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## SURFACE FEATURES

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Wabasha Co. Notes  
S. M. Quigley

Surface Features of Wabasha County: The surface features of the county are made outstanding by being bordered on the east by Lake Pepin and the Mississippi which receive all the surface waters of the county and lie from four hundred to five hundred feet below the upland surface of the county.

These waters gather first into the Zumbro River, which meanders in a serpentine course eastward to the Mississippi, crossing the entire county. The main affluents of the Zumbro are on the south, being the South Branch of the Zumbro, Long Creek, Middle Creek, West Indian Creek, Dady's Creek, Indian Creek and Snake Creek. From the north the Zumbro receives Trout Creek, Cold Brook, West Albany Creek and Trout Brook.

These streams all flow with considerable decent and are subject to sudden floods in spring and from summer showers. The Whitewater River in the southern part of the county likewise reaches the Mississippi which it joins at Minneiska.

These streams are reservoirs of water power that was utilized in the running of sawmills and gristmills in the earlier days of the county - Skillman's mill on Trout Creek in Chester, the Mazeppa mills on the Zumbro, the Jarretts mill on the Zumbro in Hyde Park, Clark's mill at Zumbro Falls, Cold Brook mill on Cold Brook, Appelgarth's mill, Brant's mill and Hoffman's mill on West Indian Creek, Irish's mill on Dady's Creek, John Hitchcock's mill on Indian Creek, and the Elgin mill on the Whitewater.

The uplands are in the main rolling prairies and these, as indicated by the many streams, are intervened by deep valley lands culminating along the Zumbro, Whitewater, and the Mississippi in broad bottom lands or alluvial plains.

The geology of Minnesota by N. H. Winchell covering the matter of elevations in the county, says "Lake Pepin is 664 feet above the sea average tide level, and the Mississippi River at the southern boundary of the county is 650 feet, the river falling fourteen feet in the distance of about eighteen miles. The highest land in the county is about 1,200 feet above tide, such elevation is reached in the western part of Mt. Pleasant, and in the southwest part of Elgin, in each case lying over a small area of Trenton limestone. There is another area of

of equal elevation north and northwest of Plainview, extending somewhat into Highland and Elgin \* \* \*.

Lake City is 705 feet above the sea, Reads Landing 682, Wabasha 712, Midland Junction 695, Kellogg 702, Weaver 674, Minneiska 672, Millville 787, Hammond 805, Zumbro Falls 836 and Mazeppa 935.

The various townships have an average elevation above the sea, viz. Mt. Pleasant 1,100 feet, 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 1,025, Watopa 900, Minneiska 675, Elgin 1,125 and Plainview 1,135."

The geologist says of the soil, "Where the surface is not broken by too great ruggedness, as it is in proximity to the numerous ravines and along the bluffs of the Zumbro and the Mississippi, the soil is uniformly good. Even where the roughness is somewhat unfavorable, or the sides of the hills are quite steep, the soil still is capable of producing all the crops of ordinary agriculture. The loam which spreads over the entire county is strong and fertile in all the qualities of a good soil. It is only in the immediate vicinity of the sandstone bluffs that the soil is too light for reliable farming \* \* \* ."

The Zumbro and the Mississippi are bordered by alluvial terraces, notably Lake City, Wabasha, Millville and in the vicinity of Kellogg. These consist, usually, of foreign gravel covered with drift loam and sand.

The natural resources of the county embody a fertile soil, very durable and almost inexhaustible. However, constant cropping and unchecked erosion has taken toll in several sections, but this is being checked by soil conservation. The loss from erosion, however, in many cases, is more apparent than real as much of the soil washed thus from the uplands is carried by the flood waters and deposited on the terraces and lowlands making fertile fields and meadows where once were swamps and sand drifts.

The census of 1940 listed 48,750 acres of the county's 333,440 acres as woodland or approximately one-seventh of the area of the county. Sufficient timber still

remaining to supply fuel for the residents and supply considerable lumber, ties and other timbers.

Fully seventy varieties of trees and shrubs are native growths in the county. The oak, popple, cottonwood, maple, ash, willow, elm, box elder and other varieties make up the major trees of the woodland which once covered much of the county.

The loam in many places is suitable for making red brick and the many brick structures throughout the county have been erected from brick produced at Reads, Lake City, Wabasha, Weaver, Elgin and Plainview - places where brickmaking once flourished as an important industry.

Limestone quarries have been opened in various parts of the county. The McKeefry and Baker quarries at Wabasha were typical of others at various places. The stone is not of a high quality building stone but was much used for foundations and basements before cement and concrete came into general use.

The county has an abundance of good drinking water. The early settlers found crystal clear springs in nearly every section of the county, and many built their homes within easy access of the springs. Driven wells supply an abundance of water from shallow depths in most of the townships while drilled wells of 100 to 650 feet in depth produce water of the highest quality on the terraces and the higher table lands. The rivers and streams, scattered about the county, furnish a never ending supply for dairying and stock raising.

Wild game and fish of many varieties together with grapes, strawberries, nuts, wild crabs, raspberries, goose berries and cherries in plenty made life more easy for the pioneers who came to make new homes and develop the county. Though a small amount of wild game, fruits and berries, together with a few mink, beaver and muskrats are still found in the county, it is all that remains of a rich heritage despoiled by the grubber's ax, the thoughtless grape and berry picker and the ruthless hunter and trapper. It will require years of earnest conservation to revive a small part of the fish and game wantonly destroyed.

Unlike the American Indian who killed but enough for food and clothing, so-called hunters and sportsmen often cut down huge grape trees and tramped on the vines to get the grapes, destroyed the muskrat houses to get the rats, speared and netted great quantities of fish without discrimination, or followed and shot great coveys of prairie chicken, partridge and quail to the last bird in their lust for game. Wild pigeons once darkened the sun, in their flights about Wabasha where the largest rookery of the pigeons was located, but not even a single pair can now be found in the country. Nature continues to replace the birds, fishes and forests destroyed, and a spirit of conservation is developing among the people that may together, once again, make of Wabasha county <sup>the</sup> hunters' and fishermans' paradise that it once was.

## WABASHA COUNTY

Wabasha County is one of the original nine counties into which Minnesota was divided, by the first Territorial Legislature, after its admission as a territory in 1849.

A history of the county published by W. H. Mitchell and U. Curtis in 1870 begins its introduction with the following word picture:

"When we glance over the map of the State of Minnesota and see the location of Wabasha county, and its peculiarly beautiful situation for scenery and its wonderful adaptation to agricultural pursuits it is no hard task to bring the mind to comprehend why this was one of the first settled counties of the state, neither difficult to conceive that the natural love of the beautiful in nature should prompt the red men to select this as their chosen home and favorite hunting ground. Lying on the western shore of Lake Pepin, with bold bluffs rising in majestic grandeur over its pellucid waters, and here and there natural village sites where the bluffs recede from the shore for some distance leaving a fine tableland of sufficient area for a flourishing village or thriving city.

A moderate climate, exhilarating atmosphere, and a soil whose productions are almost boundless added to one of the finest commercial locations in all the northwest, together with its natural advantages of scenery, make Wabasha county one of the most favored locations in the state."

The county was named in honor of the celebrated Indian chief of that name. We give a description of the old chief taken from an article written by F. A. Moore, for the Daily Wisconsin in 1867:

"Old Wa-pa-shaw,

from whom the city and county derive their names, was the chief of the Keoxa band of the Sioux. He had his village at Winona, but more generally had his hunting ground at Wabasha. His son, Wabashaw, moved his

village to the mouth of the Zumbro, six miles below Wabasha, at the death of his father, in 1834. The old chief had two wives, one ancient and honorable, the other many shades fairer and younger. He was always a friend to the whites, and on one occasion saved their whole number at Prairie du Chien from plunder and massacre. In early days he was the best hunter in his band. 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 chiefs. His band had about seventy bark lodges at Winona. Their traveling lodges were made of deer and elk skins. They cultivated about thirty acres. James Reed of Trempeleau, used to be employed by the Government to plow their land, when the squaws planted it with corn, pumpkins, potatoes, etc. After planting they started up the river with their lodges. They were carried mostly on poles, one end fastened with breast straps to the ponies, and the others crossed with bars and resting on the ground, a rod or so in the rear.

There were often a hundred, sometimes two hundred, lodges about Wabasha. Canoes lined the shore for a mile. Indians gathered on both sides of the river. Games, feasts, dances, races and jabber filled up the day. Long in the night could be heard the hollow beat of drums and the dismal screech of men and women, over in the woods, trying to drive away the Evil Spirit and cure some Indian sick man."

In speaking of the beauty and fertility of the country, Mr. Moore says:

"Wabasha county - including every valley, hill, prairie, marsh, bluff and timber patch - is one mass of richness. Unlike the east side of the Mississippi, the tops of the bluffs are level, and strike off into broad, rich table lands."

When the Territory of Minnesota was divided into counties by enactment of the first Territorial Legislature, the county of Wabasha by that division comprised all that portion of the territory lying east of a line running due south from a point on the Mississippi known as Medicine Bottle village, at

Pine Bend, to the Iowa line; being the entire territory belonging to the present counties of Wabasha, Goodhue, Dodge, Olmsted, Winona, <sup>MOWER</sup> ~~Weaver~~, Houston, Fillmore and nearly one-half the territory belonging to Dakota. The county was not organized under that act, but the division was for the purpose of appointment of justices of the peace, constables and such other judicial and ministerial officers as might be specially provided for. Wabasha county was attached to Washington county for Judicial purposes by provision of said act.

Thus the county existed until March 3, 1853 when the county was somewhat reduced in size. The Act of 1853 set off that portion North of a line extending from a point 25 miles southeast of the North Branch of the Cannon river to Lake Pepin, at a point on said lake seven miles below Sand Point into the counties of Goodhue and Dakota. The act provided for the judicial purposes of Goodhue by making it subject to Wabasha. Fillmore county was also set off and organized by the same act, and comprised all the territory south of the Whitewater river, and extending west to a line running due southeast from a point on the North Branch of the Cannon river, as above described, to the Iowa line. The remaining portion of land between Goodhue and Fillmore counties comprised the territory of Wabasha county as organized during the same session.

The boundaries of Wabasha were again changed by an act, February 23, 1854 organizing Winona and Houston counties. By an act February 20, 1855 organizing Olmsted county the boundaries of Wabasha were again changed and made as they appear on the maps of today. History is mostly concerned with the county territory as established in 1855. Wabasha County, as it has existed since 1855, had a population of 5109 according to the Territorial census of 1857 as shown by the certificate of John B. Downer enumerator for Wabasha county. From its organization and until about 1861 the county name was Wabashaw. The Board of County Commissioners at their meeting March 4, 1861 passed a resolution

providing for uniformity in dropping the final "W" as had already been done in some of the acts of the Legislature and on maps.

The first European structure west of the Mississippi in the territory now Minnesota was a fort built by Nicholas Perrot, a native of Canada, on the present site of St. Elizabeth's Hospital at Wabasha, the county seat of Wabasha County, in 1683. The territory then belonged to France. France relinquished her lands west of the Mississippi to Spain in 1762. Spain receded it to France in 1800 and it became a part of the United States by purchase from France in 1803 as a part of the "Louisiana Purchase."

Spain ceded or relinquished her lands east of the Mississippi to England in 1763. The British in 1766 sent Jonathon Carver to make friends with the Indians in this section and he describes Wabasha County in his writings or report on his visit to the Indians on the Minnesota river. He speaks of Lake Pepin, Fort Perrot and the mounds of the vicinity of the Mississippi here. From that time until 1833 little of what happened in the territory, now Wabasha county, is recorded in history. In 1833, Augustin Rocque built a trading post and home on the site of Fort Perrot becoming the first settler of Wabasha county with white blood. His father was a Frenchman and his mother was a sister of the Indian chief, "Wabashaw," for whom the county is named.

Henry H. Sibley writing of his trip from Prairie du Chien in 1834 to take up his residence in Minnesota says he found Rocque living at Wabasha in the only house between Prairie du Chien and Mendota. In 1836, Duncan Campbell built a shanty or cabin near Rocques trading place.

Oliver Cratte a government blacksmith for the Indians came from Fort Snelling in 1838. He built a shop and home combined on the levee between Bridge and Pembroke streets in the original town of Wabasha. He was an Englishman and was the first white resident of the city of Wabasha and county of Wabasha. Joseph Buisson, Pierre Hortebese, Louis La Bathe soon

arrived and built homes near Cratte. Boats began to land there and the place became known as Crattes Landing. Alexis Bailey, who was afterwards to figure much in the history of the county, came as a trader in 1841. Bailey took over the trading place operated by La Bathe. James Wells had a trading post at Lake City at about that time and Oliver Raccicot a government blacksmith for the Red Wing Band of Indians was at Lacopolis at the foot of Lake Pepin. The settlers spoken of above were either in some way connected with the Indians or with the Government. No other whiteman came to Wabasha until 1850 when Philo Stone bought four acres from Oliver Cratte and built the first real home. It was on the levee below Crattes Landing.

