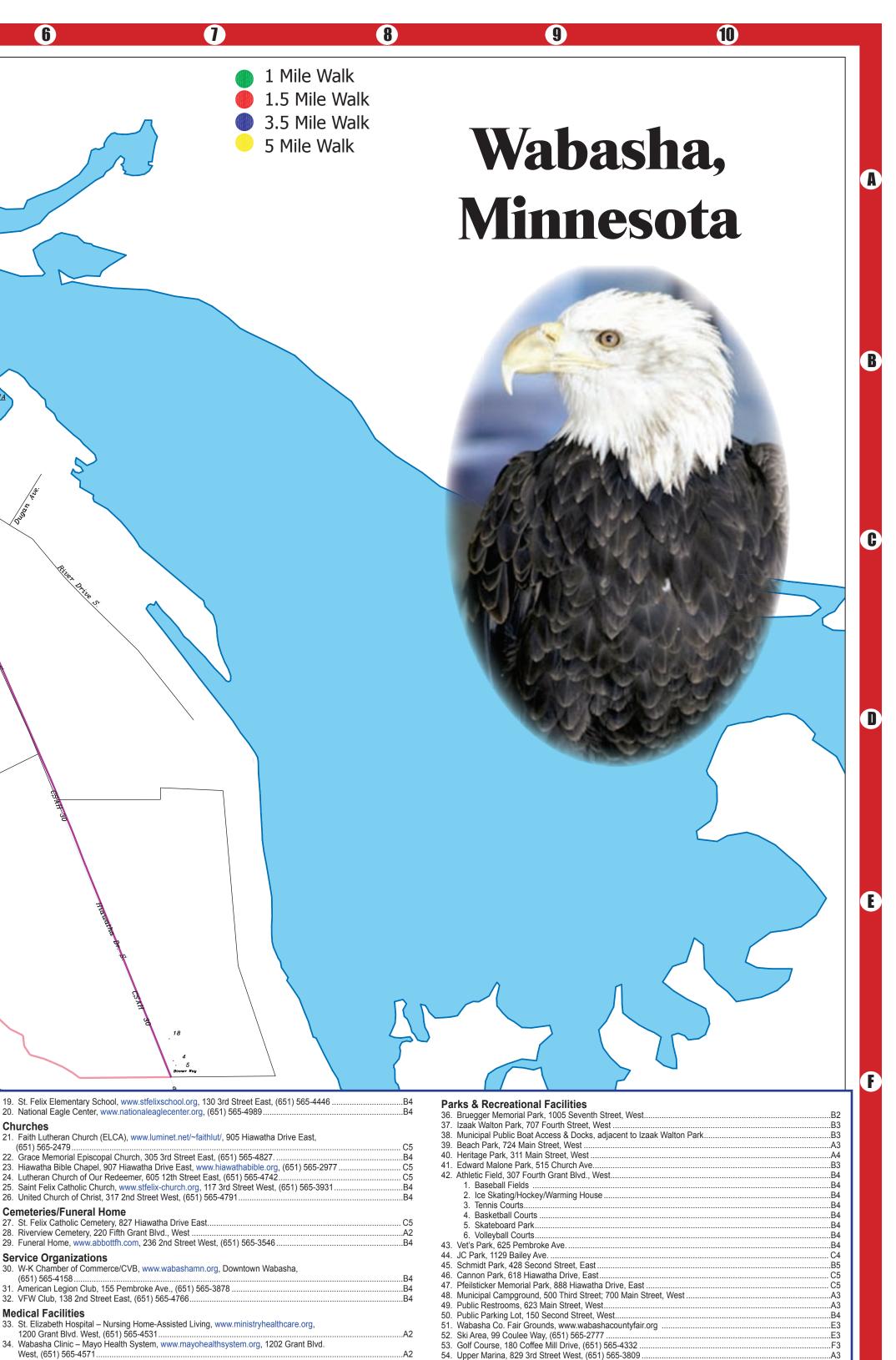
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