

Blue Earth County Historian

Blue Earth County Historical Society Quarterly Newsletter
Summer, 1999

MANKATO DAR CHAPTER CELEBRATES 100TH ANNIVERSARY

by Shirley Grundmeier

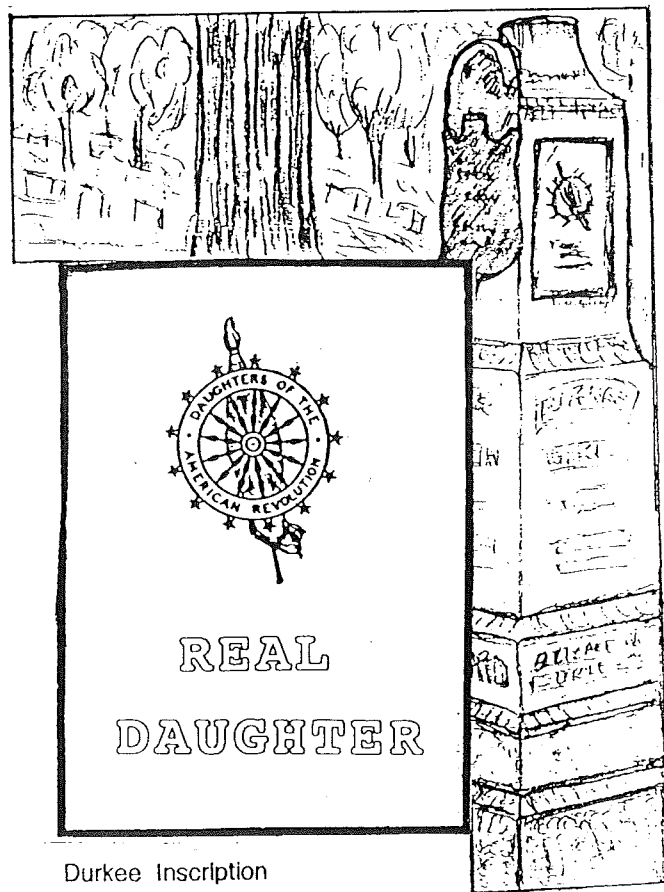
On September 18, the Mankato Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Anthony Wayne Chapter, will honor the 100th anniversary of its founding on June 20, 1899. Highlighting the day will be the dedication of a marker at the foot of Main Street to commemorate the importance of the steamboat in the settlement of the Minnesota Valley.

Following a festive luncheon and program at MSUM's Centennial Student Union, members and guests will enjoy guided tours of the Hubbard House, Carriage House and Palmer Centennial Gardens. The celebration will end with Afternoon Tea on the Hubbard House grounds.

THE BEGINNING

In the Mankato Free Press issue of March 8, 1902, appeared a brief announcement of a death that day: "Mrs. Betsey Durkee died at her home, 531 N. Broad St., at noon today...she was aged 84 and was a daughter of the late Mrs. Wallingford." A few years earlier, the Free Press of Sept. 13, 1889 had announced: "Mrs. Betsy Wallingford died Friday evening at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Benj. Durkee...Mrs. Wallingford, aged 93, was the only surviving widow in Minnesota of a soldier of the Revolution and, with one exception, the oldest in the United States."

In Mankato's Glenwood Cemetery, at the crest of a hill to the left, stands a stone crowned with two metal plaques placed there by the Anthony Wayne Chapter DAR to honor Elizabeth Bunker Wallingford, who died just ten years before the Chapter was founded, and her daughter, Elizabeth Wallingford Durkee, who was a "Real Daughter" and a member of the Chapter before her death in 1902.



Durkee Inscription

The term "Real Daughter" was given by the DAR to those members whose fathers and/or mothers aided the cause of the Revolution in the original 13 states. Anthony Wayne Chapter had two Real Daughters, Mrs. Durkee and Mrs. Margaret Goff Benson, whose burial place is in Wells, MN. and is also marked by the DAR. Today's DAR members throughout the world are also direct descendants of one or more Revolutionary Patriots who have traced their ancestry through genealogic research.

HISTORY OF ANTHONY WAYNE CHAPTER

by Mary Nelson

Anthony Wayne Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in Mankato on June 20, 1899, under the leadership of Miss Nettie Severance (later Henlein), nine years after the National Society was formed in Washington D.C. on Oct. 11, 1890.

The Chapter was named after General Anthony Wayne, one of George Washington's favorite generals and the hero of the battle of Stony Point, N.Y. Although organized to fulfill the same purpose as the National Society, "to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence," early meetings of the Chapter consisted primarily of music selections, card playing and embroidery work. In 1909 they began having serious meetings, beginning with the reading together of Thomas Hughes' History of Blue Earth County. This was followed a few years later by programs on nearby historic sites.

One of the earliest civic projects in which the group participated was the beautification of the Pleasant Grove School yard, beginning in 1914, at the request of the School Board. In 1916 several members organized the first community historical pageant held in Sibley Park. The Anthony Wayne Chapter was instrumental in organizing the first chapter of the American Red Cross in this area in 1917, long before the national Red Cross promoted local groups. During World War I members made surgical dressings, comfort bags, sold war bonds and stamps and raised money to help repair a French village.