Edward Hudson came to Pepin township from Fort Snelling where he had served three years as a soldier. Upon his arrival in 1841 he married a half-breed, a daughter of Duncan Campbell, and settled down among the Indians and cultivated a small piece of land owned by his wife. He erected a store house for the Chippewa Lumber trade which was the first building in Reads. Hudson died in 1843. Chas. Read, who had lived at Nelsons Landing across the river from Reads, leased the Hudson property from Mrs. Hudson in 1847 when he took up his residence in Reads and the place took his name. Mr. Read was commissioned Postmaster at Reads, the first post office in Wabasha county, February 21, 1850. Some of the mail for this section, previous to this, had come to Nelsons Landing, Wisconsin where there had been a post office since 1848. In 1850, the Post office at Nelsons Landing was removed to Wabasha and Alexis Bailey made postmaster.

Settlements in Wabasha County, as elsewhere in Minnesota, had grown but slowly until it was organized as a territory in 1849 with a total population of 6067 of which 243 were in Wabasha county.

Wabasha County was then inhabited by the Sioux Indians. Accounts of all the early settlements speak of the Indians. They were at Wabasha when Oliver Cratte came in 1838; Tepeeotah when the Enrights settled there in 1854; Minneiska when Agnes and Krutely arrived in 1851; the White Water Valley when John Gage settled there in 1855. Cooks Valley was the seat of their councils when Aaron and Levi Cook took claims in the valley in 1854; Canfield Spring when John Canfield and Patrick McDonough built their cabins beside it in Highland in 1855. They were in Trout Brook Valley and along the Zumbro in Glasgow when William McCracken planted the first crop of that township in 1855; Bear Valley when Joseph Caswell arrived in 1856; Mazeppa when Seeley and others spent their first days living in a cave there in 1855; Oakwood when Traceys, Kinsellas, McGuigans and Flemmings turned the first furrows with ox team in 1856; West Albany Valley when Samuel Brink built "The Burnt Tavern" in 1855; and they were camped along the creeks in Mt. Pleasant and Lake when Jacob Boodie made his claim on the Prairie at Lake City in 1853. Chief Wabashaw was ruler in the southern part of the county and Red Wing's band held sway about Lake Pepin. The Indians and half-breeds were everywhere in the county and began to look with suspicion on the encroachment of the early settlers.

There were even then no "great wide open spaces." The Indians and the Half-breeds claimed all of the county when the first census was taken in 1850. "Right and wrong" was the only law and "self defense" the only court of justice. In the face of these facts, it was of little wonder that settlement had been slow from 1833 to 1850, but these were not the only reasons.

The stern fact, that the Government though it had acquired the territory through the Louisiana Purchase, had, as yet, no treaty with the Indians providing for opening the lands to settlement.

The Government had also become a party to the "Treaty of 1830" made at Prairie du Chien which established the "Half Breed Tract." This tract embraced the greater part of Wabasha County and by the terms of the treaty the lands were to be held as a sacred trust for the mixed-blood relatives of the Sioux - the Half-Breeds and their children.

August 17, 1850, a protest meeting was held by Half-Breeds in Wabasha against the acts of incoming white settlers, who they alleged, were destroying their best timber and hay meadows, claiming the best parts of their common property, and provoking trouble by the sale of "ardent spirits." Governor Ramsey was petitioned to take measures against the following individuals who were unlawfully trespassing upon Indian lands, and to place them outside the reservation limits [The Half-Breed Tract" then also known as the "Wabasha or Pepin Reservation"] : Charles Read and household, William Whitmarsh, Smith, Moss, and Bullet.

The chairman of the meeting, Oliver Cratte, appointed Augustin Rocque, Joseph Buisson, and Alexis Bailey to present the case to the governor. Other protest meetings were held in June and July 1855. The full story of the "Half Breed Tract" cannot be given here on account of space, but out of it grew many controversies as to titles that made hectic history for the county.

The Mendota and Traverse de Sioux treaties of 1851, ratified by the senate in 1852 and proclaimed by the President in 1853, opened southern Minnesota to settlement but failed to repeal the act setting up the "Half-Breed Tract" and regardless of what may have been intended, the settlers were still squatters on the tract. Nevertheless, the county settled up fast from 1854 to 1857, when the census showed a population of 5109 persons. The question of titles of the settlers was cleared up by giving each Half-Breed scrip for 480 acres of land in the reservation or other lands owned by the

government, and by an order or decision of the land office at Washington whereby those, who had settled on lands in the tract and made improvements thereon, were given the same rights to preemption as those on other Government lands. Even after 1858, disputes arose and that involving the scrip between Jennie Cratte and Pauline Monette in 1860 cast a cloud upon the title to the lands involved even to this day.

The contour of Wabasha County is varied with beautiful valleys, bluffs and prairies. Its topography is emblazoned with rivers, creeks and brooks. It has several fine lakes in the eastern part adjacent to the Mississippi which forms its eastern boundary. Its soil is as rich and varied as its topography. The Zumbro with its many branches; the Whitewater and several smaller streams flowing into Lake Pepin furnish much available power and give drainage to every section of the county and cool brooks and springs burst forth from hill and bluff sides in every township. Trees, shrubs and vines, in almost unlimited varieties, covered much of the area of the county and myriads of wild flowers bedecked the landscape everywhere. Fish and game were plentiful and song birds, with gay plumage, enlivened the air at daybreak.

All these were here to invite those who sought homes, to tarry and settle in the county that has so much in natural advantages, but in common with all undeveloped sections, the early settlers faced many obstacles. No roads, no towns, no railroads, no telegraph, no market but that supplied by the fur trader, no schools, no churches and not even a cemetery made Wabasha County a challenge to the courage of any but real men and women. The pioneers who came were men of strength and character and the rapidity with which they tamed the woods, cleared the fields, builded homes, school houses, churches and business places is well emphasized by the speed in establishing post offices in every one of the 18 townships of the county,

Reads Landing and Wabasha post offices were established in 1850. The mail for these places had been supplied from Nelsons Landing, Wisconsin where an office had been established in 1848 with James J. Gilbert as Postmaster.

Post offices were established at Fort Snelling in 1828, St. Paul in 1846, St. Anthony Falls in 1849, Red Rock in Ramsey County in 1849, and at Point Douglas in 1850.

In 1858, but eight years afterward, Wabasha County, with a population of 5,109, had post offices at West Newton, Minneiska, Tepeeotah, Cooks Valley, Wautopa, West Albany, Greenville, Pleasant Prairie, Zumbro Falls, Hyde Park Corners, Forest Mound, Elgin, Plainview, Lake City, Bear Valley, Mazeppa Village, Smithfield, and Independence,<sup>which was</sup> located at the farm of General Seth McCarty south of Plainview Village.

Congress appropriated \$40,000 for the War Department to build roads in the Minnesota Territory and a road was built from Mendota to Wabasha in 1850 at a cost of \$5,000. The Territorial Legislature made provision for a ferry between Reads Landing and Wisconsin, the first connecting link between the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin, in 1852. Provision was also made for building a road from Reads Landing across the county, to the Minnesota River. Provision was made by the Legislature of 1854 to extend the Wabasha-Mendota road to the Iowa line. Roads were then rapidly laid out to supply the rapidly expanding settlements and by 1860 roads leading out from Lake City, Reads Landing, Tepeeotah, West Newton, Minneiska, and Wabasha covered the county in all directions.

Wheat raising was the principal occupation of the early farmers and Wabasha, Reads Landing, Minneiska, and Lake City became large markets for the purchase and shipment of wheat and had built large warehouses for handling it. They were the marketing place for a territory of 30 to 50 mile radius and handled several million bushels of wheat annually.

The first railroad reached the county in 1870, and was completed through the county the next year. It passed up along the river from Minneiska to Lake City, and augmented the river places by giving them all-year facilities for shipping. A division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad was completed from Wabasha to Mazeppa in 1878 and a branch of the Northwestern was completed from Eyota to Plainview in the same year. Theilman, Lakey, Dumfries, Keegan, Millville, Jarretts, Hammond, and Zumbro Falls were begun or given new life by the building of the Wabasha Division of the Milwaukee road, greatly affecting the trade of the river towns, and changing and revitalizing the life and business of a great part of the county. The railroads had brought new markets and supply centers to the heart of the county. Mazeppa was then a thriving village with large milling interests. Plainview and Elgin took on new life also and new places, Kellogg, Weaver, King's Cooley, and Midland Junction sprang up.

Several early towns laid out in the county with great promises of a future have disappeared and their history is but a memory. Tepeeotah, West Newton, Pawselim, Smithfield, Appels Mill, West Albany, Bremen, once post office towns, are among those that have vanished.

Tho the principal crop of the early years was wheat, Wabasha County produces widely of all grain crops, fruits and vegetables, while dairying and stockraising are carried on extensively in all parts of the country. Lake City was made famous by her nurseries. Wabasha, the county seat, by her 'golden sunsets' and river activities and Plainview as the market center of 'Greenwood Prairie.' Boating, fishing and hunting have made Reads, Lacupolis, Wabasha, Pughs Point, West Newton, Weaver, and Minneiska a mecca for anglers and sportsmen. The Upper Mississippi Wild Life Refuge includes part of the county along the Mississippi river.

The people of Wabasha County have a historic background. Coming as they did from many nations to found new homes in an undeveloped country,

settlements, like colonies, developed early throughout the county. French settlement at Wabasha, Yankees at Lake City, Plainview and Mazeppa, Irish Ridge, Norwegian Hill, Scotch settlement, Little Germany, Hoosier Ridge, etc., but wherever they settled, the church and the school was their first consideration and though of many different denominations they were as one for education and still are. - Soon lost in the great "American Melting Pot," mingling together, nationality lines were broken down by marriage and otherwise and now, with the minglings of various bloods, stand out as one race combining the strength and rugged virtues in all that is best in the nationalities from which they sprung.

The patriotism of the pioneers met an early test in the coming of the Civil War and they met it most nobly. Scarcely had the news of war being declared and that Governor Ramsey had tendered a regiment of soldiers from Minnesota become known, when a full company of volunteers, Company "I" of the famous "Minnesota First" was organized in Wabasha County. They were mustered in at Fort Snelling and ordered to Washington on June 14, 1861. The Roll Call of the company reads like a catalogue of all the races of Europe and America. They came down the Mississippi on their way to Washington and stopped at Wabasha where the men were served dinner by the ladies, who also presented the company with a silken flag which they had made. That flag went through many fierce battles - Bull Run, Antietam, and The Wilderness - was borne, battle-scarred and bullet-ridden - back to Minnesota and now may be found among the well nigh sacred relics of the Minnesota Historical Society.

That was just a beginning for every regiment of Minnesota, both infantry and cavalry, had a long list of Wabasha County volunteers. Two hundred and ninety nine were in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd regiments organized in 1861.

The wars that followed brought forth a similar response from a later generation, who, not waiting for a draft, sprang to arms in the Spanish-American and the great World War. They gave the best that was in them in action and bravery for the cause of Old Glory on many a bloody battlefield. Heroic on the fields of battle, as members of the American Legion and World War Veterans, they are fighting as heroically in the cause of Peace and Democracy today. During the World War the men and women "Kept the Home Fires Burning" by oversubscribing every Liberty Loan and built up one of the most effective and largest Red Cross units in the state.

In Wabasha County, outstanding in education, every educational agency is taken advantage of. From the first, it has maintained large enrollments in Boy's and Girl's Four "H" Clubs, The Farm Bureau, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Red Cross Swimming classes.

The people take their politics seriously, progressive but not radical, they cling closely to the principles of the two old parties, but often vote independently. There has ever been a strong temperance movement, but prohibition has never had popular approval.

The county is at present represented in the Legislature by Senator James A. Carley and Julius E. Boehlke, who, in this and previous sessions have served with distinction. Senator Carley, having risen from the ranks, is now President pro tem of the Senate.

In the earlier days, Hon. P. H. Rahilly, in House and Senate, was a pioneer champion of the cause of the farmer. Battling for shipping rights from the railroads, he had much to do with the establishment of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

Senator Allen J. Greer, a former county superintendent of schools, and an early graduate of the university, and later Senator L. O. Cooke did much to advance the educational systems, including the Farm Schools, and had

much to do with popularizing the State University when it needed <sup>FRIENDS</sup> ~~friends~~ most.  
Hon. Andrew French, as a member of the house, and as State Dairy & Food Commissioner, did much to lay and develop the foundation of the hundreds of cooperative enterprises in Minnesota. It was Senator Henry Burkhardt of Wabasha County who was father to the Joint Resolution that originated the twine plant at the State Prison which has saved millions to the farmers of the Northwest. It was Hon. M. J. O'Laughlin who years ago led the way for women suffrage in the House.

