

# Our Times: Lake City in History

“Preserving Yesterday’s Memories for Tomorrow”

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## PRESIDENT’S CORNER

BY CONSTANCE ANDERSON

Fall burst into our community with a blaze of activity with the national Fireball Run. Visiting participants were challenged to find objects specific to local history, including pearls from Lake Pepin, Ralph Samuelson’s water skis, a communication tube from the vessel Sea Wing, and a 13-star Civil War flag.

The Historical Society is making good use of a generous donation from member Chuck Denny of Minneapolis, whose grandfather Patrick H. Rahilly was an early settler. Denny donated the proceeds of his sale of a family heirloom to enable the Society to further its mission of preserving and promoting the history of Lake City.

Projects undertaken with the Denny funding include restoration of the "Wave" sculpture plaque in Ohuta Park, the addition of research material to our web site, assistance in printing a brochure that maps Lake City’s historic trees and another brochure facilitating a self-guided tour of historic homes, and an on-going project to restore legibility to grave sites with historic relevance.

A central aspect of our mission is to "preserve yesterday’s memories for tomorrow." The diverse work of many contribute to the success of this effort. Members Ken and Sue Caron, relatively new residents, are doing just that with their recent purchase of the pioneer-era Young house on Lyon Avenue. The first outward signs of their endeavor is the restoration of the grand porches that greeted passers-by in the late 1850s.

Another member instrumental to historic preservation is Bob Parrott, whose research appears in a weekly column in *The Graphic*.

Other members support the Wabasha County Museum at Reads Landing, help City

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## Future Uncertain for Elegant Funeral Coach from 1894

With nearly 60 years in the funeral business, Lake City’s Augie Schleicher certainly qualifies as the “go-to guy” in arranging final resting places. Yet, as he scales down his day-to-day involvement in the business, he ponders the future resting place for an old “friend,” one he helped rescue from obscurity and nurtured through two restorative face-lifts.

The “friend,” now in its 123rd year, is an elegant Cunningham horse-drawn funeral coach that Schleicher’s grandfather, August C. Schleicher, ordered up for his Millville funeral business in 1894. Its sticker price, \$900, would have been enough to buy a farm at the time. It was manufactured in Chicago and shipped by rail to Millville.

Schleicher isn’t retiring, but he and his wife Carol have sold their funeral home interests in Lake City and Plainview to colleague Michael Arendt, and Augie will continue to assist in their operation. He retained ownership of the Cunningham coach, but its long-term future is undecided. Possibly historical preservation groups might be interested, said Schleicher, if conditions could be met regarding insurance, secure storage, and minor maintenance. In the meantime, it will be available for rent for funerals anywhere in the continental United States.

(Continued on Page 2.)



The grandfather of Lake City’s Augie Schleicher paid \$900 in 1894 to make this horse-drawn coach part of his funeral business in Millville. Two subsequent restorations have preserved its original appearance.

# Coach Will Travel, Led by Stunning Percherons

*(Continued from Page 1.)*

Three August Schleichers have been in the funeral business: August C., who was 12 when he came to Minnesota, his parents still back in Germany; August R., his son, and August J., his grandson (Lake City's "Augie"). All three graduated from the University of Minnesota's School of Mortuary Science, August C. from a six-week program in 1905, August R. in 1925, and Augie in 1958, when the three-year academic program was followed by a one-year internship.

With the advent of the automobile, and the acquisition of a motorized hearse, the horse-drawn coach was used less frequently. But Augie recalls his father saying that even in the early 1930s, when roads were primitive and unplowed during winter, the hearse would be put on blocks for the season and the coach used in its place. A bob-sled undercarriage was substituted for the wheel assembly.