After the war the Chapter promoted essay contests on historical and patriotic themes in the schools, sponsored a Camp Fire group, and also a high school homemaker's club. It had a small part in securing and restoring Sibley House in Mendota, the home of Minnesota's first governor, for which the high school manual training class was recruited to make a door and lock. Markers were erected to honor two real daughters of Revolutionary War soldiers: Elizabeth Wallingford Durkee and Margaret Goff Benson.

(cont. on pg 3)



DAR Celebrates Mankato Centennial



Fort Le Hillier Marker

left to right: Stephen Walters, Mrs. Theodore Williams, Thomas Hughes, Mrs. Jay Wysong, May Fletcher, Mrs. T. C. Jefferson, Mrs. George Sugden

In 1926 the Chapter erected a plaque marking the site of Fort LeHillier on the Blue Earth River where Pierre LeSeuer and his men spent the winter of 1700. This monument is now located on Highway 66. In 1927 the site of the first log school in Mankato was marked with a plaque; this is now located on the grounds of the Union Square Building. At the same time the Chapter cooperated with other civic groups in presenting "A Pageant of Mankato's History" in recognition of Mankato's 75th Anniversary.

For many years the Anthony Wayne DAR Chapter cooperated with other organizations in town to provide programs for the YWCA's Sunday vesper service. The Chapter also worked with other women's clubs to maintain the first public ladies restroom in downtown Mankato at a time when such facilities were nonexistent. Participating in commemorative Memorial Day services at local cemeteries was an annual activity.

The Chapter cooperated with other groups in organizing a Blue Earth County Mexican Center for migrant workers.

During World War II the members served in many capacities. One member, Mrs. A. B. Morse, gave over 5,000 hours of service as chairman of the

Women's Civilian Defense. All Members helped generously with the Red Cross Blood Plasma Program, served as nurses aides, rolled bandages, made Afghans, and raised money to help purchase a bloodmobile. Following the war the Chapter contributed a Chinese elm tree on Victory Drive (Memorial highway) in Mankato to honor the men and women who fought for their country.

To help Mankato celebrate its first 100 years in 1952, members of the Anthony Wayne Chapter and the Garden Club, dressed in period costumes, served a centennial tea on the grounds of Hubbard House.

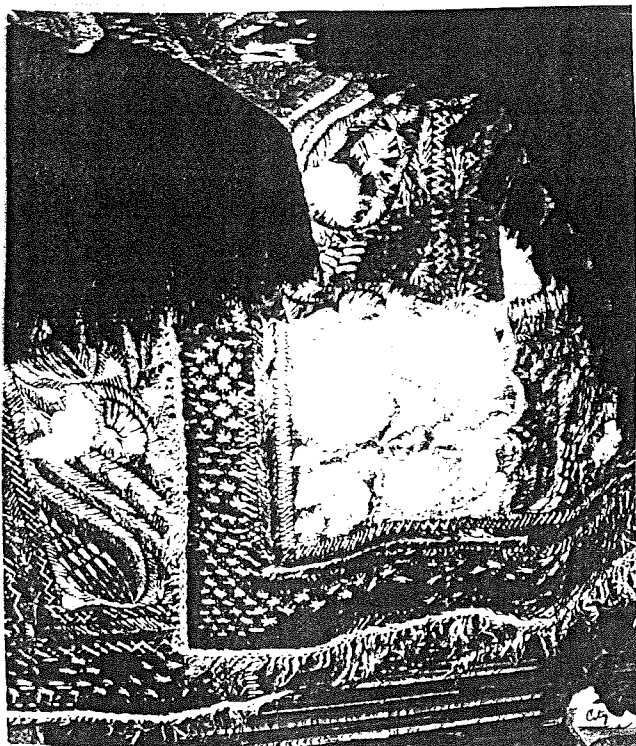
in 1954 Anthony Wayne organized the Fort LeHillier chapter of the Children of the American Revolution, in order to teach patriotism, citizenship, and leadership skills to boys and girls of the community.

Continuing its tradition of marking historic sites, the Chapter on May 4, 1958, placed a bronze marker on the east side of the First Presbyterian Church to honor the original town bell, now located in the church's tower. This bell, bought by donations from church women, was acquired about 1857 for the purpose of alerting people to Indian attacks and fires, plus calling them to church services and weddings.

HISTORY OF ANTHONY WAYNE CHAPTER

Throughout its history Anthony Wayne has been very interested in education. Locally, many essay contests have been sponsored by the Chapter for students in elementary and high school on such subjects as American History, the Constitution, and Citizenship. Selection of Good Citizens in Mankato and area high schools was promoted with luncheons held to honor recipients. Nationally, the Chapter contributed money and supplies to schools supported by the National Society, with special attention to St. Mary's School for Indian Girls in Springfield, S.D. Money was raised for a new dorm and a great deal of clothing was given through the years.