It was Wabasha County that gave to the state Drs. Andrew and William Boss who devoted their lives to the upbuilding of the Farm School and College of Agriculture.

It was on a farm in Wabasha County where Charles A. Morey grew to manhood; and who, later as Professor of Natural Sciences at Winona Normal School, developed the museum and equipped the physical laboratory that became a model for the high schools of Minnesota.

Linked with the development of the state at every angle, Wabasha County, as a part of the Third Judicial District, has shared in the proud distinction of sending to the Attorney General's Office, Attorney General J. H. Hahn, whose able opinions are quoted to this day as masterpieces of legal interpretation; and who gave to the Minnesota Supreme Court and to History the names of Judges, Thomas Wilson, William Mitchell, and Charles M. Start.

Wabasha County Agricultural Statistics-Census of 1935

Wabasha County has a land area of 346,240 acres. 322,038 acres or 93% are in farms. The area consists of 1759 farms with an average acreage of 183 acres.

885 farms are operated by the owners, 218 by part owners, 14 by managers and 642 by tenants.

The owners farm 154,582 acres, part owners 51,816 acres, managers 4,653 acres and tenants 110,987 acres.

The total value of all farms \$14,950,495 - an average per farm of \$8,499.

There are 66,217 acres of pastured woodlands and 11,006 of pure woodland.

The farms had livestock as follows: 8,001 horses, 38,591 cattle, 23,241 sheep and 43,628 hogs. There were 20,912 cows and heifers over two years old. 66 farms had 545 acres of winter wheat producing 4,013 bushels. 339 farms with 2,380 acres produced 30,535 bushels of spring wheat. 30,638 acres of oats, produced 561,878 of threshed oats and 1,384 bushels in bundle fed oats. 38,475 acres of barley produced 494,031 bushels, 3,511 acres of rye 23,682 bushels, 7,580 acres of mixed grain produced 120,512 bushels, 3,153 acres of flax produced 21,751 bushels and in addition 486,451 bushels of corn and 152,042 bushels of potatoes were grown.

POST OFFICES  
OF  
WABASHA COUNTY

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ESTABLISHED</u>	<u>FIRST P. M.</u>	<u>DISCONTINUED</u>
Reads Landing	2-21-1850	C. R. Read	Changed to Reads 1916
Wabasha	4-15-1850	A. P. Bailly	-
Mazeppa	1- 7-1856	John E. Hyde	-
Lake City	10- 4-1856	H. F. Williamson	-
Greenville	7- 2-1856	Rodman Burchard	7-30-1857
Independence	11- 3-1856	Seth H. McCarty	2-19-1862
West Newton	5-14-1856	Alfred Cunningham	5-3-12-1859
Minneiska	9-13-1856	N. S. Teft	-
Tepeeotah	4- 2-14-1857	M. C. Enright	3-6-1862
Elgin	4- 6-29-1857	Geo. Bryant	-
West Albany	9- 2-1857	E. B. McCollum	about 1881
Bear Valley	8-24-1857	Joseph Caswell	12-6-1902
Plainview	7-30-1857	Moved from Greenville	-
Pleasant Prairie	12-2-1857	Francis A. Burdett	11-25-1864-? 1867
Zumbro Falls	11-18-1857	Henry M. Clay	1-28-1858
" "	4- 2-1869	Uriah Whaley	12- 2-1872
" "	3-17-1873	F. Sugg	-
Hyde Park	7- 6-1857	William Parker	2-25-1867
" "	2-15-1869	Geo. Roberts	7-19-1880
Cooks Valley	5-18-1858	Daniel Metzger	4-15-1893
Smithfield	6- 9-16-1858	A. Y. Felton	8-31-1903
Wautopa	10-15-1858	Christ Abbott	10-13-1860
Watopa	8-19-1867	Lewis Martin	2-15-1871
South Troy	9-16-1858	John M. Jones	12- 3-1903
Forest Mound	9- 4-1858	William Town	9-10-1874
Mt. Pleasant	1-20-1859	Uriah Veeder	1-10-1868
Jacksonville	1- 5-1859	J. B. Montgomery	8- 4-1859
" "	10-29-1860	J. A. "	1- 8-1867
Gopher Prairie	8-29-1860	Benjamin Dodge	12- 2-1867-? 1872
Woodland	8- 9-1860	Geo. F. Sylvester, Sr.	5-12-1875
Lincoln	9-25-1861	D. K. J. Clark	10-11-1878
Pawselim - PAUSELINE-1867	11- 4-1862	W. A. Johnson	3-28-1872
Glasgow	2- 3-1863	Andrew Lansing	1-28-1879
Lyon	5- 9-1862	Alfred Lathrop	5-18-1863
" "	4- 5-20-1863	Daniel Watkins	15- 1- 2-1880
Old Abe	3-14-1864	James McHench	10- 5-1868
West Chester	8-30-1867	Chas. D. Hodson	9-29-1870
Millville	6- 4-1867	Chas. R. Reed	" " " "
Weaver	2-15-1871	William Weaver	" " " "
Bremen	1-18-1872	Claus Behrns	11- 8-1888
Oak Center	12-31-1874	Richard Morse	8-30-1907
Belle Chester	4-30-1879	Anton Casper	2-28-1903
Theilmanton	11-29-1879	Peter Hall	Changed to Theilman
Theilman	6-8- 1895	Theo Hampe	" " " "
Keegan	2-12-1879	Wm. Studebacher	1919
Jarretts	9-12-1879	Francis W. Shaw	1919
Hammond	9-16-1878	Wilhelm Bartz	" " " "
Lakey	1-28-1881	P. J. McGinn	5-13-1903

*Must be survey still  
PC in 1867*

*about*

*? 1867*

*Return  
Nov 4 8  
Nov 4, 1872  
1872*



Conception	6-12-1894	Conrad Reil	11-29-1902
Dumfries	7- 9-1894	Russel Parsons	4-15-1912
Kellogg	3-28-1872	Moved from Pawselim	

POPULATION

Of

CITIES AND VILLAGES OF WABASHA COUNTY

U. S. CENSUS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1930</u>
Lake City	3204	3210
Elgin	468	460
Hammond	252	184
Kellogg	403	409
Mazeppa	545	450
Millville	175	185
Minneiska	187	192
Plainview	1500	1233
Wabasha	2368	2212
Zumbro Falls	212	186
Total C & V	<u>9314</u>	<u>8721</u>
County Population Total	17653	17613

1940

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

WABASHA COUNTY

[Crops of Previous Years]

	<u>1940</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>1930</u>
No. of farms	1696	1759	1782
Acres in Area	333440	333440	333440
Acres in farms	318178	322038	318003
Proportion in farms %	954	-	-
Average size of farms	187.6	183.1	178.5
Cropland harvested	162442	157186	174608
Crop failure acres	1474	8578	1926
Cropland idle	5240	4241	5145
Plowable pasture	38880	43842	31658
Woodland	48750	77223	64248
All other land	61392	30356	42026
Farms reporting	1664	-	-
Value of farms	12878111	14950495	24875894
Average Values	7593	8499	13960.
Value of Imp. & Mach.	2176082	-	2570503
No. of full owners	861	885	905
No. of part owners	206	218	223
No. of managers	4	14	13
No. of all tenants	628	642	641
Proportion of tanancy %	37	36.5	36.
Acres of full owners	150542	154582	-
Acres of part owners	51091	51816	-
Portion rented from others	19738	19377	-
Under managers	2085	4653	-
Farms reporting horses mules	1542	1628	1657
Farms reporting horses & colts	1534	1624	-
Horses over 3 yrs. old	7322	8001	9363
Farmers reporting colts	372	-	-
Colts 3 to 27 mo. old	580	-	-
Farms reporting cattle & calves	1610	1686	-
No. over 3 mo. old	38598	-	37299
No. cows milked 1939	17986	18925	18223
Gal. milk produced 1939	9841699	7177109	-
Farms reporting hogs & pigs	1503	1529	-
Hogs over 4 mo. old	19586	-	-
Farms reporting sheep & lambs over 6 months old	727	-	-
No. of above sheep	21253	-	22795
No. of sheep shorn	19131	22635	19495
Pounds wool shorn	151274	178279	-

	<u>1940</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>1930</u>
Farm producing eggs	1513	1586	-
Eggs in dozens	1036308	892113	-
Farms selling chickens	1130	-	-
Chickens sold	115130	-	-
Chickens raised	273949	255158	-
Turkeys raised	8997	-	-
Ducks raised	1967	-	-
Geese raised	947	-	-
Guineas raised	285	-	-
Pounds Honey produced	68060	-	-
Farms reporting corn	1591	1672	1637
Acres of corn	33547	41712	35925
Bushels harvested	1219521	462886	-
Corn for silage acres	7433	-	-
Bushels of oats	1188113	-	-
Bushels of Barley	726470	494031	-
Bushels of Rye	54240	23682	-
Bushels of Flax	36286	21751	-
Bushels of winter wheat	39658	4013	-
Bushels of spring wheat	34928	30535	-
Farmers reporting hay	1518	1601	-
Acres of hay	38896	20906	35925
Farms reporting Alfalfa	808	555	-
Acres of Alfalfa	8135	3691	-
Tons of Alfalfa	14717	3436	-

### The Elgin Cyclone

The early history of Wabasha County records but few catastrophes and one of the most disastrous to property in the county, was the Elgin cyclone. The cyclone occurred on Saturday, July 21, 1883.

The Rochester Post in its issue following the storm, said in part: "Saturday July 21, 1883 will be a memorable day throughout southern Minnesota. On that day the most extensive and destructive storm that ever visited Minnesota swept across the entire state, from Lake Benton to Elgin in Wabasha county on the east. The path of the storm did not vary more than ten miles from a direct line in its entire course of 200 miles."

The Plainview News, in reporting the storm, said: "The most terrible hurricane that ever visited this section of the country and one of the most destructive that ever gamboled among and upset the abodes of man, scattering his effects to the winds as though they were of no more consequence than chaff, passed over the prairie about noon Saturday. The arrival of the 1:15 train threw Plainview into almost a panic, the trainmen bringing the shocking news that our sister village of Elgin was blown to storms. \* \* \* some of the houses lay piled up, one on top of the other, while others lay scattered over the vacant lots, not two pieces remaining nailed together nor any one piece remaining whole. Had they been taken and run through a mill they could scarcely been finer, while others again are half unroofed or nearly so, off from the foundations and more or less wrecked."

Elgin then was a village of two hundred fifty people with thriving stores, warehouses and comfortable homes. Nearly every building was wrecked and the village people were rendered homeless. The church, the school and nearly every tree was also a wreck. Large trees were twisted off five or six feet above ground, leaving the roots on the ground. As the village was wrecked, the storm broke into different directions doing much damage to farm property in the neighborhood. Its greatest fury was reached at Elgin where in two minutes it

did its awful destruction.

One person, Mrs. Z. S. Thayer, was killed and many injured but considering the appalling damage to property the wonder is that casualties were not much greater.

### Population

The first census of Wabasha county was taken in 1850, Asst. U. S. Marshal Alexis Bailey as enumerator, found 243 persons in the county. Of this number, 139 were males and 104 females. One person was listed as mullato.

127 were over twenty-one years of age and but eight who were over fifty years. Far older than any of the others, was Joseph Montreulle, classified as an illiterate voyageur of ninety-eight years of age. He was born in Canada.

Those over fifty years of age were Alexis Bailly, 52. Frank LaPointe, 56; John Campbell, 60; Edward Morse, 52; Augustin Rocque, 55; Antoine Ducros, 52; and Palmer Cheeseboro, 52.

Fifty-one of the total population were classified as illiterate. Fifty-five families and as many dwellings were listed.

The male adult population were classified as to occupation, as follows: 16 traders, 14 voyageurs, 23 farmers, 3 Indian farmers, 3 hunters, 7 missionaries, 12 laborers, 3 blacksmiths, 1 raftsmen, 4 carpenters, 3 lumbermen, 1 tailor, 1 weaver, and 4 hunters and farmers.

Those listed as Indian farmers were John Mooers, Frank Lapointe and John Bush and Joseph Provencallo, George Provencallo, Joseph Rocque, and Thomas Robinson as hunters and farmers.

It will be noted that none were teachers, lawyers, bankers or manufactures. One church, a Catholic one, was listed with a capacity of 100 persons.

There were no newspapers or school houses though several were indicated as having attended school during the past year. Wages were as follows: day labor, with board, \$1 per day; without board \$1.50 per day; carpenter \$2 per day; domestic work \$2.50 per week.

The total true valuation of all property in the county, both personal and real, was listed at \$33,208; 440 acres were listed as improved lands. Listed as personal property were 107 horses, 62 cows, 71 oxen, 134 other cattle, 26 sheep and 247 swine.