Although the coach was subsequently relegated to storage, neither August R. or Augie could bear the thought of its disposal. By that time, the founding Schleicher had passed away (b. 1865, d. 1936). "I really credit my father with saving it for posterity," said Augie. In 1970, father and son pulled the coach out of storage and featured it in Millville's centennial parade. Then, in 1989, Augie engaged the A. and J. Carriage Company of Utica, an Amish firm, to do a complete ground-up restoration. Although every effort was made to stay true to the 1894 Cunningham, the staccato of the original steel wheel rims on asphalt and concrete would spook the horses, so today there are solid rubber rims over wood.

An even more exhaustive restoration was undertaken in 2014 by the Hansen Wheel and Wagon Shop in Letcher, SD. The project took 10 months as the coach was stripped down to its constituent parts, which were then replaced or refurbished to bring back the original quality and appearance.

Schleicher responded to hundreds of phone calls from the Hansen shop seeking a "yes" or "no" on this or that proposed remedy to a new problem. Gold gilt lettering was needed. The lanterns on each side of the driver's platform should be restored with silver plating that was ruined in the past when painted over. Leather had deteriorated. Remarkably, the original wood wagon spokes survive, and the interior curtains, also some 123 years old, did not need to be replaced. From all appearances, Schleicher never said "no" to a restoration suggestion, and he gently deflects questions about the final price tag. "I will tell you that it's insured for \$250,000," he said.

In the early years, the founding Schleicher used his

own horses to pull the coach. When he no longer raised horses, he turned to farmers in the Millville area, notably Edwin Zimmerman and William Ryan, Sr., whose association with the funeral home continued into the era of Augie's father. For nearly three decades, since the coach's first restoration in 1989, the pulling power has come from stunning black Percherons raised on the Carl Schreiber farm in rural Plainview. Today Carl's sons Brad and Clint manage the horses and travel with them and the coach to and from funeral venues.

Thus far in 2017 the Cunningham has been called out three times, serving Hmong families in St. Paul and La-Crosse, and playing a part in the final rites for Plainview's beloved "Ginny" Lee on Sept. 18.

It once traveled to Texas for the funeral of a banker and rancher who had served in Lyndon Johnson's administration, and in 2007 the horse component was increased from two to six for the funeral of Nick Mancini, a colorful St. Paul steak house owner.

Within a 25-mile radius of Lake City and Plainview, the rental for the coach and two horses is \$4,300. Insurance accounts for much of the cost. For more than one day and distances beyond 25 miles, there are additional charges.

Having been early adopters of new technology, formal training and certifications at every step, the three generations of Schleichers illustrate the timeline of how the funeral business has evolved throughout America. Prior to the Civil War, visitations and funeral rites were commonly held in the homes of the deceased and, lacking technology to preserve the bodies, burial occurred within a day or two of death. When soldiers died on the Civil War battlefields, often many hundreds of miles from their home towns, embalming—a practice the Egyptians had introduced thousands of years before—was adopted so the bodies could be returned by railroad or horse-drawn carriages to their families for funeral services and interment.

Local furniture makers provided not only the staples of beds, tables, chairs and chests, but caskets as well, often keeping a stock of small caskets in anticipation during times of high child mortality. As their interaction with the bereaved deepened over time, furniture store owners found themselves being asked to undertake other relevant tasks, such as becoming intermediaries with pastors and cemeteries. Thus the term "undertaker" came into use.

*(Some information for this article was drawn from reporting in the Plainview News by its editor Michael Flicek.)*

# Uncle Sam Costume Accepted as Artifact

If it were just any Uncle Sam costume, generic and without context, the Lake City Historical Society could not have accepted it as an artifact under its acquisition policy. But when Mary Oberg Ehlers provided details of how the costume originated and its appearance in so many local events over some 40 years, the Society was eager to acquire the item.

With a Fourth of July parade in the offing in 1960, Mary's mother, Esther Oberg, created the costume for her husband Larry. That took a little doing because it also required accessorizing with top hat, white beard, and a wig of white hair flowing out from the hat. Outfitting Sam's partner, Lady Liberty, the part played by Roxie Henderson, wasn't as difficult—a white sheet deftly draped and a simple crown.

