~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 Marchalls Addition in 1857. H. S. Samuelson began the publication of the Wabasha County Journal in 1856. He moved the paper to Wabasha in 1857.

In 1868, Reads Landing had reached its greatest height and was incorporated as the Village of Reads by act of the legislature. An independent school district was set up and a four department school building was built with Prof. Charles H. Allen, principal; Mary C. Brown and Carrie Wetherbee, teachers. Mary Gibbs had taught Reads Landing's first school in 1856 and a one-room school house had been built in 1858 where E. W. Foster, to become a colonel in the Civil War, was teacher.

Developed by river transportation and lumbering, Reads declined with the decline of steamboating until by 1908 it had become a "flag station." That year a home coming was held, a new spirit was infused into the place and it now is rising to an important position in the county. It was the site of the first business place and the first post office in Wabasha County and was famous as a training place for steamboat pilots and rivermen.

(See copy - p. 59 - Wabasha Co. Herald. From the Daily Minnesotian, St. Paul, of Sept. 9, 1857. "Read's Landing, in Wabashaw county, on the Mississippi river, is a thriving town. The (Waumadee) Herald published at that place, says that eighteen months since, Read's Landing could boast of five buildings and about twenty-five inhabitants, now she has over one hundred inhabitants.")

(Annal Leslie #804.)

READS FORD BRIDGE: bridge, sec. _____ T. 111 N., R. 11 W., Pepin. Located between Wabasha County and Olmsted County, this ford lay on the route of the state road approved March 7, 1870, from Wabasha, via West Albany to Rochester, Minnesota.

(Get section.)

* * * * *

READS LANDING CHURCH: church, sec. 24, T. 111 N., R. 11 W., Pepin. Erected in 1869 by a group of Methodists, this frame structure located up from the river in the vicinity of the Reads Landing School, was first used by Rev. S. G. Gale for religious services.

* * * * *

READS LANDING: ferry, sec. 24, T. 111 N., R. 11 W., Pepin. This was the first connecting link between Minnesota and Wisconsin. The Minnesota legislature of 1877 passed a law authorizing Edward E. Herman to run a ferry from Reads Landing to the opposite shore. It was originally authorized by the legislature of 1852. It ran to Nelsons Landing below the mouth of the Chippewa.

(incomplete, REWRITE. See Annals P. 9.)

* * * * *

READS SCHOOL: Dist. No. 97, sec. 24, T. 111 N., R. 11 W., Pepin. Taking its name from that of the village, this school was established as an independent school district. The two-story, four-room schoolhouse was erected in 1870 when Reads was a thriving village with more than 200 pupils and employed several teachers. Since the decline of the village and the dissolution of its incorporation, the school has reverted to a common

school with a much decreased enrollment and teaching force. Among the teachers of prominence were Miss Victoria Dill, Miss Mae Richards, Prof. C. A. Hamilton, Dr. W. J. Cochrane and James Keating, later county superintendent of schools.

* * * * *

RED BRIDGE SCHOOL: Dist. No. 105, sec. 15, T. 109 N., E. 14 W., Zumbro. Adjacent to a bridge, crossing the Zumbro, that was painted red, this rural school took its name from this landmark and, though the bridge has been replaced, the school retains the name. It was the last district organized in Wabasha County.

* * * * *

RED SCHOOLHOUSE: Dist. No. 49, sec. 31, T. 109 N., R. 13 W., Zumbro. Named from the color of its paint, this rural school was first established in 1859 in the claim cabin of Isaac Jenkins with Nellie Walker teaching the three months term at a wage of \$12. The district was organized in 1861 and a shanty built by settlers named York and Jenkins for the purpose was erected in 1864. Hattie Ruber was the first teacher in this new red schoolhouse.

* * * * *

RHEINGANS SCHOOL: SEC. 1, T. 109 N., R. 12 W., Oakwood. Named for the Rheingans family then prominent in the district, it was sometimes called the Matt Kinsella school in honor of Matthew Kinsella who came to the district in 1859. The first teacher was Annie Mullen. Most of the settlers were bachelors and lived and worked together for three years. They had five yoke and it is related that they took to the woods in flight at the appearance of the first woman.

RHONE HILL: location, sec. 9, ? T. 110 N., R. 11 W., Glasgow. An elevation named from the Rhone River in France. The road from Wabasha to Trout Brook Valley ascended the Wabasha hill, crossed the bluff land and descended to Trout Brook by way of an available slope. The name is sometimes spelled Roan.

* * * * *

[RICHLAND]: township, T. 110 N., R. 11 W., now Glasgow. SEE Glasgow.

(WPA Writers' History for children on Wabasha county gives this, P. 61. Fix up copy on this name, and see that reference is made in the story on Glaggow twp. ?????)

RILEY'S COOLEY: coulee, T. 111 N., R. 12 W., Lake. This coulee and its stream, Riley Creek, take their names from John Riley (or Reily), who lived in section 26 near its head. The creek is about two miles long and empties into the Mississippi. It is equidistant from Camp Lakeview and Kings Cooley - nearly a dry run rather than a creek, It drains quite a large area in addition to the Cooley.

* * * * *

RILEYS CREEK: stream (In Lake Twp.)

RIVERVIEW CEMETERY: burying ground, sec. 30, T. 111 N., R. 11 W., Wabasha.

Located among oaks and pine on the Mississippi River below Brewery Creek, and named from the prospect, this cemetery was for a time part of Reads Landing until Brewery Creek was made ^{the} boundary line between Wabasha and Reads by legislative enactment. It belongs to the Riverview Cemetery Association, and includes some 15 acres. It has an out-standing section known as "The Soldiers Mound."

* * * * *

RIVIERE AUX EMBARRASS: SEE Zumbro River.

* * * * *

ROBINSONS LAKE: lake, secs. 3, 34, T. 111-110 N., R. 10 W., Wabasha and Greenfield.

Taking its name from Tom Robinson, a hunter and trapper who owned a farm ne
nearby, this lake is a favorite hunting and trapping ^{ground?} lake.

* * * * *

ROCHESTER POWER HOUSE: city power house, sec. 27, T. 109 N., R. 14 W., Mazeppa.

A municipal project of the city of Rochester, it takes its name from the city. It is located on the South Branch of the Zumbro River at Ryans Bay, 12 miles north of the city.

* * * * *

ROCQUES: trading post, SEE Wabasha.

ROQUE'S LANDING: landing place, sec. 29, T. 111 N., R. 10 W., Wabasha. Established in 1830 on the site of Fort Perrot built in 1683 and later abandoned, this landing was on the Mississippi above the slough or old mouth of the Zumbro River in what was called the Half Breed Tract. It was established by Augustin Roque who built a home and trading post here and became the first white resident of what is now Wabasha. His wife was a Sioux or Dakota Indian, a sister of Chief Wabasha's large family. Roques Addition derives its name from him.

* * * * *

ROSCOE'S COULEY: coulee, secs. 22, T. 111 N., R. 11 W., Pepin. Named for Eli Roscoe who bought much of the property, this coulee between King's Coulee and Reads was the site of home and shop of Oliver Raccicot, a government blacksmith for Red Wing's Band of Indians who settled in the locality in 1841. The town of Lacopolis was planned there in 1861, but never developed. The coulee is at the foot of Lake Pepin and 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, Wisc. The river rarely freezes between the coulee and Reads and winter travel on the lake begins here. Lundsburg's camp or Camp Lacopolis is at the end of Roscoe's Coulee.

* * * * *

RYANS: bay, sec. 27, 34, T. 109 N., R. 14 W., Zumbro. Named from the Ryan farm adjoining this bay, a part of the pool formed by the Rochester power dam on the south branch (?) of the Zumbro river. It is about 12 miles north of Rochester and is a summer resort, bathing, fishing and boating place.

(Needs rewriting and more checking, etc.)

ST. FELIX CEMETERY: burying ground. Rocques Addition to Wabasha. Established in 1858 by Father Felix Tissot who came to the location and took measures to start a new church and burying ground. It is a Catholic cemetery in the southeast part of the city.