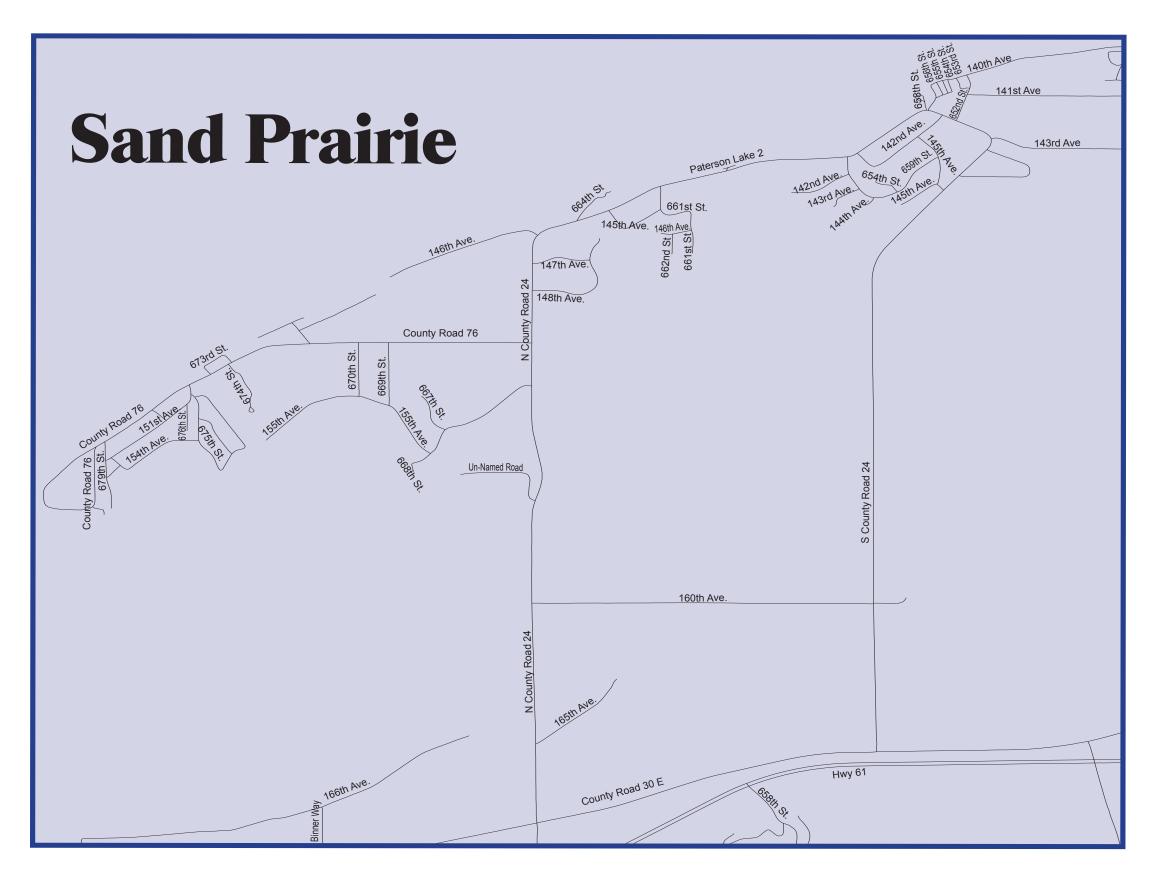
55. Lower Marina, 1009 Main Street East, (651) 565-4747 ...