Whenever the Chapter acquired objects of historical significance, they were donated to the Blue Earth County Historical Museum. In 1939, the first such gift was a pair of wool quilts dating back to 1775, given to the chapter by the descendants of the original owner.



1880 Shawls

These three shawls dating from the 1880s, a 13-star flag, and the Chapter's original charter, will all be on display Sept. 18.

In celebration of the nation's Bicentennial in 1976, the Chapter cooperated with Mankato State University in presenting an exhibit of a colonial kitchen, complete with many artifacts donated by various members. Together they demonstrated many early housekeeping skills and acted as hostesses to explain the exhibit.

From the earliest days of the Chapter, much attention has been paid to the proper display, respect, and treatment of the Flag of the United States of America. In order to encourage others to honor it, the Chapter has donated many flags to schools, youth groups, nursing homes and other groups. Beginning about 1979 one of the members began making Braille flags to give to special education classes in the schools. Since the early 1980s yearly flag cremation services have been held to retire wornout flags in a dignified and respectful manner. Such flags were often solicited from the community.

The National Society of DAR has always been very interested in national defense, emphasizing the need for a strong military. In that connection the chapter has annually given a gold medal to an outstanding ROTC cadet at MSU who exemplifies leadership.

The DAR also promotes the study of American History. In addition to sponsoring essay contests in area schools with winners announced during American History month (Febr.), Anthony Wayne for many years arranged historical displays in Bretts department store and later in the public library. The Chapter also provided historical announcements during that month. Honoring outstanding teachers of American history is another Chapter activity; two such nominees, Robert Ihrig of Mankato in 1984 and Grant Anderson of LeCenter 1992, received state honors.

Now that Anthony Wayne Chapter has completed its 100 years of service to the community on June 20, 1999, it looks forward to its second century of honoring "God, Home, and Country."

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GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE

by Shirley Grundmeier

One hundred years ago, the members of the new Mankato chapter of DAR chose the name "Anthony Wayne" from a list of available names sent by the National Society. According to a charter member, "Although nobody knew on that day of choice, the name does tie into Mankato's early history, for one of the very early steamboats on the Minnesota River was named the 'Anthony Wayne.' "

General Anthony Wayne was one of the most brilliant and admirable figures of his time, and the midnight assault on Stony Point which he led was probably the most hazardous single episode of the Revolutionary War. Called by some a reckless daredevil, he led with unshrinking courage the most dangerous operations, and his commander, General George Washington, trusted him thoroughly.

Anthony Wayne was born on January 1, 1745, at Waynesboro, the family home in Chester County, Pennsylvania. His British father and grandfather had distinguished themselves in battle, first in England and later in their adopted country. The boy was raised in a military family and spent his boyhood 'rehearsing battles and sieges' in and out of school. But he was a mediocre student, excelling only in mathematics, so a career in the British army was out of the question. However, his love of the outdoors and genius in mathematics made him ideal for the profession of surveyor.

Young Wayne proved so successful that he was asked by Benjamin Franklin to survey and open up for settlement a large tract of land in Nova Scotia. Within two years, Wayne had established a thriving colony there, and he returned to Pennsylvania to the Waynesboro farm deeded to him by his father.

He also became involved in public office and was outspoken in his opposition of total British rule in the Colonies. By 1775, Wayne represented his home county in the Provincial Assembly in Philadelphia, urging repeal of the British Acts of Parliament, and was appointed Colonel of the Fourth Pennsylvania Infantry Battalion. He was not a "Revolutionist" and Chester County was largely Quaker, but all were objecting to total control by the English over the Colonies. As conditions became worse, his group was called for active service.



Anthony Wayne

In hopes that Canada would join the revolt against the British government, Wayne and the Fourth Pennsylvania were among the troops sent north to join the American army already fighting at Quebec. Here at Three Rivers on the St. Lawrence, Anthony Wayne received the first of six wounds he eventually suffered during the Revolution. The Colonials were defeated but Wayne had established his reputation and was appointed to command the fort at Ticonderoga, New York and was given the rank of Brigadier-General.

In April 1777, Wayne joined Washington's army as commander of the "Pennsylvania Line," and led his troop in the important and successful battles of Brandywine and Germantown. He was then among the 17 generals under Washington's command who endured an 18-month stalemate trying to keep the British army penned up in New York. The British vastly outnumbered the Continentals and were well trained and well-equipped in contrast to their impoverished foe, and during the terrible winter of 1777-1778 at Valley Forge, Wayne tried in vain to secure clothing and provisions for his men.

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ANTHONY WAYNE



As the years passed, the legend grew that Anthony Wayne earned the nickname of "Mad Anthony" because of such dangerous exploits as the attack on Stony Point. On the contrary, he was never reckless or foolhardy and was completely trusted by Washington and the men under his command. A story allegedly based on fact is that he acquired the name when an unruly young soldier he sent to the guard house said of him "He's really mad. Clear the way for Mad Anthony's friend!" As the story made its rounds, the rank and file in the army picked it up and used the term with respect as a reflection of Wayne's unfailing courage.