Larry and Roxie reprised the role in parades and various other public programs, and also established the precedent of making appearances at the local

nursing home when a show of patriotism was appropriate. After more than 20 years in St. Louis, following the death of her first husband, Mary returned to live in Lake City in 1985, and was the side-kick Lady Liberty to her father's Uncle Sam. When Larry's health began to fail, she played the starring role and best friend Pat Brown became Lady Liberty. For a few years they played the nursing home crowd, but invitations to return dried up. They were an act without a venue.

But in 1995, District One Legionnaires held their convention in Lake City, with a grand parade as part of it. Mary and Pat did not officially register to participate. "We weren't asked," Mary recalls. "We just put on our costumes and jumped right in. We won second place, but were mad that we didn't take first."



Mary's parents, both of whom have passed away, are best remembered as owners of the *Lake City Graphic*. Esther assumed writing and editing responsibilities in the 1960s, and was twice honored by the Minnesota Newspaper Association as the state's best weekly editor. Larry was an untiring booster of Lake City, and

was instrumental as chairman of the Waterfront Commission in promoting the expansion of the Marina at a critical stage in its history.



Uncle Sam (Larry Oberg) and Lady Liberty (his daughter Mary) pose during a parade performance circa 1986.

## President's Corner (Continued from Page 1)

City Parks maintain the City Hall gardens, research information for projects and in response to inquiries, use technological skills to produce DVD's, or arrange artifact displays in the City Hall Ballroom.

Ongoing initiatives include:

- Our artifacts display on the second floor Ballroom of City Hall, Monday through Friday, 8:30 AM to 4 PM.
- A mini-museum at the Pearl Button Company, 226 South Washington, where items are for sale that benefit the Historical Society. A DVD about clamming on the Mississippi runs continuously.
- Production of two historical DVD's one on the life of Ralph Samuelson, inventor of water skiing, and the second a sequel to the earlier "Famous Names of Lake City."
- Monthly gatherings are held the fourth Tuesday each month (December's, an exception, will be on the third Tuesday), second floor Conference Room, City Hall, 2:00 PM. New participants are welcome to assist with project planning and apply any special skills and experiences they possess to the preservation and dissemination of information relating to local history.

# Legion Post First Formed Here in 1919

Lake City's American Legion Post 110 was established in the aftermath of World War I (1914-18), receiving its initial approval at the national level in New York City on Aug. 29, 1919. Original members were Walter N. Kalkbrenner, Louis O. Kemp, John A. Wright, C. R. Bouton, Walter A. Wiebusch, John C. Schmidt, Otto T. Karrow, Arnold F. Thorn, John E. Lindell, Milton Pearson, Richard O'Laughlin, Carl Dressen, Henry C. Breuer, Alouis H. Huettl, and Chas Buckminster.

Members met in a barracks left from the days when the Minnesota National Guard operated from a 200-acre encampment south of town known as Camp Lakeview, which opened in 1884 and was abandoned in 1931.

The official "charter date," when the Legion's Minnesota Department conferred "permanent status," is Feb. 7, 1921. Post 110 took as its namesake Louis McCahill, son of prominent Minnesota iron mine owner James McCahill. Louis was born in Duluth, but lived in Lake City when he enlisted in the U.S. Army. His death occurred on Nov. 5, 1918, less than a week before the war ended. His grave can be visited in the Suresnes American Cemetery in France.

Henry C. Breuer was elected the first Post Commander in 1919, then re-elected in 1920 and 1923. Teenagers who frequented the swimming beach and ice skating rink in the 1940s and 50s knew him as a long-serving harbor master.

The local member who achieved the most prominence in Legion affairs was Milton G. Boock, who was Post Commander in 1948, First District Commander in 1948-1949, National Vice-Commander in 1950, and Minnesota Department Commander in 1953. Andru Peters, currently Post adjutant, was a Lincoln High student from 1953-57 during Boock's tenure as principal. "He was a tall, stout, prominent figure," recalls Peters. Born in 1911, Boock obtained his undergraduate degree from St. Olaf and his master's from the University of Minnesota.

