

Our Times: Lake City in History

“Preserving Yesterday’s Memories for Tomorrow”

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PRESIDENT’S CORNER

The acceptance of new acquisitions is always a welcome and interesting part of our monthly meetings. We never know what treasure is going to be presented to us. Such was the case at our April meeting when Carmen (Heck) Edwards came as a guest. The Heck family—parents Pearl and Jerry, Carmen and her two siblings—lived in a large, beautiful home at 213 North Oak.

The home, integral to this story, was built by Martin Johns (1826-1866), one of the first 50 pioneers in Wabasha County, arriving from Lancaster, PA, in 1857. He made shoes and boots and owned the Lake City store where they were sold. His eldest son was a junior member of Neal, Johns and Co., whose output of wagons and sleighs made it the largest manufacturer in Lake City at one time.

When the Hecks occupied the home (it was later taken down to make way for the present Methodist Church), there was a large barn to the rear of the property. Items found in the barn, preserved within the Heck family for many years, were given by Carmen Edwards to the Lake City Historical Society. Prominent among them is a rare 13-star United States flag of Betsy Ross design.

We wish to express our gratitude to Carmen, and to earlier benefactors, for entrusting the LCHS with artifacts that have special meaning for the community. Thanks to our archivist, Don Schwartz, all donated items are catalogued and carefully managed.

See page 3 for a photograph of the donated “Betsy Ross flag” and a statement with respect to our artifacts policy.

Eloise Blattner

“Sea Wing Disaster” Author Tells Of City’s First Responder Role

By Fred Johnson

On Sunday, July 13, 1890, 98 people—65 from Red Wing, the others from small communities on the fringes of Lake Pepin—perished when the steamboat Sea Wing was capsized by gale force winds off Central Point. There was a disproportionate loss of life among the women and girls aboard: only seven of fifty-seven survived. Although Lake City was in chaos itself, the damaging winds having wreaked severe damage on the downtown, residents rushed to the scene to mount a search and rescue effort. Research by Frederick Johnson, author of the only book on the Sea Wing disaster, sheds light on Lake City’s response, and answers questions about why National Guardsmen from nearby Camp Lakeview were not more prominent in the hours immediately following the sinking.

The heroic and well-publicized efforts of St. Paul soldier B. L. Perry who, with Wesley Hills, bravely rowed through the storm to the accident scene produced a mistaken impression that National Guardsmen were the first to assist *Sea Wing* survivors at Central Point. While the Guard later proved effective and aggressive in attempting to recover the *Sea Wing’s* dead, the Minnesota National Guard (MNG) did not save anyone from drowning. Perry had departed Camp Lakeview and was in Lake City awaiting a train when dangerous winds struck the area. He immediately rushed to the Washington Street landing and soon enlisted the civilian, Hills, to join

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Residents of Lake City, recovering themselves from heavy damage wrought by winds that took down the “Sea Wing,” nevertheless were the first to reach Central Point in the immediate aftermath of the sinking when there were survivors to be rescued. The next day (photo) they manned boats grappling for the bodies of victims.

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him in rowing a boat to the wreckage.

No other Guardsmen found themselves in a position to assist *Sea Wing* victims. The straight-line winds that devastated the *Sea Wing* also tore up Lake City and pounded Camp Lakeview. That tent city was virtually leveled. Of the 65 tents pitched on the campgrounds, only five remained standing. Soaked to the skin, soldiers headed to the stables for shelter. With the hospital destroyed by the tempest, MNG regimental cavalry surgeon W. H. Caine and another officer ordered horses saddled and then rode to Lake City. Upon reaching town, they learned of the *Sea Wing's* peril. The two officers ordered supplies to be sent to Camp Lakeview and then headed to the accident scene.

It is clear that soldiers at Lakeview were in no position to offer immediate aid to any survivors at Central Point. Before taking such action, officers and men had to wait for the storm to subside. They then conducted a survey of their camp and the damage sustained. By the time Caine had saddled up and ridden to Lake City, a half-hour had likely passed. Caine took the time to secure and send off **"a supply of stimulants—likely coffee and tea—for the men at Camp Lakeview before riding to Central Point where he would assist survivors. Assuming Caine immediately sent word of the disaster to camp, another half-hour or more would have been used in getting guardsmen moving toward the accident locale.**

The MNG report does not mention the time it took to get its men on the scene—90 minutes would seem a quick response—but it does note that, upon arrival, their work **was "of rescuing the dead." Thus, with the exception of Perry, those braving Lake Pepin's still very dangerous waters to rescue *Sea Wing* victims were Lake City civilians. Among them: Fred Foot, Martin Olson, R. L Terrell, John Foley, H. G. McKinney, Harry Mabey, and Theodore Minder.**

It should also be remembered that Lake City men, led by Noble Bartlett and William H. McMillian, conducted dragging operations to locate victims around Central Point.