Wayne served under Washington for seven years, and to no other officer of his rank did Washington give orders of such vital importance. He continued to serve his Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States by President George Washington. Wayne would become one of only four full-time Generals in the U.S. Army until the first World War: John Pershing, WWI, Ulysses S. Grant, Civil War, George Washington and Anthony Wayne, Revolutionary War.

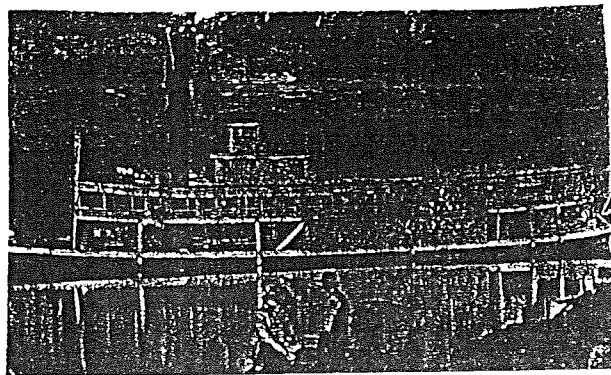
General Wayne never did retire to his farm. He died while on active duty on December 1, 1796, and is buried at Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. The inscription on his monument tells of his life of honor and usefulness: that "his military achievements are consecrated in the history of his country and in the hearts of his countrymen."

MINNESOTA RIVER STEAMBOATS

by Clarice Finnigan

As part of its Centennial Celebration Sept. 18, the Anthony Wayne DAR Chapter will dedicate a monument erected in honor of the Minnesota River Steamboats.

Steamboats played an important part in the growth and development of Mankato and the Minnesota Valley. Had it not been for steamboats, settlement in the Minnesota Valley would have been a slow tedious process of overland traffic from east to west. The heyday of steam boating on the Minnesota River spanned a period from 1855 to 1865. The peak years were 1858 to 1862.



Sidewheeler NOMINEE

The steamboat era began in 1850. In June of 1850 the ANTHONY WAYNE made the first attempt to navigate the Minnesota River. She carried 141 tourists plus a band from St. Paul to the rapids at Carver. On July 12th the NOMINEE carried a group of tourists up the river, past the rapids and three miles further on before returning to St. Paul. The ANTHONY WAYNE made a second attempt on July 18th, and this time she carried her passengers to a point three miles below Mankato. On July 18th the YANKEE carried passengers and a band up the river past Mankato to a point just above Judson. The YANKEE had planned to go farther, but the summer temperature of 104 degrees and the hordes of mosquitoes made the trip so uncomfortable they decided to turn back.

These three steamboats made history. They proved that the Minnesota River was navigable and also noted that the valley was a suitable place for settlement.

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GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE

After Wayne had commanded the Pennsylvania Line for three years against all odds, the final blow came when against his better judgment, Washington took command of the brigade from him. Sick at heart, Anthony Wayne took a leave of absence and went back to his farm. But many of his field officers rose to his defense, and one wrote of "the esteem and respect we have ever had for you as Friend, Brother and Commander and we hope to see justice done and you again honor yourself and benefit your country."

Washington soon changed his mind and notified Wayne he would command a special unit that was being formed, to be called the Light Infantry Corps of the Continental Army. As word spread that Anthony Wayne was back, many of the best officers all over the country sought appointments in the Corps. The unit was complete with Wayne commanding it by June 1779. Although this unit would have a short life, it would soon be famous for the Storming of Stony Point.

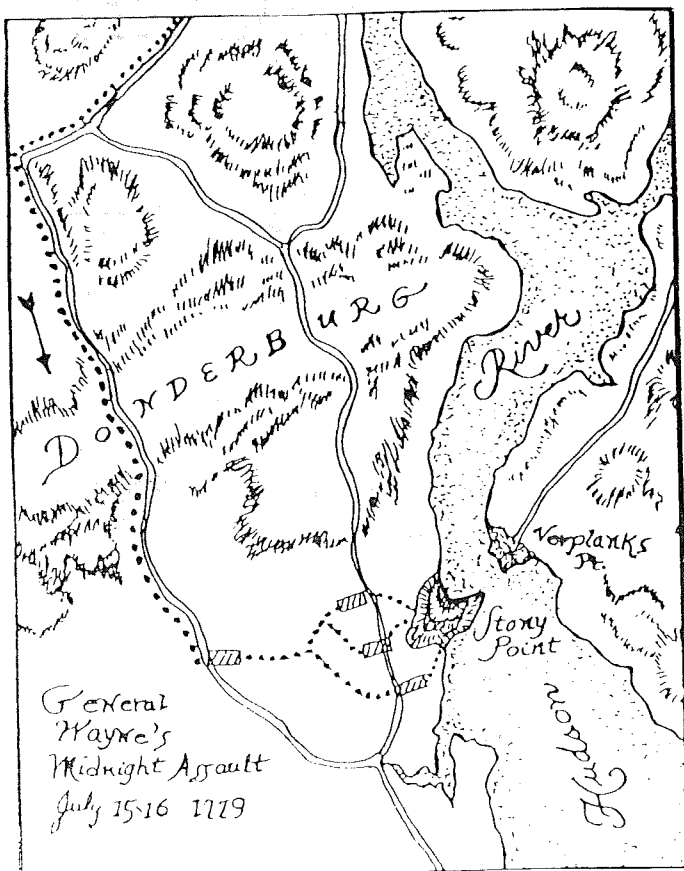
At the southern end of New York's Hudson River highlands, two rocky headlands jut out into the water: Stony Point on the west bank and Verplanck's Point on the east. The British were solidly entrenched in forts on top of both, controlling the ferry below which was the only means of communication between New England and the middle colonies.