He came to Lake City for the principal's job after working for a time in Glacier National Park and then serving for three years as the principal at Ellendale, MN. He joined the U.S. Navy in 1943, returning to resume his position at the high school in 1946. From 1957 through 1963, he was an administrator in several American-curriculum schools in Germany.

In 1959, according to research done by Peters, local World War I veterans, many who were Legion members at the time, were recognized as an entity unto themselves by the National Board of Administration of The Veterans of World War I of the USA.

Charter members of the WW I group were Ralph J. Adolph, Emery Covell Bayley, John Wm. Bernhardt, Henry C. Breuer, Gustav A. Boberg, Elmer C. Bergstrom,

Clark R. Bouton, Gerald H. Clifford, Charles H. Frisch, William F. Funk, Lawrence E. Haase, Andrew Holmstadt, Walter H. Heise, Henry R. Hinck, Arthur C. Jackson, Norman B. Johnson, Edward C. Kreutz, Emil Johnson, Fred Orvall Johnson, James Bert Leonard, Fred Joseph Murray, Elmer Otto Peterson, Herman Henry Vollmers, Joe H. Lancaster, Joe Longcor, Ira M. Lamb, John J. Manthey, William A. Schader, Walter M. Sexton, Fred J. Ter Borch, Roy J. Dankwardt, Emil Joseph De Frang, Harvey John Fiege, Ira H. Thomas, Arthur L. Von Helmst, Roy Carl Carlson, William Ellwood, Edwin Hunecke, Fred C. Ehlers, and William H. Harp.

## Post Commanders: 1919-2017

Fifty-four different individuals have led Post 110 since its inception 98 years ago. Russel Breuer, whose was first elected in 1972, and Emery Fick, first elected in 2000, are the commanders who have repeated in the position most frequently, Breuer 13 times and Fick, whose string of 17 was unbroken from 2000 through 2016. Commanders over the years:

1919-1939: Henry C. Breuer, H. C. Timberlake, Dr. C.S. Shore, L. R. Lunde, C. B. Buckminster, Kenneth B. Law, Ernest P. Swenson, George W. Erickson, Milton L. Pearson, Harry W. Collins, A. J. Watson, C. D. Florine, Dr. E. C. Bayley.

1940-1959: Charles Frisch, Ralph J. Adolph, Nat Peterson, Lawrence Haase, Dr. M.F. Champion, Dr. V.E. Ellison, W. A. Stockwell, C. A. Cutting, Milton Boock, William C. Anding, Emery Zillgitt, David C. McKenzie, Orie Wiebusch, William J. Redman, E. L. Hibbard, James F. Conway, Cecil Herron, James Peterson, Edwin A. Herman, H. J. Fiege.

1960-79: Rudy Brunnner, Warren Schmauss, Donald Ludwig, Donald E. Larson, Arthur Von Helmst, Eugene Solheid, Philip E. Baker, Lavern Herron, Joe Riddle, Leo Freese, Edwin A. Herman, Robert Beckman, Russel Breuer, Richard Farrington, Thomas Kennedy, Jon Steffenhagen, John Burfeind.

1980-1999: John Burfeind, Don Busch, Russel Breuer, James Treble, Sumner Featherstone, Jon Steffenhagen.

2000-2017: Emery Fick, Dan Smith.

*(The Lake City Historical Society thanks member Andru Peters for the thorough research that made this article possible. He was able to confirm certain facts by interviewing Post members "Babe" Ter Borch and Dr. M. F. Champion shortly before their recent passing. See "Homes of Post 110" on Page 7.)*

# Suffrage Not the Women Said “Cappie” Lenhart

“Cappie” Lenhart, as he was familiarly known, was surely Lake City’s most colorful historical character. His reputation was wide-spread throughout Minnesota and across the river into Wisconsin. He was a dashing figure as a Mississippi steamboat captain, wrote poetry and composed hymns, shrouded his private life in secrecy, and was described by the local newspaper as “Lake City’s best known bachelor and popular ladies’ man.”