Johnson Book, Threinen Video Due Out in July

LAKE CITY, Minn.—A book and documentary due out this summer will recount the *Sea Wing* tragedy of 1890, a shipping accident in which 98 people died when their paddle-wheeler flipped over on Lake Pepin.

Fred Johnson of Inver Grove Heights, and Ben Threinen, of Lake City, are producing the 30-minute documentary. Their goal is to raise awareness about the ill-fated **ship that has come to be known as Minnesota's Titanic.**

Despite the number of deaths, few people in Minnesota seem to know about the *Sea Wing*. Johnson and Threinen, who describe themselves as history lovers, said they hope their efforts ensure the ship and its fate are not forgotten.

When Johnson tells people what happened, "they sit there and stare like I'm talking about something truly incredible and horrible," he said.

The documentary will feature a number of items from the Goodhue County Historical Society collection. Among them is an 1890 copy of illustrated American Magazine, **which shows dramatic photos of victims' bodies being recovered.**

The *Sea Wing* was mostly used to move log rafts on the Mississippi. But on July 13, 1890, it was used as an excursion boat to take people from Red Wing to Lake City to visit National Guard troops at their summer encampment at Camp Lakeview. The boat was a few miles into the return trip when it was smashed by a large wave, causing it to overturn. Most of the 98 who died were teens and young adults.

Johnson's great-grandfather helped haul bodies to Red Wing morgues. Two of his wife's great-aunts drowned.

Threinen, a longtime television cameraman, said he **was excited about using the video to tell the story. "I want to bring it to life," he said.**

The book and movie are expected to come out a few weeks before July 13, the 124th anniversary of the disaster. —Associated Press, April 12, 2014.



Videographer Ben Threinen



Author Fred Johnson

To Purchase the Book and/or Video Documentary

Due out this July is the latest up-date of Frederick L. Johnson's 160-page book, **"The Sea Wing Disaster,"** and the first-ever film documentary on the tragedy, a collaboration between Johnson and filmmaker Ben Threinen of Lake City. To reserve copies, contact the Lake City Historical Society or the Goodhue County Historical Society.

Multiple Sponsors Increase Turnout for History Program

In planning the March 13 program at City Hall on the *Sea Wing* disaster, the Lake City Historical Society reached out to three other local groups as prospective partners:

- The Wabasha County Historical Society, because of its mutual interest in the 1890 tragedy on Lake Pepin that claimed 98 lives, an event that was described at the time as “the Mississippi’s Titanic.”
- The Lake City Friends of the Library, because of its interest in local authors like Fred Johnson, a native of Red Wing and author of the only book written about the *Sea Wing*.
- **The Lake City Woman’s Club, because March was Women’s History Month, and the toll of dead from the *Sea Wing* was overwhelmingly women and girls; 50 of 57 did not survive.**

Eloise Blattner, president of the Lake City Historical Society, noted that while two-party sponsorships have **been common in the past**, “**expanding that cooperation to even more groups helps defray program expenses and attract larger audiences. More than 100 people came to the March 13 event, a very gratifying turnout.**”

New Ornament Makes Debut

A holiday ornament commemorating the invention of waterskiing by native son Ralph Samuelson has been created under the auspices of the Lake City Historical Society. The design is based on a photograph taken in 1925 when Samuelson reached 80 miles an hour on skis behind a WWI vintage Curtiss Flying Boat. Both the black-and-white photograph and a color mural based on it are on display in the lobby of the Lake City Post Office. The mural was painted by local rural mail carrier John Scott and inaugurated in 1996 in the presence of Samuelson’s widow, Hazel, who was Grand Marshall of the Water Ski Days parade that year. The ornament will be offered for sale during Water Ski Days (\$15 or two for \$25) at the

LCHS booth in Patton Park. The LCHS has two other ornaments of iconic interest for sale, one of the Patton Park bandstand, the other of City Hall.