The larger cliff, Stony Point, rose steeply from the water and jutted out a half mile into the channel. The only way up the cliff was by a swampy road passable only at low tide, and defended by a British warship and sentries. Anyone foolish enough to attempt to climb would be stopped by a series of redoubts armed with heavy cannon, and 500 British soldiers guarded the fort itself. Washington hoped that an attack on Stony Point would demoralize the British as well as give a badly needed boost to the Colonials' own morale. After Wayne made a reconnaissance, he informed his chief that any attack would have to be by complete surprise but that "The Light Infantry are second to none in courage and will follow me to victory!" Washington's plan then set the attack to take place at midnight, with only 100-200 men and officers storming the hill, with the use of bayonets only, and the remainder of the unit acting as pincers on either side.

The accounts of the attack are almost unbelievable: how silent men waded through water two feet deep on a moonless night, with pieces of white cloth pinned to their hats so they could recognize each other; how the advance guard of 20 men and one officer faced almost certain annihilation as they tore a wedge through the unsuspecting British and only five survived; how Wayne himself received a musket ball wound in the head; how the 500 men in the fort gave up without a struggle; how the Colonials turned the cannons atop the Point and bombarded the British in the opposite fort and their warships in the channel--all in an attack that lasted a brief two hours. Wayne's victory meant the end of the British threat in the north.

The jubilant General Washington immediately sent a report to Congress lauding Anthony Wayne and his troops and added that Wayne had "improved on the plan recommended by me and executed it in a manner that does signal honor to his judgment and bravery." Wayne received a gold medal from Congress in recognition of his "brave, prudent and soldierly conduct."

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Stony Point

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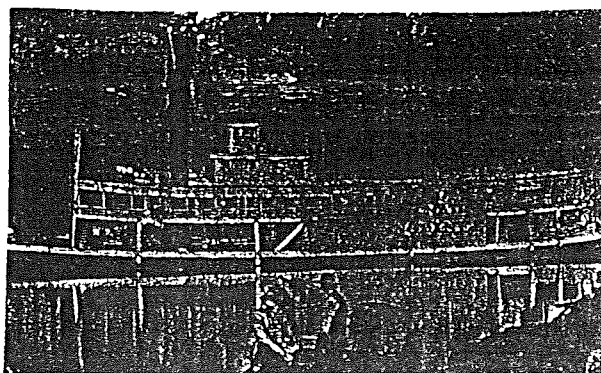
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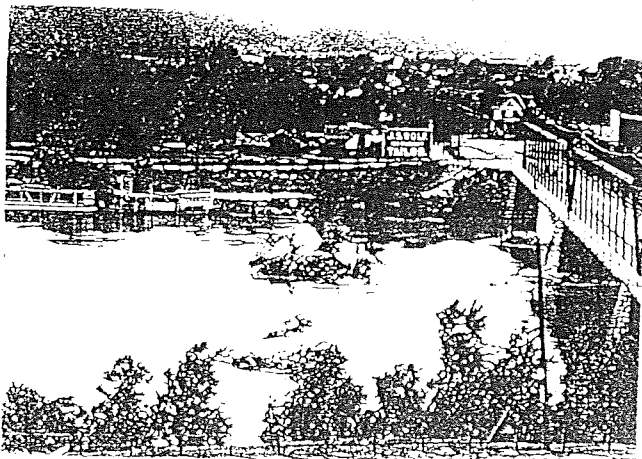
MINNESOTA RIVER STEAMBOATS

Some authors have stated that the news of the accomplishments of the three boats may have spurred the making of a treaty with the Sioux. In late June of 1851 the EXCELSIOR brought the commissioners, the Governor and their aides to Traverse Des Sioux to begin talking terms with the Sioux. On July 22 the BENJAMIN FRANKLIN brought a load of sightseers to the treaty site to observe the officials at work. On July 23, 1851 the treaty was signed opening up land for settlement. Late in 1851 the NOMINEE made three trips carrying about 200 passengers each trip.

By 1852 a whole line of town sites had developed along the river from the Blue Earth River to St. Paul. Mankato was among those young communities. Each of these small towns depended upon steamboats for food, provisions and news of the settlers in the area. In April of 1852 the TIGER made the first trip to Mankato. She made two other trips as well, each time with a full load of passengers and freight. In July of 1852 the BLACK HAWK made three trips to Mankato. The first trip that the BLACK HAWK made has been described as an event greater than the Fourth of July. Nearly the whole population of Mankato as well as the surrounding countryside greeted the boat despite a heavy rain shower.