His popularity with the ladies might have taken a hit in opinion polls, had they existed, after the *Graphic* of Feb. 21, 1913, devoted an article to the captain’s opposition to the growing national movement by women to win the right to vote, “women’s suffrage,” as it was termed.

In the provocative piece, the *Graphic* states that “the Beau Brummel\* of Lake City, the matinee idol, as it were, the doughty captain, the hero of many romances, our well known and beloved Lewis Y. Lenhart is opposed to equal suffrage, and what is more, says so, and right out loud, too.”

The article draws on a statement issued by Lenhart to the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, which quoted his view: “It is a farce and needs no argument to convince any one; for the facts are piled knee deep all around. ... It would only complicate matters and make it more difficult to get good law and order. Besides, the great majority of either sex do not want it.”

The *Graphic* then asks, “What the women will do about it, we know not. Our best wishes go with him.”

In 1920, the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment to the Constitution provided the answer: women could now vote, although it

*Lake City’s Captain Lewis Y. Lenhart at the helm of the steamship Verana in his finest “Beau Brummel” attire.*

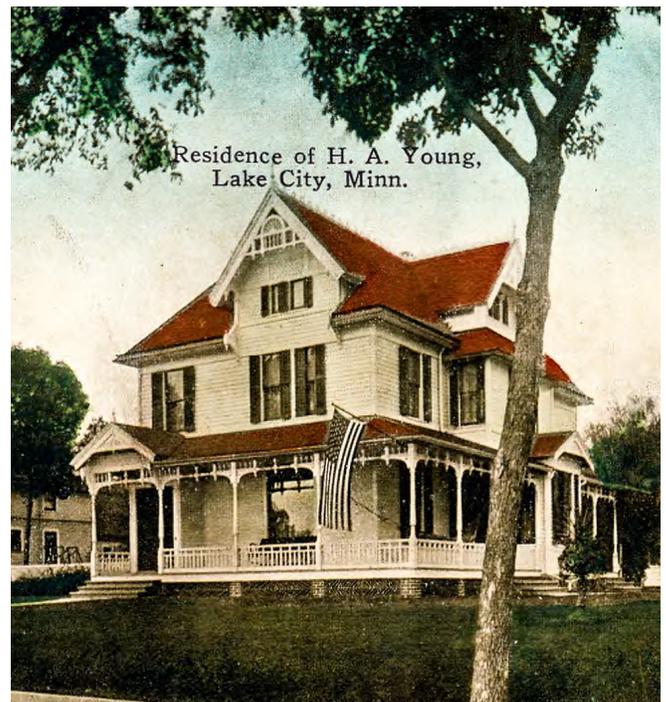


would take the 1965 Civil Rights Act to close the loophole that some states had used to deny the vote to women of color.

Born in 1825, the funeral rites upon his death here in 1922 included the singing of two hymns he had written, “Jesus Blessed Saviour” and “God Is Love.” His poem “My Minnesota” was widely quoted.

But the greater part of his fame came from his stature as a steamboat captain on Lake Pepin for more than a quarter century. He was a partner with Elmer Holstrom of the steamer Verana, which ferried passengers across the lake. He was a first responder to the 1900 Sea Wing disaster, rescuing one survivor (98 perished) and recovering bodies.

[\*George Bryan “Beau” Brummel (b. 1778, d. 1840) was an Englishman who simplified the ornate mode of dress of his day, introducing the modern men’s suit worn with a necktie, a style referred to as “dandyism.” According to Wikipedia, he took five hours a day to dress and recommended that boots be polished with champagne.]



## PIONEER-ERA HOME UNDER RESTORATION

H. A. Young was a prominent pioneer business man, civic leader and bank president. The home he and his wife Anna built at the corner of Lyon Avenue and High Street was the subject of this postcard first published in 1910. Young owned a dry goods and clothing establishment that bore his name, served as mayor and was president of the Citizens Bank of Lake City, which was incorporated in 1898. The residence is currently being renovated by Ken and Sue Caron and the initial work is restoring the grand wrap-around porch.