LCHS President Eloise Blattner and Secretary/Archivist **Don Schwartz display the “Betsy Ross flag” presented to the Society on April 29 by Carmen Heck Edwards of Red Wing. (See details on Page 1, “President’s Corner.”)** While many historians maintain that Betsy Ross had nothing to do with the flag attributed to her, the story of her role gained popular currency after the Civil War, and iconic replicas like this one were proudly displayed at parades throughout the nation.

Our Policy for Artifacts

Over the years, the Lake City Historical Society has developed practical and transparent guidelines for handling “gifted” artifacts. **The first principle is “to locate, collect, preserve and display any artifact which may help to illustrate the history of Lake City and the immediate area.”**

Other parts of the policy:

- Priority will be given to acquiring artifacts that have high intrinsic and/or educational value and relate to local history.
- The Society will adhere to professionally accepted standards for the storage, protection and conservation of artifacts.

A five-member Collection Committee oversees the process and formal, signed agreements govern acceptances and the temporary loan of artifacts to the Society. Rarely, if ever, will the Society purchase an artifact, and such action must be specifically approved by the Board of Directors.

The Society wishes to express its appreciation to people who have joined in the historical preservation effort by donating artifacts. Anyone who is considering such a donation is invited to contact Eloise Blattner, 651-345-3063. To the extent possible, we display our holdings in the second floor ballroom of City Hall, which is accessible to visitors during working hours.

Century Home Program Stirs Interest in History And Architecture

When Jim and Betty Albright purchased their home in 1968, they knew they had found a comfortable place to raise their growing family. The history of the house and its architectural style were not significant considerations at that time. But over the decades, as they gathered bits of information, their interest in these things grew.

In 2013, the Albrights decided to apply for Lake City's Century Home Program. This provided the motivation to assemble and review information from many sources, including the City's historic home survey, the property abstract, the library's newspaper archive, and books on architecture and local history. More than enough material was readily available to complete the application and receive the Century Home designation.

Some highlights of the home's historic and architectural background:

- Built in 1913 by William Hubbard
- Hubbard was cashier, then president of Lake City State Bank from 1907 until his death in 1927



This Craftsman Home at 120 North High Street is the most recent local home to be accepted for the Century Home designation. Research to support the application was performed by John Albright, son of the present owners Jim and Betty Albright.

- Owned by just three families through its first 100 years:
 - 1913-1951 William Hubbard family
 - 1951-1968 Henry Schmauss family
 - 1968-present James Albright family
- Craftsman style architecture, popular from around 1905-1920s
- Prominent Craftsman features: exposed rafter tails, triangular knee braces, stucco exterior
- Featured in Jewell Nursery planting guide book, c. 1930

City's Century Homes

Lake City residents whose homes are more than 100 years old can apply to the Lake City Heritage Preservation Commission for the Century Home designation. The research that goes into an application is described in the adjoining article by John Albright, whose parents' home at 120 North High became the most recent of the 44 properties to be granted the designation since the Century Home program began here in 2003. Current owners are noted in brackets.

120 North High Street. [James and Betty Albright]

409 North High Street. Built by Thomas Dwelle, son of original settler Abner Dwelle. After fighting in the Civil War, he farmed about 200 acres. A well preserved Foursquare. [Loren W. and Mary E. Prigge]

419 North High Street. Greek Revival built in 1865 by Marshall Bessey, a wheat merchant. [John T. and Sandra K. Wieck]

601 North High Street. A stucco home with striking, well preserved features. [Patricia S. Blum]

711 North High Street. Although some features have been altered, the historic integrity has been retained and the house is an outstanding example of the Queen Anne style. [Brian D. and Jessica M. Storlie]

715 North High Street. Henry Arnold, a money lender, built this house about 1890. Excellent example of the Homestead style with crossed gables. [Michael A. and Karen Schulenberg]

725 North High Street. Excellent example of the Common/Homestead. [Leslie O. and Julie A. Zibell]

808 North High Street. Homestead style. Appeared on tax rolls by 1910. [Dennis E. and Stephanie S. Partyka]

727 North Oak Street. An 1896 home built for Erik Wilson, a botanist at Jewell Nursery, and his family. [The Threinen Family]