(Where located and what twp.)

* * * * *

ST. JOHNS OF MT. PLEASANT: church, sec. 12, T. 110 N., R. 14 W., Chester.

This German Evangelical Lutheran church is located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12. It was established in 1868 by Rev. Rupert Weisner and dedicated in September 29, 1878. St. Johns cemetery is adjacent. Services were first held in the nearby school house.

* * * * *

ST. MARYS: church.

(At Belle Chester ????)

* * * * *

ST. PATRICKS: Roman Catholic Church, sec. 29, T. 110 N., R. 12 W., West Albany.

This church was built in 1857 at the village of West Albany. Later a fine stone edifice was erected and serves a large parish while the village has been abandoned. Rev. Felix Tissot started the church as a mission.

SAND PRAIRIE: This outwash plain on the Mississippi valley floor extends from Tepeeota or Pughs Point, near Wabasha, ^{SOUTH} ~~west~~ nearly to Weaver. About ten miles long and one to three miles wide, it lies in eastern Greenfield and northern Minneiska townships. The swiftly flowing Chippewa River of Wisconsin, heavy with sediment and discharging through Beef Slough in the past, is chiefly responsible for this elevated bar, averaging 30 feet above today's level of the Mississippi. Sometimes called an island, it trapped the Zumbro coming from the west, breaking up and deflecting it north and south to discharge principally at Wabasha and just above Minneiska. Construction of Judicial Ditch No. 1 from the Zumbro's point of divergence directly east to the Mississippi has eliminated most of the damage formerly caused annually by flood waters of the Zumbro inundating hay and meadows lands. It was first called Grand Encampment because it was a favorite hunting and summer camping ground of the Indians. SEE Grand Encampment.

* * * * *

SAND PRAIRIE SCHOOL: Dist. No. 33, sec. 7, T. 109 N., R. 9 W., Minneiska.

Now the only school house on the Southern Sand Prairie, Districts No. 29 and 104 having been consolidated with Kellogg, it was sometimes called the Donahoe School in honor of the Danahoe family, large land owners there.

(CHECK: Spelling of Donohue or Donahoe or Danahoe - get first name, time of arrival here, where from, etc.)

SAND PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP: former fractional township, T. 110 N., R. 9 W., Greenfield.

Now a part of Greenfield township, this fraction of a township was so named as descriptive of the locality. It is an area of sandy soil along the Mississippi. The Weekly Journal of June 16, 1860, in the published proceedings of the county board meeting of June 4, 1860, says: "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."

SEE Greenfield Township.

* * * * *

SCHADS CORNER: crossroads and school, Dist. 61, secs. 20 and 29, T. 108 N.

R. 11 W., Plainview. One and one-half miles South of Plainview, where the buildings of Christian Schad's stock and grain farm are located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20. Opposite, across the road in section 29, is the school, once known as the Wedge School. SEE Wedge School.

* * * * *

SCHANKE SCHOOL: Dist. 74, sec. 11, T. 108 N., R. 12 W., Elgin. Formerly

better known as the Clough School, it now derives its name from William Schanke, a nearby resident the past twenty years. Located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11, the school has served many children of German origin, including those of the families of Becker, Simon, Karstens, Teskey, Schmartz, Stephens, and Wurst. SEE Clough School.

* * * * *

SCHMOKER'S LAKE: lake, sec. 30, T. 110 N., R. 9 W., Greenfield. An arm off West

Newton Chute, formerly called Griffith's Lake largely used as a campground on which vacationists were wont to pitch their tents in search of sport and relaxation under ideal camping conditions. The camp too was originally called Camp Griffith, but more recently Camp Schmoker. SEE Camp Griffith, Camp Schmoker, Schmoker's Lake.

SCHOUWEILER SCHOOL: Dist. No. 27, sec. 12, T. 109 N., R. 11 W., Highland.

This rural school first called Stanfield Spring school, from a nearby spring, was later named ^{For} ~~from~~ Frank Schouweiler, a settler. Located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the section, the first instruction was conducted by Aurora Albertson in a log house near the site of the present frame structure. Among other teachers of note are John Costello, afterward county treasurer, C. C. Lydon, later a St. Paul manufacturer, and James A. Carley, later senator and in 1941 president pro tem of the Minnesota Senate.

* * * * *

SCOTCH SETTLEMENT: hamlet, sec. 11, T. 110 N., R. 12 W., West Albany. When the Wilsons, Duffus, Glaskens, Perrys, Thoires, Sterlings, Munros and Coreys came from Canada and Scotland to West Albany township in 1858, they settled in the northwestern part of the township and the sections, including their farms, became known as "Scotch Settlement". A rural school, Presbyterian church and cemetery marked the center of the settlement in sections 11 and 2. Fine horses were raised for the farm and market and pure blood dairy cattle gave color and profit to the farm homes and barns.

* * * * *

SECOND CREEK: stream, sec. 21, T. 111 N., R. 12 W., Lake. Probably named from the fact that it is below Collins Creek which enters the lake in southern Lake City. It flows northward and has its mouth in Lake Pepin at section 15.

SHEEHAN CREEK: stream, rises from Sheehan Lakes in section 9, T. 109 N., R. 9 W., Minneiska township, and meanders southeasterly to enter the Mississippi River in section 16. Likely derived its name from John Sheehan in section 7 and Thomas Sheehan, who owned land nearby.

* * * * *

SHEEHAN: lakes, secs. 8,9,16,17, T. 109 N., R. 9 W., Minneiska. A number of water holes in the Mississippi bottoms, taking their name from John Sheehan, who came to Minnesota in 1857 from County Kerry, Ireland, and settled on section.7.

* * * * *

SHELDON SCHOOL: Dist. No. 76, sec. 19, T. 109 N., R. 14 W., Mazeppa. Taking its name from Joel P. Sheldon, veteran of the Civil War, who owned lands adjoining since coming to the locality in 1864, this rural school is on the south line of section 18.

* * * * *

SHERMAN: township. SEE Oakwodd.

(Changed from Pell to Sherman in 1868, according to Upham. 12th Legislature of 1870, however, passed law making this change. 1868 might be date when change made locally.)

* * * * *

SHILLING SCHOOL: Dist. 81, sec. 30, T. 109 N., R. 10 W., Watopa. This rural school is named from Peter Shilling who settled nearby in 1866. It is in the northeast corner of the section, about a third of a mile south of Rattle Snake Ridge.

SILVER SPRING CREEK: stream having its source in Olmsted County, enters Wabasha County from the south on the section line of 34 and 35, T. 109 N., R. 13 W., Zumbro, and flows north to the Zumbro River in section 23. Beside the resplendent appellation Silver, the stream is also known to the community as the "Creek at Jarrett's Dam," because of its mouth's proximity to the old dam in the Zumbro at Jarretts where _____ Owen operated a custom mill in the 1880's. For a time it was known as Bremen Creek, taking its name from the settlement at Bremen Corners.

(Don't know where this information is from. Have not seen material that states this, but Kavanaugh, who did some research on streams, seems to have arrived at this conclusion.????)

* * * * *

SKILLMAN BROOK: stream

(See file on streams.)

* * * * *

SKILLMANS MILL: mill site, sec. 19, T. 110 N., R. 14 W., Chester. Named from Skillman Brothers, early settlers of Chester township, who built a grist mill on Trout Brook on the west side of the section in 1873, this enterprise was two miles above the village of Mazeppa and the mill pond had a head of eleven feet. It passed out of existence with the common fate of local grist mills throughout Minnesota.

* * * * *

SMITH CREEK: stream

(ALSO KNOWN AS - Brewery Creek, and Spring Brook.)

SMITHFIELD: hamlet, sec. 26, T. 109 N., R. 11 W., Highland. In 1858, S. G.