Two events in 1853 helped to increase the steamboat traffic on the Minnesota River: the founding of the Indian Agency and Fort Ridgely. The WEST NEWTON carried troops and supplies to the fort. Two of the boats, the CLARION and the TIGER joined her towing two barges loaded with supplies.

River traffic increased in April of 1855 when 2,000 Winnebagos were transferred from the Upper Mississippi River down to a reservation near Mankato.



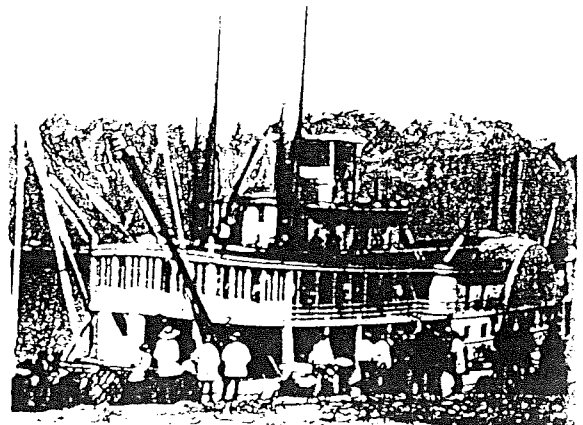
Steamboats Tied at Mankato Levee

Settlers continued to pour into the valley. On May 5, 1856 the REVEILLE brought a load of between 200 and 300 passengers to Mankato. They were known as the Mapleton Colony. On May 10th the H.T. YEATMAN landed at South Bend with 121 Welsh people from Ohio. They settled near Cambria.

River traffic in 1857 was brisk. By June 1, 34 boats had landed at St. Peter. In Mankato it was not unusual to see two or three boats loading or unloading at the earthen levee stretching from Main Street to Spring Street.

In 1859 high water created a good season for steamboats that brought 131 arrivals to Mankato. This was also the year that the valley produced a surplus of corn, wheat and oats.

Much of the river traffic in 1861 consisted of moving military troops and goods. In April 1861 the FANNY ROBERTS carried Major (later General) Sherman and his battery from Fort Ridgely southward to fight in the Civil War. The FAVORITE was contracted to carry Major (later General) John C. Pemberton and his troops to fight in this war as well. The JEANETTE ROBERTS created a record when she sailed up-river almost to the western border of Minnesota.

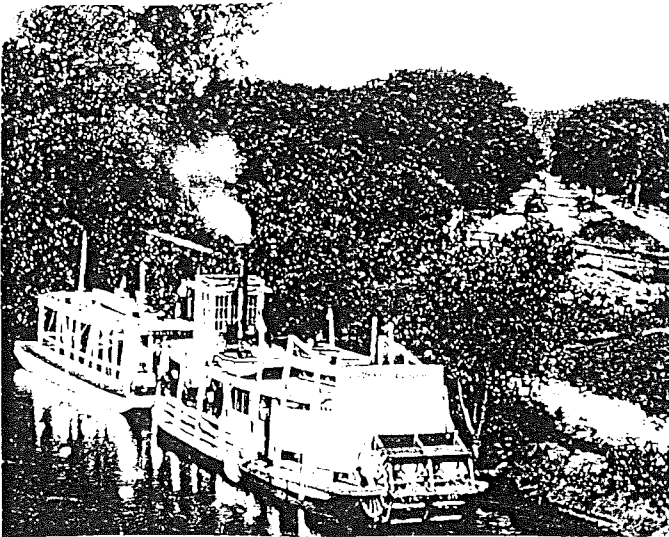


Steamboat, THE FAVORITE, 1863

1862 brought high water and brisk river traffic. The ALBANY, the JEANETTE ROBERTS, the FAVORITE, the CLARA HINES, the POMEROY, the ARIEL, and the G.H. WILSON all made landings in Mankato. There were 70 arrivals in Mankato that year. There were 6,200 bushels of wheat shipped to Mankato and 8,000 bushels shipped from South Bend. Arrivals into St. Paul numbered 413, which was a record. Much of this may be attributed to military traffic.

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MINNESOTA RIVER STEAMBOATS



River traffic in 1863 consisted mostly of transporting troops and supplies because of the Sioux Uprising. The FAVORITE was called into service to carry General Sibley and his troops from Ft. Snelling to Shakopee and to transport 270 condemned Sioux from their prison in Mankato to Davenport, Iowa. In early April the JEANETTE ROBERTS docked at Mankato and was warmly greeted by nearly every citizen as well as 1,000 soldiers. In May of 1863 the POMEROY, the ARIEL, and the FAVORITE moved the Winnebago people from Blue Earth County to their new homes in Nebraska.