320 West Lyon Avenue. Queen Anne built in the 1890s. [Reynolds Properties, Rochester, MN]

519 West Lyon Avenue. Queen Anne with fishscale shingle decoration and Palladian windows in the gable ends. [John S. and Joy A. Bremer]

219 North Garden Street. Built in 1892 as the Presbyterian Church parsonage. [Johnny B. and Kansas M. Olson]

Guide to Housing Styles Around Lake City

Foursquare: Popular from the mid 1890s to the late 1930s, the American Foursquare challenged with simplicity the ornate and mass-produced elements of the Victorian and other Revival styles. Hallmarks include a basically square, boxy design, two-and-one-half stories high, usually with four large, boxy rooms to a floor, a center dormer and a large front porch with wide stairs. Common features included a hipped roof, arched entries between common rooms, built-in cabinetry and Craftsman-style woodwork.

Craftsman: See picture and details on page 4.

Queen Anne: An offshoot of Victorian style, Queen Anne became fashionable in the 1880s and 1890s, when the industrial revolution was taking hold. Americans were caught up in the excitement of new technologies. Factory-made, pre-cut architectural parts were shuttled across the country on a rapidly expanding train network. Prefabricated cast iron became the showy, ornate facade of urban merchants and bankers and the well-to-do wanted the same manufactured elegance for their homes. Spindles and towers are associated with this style. Frank Lloyd Wright, who later championed his Prairie Style homes, began his career building Queen Annes, and a number of Wright-designed houses in this style stand today in Chicago.

Greek Revival: Homes in this style are usually painted white to resemble the white marble of impressive and

costly public buildings. Heavy cornices, gables with pediments, and unadorned friezes are typical and a **gabled front is one of the style's enduring legacies.** Columns, pilasters and elaborate door surrounds are common.

Homestead: A **"plain" style that, in a rural setting, would simply be referred to as a farm house.** The name recognizes the functional and historical roots of a dwelling, and its associated structures, meant to serve successive generations as the seat of the family. The two-story structure provides maximum space under a single roof; the straight walls and simple gabled roof could be mastered by inexperienced, part-time builders and the lack of ornamentation reduced construction time.



Example of a Homestead: 611 North Prairie, owned today by William T. and Brenda J. Wilson.

403 North Garden Street. A Foursquare with a full front porch with square column supports. [Ronald J. and Sarah V. Bost]

419 North Garden Street. A Homestead built about 1890 on lot purchased in 1864. [Kathy K. Kruger]

103 North Prairie Street. Charles Koch, a local architect, build this Foursquare for himself, incorporating neoclassical features. [John R. and Ramona J. Preble]

611 North Prairie Street. Homestead style. [William T. and Brenda J. Wilson]

520 South Lakeshore Drive. One of two dozen houses brought across the Lake Pepin ice from Wisconsin in the 1860s when lumber was in short supply. [Constance Anderson/Katie Schmidt]

504 South High Street. Basic Queen Anne built in 1888. [Carl E. and Patricia Wirtanen]

205 West Marion Street. An impressive Queen Anne built in 1888 for Hiram Patton, descendant of the pioneer Pattons. [Priscilla Dudley]

315 West Marion Street. Well preserved example of the Arts and Craft movement that flourished internationally between 1860 and 1910. [Neal and Marianne Olson]

204 South Oak Street. Built 1872, possibly incorporating the earlier J. C. Stout house. [Robert and Ann Flesche Pope]

220 South Oak Street. A superb Greek Revival built in 1860, early home of Elijah Stout, a farmer and judge. [Donna E. and Thomas E. Koperski]

221 South Oak Street. Queen Anne, home of early Lake City druggist William J. Gibbs and wife Sarah. [Davis F. and Jean M. Matheny]

303 South Oak Street. Pioneer George R. Patton, a prominent physician, built this Greek Revival shortly after moving to Lake City from Cincinnati in 1871. It was, at the time, Lake City's most impressive home. [Georgene E. Arndt]

304 South Oak Street. Built for H. E. Williamson, Lake City's first postmaster, in 1862, it was later purchased by Patrick Rahilly, a farmer and state senator. Listed on National Historic Register. [Gilda L. Kay]

310 South Oak Street. Built in 1872 for James and Agnes Stout, this Gothic Revival is listed on the National Historic Register. In 1868, Stout built the Pearl Button Co. building. [Don E. and Alice F. Schwartz]