Production for the year was as follows: 200 bushels of wheat, 1825 bushels of corn, 1000 bushels of oats, 250 bushels of peas and beans, 7975 bushels of potatoes, 325 bushels of buckwheat, 75 pounds of wool and 2950 pounds of maple sugar.

The population increased rapidly from 1850 and reached its peak in 1900 when 18924 persons were reported in the census. Since 1900, the population has declined to 17,653 as shown by the 1940 census.

The population of the county by census years is as follows:

1850 - 243	1890 - 16972
1860 - 7228	1895 - 18587
1865 - 11363	1900 - 18924
1870 - 15859	1910 - 18554
1875 - 17296	1920 - 17919
1880 - 18206	1930 - 17613
1885 - 17999	1940 - 17653

Wabasha County in Territorial and State Legislatures 1849 to 1941

The territory embraced in Wabasha County has been represented in the Legislature, in either or both branches, since its beginning on September 3rd, 1849.- The first apportionment of the territory was made, by proclamation, of Governor Ramsey on July 7, 1849. The territory had not, as yet, been divided into counties, and what later became Wabasha County, was embraced in District No. 1, known as the St. Croix precinct. The precinct embodied St. Croix County and the settlements on the west bank of the Mississippi, south of Crow village to the Iowa line.

The Legislature, under this first apportionment contained a council of 9 members and a House of 18 members. There were 7 legislative districts. The legislature of 1851 passed what is known as the "apportionment of 1851" by this act the counties of Wabasha, and Washington and precincts of St. Paul and Little Canada, constituted No. 4 of the 7 legislative districts. Wabasha county to be one legislative district or entitled to one representative in the House. This act, like the first apportionment, provided for 9 councilors and a House of 18 members.

The legislature of 1855 apportioned the territory into eleven districts and provided for a council of 15 members and a House of 38 members. Wabasha, Winona and Olmsted made up District No. 9. The district was entitled to 2 councilors and 3 house members. Under this act, Wabasha county had no resident member in the council during the sessions of 1856 and 1857, Lt. A. D. Balcome and W. D. Lowry, representing the district.

The provisions for the constitution adopted in 1857 provided for 26 districts, 37 senators and 80 representatives. Wabasha county was district No. 12 entitled to 1 senator and 3 representatives.

The state was reapportioned by the legislature of 1860 - The act provided for 21 districts with a senate of 21 members and a House of 42 members. Wabasha County became district No. 10 entitled to 1 senator and two representatives.

The Legislature of 1866 again reapportioned the state in an act providing for 22 districts with 22 senators and 47 representatives. No change was made in the county's representation in this act.

The apportionment act of 1871 increased the number of districts to 51 and increased the membership to 41 senators and 106 representatives. Under this act, Wabasha County was made District No. 15 with one senator and four representatives arranged for from districts as follows: No. 1, Lake City, West Albany, Glasgow and Pepin. No. 2, Wabasha, Greenfield, Watopa, Minneiska and Reads Landing. No. 3, Sherman, Highland, Elgin and Plainview. No. 4. Mt. Pleasant, Chester, Gillford, Mazeppa, Hyde Park and Zumbro.

The apportionment act passed by the Legislature of 1881 increased the number of districts to 52 and senators to 47 but reduced the House membership to 103 representatives.

Wabasha County was made the 23rd district with 1 senator and 3 representatives. The representative districts divided as follows: Towns of Lake, Mt. Pleasant, Gillford, Chester, Hyde Park and city of Lake City entitled to 1 representative.

The towns of Mazeppa, Elgin, Zumbro, Plainview and Oakwood - 1 representative.

The towns of Minneiska, Watopa, Greenfield, Glasgow, Pepin, West Albany and Highland. The village of Reads and City of Wabasha 1 representative.

When the state was again apportioned in 1889, the number of districts was increased to 54 with 54 senators and 114 representatives. Wabasha County constituted the 22nd district with 1 senator and 2 representatives. The representative districts divided as follows: The towns of Watopa, Greenfield, Glasgow, Wabasha, Highland, Plainview, Oakwood, Elgin, Zumbro and Minneiska to elect 1 representative.

The city of Lake City and the towns of Lake, West Albany, Mt. Pleasant, Gillford, Chester, Mazeppa, Reads, Pepin and Hyde Park to be entitled to elect 1 representative.

The apportionment act of 1897 provided for 63 districts with 63 senators and 119 representatives and made Wabasha County the 3rd district entitled to 1 senator and 1 representative.

Sixty-seven districts were provided for in the apportionment act of 1913. Wabasha county continued as District No. 3 - entitled to 1 senator and 1 representative. Total membership - senators 67, representatives 131.

Councilors In The Territorial Legislatures 1849 to 1858.

1st Legislature	-	1849,	James M. Norris	
2nd	"	- 1851,	James M. Norris	
3rd	"	- 1852,	Lorenzo A. Babcock	
4th	"	- 1853,	Lorenzo A. Babcock	
5th	"	- 1854,	William Freeborn	
6th	"	- 1855	" "	
7th	"	- 1856	Represented by non-resident	<i>Belcome</i>
8th	"	- 1857	" " " "	<i>Rowley</i>

House Members

1	"	- 1849	James Wells
2	"	- 1851	James Wells
3	"	- 1852	F. S. Richards
4	"	- 1853	James Wells
5	"	- 1854	O. M. Lord
6	"	- 1855	Clark W. Thompson
7	"	- 1856	James Kirkman
8	"	- 1857	Alonzo P. Foster

Senators in Minnesota Legislatures 1858 to 1941

No.		Name	Address	Occupation	Nativity
1	1858	James Redpath	Tepeeotah	farmer	Virginia
"	2 1859-60	John T. Averill	Lake City	Merchant	Maine
"	3 1861	John H. Pell	Plainview	farmer	New York
"	4 1862	Linas Richards	Reads Landing	merchant	New York
"	5 1863	R. Ottman	Lake City	lawyer	New York
"	6 1864	R. Ottman	" "	"	" "
"	7 1865	Melville C. Smith	" "	miscellaneous	" "
"	8 1866	N. F. Randolph	" "	farmer	" "
"	9 1867	J. L. Armstrong	" "	merchant	Conn.
"	10 1868	J. L. Armstrong	" "	"	"

No.	Year	Name	Address	Occupation	Nativity
"	11 1869	- W. W. Prindle	Wabasha	farmer	New York
"	12 1870	- W. S. Jackson	"	merchant	Penna.
"	13 1871	- N. S. Teft	Plainview	physician	New York
"	14 1872	- H. P. Wilson	"	lawyer	Penna.
"	15 1873	- J. P. Waiste	"	physician	New York
"	16 1874	- J. P. Waiste	"	"	" "
"	17 1875	- J. E. Doughty	Lake City	lawyer	" "
"	18 1876	- J. E. Doughty	" "	"	" "
"	19 1877	- James McHench	Plainview	farmer	" ""
"	20 1878	- " "	"	"	" "
"	21 1879	- P. H. Rahilly	Lake City	farmer	Ireland
"	22 1881	- J. G. Lawrence	Wabasha	farmer-miller	New York
"	23 1883	- J. G. Lawrence	"	farmer-miller	New York
"	24 1885	- J. G. Lawrence	"	farmer-miller	New York
"	25 1887	- H. Burkhardt	Reeds Landing	butcher	Switzerland
"	26 1889	- H. Burkhardt	Reeds Landing	butcher	"
"	27 1891	- H. Burkhardt	Reeds Landing	butcher	"
"	28 1893	- H. Burkhardt	Reeds Landing	butcher	S
"	29 1895	- Allen J. Greer	Lake City	lawyer	Pennsylvania
"	30 1897	- Allen J. Greer	Lake City	lawyer	"
"	31 1899	- Allen J. Greer	Lake City	lawyer	"
"	32 1901	- Allen J. Greer	Lake City	lawyer	"
"	33 1903	- L. O. Cooke	Kellogg	farmer	Virginia
"	34 1905	- L. O. Cooke	Kellogg	farmer	Virginia
"	35 1907	- L. O. Cooke	Kellogg	farmer	Virginia
"	36 1909	- L. O. Cooke	Kellogg	farmer	Virginia
"	37 1911	- L. O. Cooke	Lake City	farmer	Virginia
"	38 1913	- L. O. Cooke	Lake City	farmer	Virginia
"	39 1915	- James A. Carley	Plainview	lawyer	Minnesota
"	40 1917	- James A. Carley	Plainview	lawyer	Minnesota
"	41 1919	- James A. Carley	Plainview	lawyer	Minnesota
"	42 1921	- James A. Carley	Plainview	lawyer	Minnesota
"	43 1923	- James A. Carley	Plainview	lawyer	Minnesota
"	44 1925	- " " "	"	"	"
"	44 1925	- " " "	"	"	"
"	45 1927	- " " "	"	"	"
"	46 1929	- " " "	"	"	"
"	47 1931	Blake C. Fisk	"	farmer	"
"	48 1933	" " "	"	"	"
"	49 1935	James A. Carley	"	lawyer	"
"	50 1937	" " "	"	"	"
"	51 1939	" " "	"	"	"
"	52 1939	" " "	"	"	"
"	53 1941	" " "	"	"	"

Representatives of Wabasha Co.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Nativity</u>
1	1857-58	N. S. Teft	Plainview	Physician	New York
"	"	Ira O. Seeley	Mazeppa	farmer	New York
"	"	Thomas A. Thompson	Plainview	farmer-organizer	Ohio
2	1859	John W. Burnham	Plainview	farmer	Penna.
"	1859	W. J. Arnold	Wabashaw	merchant	R. I.
"	1859	F. M. Skillman	Mazeppa	farmer	Long Island
3	1861	N. S. Teft	Minneiska	physician	New York
4	1862	O. D. Ford	Mazeppa	farmer	New York
5	1863	D. L. Campbell	Wabashaw	lawyer	New York
6	1864	J. J. McKay	Plainview	farmer	New York
7	1865	J. B. Downer	Wabashaw	Merchant	Vermont
8	1866	William Brown	Elgin	farmer	Indiana
9	1867	S. A. Kemp	Greenfield	farmer	New York
"	"	F. W. Knapp	Smithfield	farmer	Canada
10	1868	George Bryant	Elgin	farmer	Vermont
"	1868	F. W. Seeley	Lake City	farmer	Ohio
11	1869	George Bryant	Elgin	farmer	Vermont
"	1869	A. Tibbets	Lake City	real estate	Maine
12	1870	A. J. Fowler	" "	Merchant	Conn.
"	1870	John Gage	Minneiska	farmer	New Hampshire
13	1871	F. J. Collier	Wabasha	mechanic	New York
"	1871	A. J. Fowler	Lake City	clerk	Conn.
14	1872	Geo. Bryant	Elgin	farmer	Vermont
"	1872	Andrew Boss	Lincoln	farmer	Scotland
"	1872	J. A. Thompson	Lake City	farmer	Vermont
"	1872	John Van Dyke	Wabasha	lawyer	New Jersey
15	1873	W. H. Campbell	Bear Valley	farmer	Canada
"	1873	W. A. Gesner	Lake City	banker	New York
"	1873	T. L. Meacham	Plainview	farmer	Penn
"	1873	J. S. Van Dyke	Wabasha	lawyer	New Jersey
16	1874	Edward Drury	Wabasha	lumberman	Ireland
"	1874	James G. Lawrence	Lake City	farmer	Scotland
"	1874	P. H. Rahilly	Lake City	farmer	Ireland
"	1874	J. K. Smith	Plainview	farmer	Canada
"	1875	Edward Drury	Wabasha	lumberman	Ireland
"	1875	W. D. Baxter	Plainview	farmer	New York
"	1875	Wm. P. Dunnington	Lake City	merchant	Virginia
"	1875	John A. Jackson	Lake City	farmer	England
18	1876	S. L. Campbell	Wabasha	lawyer	New York
"	1876	E. D. Southerd	Hyde Park	farmer	Illinois
"	1876	H. D. Widge	Plainview	farmer	Conn.
"	1876	W. R. Murray	Lake City	merchant	Mich.
19	1877	S. L. Campbell	Wabasha	lawyer	New York
"	"	L. G. Garrard	Lake City	physician	Ohio
"	"	G. R. Hall	Plainview	farmer	Canada
"	"	G. Maxwell	Mazeppa	carpenter	Mass.
20	1878	S. E. Campbell	Wabasha	lawyer	New York
"	1878	W. H. Feller	Elgin	farmer	New York
"	1878	Wm. B. Lutz	Lake City	mason	Penn.
"	1878	P. H. Rahilly	Lake City	farmer	Ireland
21	1879	D. L. Campbell	Wabasha	lawyer	New York
		M. J. Fuller	Lake City	farmer	Vermont
		E. C. Geary	Plainview	farmer	New York
		W. B. Lutz	Lake City	mason	Penna.

Representatives of Wabasha Co.