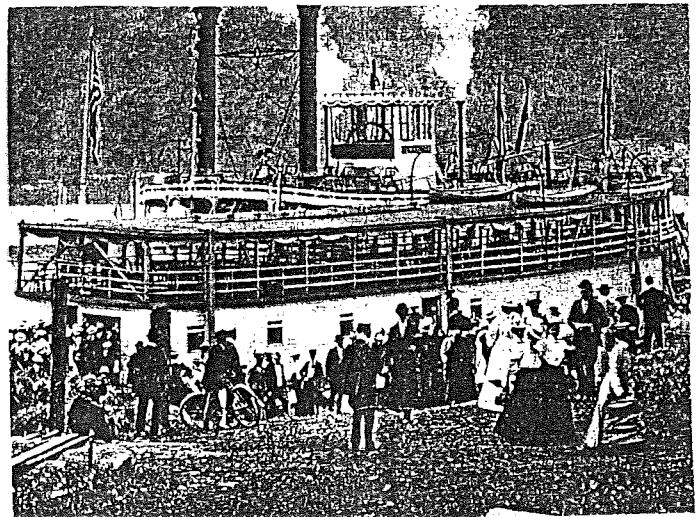
The need for reliable freight transportation in the valley became more insistent every year. The steamboats were unable to meet the demand, especially in years of low water levels. After 1863 most of the wheat was transported by barges. One could see long lines of barges being towed on the river. By 1866 there were 175 barges carrying freight and wheat. In that year Mankato shipped 90,000 bushels of wheat and South Bend shipped 25,000 bushels. Even with the coming of the railroad to Belle Plaine, steamboat trade in 1867 was very good. The MOLLIE MOHLER made daily trips from Mankato to Belle Plaine to make connections with the train to St. Paul. MOLLIE MOHLER would leave Mankato at 8 a.m. and arrive in Belle Plaine at 4 p.m., a distance of 175 miles. She boasted that she could travel the 30 miles from St. Peter to Mankato in one hour and 20 minutes. There were 166 arrivals in Mankato that year, and of these MOLLIE MOHLER made 87 of them.

In May of 1868 there were 50 arrivals to Mankato and North Mankato. Most of the prominent steamboats had disappeared from river trade. In October of 1868 the railroad came to Mankato. River traffic in 1869 was even less. There was much cut-throat competition between the steamboats and the railroad. The railroads won, for they could carry their loads more efficiently and rapidly. The business men of New Ulm, needing transportation, bought the OTTER. She was put into service between Mankato and New Ulm. The ELLEN HARDY, the OTTER, the SAINT ANTHONY FALLS, the PIONEER, the TIGER, and the JEANETTE ROBERTS were busy with river traffic.

Partially researched by Beth Zimmer

AN END AND ANOTHER BEGINNING

In April 1897, the HENRIETTA became the last steamboat to dock at the Mankato landing, bringing an end to the era of steamboating in the Minnesota River Valley.



HENRIETTA, Last Steamboat to Mankato, April 1897

As the Mankato chapter ends its first hundred years of service to America, both nationally and locally, the members of Anthony Wayne look forward to the new century, and to new accomplishments.

Blue Earth County Historical Society Upcoming Events

July 26 - August 11, 1999

Traveling Display of Minnesota's 10 Most Endangered Properties, plus five local preservation concerns.

July 28, 1999

Lecture by George Edwards, Director of the Minnesota Preservation Alliance, 6:30 p.m.

July 31, 1999

Madison Lake Paddlefish Days
Parade 1:00 p.m. - featuring BECHS Restored 1916 Fire Truck

August 12 - 15, 1999

Blue Earth County Fair, Garden City, MN. Displays and our 1916 Fire Truck featured! Call or stop in to volunteer at our booth!!

September 18, 1999

Daughters of the American Revolution "Tea at the Hubbard House" at 2:30 p.m.

September 20 - 23

"Travel Like Bert" Tour #3, exploring the "New World."

October 23-24, 1999

Sitting Pretty at the YWCA

PAINTING THE PAGES OF TIME

The new limited edition print series by Marian Anderson will honor Mankato's sesquicentennial in 2002! The first of the prints of three historic Mankato homes, the Schmidt House, will be available Fall 1999; second, the Cray House, home of the YWCA, in the fall 2000; and the third, our own Hubbard House, in the fall of 2001. Advance orders taken now with small deposit!

NEW IN THE GIFT SHOP

Acid-free archival supplies and archival boxes of all sizes.

Photo albums and photo pages, scrapbooks.

Book: "An Ounce of Prevention."

NOTES FROM THE PRESIDENT

By Jane Tarjeson

Goodrich Construction was awarded the bid for work on the exterior of the Hubbard House, and the work is in progress. The kitchen chimney has been redone, and work has begun on the slate roof. Expect to see a lot of activity on it this summer. The gardens will remain undisturbed by all the construction, so feel free to take a few minutes and enjoy the beauty and serenity the flower gardens offer.

BECHS was invited to participate in the Memorial Day service held in the park in Rapidan. A traveling display filled with Rapidan township pictures and articles was set up at the town hall. Many memories of times gone by were awakened and shared. Rapidan Township is looking for the names of people in the Rapidan area that served in the Vietnam War. A marker will be placed in the park honoring these people that served. If you know of anyone, please call Doris Bateman at 278-3458.