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318 South Oak Street. Queen Anne built in 1874. [Timothy V. and Lisa R. Myers]

403 South Oak Street. Neoclassical home preserving its original architectural style. [Timothy V. and Lisa R. Myers]

404 South Oak Street. Built in 1860 in the Italianate style. Charles Rogers, a dry goods merchant who was mayor of Lake City in 1883, lived in the home in 1880. [Gary E. and Dana L. Sawyer]

422 South Oak Street. A classic Greek Revival built in 1864 for Abner Tibbitts, an early settler who arrived in Lake City nine years earlier. [Maurice F. and Joyce B. Holahan]

506 South Oak Street. A Greek Revival built for L. S. Van Vliet, who came to Lake City in 1867 after serving in the Civil War. He organized the First National Bank here in 1870. [Citimortgage, Inc.]

515 South Oak Street. Built sometime before 1891. [Geraldine A. Fuller]

602 South Oak Street. Well preserved Common/Homestead house built before 1880. [Jamie W. and Diane M. Wornson]

603 South Oak Street. Built in 1899 in a late Queen Anne or neo-classical style. [Thomas and Mary B. Johnson]

616 South Oak Street. A Victorian Queen Anne built in 1893 for Jabez Collins, a carpenter. [Michael A. and Kimberly K. Bobb]

808 South Oak Street. A Foursquare with a wrap-around porch and Palladian window in front gable. [Bill R. and Carol A. Meyer]

920 South Oak Street. E. Alexander was the architect and the finest materials were used to build this large Victorian for Herman Riedde, a cattle buyer, in 1904. [Robert S. Ruberto]

214 South Garden Street. Built in 1890 in the Homestead style and one of the few brick homes in Lake City. [Rebecca L. Wagner]

822 South Garden Street. A Common/Homestead that retains its wood lap siding. [Sara K. Mueller]

120 South Prairie Street. A Queen Anne built in the late 1890s by John C. Schmidt, local brewery owner. [James E. and Darlyne E. Lyons]

302 South Prairie Street. A well preserved Common/Homestead. [Donna Kieffer]

407 West Center Street. Brick home built by Edward Wise, whose agricultural implement store was nearby. [Russell A. and Nancy L. Malcomson]

411 West Center Street. Queen Anne presently occupied by the Frog & Bear bed and breakfast. [Dale D. and Betty A. Bluem]



DAR MONUMENT TO THREE WARS:

Dedicated on "Armistice Day" (now Veterans Day) 1921, this monument was sponsored by the Lake City chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is located within the triangular park at the junction of South High Street and Lakeshore Drive and honors soldiers of the Civil War, Spanish-American War, and World War I. A newspaper account notes that the City Hall was filled to **capacity for the dedication, "a large number of late arrivals being forced to stand."** The Lake City DAR chapter no longer exists.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES:

Three structures in Lake City bear the National Register designation, 310 South Oak Street (sketch above), 304 South Oak Street, and City Hall at 205 West Center Street. For a list of all designated sites in Wabasha County, go to Wikipedia and **enter "National Register" as the search criteria.**



CCC Experience Related by Walter Luettinger

The Great Depression (1929-39) is not a textbook memory for Walter Luettinger of Lake City, who was 12 when the stock market crash set off a tidal wave of bank failures, bankruptcies, and job losses. Nationwide, there was 29 percent unemployment. On Minnesota's Iron Range, it was 70 per cent.

As Luettinger was to note in a talk he gave several years ago at Bethany Lutheran Church, "Into this mess came the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) to help people out under President Roosevelt's plan. They built fire observation towers, laid telephone lines, built dams, bridges and roads, developed state parks, and did reforestation in northern Minnesota, which needed it badly. I did that in Effie, MN."

The Minnesota District of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was established April 5, 1933 soon after the Emergency Conservation Work Act was passed by Congress. To qualify for CCC work, applicants had to be U.S. citizens between 17 and 23 years of age, unmarried, and healthy. Although the age range was narrow, the enterprise at one time employed 5 percent of the total U.S. male population.

Luettinger signed up when he was 19. "I served from October, 1936, to March 1938, for a 1-1/2 year enrollment," Luettinger said. The local camp was situated about two miles south of town at a site that was for many years a training facility for Minnesota National Guardsmen known as "Camp Lakeview." Workers put in 40-hour weeks, but could return home for weekends. "Most of the time I walked, but sometimes I would get a ride from Dr. Flesche to my parents' home on South Garden Street."