No.	Year	Name	Residence	Occupation	Nativity
22	1881	E. L. Geary	Plainview	farmer	New York
22	"	H.H.B. McMasters	Reads Landing	merchant	Ireland
22	"	G. D. Post	Lake City	grain dealer	New York
"	"	E. D. Southard	Hyde Park	farmer	Illinois
Ex. S.	"	F. H. Melligan	Wabasha	physician (vice McMasters)	Illinois
23	1883	H. Baumgartner	Wabasha	Hotel Keeper	Germany
"	"	S. M. Emery	Lake City	nurseryman	American
"	1883	P. H. Rahilly	Lake City	farmer	Ireland
24	1885	Henry Baumgartner	Wabasha	hotel keeper	Germany
"	1885	John Wear	Lake City	farm & dairy	Penn
"	"	Ferdinan Hample	Bremen	farmer	Austria
25	1887	H. H. Dickman	Bremen	farmer	Germany
"	1887	S. M. Emery	Lake City	nurseryman	Texas
"	1887	M. H. Quigley	Wabasha	farmer	Ireland
26	1889	G. W. Harrington	Plainview	"	Vermont
"	1889	Seymour Jones	Kellogg	farmer	Ohio
"	1889	G. D. Post	Lake City	graindealer	New York
27	1891	Andrew French	Plainview	farmer	Wis.
"	1891	Allen J. Greer	Lake City	Lawyer	Penn.
28	1893	Andrew French	Plainview	farmer	Wis.
"	1893	Allen J. Greer	Lake City	lawyer buyer	Penn.
29	1895	William Foreman	Wabasha	farm & Grain /	New York
"	1895	G. D. Post	Lake City	grain dealer	New York
30	1897	W. F. Milligan	Wabasha	phys. & sur.	Minn.
"	1897	" "	Mazeppa	hardware mer.	Minn.
31	1899	W. A. Munger	Mazeppa	" "	"
32	1901	L. O. Cooke	Kellogg	farmer	Virginia
33	1903	M. J. O'Laughlin	Lake City	real estate	Minn.
34	1905	M. J. O'Laughlin	Lake City	" "	Minn.
35	1907	Wm. Foreman	Dumfries	farmer	Ireland
36	1909	James A. Carley	Plainview	lawyer	Minn.
37	1911	Carl S. Nygren	Lake City	farmer	Minn.
38	1913	C. D. Burchard	Plainview	seed business	New York
39	1915	Hugh Leonard	Millville	farmer	Minn.
40	1917	" "	Millville	farmer	Minn.
41	1919	" "	Millville	farmer	Minn.
42	1921	John Robinson	Hammond	farmer	Minn.
43	1923	Blake C. Fisk	Plainview	farmer	Minn.
44	1925	Blake C. Fisk	Plainview	farmer	Minn.
45	1927	John Nordine	Lake City	nurseryman	Sweden
46	1929	John Nordine	Lake City	"	Sweden
47	1931	John Nordine	Lake City	"	Sweden
48	1933	Bert J. Costello	Wabasha	life Ins.	Minn.
49	1935	Bert J. Costello	Wabasha	" "	Minn.
50	1937	Bert J. Costello	Wabasha	" "	Minn.
51	1937	Julius E. Boehlke	Plainview	farm machinery	Minn.
52	1939	Julius E. Boehlke	Plainview	" "	Minn.
53	1941	Julius E. Boehlke	Plainview	" "	Minn.

District Court for Wabasha County

The organic act establishing the Territorial government of Minnesota passed by Congress, March 3, 1849, provided for a Supreme Court and District Courts. The Supreme court to consist of a chief justice and two associate justices appointed by the President of the United States for a term of four years. The territory was to be divided into three judicial districts and a District Court held annually in each of them by one of the judges of the Supreme Court. Prior to 1850, Wabasha county was at first attached to Washington County and later to Goodhue County for Judicial purposes.

The first term of the District Court for the county was held at Wabasha in the spring of 1856. Hon William H. Welch, then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, presiding. No important business was transacted. S. L. Campbell was clerk of the court; B. S. Hurd, Sheriff; and Thomas Wilson, district attorney. No jury was in attendance.

The constitution of Minnesota divided the state into six Judicial districts until the legislature provided otherwise. Wabasha county, in this division, was placed in Judicial District No. 3. The district was constituted of Wabasha, Winona, Houston, Fillmore and Olmsted counties.

The legislature of 1872 reapportioned the court, placing Houston and Fillmore counties in the Tenth Judicial District, leaving Wabasha, Winona and Olmsted to constitute the Third District.

The Legislature of 1925 added Houston County to the Third District and provided for two judges for the district.

THE JUDGES

Thomas Wilson, May 24, 1858 to July 1, 1864.  
Lloyd Barber, Sept. 12, 1864 to Dec. 31, 1871  
C. N. Waterman, Jan. 1, 1872 to Feb. 18, 1873.  
John Van Dyke, Feb. 28, 1873 to Jan. 8, 1874.

William Mitchell Jan. 8, 1874 to Mar. 14, 1881  
Chas M. Start, Mar. 14, 1881 to Jan. 7, 1895  
O. B. Gould, Jan. 7, 1895 to Jan. 5, 1897  
A. H. Snow, Jan. 5, 1897 to Apr. 1915.  
Geo. W. Granger, Apr. 13, 1915 to Sept. 15, 1917  
Chas. E. Callaghan, Sept. 15, 1917 to Aug. 1926  
Karl Finkelburg, Mar. 18, 1925 to Present  
Vernon Gates, Aug. 28, 1926 to Present

Wabasha County  
Congressional Representatives  
1849 to 1941

Wabasha County, as a part of the Territory of Minnesota, was represented in the National Congress by Henry H. Sibley, Delegate from December 1848 to March 4, 1854; Henry M. Rice March 4, 1854 to March 4, 1857 and by W. W. Kingsbury from December 7, 1857 to May 12, 1858.

Minnesota was entitled to two representatives on its admission to the union. At the election held in 1857 James M. Cavanaugh, W. W. Phelps and George L. Becker were elected representatives in Congress. As only two could be admitted, Mr. Becker withdrew and Mr. Cavanaugh and Mr. Phelps were seated as Minnesotas first congressmen. They served from May 12, 1858 to March 3, 1859. They were succeeded by Cyrus Aldrich and William Windom.

In the Congressional apportionment of 1862 - the state was divided into two Districts. District No. 1 was made up of the Counties of Houston, Winona Fillmore, Olmsted, Mower, Dodge, Freeborn, Steele, Waseca, Rice, Scott, LeSueur, Faribault, Blue Earth, Nicollet, Sibley, Martin, Watonwan, Brown, Renville, Jackson, Cottonwood, Noble, Murray, Pipestone, Redwood and Rock.

The rest of the state constituted the 2nd congressional district, Wabasha County was thus included in the second Congressional District.

Three districts were provided for in the Congressional apportionment of 1872. The counties of Winona, Houston, Olmsted, Fillmore, Dodge, Steele, Mower, Freeborn, Waseca, Faribault, Blue Earth, Wantonwan, Martin, Jackson, Cottonwood, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone and Rock constituted the First District.

The counties of Wabasha, Goodhue, Rice, Dakota, Scott, LeSueur, Nicollet, Brown, Sibley, Carver, McLeod, Renville, Redwood, Lyon, Swift, Chippewa and Kandiyohi constituted the second district.

All that part of the state not included in the First and Second districts constituted the Third Congressional District.

The apportionment act of 1881 divided the state into five congressional districts, placing Wabasha county with Houston, Fillmore, Mower, Freeborn, Steele, Dodge, Olmsted and Winona to constitute the First Congressional District.

Waseca County with the counties constituting the First District under the apportionment act of 1881 became the First District under the act of 1891 that provided for seven districts in Minnesota.

The congressional apportionment act of 1901 increased the number of districts in Minnesota to nine but made no change in the last of counties comprising the First District of which Wabasha County was a part.

The 1911 Legislature made no apportionment of the State, but provided for a congressman at large. This left Minnesota with nine Congressional districts and ten congressmen.

The apportionment act of 1913 provided for ten congressional districts but made no change in the First District.

The legislature of 1931 failed to make an apportionment of the state and as Minnesota's representation in the House of Representatives in Congress had been reduced from ten members to nine members following the census of 1930, all nine members were elected at large in 1932.

The apportionment of 1933 redistricted the state into nine congressional districts. In this act, the counties of Goodhue and Rice were included in the First District which contains the following counties: Wabasha, Winona, Houston, Goodhue, Rice, Steele, Freeborn, Mower, Fillmore, Dodge, Waseca, and Olmsted. There has been no apportionment of the state since 1933.

As a member of the Second District Wabasha County was represented in congress by Cyrus Aldirch to March 3, 1863; Ignatius Donnelly March 4th

1863 to March 3, 1869 and Eugene M. Wilson March 4, 1869 to March 3 1871;  
John T. Averall March 4, 1871 to March 4, 1873; H. B. Strait March 4, 1873  
to March 4, 1899 and Henry Poehler from March 4, 1879 to March 4, 1881.

Wabasha county as a part of the First District since 1881 has been  
represented as follows:

Mark H. Donnell - March 4, 1881 to March 1883

Milo White " 4, 1883 to " 1887

Thomas Wilson " 4, 1887 to " 1889

Mark H. Dunnell " 4, 1889 to " 1891

W. H. Harris " 4, 1891 to " 1893

James A. Tawney " 4, 1893 to " 1911

Sidney Anderson " 4, 1911 to " 1925

Allen J. Furlow " 4, 1925 to " 1929

Victor Christgau " 4, 1929 to " 1933

August H. Andreson " 4, 1935 to " -

Congressmen at Large March 4, 1933 to March, 1935.

DUNNELL

WABASHA COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR

Comment has already been made regarding Wabasha county's participation in the War of the Rebellion and the patriotic spirit of its people during that awful conflict, but the story can not be too fully told or too oft repeated, and to revive the memories of the men who took part in it we repeat what some historians have said and give the roster for the county.

Hill's History says: "Wabasha County was well represented in the War of the Rebellion, and responded nobly to the call for men. Although so young prior to these stirring events, it furnished its full quota of heroes, who fought and bled for their country, returning in honor to their homes, or laid down their lives as martyrs in a glorious cause. It would not have seemed strange if many beheld the approach of that terrible conflict with indifference, and felt a want of patriotic ardor, that characterized older and more favored sections. But if all the facts could be set forth of public and personal sacrifice, of heroic devotion and persistent efforts by the people of this county, it would not only compare favorably with the most loyal communities of the land, but make a valuable contribution to the history of the state; and a careful and just recognition of the claims of each locality reflects great honor upon each neighborhood. In the beginning of the war, when no bounties were offered, and patriotism was the sole incentive to enlistments, many volunteers went from their homes to the villages which received credit for the names enrolled, so that when it was found necessary to order a draft, the claims of such localities were ignored, consequently the draft fell upon some communities already decimated by voluntary contributions.

Next to our religion, the claims of country should undoubtedly receive our ardent attention, and it was this interest that caused the American people, irrespective of party or party interests, to respond so promptly, and sacrifice so much in such a cause. But as citizens of the world, caring nothing for country or locality, or welfare or prosperity of one state or section more than another, men would cease to be regarded as patriotic, and no matter how

philanthropic they might regard themselves, without some special consideration for the country of our birth or adoption, and of its success and happiness we could scarcely be called good citizens."

THE MINNESOTA FIRST

Upon the first call of President Lincoln for troops, impromptu meetings were held all over the county, which resulted in the formation of a company for this regiment - The First Regiment of Minnesota. The company was known as Company I with J. H. Pell of Elgin as captain. They helped form the Regiment at Fort Snelling on April 29th, 1861 and were ordered to Washington on June 14th. The regiment arrived at Chicago on June 23rd after receiving an ovation at every town they passed through. The Chicago Tribune the next day stated:

"Our city has been for some days on the qui vive to see the first installment of troops from loyal Minnesota, expecting to pass through the city, enroute to the seat of war. Their arrival last evening was heralded by a dispatch from our special reporter from Jamesville and a bulletin from the Tribune office, and an immense concourse of spectators greeted their arrival at the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, where they debarked from the cars at six o'clock last evening. Gallant Minnesota deserves high credit for her noble sons and their appearance yesterday. They have enjoyed in their make-up that rare and excellent process of selection and culling from the older states, which has thrown into the van of civilization the hardy lumberman and first settlers of the wild. There are few regiments we have ever seen that can compare in brawn and muscle with these Minnesotans, used to the axe, the rifle, the oar and the setting pole. They are unquestionably the finest body of troops that has yet appeared on our streets."