Smith opened a store in 1858 on his farm here but while awaiting establishment of a post office, his store burned and he departed, resulting in A. Y. Felton becoming postmaster when the office was opened September 16, 1858, in a "public house" known as the Buckthorn Tavern. It was named after Smith, however, as was the township which later was changed to Highland. A store and a hotel was started by E. J. Dugan, who soon became postmaster. Also opened were a blacksmith shop and a school, but Smithfield's enterprise began waning by 1862 as Plainview and Wabasha encroached upon its territory. On August 31, 1903, the post office was discontinued with establishment of a rural delivery system.

(SEE Annals P. 28, - Highland.)

* * * * *

SMITHFIELD SCHOOL: Dist. No. 40, sec. 26, T. 109 N., R. 11 W., Highland. Also called the Highland school, this rural school was named from the township which before its present name was called after S. G. Smith, an early resident. Ann Robbins was the first teacher and it opened in the summer of 1859. The first Schoolhouse was an octagonal structure, provided by William T. James, then a man of prominence in the area, and it was framed in Wabasha and brought to the place of erection in sections. It served also as a church. The present structure was built in 1869 and is three miles from Plainview and near State Highway No. 42.

* * * * *

SMITHFIELD: township, T. 109 N., R. 11 W., Highland. Now called Highland, this township was organized ^{ON} ~~in~~ May 13, 1858, as Smithfield, from an early settler named Smith. It was first settled in the summer of 1855 by Patrick McDonald and John Canfield. SEE Highland.

SNAKE CREEK: stream, Sec. 12, T. 109 N., R. 10 W., Watopa. This stream rises in sec. 18 and flows in a generally easterly course to join the Zumbro in sec. 12, about four miles south east of Kellogg. While its name is derived from its winding, snake-like course, it is said that many snakes were found in this vicinity in the early days.

* * * * *

SNAKE CREEK VALLEY: locality, secs. 7, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, T. 109 N., R. 10 W., Watopa. This valley, drained by Snake creek was first settled by Irish from the counties of Cork, Kerry and Limerick, the names of Patrick Drewry, John Fitzgerald, Patrick Hickey, John Keating, Jerry Shea and Thomas Sullivan being among them.

* * * * *

SNAKE CREEK SCHOOL: Dist. 34, sec. 11, T. 109 N., R. 10 W., Watopa. One of the first school districts organized, but not the first taught in the township. The first building was located on what has since become the Milwaukee right of way, near the center of sec. 11. This school was named from the winding stream beside it. The first school building on the present site, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ was destroyed by fire in 1878. The first teacher was Dora O'Neil, later succeeded by Sylvania Tiffany.

* * * * *

SOUTH TROY: church, sec. 36, T. 109 N., R. 14 W., Zumbro. Named from the former township, this church is located in the Northeast quarter of sec. 36. It was organized by the Wesleyan Methodists in 1856 when services were held in the South Troy school house. In 1859 a branch of this society was formed and services were held at the Red schoolhouse. Later the two branches united and built the present frame structure where services have since been held.

SOUTH TROY: hamlet and post office, sec. 31, T. 109 N., R. 13 W., Zumbro. Named from the township then called Troy, this post office and hamlet was established in 1858 with John M. Jones first postmaster. It was discontinued December 3, 1903.

* * * * *

SPRICK SCHOOL: Dist. No. 10, sec. 29, T. 111 N., R. 13 W., Mount Pleasant. Named from Fred Sprick, many years an officer of the district, this rural school was first taught by George Sexton in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the section about 1857.

* * * * *

SPRING BRANCH: stream sec. _____ Chester.

(Check for sec., range and township.)

SPRING BROOK: stream

(Also known as - Smith Creek, and Brewery Creek.)

* * * * *

SPRING CREEK: stream, also known as Trout Creek, rises in section 16, T. 110 N., R. 13 W., Gillford, and pursues a southeasterly course to West Albany Creek in section 28, T. 110 N., R. 12 W., West Albany township. At one time mills were situated on its banks.

STEAMBOAT CITY: paper town sec. 24, T. 111 N., R. 11 W., Pepin. "This flourishing city has been laid off within the last ten days by a number of Steamboat Captains, who are well known to the citizens and travellers in Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois, and, indeed to the whole west. It is beautifully, delightfully, romantically, healthfully and advantageously situated at the foot of Lake Pepin, the loveliest lake of the Mississippi River. The plat is level as a floor." So writes the Daily Minnesotian May 1, 1857. This is probably a fanciful description of Reads Landing.

* * * * *

STEAM FERRY: Wabasha City, T. 111 N., R. 10 W., Wabasha. Named the Levi Dietz, this ferry is located ???????

(More information)

* * * * *

STERRETT SCHOOL: Dist. No. 67, sec. 33, T. 111 N., R. 13 W., Mount Pleasant. Named from W. R. Sterrett who settled near the school in 1867, this rural school is located on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33. Mrs. P. C. Tabor was the first teacher.

* * * * *

SUGAR LOAF CREEK: stream, sec. 1, T. 111 N., R. 13 W., Mount Pleasant. Named for Sugar Loaf Bluff nearby, it enters Wabasha County as indicated and leaves the county in section 6 of Lake township. Its mouth is at Lake Pepin in Goodhue County.

(There are trout farms on this and Gilbert Creek - See New Highway Map 1941).

SUGAR LOAF VALLEYSCHOOL: Dist. No. 7, sec. 1, T. 111 N., R. 13 W., Mount Pleasant.

Situated on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the section, this rural school takes its name from the valley drained by Sugar Loaf Creek. The first teacher was Alfred Hennings in 1857.

* * * * *

SUNSET AT WABASHA: natural phenomenon, seen at the outlet of Lake Pepin.

"The sunset from Wabasha," declared the Minnesota Atlas in 1874 (p. 245) "is one of the most enchanting views that ever greeted human vision. Just at the outlet of the lake (Pepin) the river makes a bend which, from this standpoint, seems to bring the bluffs of Wisconsin and Minnesota very near together, leaving just space enough to see the sun in all its glory as it sinks beneath the placid waters of the lake, and ^{As} ~~as~~ its last rays rest on the bluffs on either side, lighting them up with golden radiance, the heart is filled with rapture at the glorious prospect. The scene is beautiful beyond the power of words to describe."

* * * * *

TEPEEOTAH: former river port and post office, sec. 12, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield. Unaware of vagaries of the Mississippi and seeing only the advantage of locating below some of the bars and rapids common in the river here, instead of above as was Wabasha, two easterners platted this townsite in the fall of 1856. Ex. Lieut. Gov. Thomas H. Ford, and Judge _____ Casey of Pennsylvania, purchased the claim of Timothy Enright, who came to the county April 5, 1854, for \$2,000 and laid out a pretentious plat in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2, near Beef Slough Bar. They called it Tepeeotah, deriving the name from the Sioux language and meaning "the place of many houses." Lots were sold in the east, buildings were erected, and the aspired rivalry with Wabasha began to materialize. Prosperity failed to continue, however, when shifting river currents ruined the landing and the asperity between it and Wabasha led to the "Tepeeotah War". It was further harrassed by the 1857 panic and the Dresser Gang, a band of outlaws and claim jumpers. On July 23, 1859, a fire, supposedly incendiary and blamed on Wabasha adherents, destroyed a large hotel, a \$15,000 sawmill, the stor^E and home of S. C. Tennis, and three dwellings. Little was left and by 1860 the official census showed but 36 residents here. The post office was discontinued March 6, 1862, and the decline was complete in 1870 when the plat was dissolved. Although this name has appeared in various forms - Tepeeotah City, Tepeeota, Tepeotee, it was spelled in the form given here by the post office department and the village itself while both existed.

(CHECK title of Ford - Ex Gov. or Ex Lt. Gov? First name of Casey. Mpls. Tribune, March 1868 gives death of Ford in Washington last week. What section 2 or 12?????????)