"We were awakened to a bugle call," he said of the daily routine, "did calisthenics, marched in formation to and from breakfast. Then we got the daily work assignments with some sent out on projects and others staying at camp for chores, such as maintenance, fire watch, kitchen duty, cutting firewood, or clerical work. We worked until 4 p.m. and then everyone was there for the evening meal. It was lights out at 10 p.m.

"In southeastern Minnesota soil conservation was a big part of our effort as well as protection of our streams, lakes and rivers. Farm lands had been overused and were being destroyed by water and wind. Streams needed improvements to prevent floods."

Under CCC, there was a remarkable restoration of vital natural resources at minimal labor costs, \$1 a day per worker. But the remedial impact on household income, and on the indignity of being unemployed and needing help, was even greater. Each one of the teenagers and young adults—500,000 of them in all—was sending home \$25 of a \$30 monthly paycheck, enough to prevent economic free-fall for many families across the nation. Camp leaders drew \$45 per month and assistant leaders, \$36.

There were other lasting benefits. "Thousands of boys left CCC and went into jobs they couldn't have filled if not for the training they received in the camps. Many at the Lake City camp earned their high school degrees there, although that part of the program hadn't started when I was there," said Luettinger.

John Buskowiak of St. Charles served first at the Plainview CCC camp, having said he was 17 when he was actually 16, and later came to the Lake City camp. In his oral history, preserved by the Minnesota State Historical Society, he said a mess hall position had both short- and long-term benefits. "It was free of the hard work of outdoor labor and made you a popular member of camp when someone needed an extra little snack," he wrote. "Cooks were generally sent to the Army Cooks and Bakers School. They learned cooking methods for large groups of men and sanitation and food preservation methods to create a safe healthy kitchen. When WWII began, many former CCC cooks were sent straight to work bypassing boot camp and achieving a higher rank early in their military career."

Each camp had at least 21 and as many as 30 buildings, including barracks, first aid station, recreation halls, administration building, mess hall, repair shops, and education buildings. Some had a blacksmith shop. The usual layout was for 200 men to a camp, 20 men to a barracks. The opportunity to serve in the CCC was extended to African Americans and American Indians, with enrollment limited to a percentage based on total population. Though segregated from white CCC workers in most cases, a total of 250,000 Blacks, and 84,000 American Indians served nationwide.



According to the Minnesota Historical Society, by 1942, when the CCC was disbanded, \$85,000,000 had been invested in CCC projects in the state and 84,000 young men had benefited from the program. The results included 124 million trees planted, 4,000 miles of new roads, 3,330 miles of firebreaks built, 1,635 miles of forest telephone lines strung, construction of numerous state and national park structures, and statewide soil conservation efforts.

The research into the local CCC that led to Walter Luettinger was inspired by the donation of the patch for Company 713, the Lake City camp (see photo). The donor was Jim Sanders of Kettle River, MN, and the patch belonged to his great-uncle, Warren Sanders.

LCHS Membership (June, 2014)

* Designates Life Member / (H) Designates Honorary LM

The Lake City Historical Society appreciates the support and encouragement of the members listed below. The annual dues support a number of projects and programs that preserve local history for the education and enjoyment of present and future generations. See membership application form at right.

Alice Atkinson	Anne Messick
John Albright	*Mary Ellen Miller
Georgene Arndt	(H) Ethel Moyer
Amanda Baldwin	Chari Myers
Jeanette Benson	*Dolores Nelson
*Eloise Blattner	Mary Nelson
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The Lake City Historical Society

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Bob Norberg, Vice President
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Yes, I Would Like to Join the LCHS

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ ST ____ Zip _____

Email _____

Annual Membership:

\$10 Per Individual, or
\$25 Per Family

I also want to support the Society's Annual Fund. My contribution of \$ _____ will be added to annual membership(s).

I have included in my payment gift memberships for the following persons at the individual rate:

Gift Membership For:

Name _____

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My check for a total of \$ _____ is enclosed and made payable to the Lake City Historical Society.

Mail to: Lake City Historical Society
POB 246
Lake City, MN 55041

The LCHS is a non-profit organization and contributions are deductible for tax purposes.