Bishop Henry B. Whipple, in a speech delivered at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Minnesota Historical Society had this to say of the Minnesota First of which Company F, of Wabasha County, was a part:

The character of our people has been exhibited in its citizen soldiery. I can never forget a Sunday in 1861 at the beginning of our Civil War, when I stood on the field at Fort Snelling in the midst of a thousand men and preached to them of love and loyalty to country. That night they enlisted as the First Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers. I met them again at the battle of Antietam, when the ground was covered with the dead and dying, received scores of messages from brave hearts to the loved ones at home. That night, when at General McClellans request, I held a Thanksgiving service at his headquarters, he said to me, with tears in his eyes, Bishop, it would wrong other brave men to say that no general ever commanded braver men than the Minnesota First. "

While these complimentary statements refer to the men of the first regiment they apply as well to the gallantry of the men of all Minnesota regiments. Volunteers from Wabasha County served in nearly all Minnesota regiments whether infantry, artillery or cavalry. Those who served in Company <sup>(F)</sup> of the First regiment are:

John H. Pell, Joseph Harley, Charles B. Halsey, Waldo Farrar, Richard L. Gorman, Wm. H. Worthington, Edward B. Price, Oliver M. Knight, Daniel D. Weaver, William J. Roe, Francis Forncred, David A. Coffin, James O'Neal, John M. Churchill, John A. Organ, Henry Wells, Carl M. Carlson, Augustus Ellison, Byron Welch, Henry Abbott, Nathan S. Bledin, Jehial W. Boyd, Rollins M. Burnham, Nathan C. Baker, Ransom A. Bartlett, William O. Canfield, James Cannon, Thomas Carroll, Patrick S. Cureneff, Bartholomew Cariguet, Andrew H. Colyer, James Coleman, Amose Canfield, Alfred Dechanette, Stephen B. Dilly, Jermiah Donevan, Alfred S. Davis, Philander C. Ellis, Levi Emery, Jacob F. Freeze, Myron J. Faries, Joseph Frey, John Fox, Allen H. Hancock, Marcus L. Hendricks, John Hickey, Wesley Harris, William D. Howell, James W. Hetherington, Anson R. Haydon, Daniel Hutchins, Andrew Johnson, Nelson Johnson, John A. Johnson, George S. Keeler, Danke Kies, Edward M. Keriott, Mark Kenney, George Kline, Herman Lawson, Ferdinand Lessing,

Benjamin Lent, George Miller, Frederick Miller, George A. Millikin, John H. McKey, Charles F. Mason, Ernest L. F. Miller, John O. Milne, Lewis F. Mitchell, John W. Murray, Charles Nassig, Freeman Orcutt, Henry C. Orcutt, Corwin Pickett, William N. Peck, William A. Putnam, William L. Paul, Edwin Paul, James Q. Pittinger, Henry Parsons, William B. Philbrook, Herman Rabaca, William K. Richards, Samuel E. Seymour, Omar H. Sutliff, William Stull, George M. Smith, Palmer Soper, Michael Schweizer, Sivert Strandt, Anton E. Shimeck, John Sullivan, Henry Widger, Milo S. Whitcomb, Oscar Woodard, William F. Wellman, George Weaver, Edward F. Winkleman, Thadeus N. Hitt, John M. Churchill, Daniel S. Weaver, Frank S. Brown, Dennis Grandall, Thomas M. Dwelle, Thomas G. Pickett, F. M. Hendricks, Alexander Erwin, Loyd G. Prendergast, Levi Clark, Thomas Conner, Charles K. Fisher, Van H. Fisk, Benjamin Jackson, Ambrose Jones, George W. Ketchum, Edward P. Hale, Edmond Vevu, J. McClay, P. Nimon, J. Scurry, H. Coleman, J. Cooper, J. Lavercombe, N. Shook and William Schmeigert.

SECOND REGIMENT

The Second Regiment of Volunteers was organized in July 1861 with the following from Wabasha County.

Henry P. Holland, John C. Jones, Jacob Heald, Henry Kelsey, William C. Smith, Henry C. Simpson, Jules Capon, Daniel B. Bailly, George W. Marcune, Frank J. Hyland, Tilson Tibbets, William A. Bacon, John Acker, Peter Auger, Joseph Beaudette, John J. Brown, Rudolph Bruinner, John Caney, Ceaser Derigon, James Kent, Jonathan Jackson, Joseph Laroque, John McAuliffe, Asahal Putney, Christia Schilt, Charles Seny, Mathias Shoeny, Peter Walrich, Martin C. Gassell, Valentine Jacob, Michael Kane, John Marlett, John B. Baldwin, Michael Casey, John Cummings, David Liddel, Timothy Regan, John Stewart, John Wales, Flora Birch, Rufus A. Colby, Michael J. McGrath, John Zeigler, Louis P. Stoups, John B. Rieve, Gilbert H. Bone, Abram L. Mills, Lewis N. Smith, William H. Weagant, Julius E. Williams, Tenbroech Stout, Edward Nessel, Henry H. Hills, James W. Delong, Francis M. Harrison,

Edwin P. Mosier, George W. Hart, Thadeus Berge, Orrin Ellithorp, John Funk,  
Charles Latham, Rufus A. Colby and Marion F. Hills.

THIRD REGIMENT

The Third Minnesota Infantry was organized in Oct. 1861 with the following  
from Wabasha County:

Everett W. Foster, Ezra B. Eddy, Levi M. Philips, Richard C. Custard,  
Abraham F. Dearborn, Lewis A. Hancock, Deville Ford, Frederick A. Pell, James A.  
Canfield, Evander Skillman, George L. Fisk, George S. Harrison, George S. Krick,  
Chauncey Gibbs, Charles F. Wyman, Ezra J. Sargeant, James J. Sibley, William  
Yawman, Eldridge D. Andros, John K. Arnold, John K. Boxwelt, George W. Buckman,  
Madison Barver, William G. Barnard, Andrew Bingham, Lewis H. Barr, Justus B. D  
Clark, Dexter Chaddock, Melvin W. Cross, Thomas Canfield, Evan Crum, James  
Clarkson, Erastus G. Cross, Ezra T. Champlin, Moody Cook, George Campbell,  
Wallace De Long, Robert R. Evans, William C. Fox, George F. Gregg, Josephus  
S. Ferren, Charles A. Grow, Howard M. Gross, Ziba C. Goss, James M. Hendricks,  
William E. Hale, Edgar A. Holcomb, John O. Hancock, Charles Hull, John S. Howe,  
Edward B. Hawkins, Loren P. Hall, Francis M. Jerry, Avon E. Johnson, Degrove  
Kimball, Albert D. Knapp, Isaac Knox, Alden G. Lovitt, Israel M. Marsh, George  
W. Mack, Perry D. Martin, Frederick Messer, William McGee, Abraham Miller,  
Joseph J. Mertz, John Negus, Elihu J. Oaks, William F. Oliver, Albert D. Pierce,  
Erick Peterson, William Pell, Norman Prior, William Palmer, Philip Quigley,  
Edward Quigley, John L. Rice, Oliver Shurtliff, James A. Shrigler, Franklin  
Skillman, Edward L. Sharpe, John B. Smith, Casper Schellenberg, William W. Smith,  
Michael Smith, Horace N. Smith, Robert S. Terrel, James O. Wilcox, William H.  
Warring, William Borett, George Forbes, Gould D. Allen, Henry W. Appelgarth,  
Eyra B. Andrews, John B. Ashton, John W. Barno, Isaac B. Collier, Thomas  
Cranshaw, Robert H. Cross, Silas Cross, Edward E. Collins, Abban Davis,  
William T. Flora, William Foster, Julius Fellows, Lafayette Grow, and John H.  
Graves.

FOURTH REGIMENT

The Fourth Regiment was organized Dec. 23, 1862 and was with Grant at the siege of Vicksburg and participated in Sherman's march through Georgia. The volunteers for this regiment from Wabasha County were:

Elephalet B. Hale, William Smith, Francis W. Shaw and Albert B. Morrison.

FIFTH REGIMENT

The regiment was organized in May 1862. Three of the companies remained in Minnesota for a time and saw service at Fort Ridgely and other Indian battles before rejoining the regiment. This regiment saw great service and more hardships and lost more men than any of the other Minnesota regiments. The men from Wabasha county were:

John Gardner, Ambrose Gardner, Orlando Eddy, Alexis P. Bailly, Robert M. Piner, Timothy Fuller, James W. Vance, Lyman T. Payne, Dewitt C. Collier, Jacob Bush, Jonas Snyder, Benjamin Ylung, Hercules P. Lachapelle, Henry G. Rising, Maitland H. Wilcox, Thomas Mills, Oliver Bebeau, Henry Buisson, Bennett Budde, Andrew Benjamin, George Campbell, James W. Drew, William J. Dickey, Michael Fury, Frederick L. Gramnets, John Huddleston, John Higgins, Dennis Kelly, Thomas LeBlanc, Francis LePoint, Jerome Lansing, George Lansing, George Matselder, Oliver Monette, Finkey C. Myers, Joseph Meyers, Henry Putnam, Monroe Stevens, Charles H. Sibley, George H. Suits, Franklin S. Meason, Eli S. Picket, Seth W. Paine, John Robson, Baptiste Q. Rocque, Andrew Stewart, Daniel Smith, David Springstead, Mike St. Jacques, Charles J. Stauff, Andrew J. Wilds, Edmond F. Weston, George W. Scott, Marcus M. Ingram, Lyman Stoddard, James M. Waskey, Charles G. Strong, Isaac R. Bryan, Amos C. Barber, Nathan Buckingham, Lewis Butterson, Clark Congdon, Henry E. Congdon, Jacob A. Cutshall, Philetus Crandall, Zara Cornisle, George Chamberlain, Henry Davis, Daniel Elletson, Samuel S. Everson, Charles A. Erickson, Henry C. Jeffray, Bargis Jerry and Edwin W. Maxwell.

SIXTH REGIMENT

The Sixth Minnesota Infantry was organized in August 1862 and first took part in the Indian expedition on the frontier. The Wabasha County volunteers in the Sixth were:

Rupel A. Johnson, Edwin C. Eaton, Gustav Sandberg, Charles Wilson, Arnold Hollman, Nathan W. Tupper, Joshua A. Tupper, Sylvester Franklin, James H. Adams, Joseph N. Woods, John T. Averill, James Ardins, John D. Huntley, Nathan W. Tupper, Sylvester Franklin, James H. Adams, and Joseph N. Woods.

EIGHTH REGIMENT

The Eighth Regiment of Minnesota Infantry was organized Aug. 1, 1862. Wabasha County's enlisted men were:

George Atkinson, Wesley Kinney, Nathaniel I. Randolph, Henry Selover, Lyman E. Thorp, James Armstrong, Samuel D. Welch, Samuel V. Carr, Benjamin Rawalt, Stanley M. Veeder, Moses B. Whitney, Enos Way, Sanford Woodworth, Joseph E. Farrow, Albert H. Taisey, George C. Everett, James A. Oliver, Allen Allison, Thomas Baldwin, Daniel L. Burdick, Clark B. Bartlett, Lewellyn Bartlett, John Body, Gilbert Beardsley, Joseph S. Collins, Patrick Carroll, Joseph Crawshaw, Alonzo Congdon, David Cronin, James E. Cady, James A. Densmore, Stephen W. Downing, Pratt Drinkwalter, George H. Davis, John Desso, Henry C. Eaton, W. B. Emmons, Onecannes N. Frink, Albert J. Field, James B. Glover, Rufus R. Goodell, John R. Goodenough, Wilson Hutchins, James Hendrew, William H. Hayes, Lewis C. Judd, Albert Jones, Oliver Jones, Thomas Kinney, Willuam C. Knapp, Manly B. Lowe, Nicholas Lippert, Wm. McDonough, Daniel Monroe, Fred Mack, Eugene Manning, Wm. H. Norton, Thomas Nedsell, Lewis C. Paxon, Barna B. Powers, John J. Ross, William Reeves, James Reeves, George Selover, Miles H. Sweeney, James O. Smith, Isaiah Smith, Samuel B. Smith, James Sanders, Benj. L. Starr, Calin Sinclair, Henry K. Sherman, Daniel W. Schaeffer, Frank Shepard, John Soules, Charles T. Taylor, Riley C. Tabor, H. G. Thompson, John T. Webster, Thomas J. Webster, John R. S. Warring, Reuben Warren,

James L. White, Horace M. Workman, Alexander Young, Philander O. Bartlett, David C. Crow, Augustin Carpenter, John J. Dilley, Richard Hammond, John C. Harradon, Henry C. Keeler, William H. Parsons, Henry C. Rigby, John J. Stearns, Leander W. Stearns, Edwin Walters, James H. White, Edwin Woodworth, Chauncey Woodworth, John D. Huntley, John K. Davis, Henry Denne, Jacob Ide, Martin Kratz, William H. Milton, Thomas Milton, Julius Niehardt, Frederick Niehardt, Joseph Netzer, Nicholas Webber and Peter Dickman.