TEPEEOTA POINT: point, sec. 35, T. 111 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield. This extremity formed by the confluence of one of two northern mouths of the Zumbro River with the Mississippi, is a navigation landmark just below Wabasha and takes its name from Tepeeotah, a ghost town formerly located about a mile further south. This spelling, without the final "h", seems to be preferred in official navigation reports, especially in later years. It also is well known as Pugh's Point, after David Pugh who settled here about 1870. SEE Pugh's Point.

* * * * *

TEPEEOTAH SCHOOL: Dist. No. 104, sec. 12, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield. Located on the upper part of Sand Prairie, near the site once occupied by Tepeeotah village, this district consolidated with Kellogg, Dist. No. 31, about 1913. The school, destroyed by fire, also was known as the Churchill School and the Upper Sand Prairie School. ~~which~~

* * * * *

THEILMAN: inland village, sec. 36, T. 110 N., R. 12 W., Glasgow. Christian Theilman settled near here in 1856 and when this now abandoned station arose with the coming of the railroad in 1878, it was called Theilmantown or Theilmanton, in honor of this settler, who platted the place in 1877. Theilmanton post office was opened here Nov. 29, 1879, with Peter Hall, the first postmaster June 8, 1895, the name was changed to Theilman, pronounced as if spelled "tile man". Despite loss of the railroad in the early 1930's, it remains a thriving community. Theodore Hampe recently retired as its postmaster after 50 years service.

THEILMAN SCHOOL: Dist. No. 64, sec. 31, T. 110 N., R. 11 W., Glasgow. Located a mile southeast of the village of Theilman, this rural school district was organized by act of the Legislature in 1889. It is named from Christian Theilman who came to the section in 1856. It is in the center of the section. Though organized as a special school district, it has the same form and management as districts organized under the Common School Laws. Disagreement as to the location of the schoolhouse seems to have led to an appeal to the legislature for a special act. School had been taught in this section long before the founding of the village.

* * * * *

THEILMANTON: SEE Theilman

* * * * *

TOLL BRIDGE: bridge, sec. 29, T. 111 N., R. 10 W., Wabasha. Located in the city of Wabasha across the Mississippi River, this bridge was ?

(More information)

* * * * *

TOWNSEND COOLEY: coulee, sec. 31, T. 111 N., R. 10 W., Wabasha. Named for Dr. L. Townsend who owned land running out SW into the valley and was the pioneer dentist of Wabasha, this somewhat narrow coulee extends west from the Townsend addition to the city of Wabasha. Townsend bought 40 acres within the corporate limits of the city on the south in 1882, part of which was a coulee extending west.

TRACY: hamlet, later known as Lakey, sec. 27, T. 110 N., R. 12 W., West Albany.

When the Wabasha Division of the Milwaukee road reached the farm of Lawrence Tracy in 1878, a station was built and called Tracy in his honor by J. H. Lakey, construction superintendent. Upon application for a post office two years later, the name was changed to Lakey as a post office by that name already existed in Lyon County, Minnesota. Tracy, who came to Minnesota in 1856, served on the first county board of supervisors while a resident of Pell township, since changed to Oakwood.

* * * * *

TROUT BROOKSCHOOL: Dist. No. 25, sec. 8, T. 110 N., R. 11 W., Glasgow. Taking its name from the brook, this rural school was the first established in Glasgow township. Mary Cosgrove was the first teacher in 1858. The land was donated by Hugh McGowan and the first building was built of logs with home made shingles all donated by men of the district. There was no money so each took a few sacks of grain to Reads Landing and traded it for lumber. A brick school house was built in 1870 and it is often referred to as the **Brick School House**.

* * * * *

TROUT BROOK: stream, sec. 31, T. 110 N., R. 11 W., Pepin, mouth sec. 14, Glasgow. Named from the fish found here, this brook rises in section 31 in Pepin township and its mouth in the Zumbro in section 14, Glasgow township. It gives name^S to Trout Brook Valley, Glasgow township through which it runs, Trout Brook School and Trout Brook Valley Church. Its power possibilities have never been developed but it drains a large area and carries a large volume of water causing much erosion. Its banks now rise in places to fifty feet.

TROUT BROOK VALLEY: valley, sec. 9, T. 109 N., R. 14 W., Mazeppa. Named from the creek which flows through it, this valley was first settled in the spring of 1855 by Joseph Fuller.

* * * * *

TROUT BROOK VALLEY: church, sec. 5, T. 110 N., R. 11 W., Glasgow. This is a German Methodist church located on Trout Brook from which it takes its name. It was erected in 1869 with Rev. _____ Lamprecht as the first minister.

(First name of Lamprecht.)

* * * * *

TROUT CREEK: stream, Chester twp. sec. 19, T. 110 N., R. 14 W., Chester, mouth sec. 9, Mazeppa. Named from an abundance of trout found there, this creek is one of several so named. To distinguish them, the township name was 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. Extensive power possibilities are found here as evidenced by the fact that Skillman's mill was north of Mazeppa Village on Trout Creek, Chester township. It is sometimes called Skillmans Brook.

* * * * *

TROUT CREEK: stream, rises in T. 108 N., R. 9 W., Mount Vermon township in Winona County, and flows north about six miles to Whitewater River in section 31, T. 109 N., R. 9 W., Minneiska.

(Oleson's Creek)???????

TROUT CREEK: stream, Gillford township, sec. 23, T. 110 N., R. 12 W., named from the fish there, it rises as stated and crosses into West Albany township and joins West Albany Creek in section 28, It operated a mill at West Albany village. It has its mouth in sec. 28, West Albany.

(Several Trout Brooks and Creeks - Need compilation of all of them to sort out for final copy.)

* * * * *

TUMBLING ROCK:

(A portion of these bluffs is probably that called Tumbling Rock by Forsythe in 1819.) (Ref. Z. M. Pike - Coues - p. 45.*) ????

* * * * *

TWIN MOUNDS: elevations, sec. 27, T. 109 N., R. 13 W., Zumbro. Lying adjacent to each other, one in the south part of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and the other in the north part of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27.

(So named in 1896 Atlas. Indicated by two small ovals on Winchell's map in Geology Volume 2.) REWRITE: with added material if possible)

UNDERWOOD GAME REFUGE AND ARBORETUM: game refuge, secs. 6, 1, 2, T. 111 N.,
R. 12, 13 W., Lake and Mount Pleasant.

(GET MORE INFORMATION.)

* * * * *

UNION: "paper town", sec. 27, T. 110 N., R. 12 W., West Albany. John McCollom,
of the family from New York state that laid out the original West Albany
village, in 1857 laid out a townsite in the $W\frac{1}{2}$ of the $NW\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27
and called it "Union". The site was never developed, however, and re-
mained farm land. SEE West Albany.

* * * * *

UPPER LANDING: SEE West Newton.

* * * * *

UPPER MALONEY: lake, secs. 16, 17, T. 109 N., R. 9 W., Minneiska. Named after
Thomas Maloney, a native of County Clare, Ireland, who came to Minnesota
in 1857 and settled on section 17. On the Mississippi bottoms, it is a
part of what is known as the West Newton hunting grounds. SEE Lower
Maloney.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI WILD LIFE REFUGE: refuge, Mississippi River bottom between Wabasha and Rock Island, Ill. As its name implies, this refuge, one of the greatest wild life locations is more than 300 miles long, is a national preserve embracing most of the flood lands on both sides of the river. Established by act of Congress in 1924 for protection and propagation of wild animals, game and fish, its water levels are maintained by the government locks and dams of the Upper Mississippi Nine Foot Channel. At Alma, Wis., a pool level of 667 feet is maintained. It is^a natural fish hatchery for various species of game fish and breeding ground for beaver, mink, muskrat, duck and other game and its appropriation was \$1,500,000.

* * * * *

UPPER SAND PRAIRIE SCHOOL: Dist. No. 104, sec. 12, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield. Located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12 on the upper part of Sand Prairie, this school was so called to designate it from another farther south, known as the Lower Sand Prairie school. Consolidated with Dist. No. 31 at Kellogg about 30 years ago, the school also was known as the Churchill school and Tepeeotah school.