# Motor Corps' Big Splash At Camp Lakeview, 1918

In September of 1918, nearly 1,000 men with 600 vehicles converged at Camp Lakeview, the state National Guard training encampment just south of Lake City. It was the largest single gathering of the Minnesota Motor Corps, the first militarized organization of its kind in the United States. Made up of volunteers and their personal vehicles, the Corps existed for the duration of World War I.

The Corps consisted of ten battalions consisting of 2,583 officers and men from around the state. Volunteers equipped themselves and their vehicles at their own expense, and each enlistee pledged to furnish a five-passenger motor car. Most members were businessmen and professionals. People of color and women were barred from participating. A car dealership in Minneapolis served as headquarters.

The Motor Corps proved its value during two natural disasters in 1918. On August 21, a tornado passed through the town of Tyler. Units of the Corps from the Twin Cities transported troops and medical supplies to Tyler over treacherous roads. In October, fire raged over a wide area in the north. The Motor Corps provided the only transportation in the disaster zone, moving victims, state troops and supplies.

In classical "mission creep," the Corps helped in tracking down criminals and closing saloons, and was

*Motor Corps vehicles at Camp Lakeview, Lake City, September, 1918. The 600 vehicles represented \$300,000 in value. (Photo Courtesy of Minnesota Historical Society.)*



used to break strikes and subdue political agitation. When World War I ended, legislation was proposed to retain the Motor Corps as a permanent part of the state military. Organized labor, political activists and the National Guard opposed the controversial bill, which passed the House but was defeated in the Senate. With the war over and no legal basis for its existence, the Corps disbanded. *(This material is based on an article by Peter J. DeCarlo in MinnPost, Sept. 18, 2017.)*

## History of Bittersweet Garden Club: 1952 -

BY DOROTHY GLUESEN, CLUB HISTORIAN

The Bittersweet Garden Club began in the fall of 1952. There was one existing garden club at the time, the Trilium. Meeting at the home of Mrs. Harry Johnson, attendees appointed Mrs. Arleigh Schafer as chairman and Mrs. Oscar Luettinger as secretary.

A motion was made to adopt a constitution and by-laws. Our constitution today is probably little changed from the original. A name for the club was tabled for future action.

The first elected officers were Mrs. Gilbert Courtier, president, and Eva Lamb, treasurer. Seven members attended the first meeting. The second meeting was held at the Schafer home on Sept. 17, 1952. Participants were asked to come forward at a subsequent meeting to suggest a name and motto for the club, as well as colors and flowers that could serve to identify the club.

The first Tuesday of each month was set for meetings. The question of dues was tabled initially, but a membership maximum of 25 was agreed upon. At the third meeting, seven more women joined, bringing the total of charter members to 14.

At the fourth meeting, the members had a number of suggestions to choose from and went with "Bittersweet" for the club name and autumn colors as a general theme. Dues were set at \$1.50 a year, increased minimally over the years to \$15 today. The motto adopted then remains today: "To plan, tend and share a garden."

The meeting format that was adopted early on remains intact today—lunch, roll call, business, and program. Mrs. William Patton, remembered throughout the community today for generous grants to the library, schools and spiritual life of Lake City, spoke at one program about her world travels. Noting members' birthdays also has been a long-standing practice. *(Continued on 7.)*

# Bittersweet Garden Club History

(Continued from Page 6.)

The club's first public flower show was held at Lincoln High School on June 3, 1958.

During the 1950s, members remembered for advancing the club's mission include Edna Abraham, Kathryn Boss, Evelyn Courtier, Iva Geppert, Betty Frances, Emma Heise and Bertha Gamm.

In the early years, the Trillium and Bittersweet clubs entertained each other and had joint meetings in February and October of 1955. The Trillium club has not survived. [Anyone with more information on Trillium is invited to inform the Lake City Historical Society.]