NINTH REGIMENT

The Ninth was organized in August 1862, Wabasha County volunteers in that regiment were:

Jules Capon, Frank Lohr, Etna Benjamin, Francis Trudel, George Abbott, Alvis Burzell, Octabo Barker, Joseph Baker, Jacob Baden, Pierre Demars, James Fitzgerald, Paul Felix, Paul Gulvet (Guhrt)?, Jacob Germ, John Gilbert, Frederick Heilman, Karl Kirchner, Gerhart Lehnert, Herman Lessing, Frederick LaChapelle, Alexander Marto, Bartholomew Olinger, Charles Practchett, Pierre Rodier, Alois Spitzmesser and Jacob Thielen.

TENTH REGIMENT

The 10th Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers had the following from Wabasha County:

Walter McNallan, Bartholomew Costello, George W. Tenney, Christian Shilson, William O. Sleeper, William M. Purvis, George C. Putnam, Josiah A. Peck, Henry Southwick, James K. Taft, John Thompson, Francis H. Wiede, John D. Winter, William W. Wright, Odgen D. Warner, Horace B. Whiting, Daniel Winter, Solomon Young, Daniel Young, Nathaniel Yeoman, Royal W. Olmsted, Samuel S. Orton, John Nelson, Christ Nelson, Edward H. Matterson, Euselius Mullens, Robert Moody, George Mathewson, James W. Lackey, Merrett G. Lawrence, Albert Lindstrom, Hans Jallson, Lewis Johnson, James W. Hayes, James G. Foster, David Foley, Charles D. Foster, Peter Erickson, Almon H. Doeg, Daniel W. Davis, George W. Drew, Thomas J. Cross, David E. Cross, Alanson H. Case, Thomas C. Cepperton, William Canfield, Hiram Bemis, Franklin M. Buck, John Burness, Clarence L. Burtch,

Silas R. Burpee, John Burton, John M. Benthall, David Ackley, Octavus A. Leland, Collins Pratt, Austin D. Carroll, Henry Whipple, Charles G. Dawley, James M. Collier, Francis W. Knapp, John M. Burnham, John W. Murphy, Martin W. Betcher, Oliver P. Crawford, John B. Robinson, Oliver H. Holcome, Wallace W. Case, John Lathrop, Charles W. Hackett and Albert D. Hopson.

The First Regiment

Minnesota Heavy Artillery

The Regiment was organized in April 1865. Those who served in this regiment from Wabasha County:

Harlan P. Allen, George W. Colby, John L. Conway, Charles F. Church, John D. Dunham, William F. Fulton, Franklin H. Gillott, Orlando Gaylord, David Jagers, James Lewis, Charles A. McKean, William Sullivan, Alexander Selover, Charles H. Sibley, Marshall Weir, Perry D. Willard, William H. Thorp, Robert P. Andrews, Chas. G. Austin, Ulrich Behee, Rudolph Burkhardt, Gotlieb Burkhardt, Edwon Brown, James C. Burns, Charles C. Bidwell, Albert W. Bean, Joshua Clarkson, William C. Carpenter, James McGrath, William H. Mathews, George Porter, William M. Porter, Robert H. Puier, Turner Preble, Jr., William M. Perkins, Albert R. Ross, John N. Ross, Martin Ryan, Ira Stone, Frank St. Clare, John Satory, Antoin Schultzer, Charles W. Sargeant, Augustus W. Stowman, Sidney H. Smith, Jerome J. Stone, Charles Needham, Clinton N. Sterry, Andrew Clark, Orville D. Ford, Lamont Gilbert, Dewitt C. Collier, Herman Dieterle, Alonzo Darow, Peter N. Fenton, Orton D. Ford, Ira A. Fiefield, George B. Franklin, Lorenzo J. Fiefield, Ebenezer F. Farnsworth, Frederick Grammonds, Joseph Ginthner, Herman Graner, Isaac N. Green, William Hayes, Henry Horton, Edward Johnson, James Kennedy, Oscar Kestner, August Kirchmer, Herman Lawson, John H. Lewis, Dwight Leach, George S. Leach, Charles Lindt, Charles Meyers, H. H. B. McMasters, William P. Nelson, Charles Piers, John Montgomery, Miles Sherin, William P. Tenney, Jr., William Tenney, Sr., Thomas Thorp, Charles White, James H. Whaley, Henry Wehrenberg, Elan Warren, Isaac York, William Yonke, and George W. Tyson.

1st Bat. Minn., Vol. Light Artillery

The First Battalion of Minnesota Volunteer Light Artillery was organized in October 1861. The Wabasha County volunteers were:

James M. Chatham, Joseph Latherman, Henry Hart, William H. Griffing, Albert W. Allen, Alfred B. Bruce, Ozias W. Burdick, James Boaz, John Cassaden, John Davison, Charles W. Donaldson, William Furlong, Brigham Foster, Reuben Farnum, Warner Freer, David Greeve, Joseph D. Griffing, Dennis J. Griffing, Levi S. Goddard, Robert H. Smyth, William H. Griffing, John W. Studaberkin, Charles E. Murphy, Joseph W. Marcyes, Andrew D. Howison, Reuben Farnham, Brigham Foster, Henry Hart, David H. Duryee, Miles Dunning, Ira Humphrey, David Hart, Andrew D. Howison, Henry Hilgidick, Abiel E. Kibbe, Alfred W. Lathrop, Elijah D. Lathrop, Creuiss Lakne, Albert Pomeroy, Albin Pomeroy, John W. Pogson, John W. Ploof, John D. Ross, Absolom, Elliott Eugene T. Wilson, Nelson Cheatham, John Conkite, R. D. Case and A. G. Crawford.

2nd. Regt., Minn. Voluntary Cavalry

The Second Regiment of Minnesota Cavalry was organized in January 1864 and served in Indian expeditions and at frontier posts. The following enlisted men from Wabasha County served in this regiment:

William B. Haynes, Wilson R. Russell, George C. Butterfield, Charles L. Fertile, Evan E. Johnson, Peter Peterson, Thomas B. Root, Edgar T. Tibbets, Philo J. C. Walker, Levi Tibbets, Mathew S. Tyler, Franklin Alle, William Lansing, George P. Harris, John R. Brown, James K. P. Fetzer, John A. Harris, Ezra M. Mathews, Philip P. Weaver, John Leewald, George S. Johnson, John C. Fowler, Luther McNeal, Johanathan Tisdale, David Dilling, Jr., William B. Haines, John Kelley, Truman D. Merrill, Nathan F. Dane, Thomas Evanson, Almond L. Austin, George W. Adrian, Erastus T. Green, Henry S. Hoyt, Henry B. Lockwood and Charles E. Mills.

1st. Mounted Rangers Minn. Vol. Cav.

The First Mounted Rangers Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry was organized in March 1863 and saw service in Indian expeditions and at frontier posts. The men enrolled from Wabasha County were:

Newton Williams, Albert R. Field, Timothy R. Bullis, James R. Burker, George W. Eneigh, Stephen R. Field, J. S. Harrison, William Kirkpatrick, William C. Pious, Thomas Smith, R. W. Weaky, William Wooden, Benjamin S. Youngs, William Young, Milton Hatchesway, Frederick E. Vance, Albert W. Bean, James O. Hattlested and James H. Kinney.

Bracket's Bat. Minn. Vol. Cav.

This Battallion was originally organized in November 1861. The men from Wabasha County engaged in this battallion were:

George Phelps, Edward W. Hunt, Henry Slaymaker and Rueben Slaymaker.

The Independent Bat. Minn. Vol.

This battallion was organized July 20, 1863. The following were enlistments from Wabasha County:

Edward L. Sharpe, Abbot H. Handy, Jacob Meetmesser, William B. Brumard and Albert Kimball.

The Third Battallion of Artillery

The Third Battallion of Minnesota Artillery was organized in 1863 and saw service in the Indian expedition and at frontier posts. The men enlisted from Wabasha County were:

Henry M. Montgomery, Gad. M. Dwelle, Thomas Rodney, Richard Rew, Ryman D. Rosier, William Rouleaw, Isaac Rogers, David Richardson and Rueben W. Russ.

The above record has been compiled from various sources and though much pains and effort has been put into the work so that the list might be correct and complete. No doubt errors have crept in, and some names may have been

omitted. It is now eighty years since the beginning of that awful conflict, the Civil War, in which Minnesota in general and Wabasha County played so important a part. "There is glory enough for all" and we trust there are no omissions.

The following commendatory paragraph is from a letter from Historian Benson J. Lossing, under date of Sept. 3, 1890, to Gen. C. C. Andrews, and published in Minnesota in the Civil War and Indian War is indicative of the admiration in which the Minnesota soldiers were held.

\* \* \* "The narratives of the formative and the careers of the military organizations of your state in service during the Civil War have all the charms of romance. They are revelations that fill the minds of thoughtful readers with admiration and wonder. The pledge of Governor Ramsey on that momentous Sabbath morning in April 1861, that your infant state, only three years old, would like young Hercules in his cradle, grasp the serpents of rebellion that threatened the life of the republic, was an embodiment of the patriotism of his people and his faith in them, and the redemption of that pledge! At the end of four years, when the State of Minnesota was only seven years of age, it had furnished for the national army of defenders over 35,000 volunteer soldiers, who were engaged in nearly every battle of the war, and they subdued hostile barbarians in their midst. History furnishes no parallel to the patriotism and valor of the people of the young state of Minnesota. \* \* \* "

COUNTY OFFICERS

The first election for County Officers was held at Wabasha, Oct. 11, 1853. The following were elected: County Commissioners - Christian Shively, Oliver Cratte and Peter Larrivierre; Register of Deeds - Alexis P. Bailly; Treasurer and coroner - Christian Shively; Sheriff - Levi Murphy.

The Board of County Commissioners organized by electing Christian Shively chairman March 6, 1854. At a meeting March 11, 1854 it was discovered that Levi Murphy was not a resident of the county and Dr. F. H. Milligan was appointed Sheriff. This meeting also selected Wabasha as the county seat. At a meeting held March 20th, Francis La Point was appointed Road overseer and on November 6, 1854 Joseph Pingrey was appointed County Surveyor.

Shively and Larivierre refused to continue present at meetings and Alexis P. Bailey and John McKee were appointed in their places and Oliver Cratte was made Chairman of the Board. These officers held their offices until the end of 1855.

At the election in the fall of 1855, C. R. Read, Levi Cook and A. A. Weston were elected and assumed office in January 1856. Mr. Read was elected chairman. Read was chosen for 3 years, Cook for 2 years and Weston for 1 year. Weston was reelected in 1856 and the Board was the same in 1857 as in 1856 except that Weston was made chairman. Weston was later shot by an outlaw and was unable to attend meetings and Read was made chairman in his stead.

C. R. Read, Henry Amerland and G. Maxwell composed the Board in 1858 until the election of The County Board members were made by townships under the state law, in the spring of 1858.

The first meeting of the Board of County Commissioners or Supervisors after Minnesota became a state was held at Wabasha June 8 and 9, 1858.

The following members constituted the Board: Hiram Rogers and J. B. Downer, Wabasha Township and Wabasha city; C. R. Read, Pepin; John Yale, Plainview;

E. M. Hoyatt, Fuller (Gillford); G. W. Tanning, Zumbro; C. F. Fox, Mazeppa;  
E. H. Parmer, Mt. Pleasant; O. P. Crawford, Elgin; L. Tracy, Pell (Oakwood);  
W. L. Cleveland, Smithfield (Highland); E. B. McCollom, West Albany;  
William Abbott, Watopa; C. W. Hackett, Lake City; A. Z. Putnam, Minneiska;  
F. J. Collier, Greenfield; F. M. Skillman, Bear Valley (Chester); and  
Thomas Mattier, Glasgow.

Hiram Rogers was elected chairman and G. W. Marsh Clerk of the Board.

The board rented Appolo hall as their meeting place and as a place for holding court and rented the Wabasha city prison as a jail. It appointed The Wabasha County Herald, The Lake City Tribune and the Wabasha Weekly Journal official papers of the county. This Board served until April 1859 when the following were elected and served until 1860 when the District system of electing commissioners went into effect. Wabasha (town) W. W. Prindle; (city) Lamont Gilbert; Pepin, Thomas B. Wilson; Lake City Samuel Doughty; Mt. Pleasant, Benjamin Taylor; Bear Valley, F. M. Skillman; Gillford E. M. Hoyt; West Albany, Benjamin Dodge; Glasgow, Hugh McGowan; Greenfield, Anthony Dwyer; Minneiska, A. Z. Putnam; Highland, W. L. Cleveland; Pell, R. A. Smith; Zumbro, Isaac Jenkins; Mazeppa, W. H. Amsby; Elgin, R. C. Stillman; Plainview, F. C. Gibbs; Watopa, Garret Fitzgerald.

The legislature of 1860 passed an act authorizing all counties with a population of 800 and over to provide five commissioners by county districts instead of the Supervisor system. Counties with a population of less than 800 to have county boards of three members.

Complying with this act, the county was divided into five districts as follows:

1st Dist. Minneiska; Watopa, Highland and Plainview.