* * * * *

VERMONT SETTLEMENT: colony, T. 108 N., R. 12 W., Elgin. Among the many natives of Vermont to settle in Wabasha County, this name applied generally to the group that located around Elgin and was largely responsible for the development and organization of Elgin township. SEE ELGIN.

WABASHA: city, secs. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, T. 111 N., R. 10 W., Wabasha.

Named from a great Sioux chief, the major city in Wabasha County and its county seat lies a short distance below the foot of Lake Pepin on the Mississippi River.

Its first civilized explorer and fur trader was Nicholas Perrot, born probably in Canada in 1644 and who died after 1718. He erected a rude fort and trading post near the present site in 1683, the first building by white men in the area of this state.

While the fur trade continued for 150 years, it was not until 1833 that Augustine Rocque, son of a trader from Prairie du Chien made the first settlement here opposite the mouth of Chippewa River where he established a post and one later on Beef Slough. Alexis Bailey of the American Fur Company traded at Wabasha after leaving Mendota and Joseph La Bathe and James Buisson, had posts there about 1840. Though Rocque was a half-breed, his mother being a sister of Chief Wabasha, he is accounted the first white settler.

About 1839, Oliver Cratte, born in Liverpool, Eng., October 4, 1800, died in Wabasha April 22, 1884, came from Mendota where he had worked since 1825, and established himself as the government blacksmith for Chief Wabasha's band of Sioux. He and Buisson were the first actual white settlers. First called Cratte's Landing after the blacksmith, the thriving village was named Wawbashaw by Duncan Graham, born 1772 in Scotland, who came to the United States and in 1834 to the Landing. He removed to Mendota about 1847 and died there December 5 of that year. No other permanent white settlers came until 1850 when Philo Stone bought four acres of land near the upper end of the town and built a cottage.

The city was named for Wabasha II, the last of three Indian chiefs variously named Wabashaw or Wapashaw, who in three successive generations

had the greatest influence among the Mississippi bands of the Sioux. The name means "red leaf", "red hat or cap", "red battle-standard". Tradition relates that the first chief named Wapashaw was so called because he visited Quebec some time after the cession of Canada to Great Britain in 1763. He had received from the English governor presents of a soldier's uniform, with its red cap, and an English flag, which, being displayed triumphantly on his arrival among his own people, led to their hailing him as Wapasha. It is widely different from the name of the Wabash River. The proper pronunciation should be Wah-ba-shaw but it is commonly pronounced as ~~is~~ spelled Waw-ba-shaw. These three chiefs led the Keoxa or Kiyuksa band of Sioux. Wabasha I probably dwelt at Mille Lacs in pre-revolutionary days. Wabasha II established his location as early as 1780 at what is now Winona but led his band to the Wabasha area for summer hunting. He led seven hundred and fifty of his braves from Minnesota and Wisconsin down the Mississippi as far as Natchez and captured all the surrounding territory in the name of the English Government in the war of 1812. At a later date some of his tribe killed two English fur traders. When they were pursued and captured, Wabasha pleaded with the English to allow them to return to the tribe and take him, their chief, as a ransom for his people. His offer was accepted by the government and he was taken to Quebec where he remained a prisoner for several years. In his old age he was permitted to return to his tribe in Minnesota where he exercised great influence in preventing Indian wars against the white settlers. Wabasha III moved his village to the mouth of the Zumbro, six miles below Wabasha, at the death of his father in 1834.

The post office, formerly located at Nelson's Landing, at the mouth of the Chippewa River, Wisconsin, was removed in 1850 to Wabashaw with A. P. Bailly as postmaster. Named in 1843, the plat of the city was laid out by Cratte and Buisson in 1854 and it was incorporated as a city March 20, 1858. In 1860 and again in 1868 a vote was taken to remove the county seat

from Wabasha to Lake City but without success.

South Wabasha was added to the location in 1855 with H. M. Rice, Franklin Steele, Oliver Cratte, Philo Stone and Charles Read the principal owners. The plat of this part of the town was made in 1855 and it was incorporated August 3, 1858. Final incorporation of the whole city was filed in 1869.

Originally spelled Wabaxa, the name of the city was later written Wabasa. Long written Wabashaw, the common council passed a resolution in August 25, 1860, that the name of the city be spelled Wabasha. It was found that it was so called when the county was established and every reliable map of the city had retained that orthography. An effort was made the next year to restore the final "W" but apparently without success. Famed for its scenery and beautiful summer sunsets, the city is also noted for its flour mills, boat works, and grain markets. It is a distributing point for a large farming area.

* * * * *

WABASHA: township, secs. 4,5,6, of T. 110 N., R. 10 W., fractional township of T. 111 N., R. 10 W., and section 36 of T. 111 N., R. 11 W., located in the NE corner of the county on the Mississippi River and first settled in 1833, this township was named in honor of a chief of the Sioux Nation, whose principal camping place was in this valley of the Mississippi. The chief so honored was Wabasha ll. The first settlement was established by Augustine Rocque son of a trader of the same name, and a nephew of Chief Wa-Pa-Sha ll. The younger Rocque put up a trading shanty in 1833 but other buildings were not built till 1850. The first organization of the township was in 1858 and the earliest officials were H. Friedle, chairman; Philo Stone and H. D. Adams, commissioners. The town clerk was W. S. Jackson, the assessor was W. W. McDougal, the collector and constable was J. J. Stone.

Chief Wabasha ll whose name is frequently written Wah-Pa-Sha, was the chief of the Keoza band of the Sioux. He had a village at Winona, but more

generally had his hunting grounds at Wabasha. He had but one eye, wide cheek bones, strong nose, cheeks a little thin and a large, powerful shaped head. He was the most effective speaker and most influential in council of all the Sioux chief's according to Mitchell's History, 1870. A picture of Wabasha II was painted at the request and the expense of Alexis Baily, head of one of the departments of the American Fur Company in this locality.

The summer hunting ground of the band was on what is now called Sand Prairie, or as it was called by the old voyageurs "La Prairie au Cypre'." After the death of Wabasha II, his ~~son~~^{son}, Wabasha III, moved his village to the mouth of the Zumbro, six miles below Wabasha in 1834.

* * * * *

WABASHA: county.

Wabasha County lies in the eastern part of Minnesota bordering on the Mississippi River and the southeastern extremity of Lake Pepin. Its area is 380,562,24 acres, of which 25, 018, 07 acres are covered with water.

The surface waters all reach the Mississippi which lies from four hundred to five hundred feet lower than the general upland surface of the county. These waters gather first into the Zumbro River, which meanders in a broadly serpentine course eastward to the Mississippi, crossing the entire county. The main affluents of the Zumbro are from the south, being the South Branch of the Zumbro, Long Creek, Middle Creek, West Indian Creek, Dadys Creek, Snake Creek and Indian Creek. From the north the Zumbro receives Skillman Brook and West Albany Creek, Cold Brook Cooks Valley Creek, Creek at Hammond, Creek at Jarrett, Trout Creek in West Albany, Trout Brook in Glasgow. In the southern part of the county the North Whitewater River flows easterwardly through Elgin and Plainview.

The mean elevation of the county is about 1065 feet above sea level. The various townships of the county may be estimated to have the following average elevations above the sea: Mount Pleasant, 1,100; Lake, 1,000; Pepin, 1,050; Wabasha, 740; Chester, 1,025; Gillford, 1,100; West Albany, 1,000; Glasgow 915; Greenfield, 800; Mazeppa, 950; Zumbro, 1,050; Hyde Park, 1,025; Oakwood, 985; Highland, 1025; Watopa, 900; Minneiska, 675; Elgin, 1,125; Plainview, 1,135.

The north boundary line of Wabasha County is given in the laws of 1849 as "a line running due west from a point on the Mississippi River, ~~Opposite~~ the mouth of the St. Croix River, to the Missouri River." This immense territory included ten or twelve of the counties of today, but scarcely embraced the northern half of Dakota County as bounded at present.