This past spring we celebrated Ila Jacob's 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary as a member.

We are an active force in beautification and other aspects of community solidarity. Continuing projects include:



*For the past several years, Dolores Berg has provided illustrations for the annual booklet distributed to members of the Bittersweet Garden Club. Her painting of a bluebird and butterfly visiting a potted plant was featured on the cover of the 2017 booklet.*

- ▲ Planting and maintaining flower beds at the government pier "turnaround," Gold Star Memorial, Veterans' Memorial and Ohuta Park urn.
- ▲ Arranging five floral arrangements for the stage at Lincoln High graduation ceremonies.
- ▲ Making corsages for Mothers' Day Teas at nursing homes.
- ▲ Entertaining at local nursing homes.
- ▲ Delivering donations to the Lake City Food Shelf.
- ▲ Co-sponsoring the 4-H Flower Gardening Award at the annual Wabasha County Fair.
- ▲ Making 50 dried flower garlands to be sold at the Federated Garden Clubs booth at the annual Renaissance Festival in Shakopee.

Our Conservation Pledge is as follows: "I pledge to protect and conserve the natural resources of the planet earth and promise to promote education, so we may become caretakers of our air, land and water."

Today's active members are Bunny Anding (vice president), Dolores Berg, Diana Eickelberg, Gloria Feigal, Dorothy Gluesen (treasurer), Ruth Grimm, Ruth Harris, Bonnie Koenigs, Joy Larson, Mary Erickson, Mary Ellen Miller (secretary), Joyce Nelson, Shari Norberg, Emma Onawa, LuAnn Otto, Judy Smith, Dallyce Siewert, Karen Weigel, Marty Wenger, Linda Wurst, Joyce Zillgitt (president). Honorary members are Eunice Ashbaugh, Ila Jacob, Luella Kastella, Gilda Kay, Mary Hallenberger, Joan Keute, Joan Modjeski, Mary Reardon, Sandy Siewert, Avis Swan and Jeanean Wellslager.

## Homes for Post #110

In 1919, Lake City's American Legion Post #110 made its first home in the "Lakeview Barracks," a building located on the edge of a large training encampment for the Minnesota National Guard. The building no longer exists, and the site is occupied today by offices of the Department of Natural Resources on southernmost Oak Street. The building, long and narrow, was snuggled between the railroad tracks and the river. Its full-length covered veranda provided a grand view of Lake Pepin. Most Lake City civic organizations used the building until May, 1931, when National Guard training was moved from Lake City to Fort Ripley.

For ten years, from 1932-1942, Post meetings were held at City Hall, an arrangement probably facilitated by Post Commander George Erickson, who was City Clerk at the time. Nat Peterson and his brother Jim were active in the Post, Nat serving as Commander in 1942 and Jim in 1957. They operated an insurance agency at 113 South Washington, and made the upper floor available to the Post rent-free for 18 years from 1942-1960.

In 1960, the possibility surfaced of Post ownership of its own facility. Fred Ruekert, a prominent pioneer-era businessman, had operated a hardware store at the location. Don Ludwig, a Post member (and its Commander in 1962) found Ruekert's widow agreeable to donating the property to Post 110. Dave McKenzie, now 94, is the only member who has experienced meetings at all four locations, and has vivid memories of the first venue, "Lakeview Barracks."

## The Lake City Historical Society

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## LCHS Membership (Nov., 2017)

\*\*=Honorary Life Member, \*=Life Member

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Kirsten Flesche Kirtz	Carol Warfel
Dag Knudsen & Deirdre Flesche	Dave Wenzel
Ralph Lentz	Laurie Weyant
Cheryl Luettinger	Terri Zessman
*Mark Lutjen	

### 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 \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ ST \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

#### Gift Membership For:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ ST \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

**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.*

Visit our website: [www.lakecityhistoricalsociety.org/](http://www.lakecityhistoricalsociety.org/)