2nd Dist. Elgin, Pell, Zumbro, West Albany and Glasgow.

3rd Dist. Mazeppa, Chester, Gillford, and Mt. Pleasant.

4th Dist. Pepin, Wabasha and Greenfield.

5th Dist. Lake City

The districts have been changed from time to time for various reasons, some of which were political. In fact politics played a part in their first organization.

Under the act, the first board members were elected by the townships as a whole at the April elections in 1860. Those elected were: W. S. Timmerman, George Bryant, O. D. Ford, C. R. Read and Abner Tibbets who was chosen chairman. The board held its first meeting June 5, 1860 when it divided the county into districts as above. The following is a complete roster of the members of the County Board since 1860. The terms are now four years and expire for two members at one election and for three at the succeeding election. The terms of commissioners began, as those of other county officers, on the first Monday in January following elections.

County Commissioners

Abner Tibbitts	1860-61	O. Wilcox	1872-74
W. L. Timmerman	1860-61	Sydney Cross	1873-76
C. R. Read	1860-61	M. K. Wolfe	1874-77
George Bryant	1860-62	J. C. Bartlett	1874-77
O. D. Ford	1860-61	D. R. Sweezy	1875-78
Ozia Wilcox	1861-62	H. H. Dickman	1876-79
N. F. Randolph	1861-Sept 1862	R. A. Johnson	1876-82
John J. Beaty	Sept 1862-63	J. H. Evans	1877-Mar. 86
J. B. Downer	1861-62	Alonzo Darrow	1878
H. C. Simpson	1861-62	Henry Burkhardt	1877-1881
J. L. Armstrong	1862-65	Jacob Haessig	1878-80
Garret Albertson	1862-65	Martin A. Grove	1878-86
C. G. Dawley	1862-63	J. M. French	1881-83
A. J. Foster	1862-64	Anson Pierce	1882-83
S. A. Putnam	1863-66	Robert Disney	1882-84
H. D. Washburn	1863-67	Henry R. Geary	1884-86
Albert Glimes	1863-Sept 1866	Charles S. Hodson	1885-88
J. E. Tuck	Sept 1866-67	Jacob Tenney	Mar 1886-99
Linus Richards	1865-66	P. G. Dickman	1887-91
J. G. Lawrence	1865-71	R. C. Wright	1887-91
S. N. Wright	1866-69	Anson Pierce	1889-97
J. M. Collins	1866-68	James Cain	1889-93
L. M. Grigg	1867-76	James McGinn	1891-95
J. C. Bartlett	1867-70	M. A. Grove	1895-99
W. H. Amsbey	1868-71	J. P. Nepper	1893-97
E. C. Geary	1869-72	Wm. Preble	1893-97
J. D. Stanford	1870-73	Jacob Springer	1897-1901
M. C. Humphrey	1871-73	Peter Lamprecht	1897-09
Isaac J. Cutler	1871-74	John C. Schmidt	1897-

John E. Schmidt	1921	J. W. Nolan	June 1921-1927
E. N. York	1899-1903	J. L. Gengnagle	1919-1923
W. W. Cassidy	1899-1903	Joseph Ryan	1923-1938
S. A. Kennedy	1901-1913	Fred A. Sass	1925-
C. C. McDonough	1903-1907	Blake C. Fisk	1917-1923
Thos. F. Kiley	1903-1915	E. A. Wedge	1923-1933
L. Schurhammer	1907-1915	Roy L. Irish	1933-1937
John A. Cook	1909-1913	E. A. Wedge	1937-1941
Peter Lamprecht	1913-1917	Nick Ilgin	1935-
Geo. Nei	1913-1925	John M. Brugger	1939-
Peter Buol	1915-1919	Vern A. Johnson	1941
George Kuhfus	1915-June 1921	Fred C. Heise	1927
S. A. Kennedy	1921-1925		

#### County Auditor

G. W. Marsh who was Register of Deeds in 1858 and under the law was Clerk of the County Board or Auditor also. The office of County Auditor was created by the legislature in 1858 and W. W. McDougall was elected auditor and held the office during 1858 and 1860.

E. W. Foster was elected augitor at the election in the fall of 1860, and held the office till November 1861 when he entered the army, thus leaving a vacancy in the office. The County Commissioners proceeded to fill the vacancy and on the 103rd ballot A. G. Foster was elected to fill the unexpired term and was elected in 1862 and re-elected in 1864. The complete list of auditors is:

G. W. Marsh	1858-59	G. A. Perkins	1887-91
W. W. McDougall	1859-61	M. J. O'Laughlin	1891-95
E. W. Foster	1861-Nov. 1861	A. J. Allison	1895-99
A. G. Foster	Nov 1861-67	Frank H. Fox	1899-03
W. W. Case	1867-71	Fred F. Bade	1903-07
F. E. Stauff	1871-73	Matt T. Duerre	1907-11
W. H. Campbell	1873-81	George Ginthner	1911-15
P. A. Goddard	1881-Mar. 81	John Boss	1915-Oct. 1918
W. H. Campbell	1881-1882	Ben Fick	Oct 1918-19
G. A. Perkins	1882-1885	George Ginthner	1919-23
Bruce Florer	1885-Oct. '85	Frank J. Appel	1923-31
W. H. Campbell	1885-87	C. O. Larson	1931-

#### County Treasurer

Christian Shively who was elected to the office in 1853 did not qualify and Dr. F. H. Milligan was appointed Treasurer by the County Commissioners and held the office until January 1, 1856. The list of treasurers is as follows:

F. A. Milligan 1853-56  
 William Bonnell 1856  
 Joseph Peck 1857 Pt.  
 L. M. Gregg 1857-1860  
 W. W. Prindle 1860-64  
 J. F. Rose 1864-68  
 A. Y. Felton 1868-72  
 Anson Pierce 1872-76  
 A. J. Fowler 1876-82  
 R. A. Johnson 1882-86

L. H. Whitmore 1866-88  
 John Costello 1888-93  
 George F. Duerre 1893-97  
 G. F. Range 1897-01  
 John Robinosn 1901-05  
 Lindsey L. Mathews 1905-09  
 R. A. Jones 1909-13  
 John McLaughlin 1913-19  
 George F. Jacobs 1919-27  
 Henry E. Binder 1927-

Register of Deeds

Alexis P. Bailly 1853-7-5-1855  
 F. H. Milligan 1855-56  
 Abner Tibbetts 1856-58  
 G. W. Marsh 1856-60  
 Charles W. Hackett 1860-64  
 D. H. Eldridge 1864-68  
 S. N. Wright 1868-69  
 O. D. Ford 1869-72  
 James G. Lawrence 1872-78  
 H. H. Dickman 1878-80  
 J. C. Bartlett 1880-84

J. B. Mullins 1884-89  
 John Bricher 1889-93  
 L. O. Cook 1893-97  
 C. C. McDonough 1897-1901  
 Fred A. Wolfe 1901-05  
 Henry Burkhardt, Jr. 1905-09  
 N. J. Biever 1909-13  
 Theodore Stegner 1913-23  
 Ernest E. Stearns 1923-31  
 Donald Duerre 1931-

Sheriff

F. H. Milligan 1853-54  
 Amos Wheeler 1854-56  
 B. S. Hurd 1856-57  
 R. M. Piner 1857-60  
 H. H. Butts 1860-62  
 Wm. B. Lutz 1862-64  
 H. H. Slayton 1864-68  
 Wm. Box 1868-74  
 Sydney Smith 1874-78  
 Lyman H. Gregg 1878-82  
 Henry Burkhardt 1882-87

David Cratte 1887-91  
 P. L. Weimerskirch 1891-95  
 D. C. McKenzie 1895-99  
 George H. Dickman 1899-03  
 George Hauswedell 1903-07  
 James E. McLeod 1907-11  
 Julius E. Boehlke 1911-19  
 Edward Fitzgerald 1919-25  
 Arnie Fitzgerald 1925-27  
 Douglas E. Brown 1927-35  
 John P. Jacobs 1935-

Clerk of Court

S. L. Campbell 1856-10-58  
 S. A. Kemp 1856  
 N. F. Webb 1862-69  
 Chas J. Stauff 1869-07  
 Frank T. O'Flaherty 1907-15

Frank C. Goss 1915-22  
 Frank T. O'Flaherty 1922-23  
 Simon E. Drury 1923-35  
 Luke C. Beaver 1937-

County Attorney

Thomas Wilson	1856	J. F. McGovern	1883-1887
John W. Tyson	1857	J. W. Steel	1887-1893
Sam Cole	1859-May '59	J. F. McGovern	1893-1895
Ava Durrin	May 1859-1861	John H. Mullen	1895-1897
L. Campbell	Oct 1859-1861	James A. Carley	1897-1901
John B. Davis	1861-1863	George H. Hammond	1901-1905
J. D. Asquith	1863-1866	James A. Carley	1905-1909
John B. Davis	1866-1867	James E. Phillips	1909-1913
W. W. Scott	1867-1871	Michael Marx	1913-1919
John B. Davis	1871-1873	John R. Foley	1919-1927
J. H. Hahn	1873-1879	L. R. Lunde	1927-1931
George L. Matchin	1879-1881	Alfred A. Burkhardt	1931-1935
G. H. Benedict	1881-1883	William D. Lindmeir	1935-

County Superintendent of Schools

E. Hogle	Sept	1865-1867	J. M. Dankwardt	1895-1899
William H. Robinson		1867-1868	Hugh Leonard	1899-1903
T. A. Thompson		1868-1873	S. M. Quigley	1903-1907
Wm. Bowditch	Sept	1873-1874	Jacob Reusch	1907-1910
A. G. Hudson		1874-1876	W. A. McGuigan	Sept 1910-1911
James Hayes		1876-1879	Harry V. Fick	1911-1919
Allen J. Greer		1879-1883	Geo. H. Booth	1919-1927
Scott A. Foster		1883-1887	Anton Fischer	1927-1935
P. F. Ryan		1887-1891	Laura A. Cuffel	1937-
James Keating		1891-1895		

County Surveyor

Joseph Puigrey	1854	H. W. McDougall	1881-1882
Dewitt Langford	1854-57	G. Maxwell	1882-1883
B. C. Baldwin	1857-1858	H. W. McDougall	1883-1884
James Redpath	1858-1858	Jan. George H. Beaty	1884-1885
H. M. McDougall	Jan 1858-1860	L. O. Cooke	1885-1887
E. W. Foster	1860-Dec 1860	J. J. Beaty	1887-1893
H. M. McDougall	1860-1862	Geo. H. Beaty	1893-1897
D. W. Wellman	1862-1863	L. O. Cooke	1897-1901
G. W. Maxwell	1863-1864	Geo. H. Beaty	1901-1903
H. W. McDougall	1864-1867	Herman Tushaus	1903-1904
R. Bostwick	1867-1868	Fred A. Wolfe	1904-1907
G. A. McDougall	1868-1869	Geo. H. Beaty	1907-1909
B. C. Baldwin	1869-1872	John Rafter	1909-1930
J. J. Beaty	1872-1874	Robert V. Sutter	1930-1935
G. Maxwell	1874-1876	Vacancy	1935-1939
J. J. Bealy	1876-1881	L. Schurhammer, Jr.	1939-

Court Commissioner

John N. Murdock	186 -1872	Chas. J. Stauff	Oct.	1907-1912
C. W. Wood	1872-1897	Walter A. Munger	July	1912-1916
Frank Zani	1897-1900	Geo. H. Hammond	Aug	1916-1931
John H. Mullen	1900-1907	Apr. Frank C. Goss		1931-

Judge of Probate

H. F. Wilson	1856-57	F. J. Collier	1880-1882
G. W. Childs	1857-58	A. Z. Putnam	1882-1884
B. C. Baldwin	1858-60	F. J. Collier	1884-1888
A. Z. Putnam	1860-64	M. Kennedy	1884-1905
Chas. G. Dawley	1864-66	Frank H. Fox	1905-1909
E. Lathrop	1866-68	Walter A. Munger	1909-1913
M. A. Fuller	1868-70	James E. McLeod	1913-1922 May
A. Z. Putnam	1870-76	Frank C. Goss	1922-
John F. Pope	1876-80		

County Coroner

Christian Shively	1853	Jacob Gengnagel	1887-97
Amos Wheeler	1858-60	L. E. Claydon	1897-01
Samuel Demaray	1860-62	E. J. Lange	1901-05
H. H. Slayton	1862-63	Jacob Gengnagel	1905-11
A. F. Sawyer	1863-64	Arthur E. Becker	1911-15
J. K. Benedict	1864-68	Albert C. Fitchen	1915-23
W. D. Brown	1868-69	Edward B. Wise	1923-31
F. C. Remondino	1869-72	August R. Schleicher	1931-35
W. J. Arnold	1872-86	Edward B. Wise	1935-
L. H. Whitmore	1886-87		