Under the revised statutes, all the territory west of the Mississippi and east of a line running from Medicine Bottle's village at Pine Bend, ^{ABOVE} ~~about~~ Hastings, due south to the Iowa line, was erected into a separate county known as Wabasha. This included Hastings and other valuable portions of the present Dakota County. By the revision, also, Dakota County was made to consist of "all that part of the territory west of the Mississippi River, and lying west of the county of Wabasha, and south of a line beginning at the mouth of Crow River, and up said river and the North Branch thereof to its source, and thence due west to the Missouri River.

The county took its name from the village, later the city, of Wabasha (which see). At the time of establishment of the county, it embraced what is now Wabasha County, Goodhue, Dodge, Olmsted, Winona, Mower, Fillmore and Houston Counties, as well as nearly half the territory belonging to Dakota County. By an act of 1853 the territory now comprising Dakota and Goodhue County was set off. Fillmore County was set off about the same time. Wabasha County in Territorial days was attached to Washington County for judicial purposes.

WABASHA COUNTY DITCH NO. 1
(see Ditch No. 1)

* * * * *

WABASHA COUNTY DITCH NO. 2: drainage ditch, secs. 35 to 13, Ts. 109-110 N., R. 10 W., Watopa and Greenfield. Begins in section 35 of Greenfield township about two miles below Kellogg and runs parallel with the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul, & Pacific Railroad to section 13 in Watopa, where it enters a bayou of the ~~main~~ south mouth of the Zumbro river. It drains low lands along the east side of the railroad in the two townships.

* * * * *

WABASHA COUNTY POOR FARM: institution, sec. 4, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Wabasha.

Located on the east side of US 61, a mile from the Wabasha County court house, it is a large brick structure with stone trimmings built on 32 acres purchased in 1873. It was traded in 1873 for a farm of 100 acres in section 11, Hyde Park township, bought in 1867 but which proved too remote from the county seat for this purpose. George Bartholomew was its first superintendent. Other structures are a hospital and several farm outbuildings. Old age assistance has materially reduced the number of inmates.

(Description could be improved upon)

* * * * *

WABASHA HILL: highland, west of city of Wabasha.

* * * * *

WABASHA HILL SCHOOL: District 102, sec. 36, T. 111 N., R. 11 W., Wabasha. Taking its name from Wabasha Hill, the highland on the western outskirts of Wabasha, a part of this district lies in Glasgow township. It was originally called the Kennebeck School for B. Kennebeck on whose land it was built in section 1 of Glasgow. Kennebeck settled there in 1851 and other settlers include the Buddes, Passes, Reisters, Reisingers, Peters, Oennings and Zeimtzs.

* * * * *

WABASHA-MENDOTA ROAD: parallelling the west side of the Mississippi and named for its termini, this United States government-built road connected Wabasha with the then thriving town at the mouth of the Minnesota river in 1850. It was one of the first federal highways in Minnesota and connected with a mail route from Wabasha to Prairie du Chien, Wis.

* * * * *

WABASHA-NELSON BRIDGE: toll bridge, over the Mississippi river. A 420-foot steel arch span with a vertical clearance of 55 feet, connecting US 61 in Minnesota and Wisconsin State Highway 35 in Wisconsin. At the end of Pembroke Street in Wabasha.

(when built, etc.?)

* * * * *

WABASHA PRAIRIE ROAD: Once called the Winona Trail, this old road passed through Minneiska, Wabasha, Reads and Lake City

(this certainly can be improved)

* * * * *

WABASHA ROCKERY: bird rest on the Mississippi river bluffs above and below Wabasha. The passenger pigeon, now considered extinct, once roosted here in unbelievable numbers. So numerous that they literally blackened the sky during migrations, its habits made them easy prey for shot, nets and clubs. Early settlers recount many instances of incredible and senseless slaughter of this bird. Writing on one of their favorite nesting and roosting places in Minnesota at Wabasha, Dr. Thomas S. Roberts in volume I in Birds of Minnesota, states: ". . . 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 so inhabited.

* * * * *

WABASHA SCHOOL: District E (special), sec. 4, T. 111 N., R. 10 W., Wabasha. The first school district organized in Wabasha County. Organized in 1855, the first teacher was H.B. Petter, who taught in a log church at "The Point." During the summer and fall of 1858, E. F. Dodge taught a school on the west side in a building erected for the purpose by Jarvis Williams of Saco, Maine. The first building on Block No. 5, South Wabasha, was dedicated July 4, 1859. School opened January 3, 1860, with W.C. Bryant in charge. The first building on the present site was erected in 1868. A private school had been taught by Thomas Flynn before the establishment of a public school.

* * * * *

WABASHAW RESERVATION: See Half-Breed Tract

* * * * *

WACENTOPA: township

(Must be in vicinity of Wabasha. See Quigley Annals, p68 and 67. Apparently early name for Glasgow twp; if so, tie back into Glasgow copy.)

* * * * *

WACENTOPA: school (See Quigley Annals, p67-68; probably in Glasgow twp.)

* * * * *

WAJHUSTACHAY: See Read's Landing.

(For here, determine correct or common spelling, origin, meaning, etc.)

* * * * *

WALLERICK HILL: road, secs. 7 and 18, T. 110 N., R. 11 W., Glasgow. Named from the family through whose lands the Cross County road or State Highway No. 60 was laid out, this hill section is three miles west of Dumfries.
(also spelled Wallerich)

* * * * *

WARRING CREEK: stream,

(County commissioners proceedings of Oct. 1, 1884, lists action on:
". . . \$70.86 for bridge at Warring creek in Gillford . . .")

NOTE: Andreas 1874 Atlas shows a S. Warring living in NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26 of Gillford. On Page 376, however, in Patron's Directory, it reads:
"Simon Waring, farmer in section 26, came from Boone county, Ill. to Minnesota in 1856. This may be the stream also known as Spring Creek.)

* * * * *

WATKINS: mill, sec. 16, T. 109 N., R. 11 W., Highland. This mill, later better known as Appels Mill, was first built as a sawmill on West Indian Creek near the mouth of Appels Creek in 1856 by Daniel J. Watkins. He changed it to a grist mill about 1860 and operated it until December, 1865, when he sold it to John F. Yale of Plainview for \$7,500. The mill's popularity led to establishment of a store here and Lyon post office in 1862, Watkins serving as postmaster for a time. Afterwards the mill was owned by Stephen Appel. See Appels Mill.

* * * * *

WATOPA: township, T. 109 N., R. 10 W./ Named from the Sioux verb meaning to paddle a canoe or probably a cry or order "Paddle!", this township is south of Greenfield and west of Minneiska in the southeast part of the county. First settlers were John and Frank Gage, who arrived in 1855. They claimed a section of land in the valley of the Whitewater creek in the SE part of the locality noted for its beautiful and productive valleys. Organized March 4, 1881, the township is considered entirely agricultural though the bluffs of the Mississippi run through part of it.

* * * * *

WAUTOPA: post office site, sec. 27, T. 109 N., R. 10 W., Watopa. Established October 15, 1858, at Indian Creek, with Christ Abott as postmaster, it was discontinued October 13, 1860. Reestablished as Watopa post office August 19, 1867, with Louis Martin as postmaster, it was again discontinued February 15, 1871.

* * * * *

WEAVER: village, secs. 29 and 30, T. 109 N., R. 9 W., Minneiska. When the railroad reached the farm of William Weaver in 1870, he and Benjamin Dodge platted this village. A post office was opened in 1871 with Weaver, who settled here about 1856 and from whom the village takes its name, the first postmaster. Once a flourishing trade and grain center, including the firm of Brooks Brothers, extensive and well known dealers in grain and lumber, its activities today center about its cooperative creamery and its hunting and fishing which are notable. It is two miles northwest of Minneiska village. A school house was built in 1872

which was used by Methodists for religious services one Sunday and the Norwegian Lutherans the next. St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, organized in 1857, was the first church in the community, built in 1867 and now replaced by a modern brick structure.