Check out the BECHS display at the Blue Earth County Fair next month!

PRESERVATION TRAVELING DISPLAY

The BECHS is hosting a Preservation Alliance display of the ten Minnesota historic properties most threatened by destruction, disuse or neglect.

On July 28, at 6:30 pm. Mr. George Edwards, Director of the Minnesota Preservation Alliance, will speak on how to identify and preserve remaining historic sites in Blue Earth County.

The public is invited to attend the evening lecture and view the Heritage Center display free of charge

RENEWALS AND NEW MEMBERS

Lester Anderson, Arn and Meg Kind, Jean Lundquist, Freda Glynn McCrea, Gerald Neilson, Irene Nydahl, Chuck and Carol Ries, Luella and Robert Rose, Jeff Walker, Sharon Halstead, Barbara Heller, Hermine Bierbauer Miller, Verna Anderson, Marilyn Nisja, Virginia McNear, Mary Lou Ballman, Elizabeth Just Vosbeck, Barbara Rivera, Kevin Allen, Tim Cherney, YWCA of Mankato, Marian Anderson, Joseph Dobie, Ethel Frost, Viola Holbrook, Mary Helen Peterson, Hickory Tech Corporation, Rita Masberg, Julie Schrader, Joe and Malda Farnham, Gary Morphew, Donna Webb, Tom Clements, Harry and Marjorie Barnard, Cheryl Guentzel, Harley and Ruth Mohr, Duane Dubke, Nancy Hamer, Mary Ellen How, Marilyn Ringheim and Donna Dunlop.

DONATIONS

Joe Kubicek, Glenn Bartsch, Rapidan Township, Kathryn Moe, and Curt Fisher.
Memorial donation in memory of Anne Meyer from Kathryn Hanson.

Jo Schultz, Jo-an Lavitsche

THANK YOU

members of BPO
of D.O.E.S. for the cleaning of the Hubbard House.

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This issue of the *Blue Earth County Historian* features articles and photographs researched and compiled from the BECHS archives, the Minnesota Historical Society and the Marilyn Lass Room at the MSU Memorial Library. On behalf of the Anthony Wayne Chapter DAR, the writers thank the Blue Earth County Historical Society for this opportunity to express our appreciation to all historians who, like us, have been privileged to call the Minnesota River Valley "home."

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APRIL-MAY-JULY ARTIFACT DONATIONS

- +Mary Dooley, Mankato: MacIntosh computer with mouse, keyboard and hard drive, Italian knitting machine, archival supplies for Gift Shop
- +Linda Debbs, Woodbury, MN: cabbage grater, enameled cake pan, Argo Gloss starch box, Christmas snowbox, ear syringe.
- +Marcia Chalgren, N. Mkt.: postcard of Civic League children, three photos of Emma Vogel.
- +Mankato Chamber of Commerce: copies of "Chamber Today" newsletter.
- +Bonnie Hill, Emmett, ID: funeral book for Benjamin H. Burmeister, portrait of Class of 1907.
- +Jane Tarjeson, Good Thunder: 1987 Twins "Homer Hanky," MSU gold and purple scarf.
- +Mike Fredericks, Madison Lake: Mug commemorating Old Timers' Day in Madison Lake.
- +Ron Olason, Mankato: 1925 calendar advertising National Citizens Bank
- +Mrs. Gary Kiffe, Mankato: 1940 map of Mankato and North Mankato.
- +Marcia Chalgren, N. Mkt.: postcards and photos.
- +Tom Hagen, N. Mkt.: Mkt. streetcar spikes.
- +Raymond Ganey, N. Mkt.: "The Great Dakota Conflict," 1988 supplement published by Pioneer Press.
- +Don W. Buchanan, Mankato: Three Otaknam yearbooks from Mankato High School.
- +Kay Frost, N. Mkt.: Photograph of WW I soldiers, portrait of Florence McBeth, photo of Kindergarten students at Mankato Normal School.
- +Katherine Hansen: Two "Colorbook Revue" copies, presented by ISJ Auxiliary c1970s.
- +Evan Jones, Waterville, MN: Panoramic photograph of "Patriarchs-Militant IOOF Memorial Anniversary," Mankato c1913.
- +Mary Jo Hey, Wauwatose, WI: Postcards of Loyola Club, Mankato State Bank and Central Fire Station.
- +Patsy Blaufuss, Madelia: Framed and tinted photo of Sibley Park Dam, c1920.
- +Summit Center, Mankato: Three postcards made by the SSND.
- +Miami County Historical Society, Peru, IN: Land contract signed by Earl Stenton.
- +Mickie Lloyd Steiner, Mankato: Portraits of Peter Lloyd and Anne Wrigley Lloyd

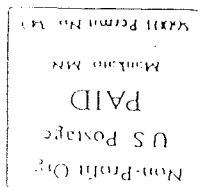
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