* * * * *

WEDGE SCHOOL: District 61, sec. 29, T. 108 N., R. 11 W., Plainview. Now better known as the Schads Corner school, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Plainview, it was originally named after Henry D. Wedge, born at Warren, Conn., June 21, 1840, and who came to Minnesota in 1862, settling here in 1866. He was a representative in the legislature of 1876.

* * * * *

WEHRENBERG: lake, secs. 19, 24, T. 110 N., Rs. 10, 11/ W., Greenfield and Glasgow. Named from a pioneer settler, this slough-like place is now virtually dry. Its outlet is to the Zumbro River.

* * * * *

WEIR SCHOOL: District ⁹29, sec. 30, T. 110 N., R. 9 W., Greenfield. Named from Marshal Weir, a nearby resident, this district has been consolidated with District No. 31, the Kellogg school. It was originally called the Hershberger school in honor of George Hershberger, an early resident who removed to other parts.

* * * * *

WELKE SCHOOL: District _____, sec. 33, T. 109 N., R. 13 W., Zumbro. This rural school was named for L. Welke, prominent farmer and stockman. The building is in the northeast corner of the section, one mile south of Hammond village.

* * * * *

WELSH CREEK: stream, sec. 15, T. 111 N., R. 13 W., Mount Pleasant. Named for the owner of land near its source, it is a branch of Gilbert Creek with its mouth in section 13. (Needs rewriting, for arrangement, etc. Also believe it appears as Welch)

* * * * *

WEST ALBANY CHURCH: German Methodist, sec. 22, T. 110 N., R. 12 W., West Albany. This church was built in 1866 after services had been held at the home of C. Fuhrman as early as 1861.

* * * * *

WEST ALBANY CREEK: stream, mouth in sec. 27, T. 110 N., R. 12 W., West Albany.

Probably named from the New York State capital, this trout and power stream is the seat of the first settlement in the township, the original West Albany village, Brants Mill and Hoffmans Mill lay here.

(Terrible, needs rewriting badly)

* * * * *

WEST ALBANY: township, T. 110 N., R. 12 W. North of Oakwood, this township was first settled in 1855 and organized as a township in 1858. It was so called because some of the early residents came from Albany, N.Y., though it is said that the village was named first. The first settler was Samuel Brink who came in June of 1855 and erected a ^{TWO} two-story log house which he opened as a hotel. It was the first building in the township. Between 1858 and 1867 a portion of Sherman township, north of the Zumbro River, was joined to this township but this not being entirely satisfactory, in the latter year the legislature returned it to the original township of Sherman.

* * * * *

WEST ALBANY: former village, sec. 29, T. 110 N., R. 12 W., West Albany. Generally accepted is a theory that a county seat should be near the geographical center of a county, but four attempts to resolve such logic failed in Wabasha county. Of the four, Burnt Tavern, the first West Albany, Union, and the second West Albany, only the latter came into any modicum of success --- yet not enough to enter a county seat fight. As settlers came into this area, visions arose of a metropolis here that undoubtedly would wrench the county capital from Wabasha. Buoyed in this anticipation, Samuel Brink, in June, 1855, built a hotel in section 21, but fire shortly after left only enough for a landmark that became Burnt Tavern. Union, laid out in section 27 in 1857, never was more than a "paper town." In 1857 the McColloms, arrivals from New York state in 1855, laid out a townsite in the $W\frac{1}{2}$ of the $NW\frac{1}{2}$ of section 28, calling it West Albany in honor of the capital of their home state. They built a mill, William Appelgarth, a store; and a post office was opened September 2, 1857, in charge of E. B. McCollom. Despite this promising start, it soon began to languish and in 1866 John Barry closed the last store.

Early in 1859 Sylvester Appelgarth had laid out the most successful of these four municipal attempts, in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29. He called it Albany, but when the plat was filed May 3, 1859, for some reason it was entered as West Albany and so remained. It flourished as a village having mills, a hotel, stores, saloons, blacksmith shop, and a land office. Then came decay and finally, on June 28, 1881, Lakey took over its post office. All that remains is St. Patrick's church and cemetery, originally the nucleus around which the village sprang up. (This was a good location for a town here; county seat incidental-just another talking point)

* * * * *

WEST ALBANY SCHOOL; District 23, sec. 21, T. 110 N., R. 12 W., West Albany. Sometimes called the Kuhfus school, this rural school is in the vicinity of West Albany village, platted in 1857. The hamlet was the scene of early settlement of the township and gave name to various civic enterprises.

* * * * *

WEST CHESTER: post office site, sec. 7, T. 110 N., R. 14 W., Chester. Established in the western part of the township August 30, 1867, with Charles D. Hodsdon as postmaster. Discontinued September 29, 1868. (C.S. Hodsdon shown living in section 7 in 1874 Andreas Atlas. Also discontinuance date elsewhere reported as 1870. Needs further checking.)

* * * * *

WEST INDIAN CREEK; stream, named from an aboriginal encampment of early days, this stream is made up of various unnamed branches in Plainview and Highland townships and empties into the Zumbro river in section 31, near Theilman. It has been a good trout stream and furnished power to operate Hampes and Appels mills.

* * * * *

WEST NEWTON: early river town, sec. 9, T. 109 N., R. 9 W., Minneiska. Here the most exacting definition of a ghost town can be met, for even most of the site has disappeared. Charles R. Read, also of Read's Landing, located along the river here in 1851 and was soon joined by others. They engaged in cutting wood for steamboats and developed a landing. Read opened a store in 1853 and visions of a city led Read, Abner Tibbetts, B. C. Baldwin, and B. H. Reppe to plat the site. In September, 1853, the steamboat West Newton, the first into St. Paul

that season, sank opposite the townsite and left visible only the pilot house bearing its name. The proprietors adopted the sunken craft's name, placed lots for sale with speculators in Chicago and New York, and Reppe's store and Read's hotel were erected. A post office was opened May 14, 1856, with Alfred Cunningham as postmaster. But the hamlet got more than its name from the ill-fated West Newton by also inheriting its luck, for in 1857 a rampaging Mississippi bore away buildings and most of the townsite. The post office was discontinued March 12, 1859. Enough remained in 1859, however, for H. C. Simpson to write to the Minnesota Patriot at Wabasha, while on his duties as a road commissioner, that West Newton "is quite a business place." A year later its decline could no longer be publicly ignored for he wrote, while taking the census, in the Wabashaw Journal of June 9 that "the village of West Newton consists of two buildings, and any amount of slogs filled with 'Lily Pads.'" A township and hamlet in western Nicollet county also took their names from the West Newton as a result of its ascending the Minnesota river in April, 1853, with troops and building material for Fort Ripley, the highest point any steamboat had reached on this river up to that time.

(location needs checking)

* * * * *

WEST NEWTON BAY: bay secs. 4 and 5, T. 109 N., R. 9 W., Minneiska. Like the ghost town, it takes its name from the sunken steamboat. Below West Newton Chute, it was the site of the Mississippi River Logging Company's rafting works in the nineties and millions of feet of pine logs were rafted here for down river saw mills.

* * * * *

WEST NEWTON CHUTE: strait, mouth at sec. 4, T. 109 N., R. 9 W., Minneiska. Between Alma and West Newton, this ^{STRAIGHT} ~~strait~~, 2.8 miles long, connecting the Mississippi River with West Newton Bay, leaves an island, numbered Island 42 by the U. S. Government. It served as a passage way for logs coming down the Mississippi to enter the bay and is called the West Newton Chute from the bay and former village.

* * * * *

WEST NEWTON: summer colony, sec. 9, T. 109 N., R. 9 W., Minneiska. A group of summer homes and cottages near the site of West Newton, former Mississippi river port about four miles above Minneiska. It is unorganized and most of the property holders live at Plainview, Wabasha, and Winona.

* * * * *

WHELAN SCHOOL: District 22, sec. 5, T. 110 N., R. 12 W., West Albany. Named in honor of James Whelan, an early citizen, this school is on the south line of the section.

* * * * *

WHITEWATER: village, See Minneiska.

* * * * *

WHITEWATER LANDING: levee, sec. 34, T. 109 N., R. 9 W., Minneiska. The site of Minneiska was first known by this name, and also as Lower Landing, when it served only as a fueling place for Mississippi steamboats. Michael Agnes and Louis Krutely arrived here in 1851 and began to cut wood for fuel, hauling it down to the landing at the mouth of the Whitewater river. See Minneiska and Lower Landing.

WHITEWATER RIVER:

* * * * *

WHITEWATER RIVER: stream, mouth in section 34, T. 109 N., R. 9 W., Minneiska.

Translation of the Indian word Minneiska, one branch of this river enters the county in sec. 33 Elgin township and flows toward the east into Olmsted and Winona counties. The main river then enters the county in section 35 of Watopa township and crosses Minneiska township and enters the Mississippi just above Minneiska village. It is a fishing and trapping stream.

* * * * *

WHITEWATER VALLEY: area bordering Whitewater River. Beginning at Weaver, some three miles from the mouth of the Whitewater River at Minneiska and extending in a south-westerly direction across a corner of Watopa township into Winona County, this valley forms a part of Whitewater State Park. It was in this valley that John Gage, Watopa township's first settler, established his home, and it was here, in the vicinity of Beaver, that one of the first of Minnesota's concrete roads

were built. The river traverses the towns of Elgin, Plainview, Watopa and Minneiska and gives its name to the valley and in its Indian form, to Minneiska village and township.

* * * * *

WINTERS SCHOOL: District $\frac{1}{2}$, sec. 2, T. 110 N., R. 14 W., Chester. Located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the section, this rural school was named after Fred W. Winters, who settled in this district in 1865 and developed a large farm. It is three miles west of Oak Center, and about the same distance from Belle Chester. Winters donated the site for a church and cemetery now called St. John's of Mount Pleasant.

* * * * *

WOOD CHOPPERS ISLAND: island, sec. 16, T. 109 N., R. 9 W., Minneiska. Named from workers there in early days, this island in the Mississippi north of Minneiska is a near Sand Prairie. Amos Wheeler, sheriff, who took the census of 1855, in a letter to the Wabasha Journal in 1859 wrote: "I think no one resided on Sand Prairie then, though a few wood choppers were on the island that bore their name."

See Fisher Island.

* * * * *

WOOD CHOPPERS GLORY: area, sec. 20, T. 111 N., R. 11 W., Lake. Named thus because it appeared to be a fuel cutter's paradise, this heavily wooded section located on Lake Pepin in the vicinity of King's Colley is described by Amos Wheeler in one of his articles in 1855: "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.

* * * * *

WOODLAND: post office site, sec. 26, T. 108 N., R. 11 W., Plainview. Named from the fact that the section was heavily wooded and lies between Beaver Creek and the Whitewater River. The post office of Woodland was established in August 8, 1860, with G. W. Sylvester as first postmaster, and was discontinued May 12, 1875. It is a community center with a large rural school, Sunday school and community cemetery.

* * * * *

WOODLAND SCHOOL: District 62, T. 108 N., R. 11 W., Plainview. Located in the center of section 26, this school, like ~~an~~ an early post office here, was so named because of the heavy surrounding woods. The building also has served as a community center and church.

* * * * *

WRIGHT SCHOOL: District 71, sec. 11, T. 108 N., R. 11 W., Plainview. Located in the NE corner of section 11 at Melendy's (Melendies) Cornerw, 15 ~~it is~~ better known as the Melendy School. A family named Wright was prominent in school affairs and lived in section _____.

* * * * *

ZUMBRO: township, T. 109 N., Rs. 13, 14, W. Named from the river which borders it for 16 miles, this township was first settled by ~~Isaac Jenkins~~ Thomas George and Andrew Bailey in 1855 and Isaac Jenkins and his two sons who made their locations here in 1856. Originally, this was full government township, extending on both sides of the Zumbro, about equal on each side. Because of inconvenience of crossing the river without a bridge for voting and public meetings, the territory on each side of the river was set off into separate townships, the south side retaining the original name and the north side being called Hyde Park. The division was voted in March 20, 1861. When originally submitted to the legislature, it was called Troy but there being another town in the state of that name, it was christened Zumbro.

(Rewrite - what about part formerly of Mazeppa twp, when taken away, etc.)

* * * * *

ZUMBRO BAY: bay, sec. 2, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield. Named from the Zumbro River, this bay is the north branch mouth of the Zumbro where it enters the Mississippi at Fugh's Point. The water of the branch has been diverted by Judicial Ditch No. 1 except in flood seasons, and 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, providing a good hunting and fishing locale.

* * * * *

ZUMBRO BRIDGE HOUSE: inn, sec. 27, T. 110 N., R. 10 W., Greenfield. Named by Sam Hancock, who built it near where Isaac Cole had established a ferry over the Zumbro River on the Wabasha-Plainview and Wabasha-Winona road north of the village of Kellogg in 1854, and where Wabasha County began in 1859 building a bridge over the river. It was built in the vicinity of Pauselim and was known in later years as Hancocks Hotel in Kellogge.

* * * * *

ZUMBRO FALLS: incorporated village and post office, secs. 31 and 36, T. 110 N., Rs. 13-14 W., Gillford, Zumbro, and Chester. Occupying both sides of the Zumbro River where three townships meet, this village takes its name from the most prominent cataract on this stream. The first post office here was conducted but a short time, opening November 18, 1857, and closing January 28, 1858, with Henry M. Clay as postmaster. In 1866 Benjamin Clark built a flouring mill in the SE corner of section 36, Chester township, and the original village grew up around this mill which operated until destroyed by fire in 1882. On April 2, 1869, a post office was opened the second time with Uriah Whaley in charge, but closed December 2, 1872. For a third time it was established March 17, 1873, in charge of Fidel Sugg, and continues today. When the railroad branch from Wabasha reached here in 1878, Zumbro Falls began to thrive as a village. Today, it is the eastern terminus of the Milwaukee branch extending from Faribault, the roadbed east to Midland Junction, below Wabasha, having been abandoned in 1932.

* * * * *

ZUMBRO FALLS: waterfall, ? ? ? ?

* * * * *

ZUMBRO LAKE: lake, secs. 27, 33, 34, 35, T. 109 N., R. 14 W., Mazeppa. This lake takes its name from the Zumbro river and part of it lies in Olmsted County.

* * * * *

ZUMBRO PARKWAY: scenic road, through Hyde Park and Oakwood townships. Named from the Zumbro River which it follows closely from Zumbro Falls to Keegan, this scenic road was originally the road-bed of the Wabasha Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee,

St. Paul & Pacific railroad completed in 1878 across Wabasha County from Wabasha to Mazeppa. Abandoned some years ago, the right-^{oF}~~to~~-way was turned into a parkway and improved from Keegan to Zumbro Falls, passing through Millville, Jarrett and Hammond.

(what highway, etc.??)

* * * * *

ZUMBRO RIVER: stream, crossing Wabasha County from West to east and also parts of Olmsted and Goodhue Counties. A contraction of the Indian name, Waziouja, meaning embarrass, the river was sometimes called the Embarrass River. The main river is made up of the North Branch of the Zumbro, the South Branch, The Cooks Valley Cemetery Branch, Skillman Brook, Cold Brook, Trout Creek in Chester township, Trout Creek in Gillford, Trout Brook, Hammond Creek, West Albany Creek, Long Creek, Middle Creek, West Indian Creek, Dadys Creek, Snake Creek and Indian Creek. After crossing Wabasha county, the Zumbro branches out with mouths at Wabasha, Pughs Point, Schmokers Lake and above Minneiska. 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 river has much fall and is subject to spring and summer freshets. The most prominent falls or rapids is Zumbro Falls. The Zumbro Parkway is a drive along the north side of the river.

(needs rewriting)

* * * * *