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56. Museum, (651) 565-3829...

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NATIONAL EAGLE CENTER

In 1989, a group of citizens developed a grass-roots organi zation to foster environmental stewardship through conservation, research and education in the Upper Mississippi region. The organization has worked to advance the bald eagle as a symbol of our cultural heritage and celebrate eagles as symbols of the success of federal and state endangered species recovery efforts.

The National Eagle Center in Wabasha, as the permanent interpretive center, will focus on the importance of the bald eagle as a national symbol and its relationship to the Veterans of the United States of America.

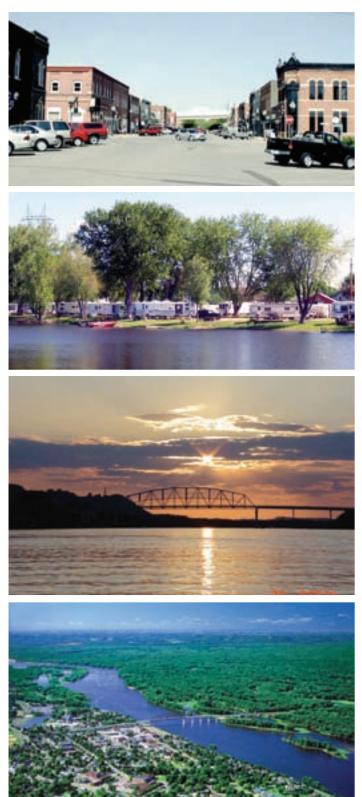
The bald eagle brings together partners, support and funding from individuals and groups with diverse backgrounds and views because of the unexplainable spirit the eagle touches in all of us.

This shiny glass, brick and steel structure on the banks of the Mississippi River will be a lasting tribute to the bald eagle. It is also dedicated to the American Indian, in which Wabasha and the surrounding area of Minnesota and Wisconsin, has a long and rich heritage. The National Eagle Center will also be dedicated to our nation's veterans, the men and women from near and far who have nobly served their country in war time and in times of peace.

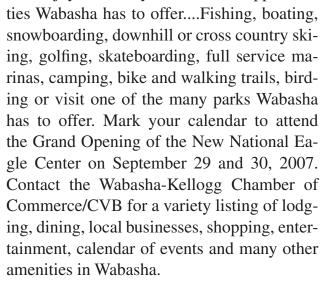
And as noted earlier, it can be said that the National Eagle Center is about celebrating the environment and working to promote environmental stewardship.

This 14,200 square-foot facility is expected to be a lasting treasure that through the decades to come, will touch the hearts and enrich the minds of thousands upon thousands of people from all corners of the world.

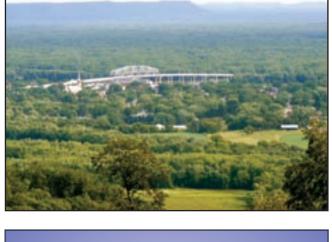
That's Wabasha's National Eagle Center. That's America's National Eagle Center.



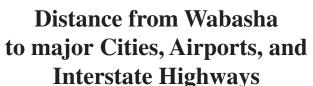




50 map was made available through the Ruth Gale and 40 45 **George W. Doffing Charitable Gift Fund** If you are driving from the north or from contributions. On behalf of the south along the Mississippi Bluffs on the Great River Road, the National Scenic Bythe City of Wabasha, we way of the Mississippi River, you must stop would like to thank the and enjoy the many recreational opportunifoundation for their generous gift to make this map possible.



The City of Wabasha street



<u>City</u>

Minneapolis/St. Paul

<u>Airports</u> Minneapolis/St. Paul

<u>Highways</u>

Duluth

Rochester

Rochester

Interstate 90

Interstate 94

Winona

Wabasha a great place to spend a day, a week or a lifetime.

River. Their Grand Opening will be September 29, - 30, 2007.

is titled Three Marys at Tomb.

is the docking of steamboats. The parks, marinas and historic charm make

man who's grandfather lived in Wabasha. The major attraction to the city

movies "Grumpy Old Men" and "Grumpier Old Men" were written by a young

has boating, camping, river recreation, golfing, skiing and ice fishing. The

The New National Eagle Center is located on the riverfront of the Mississippi

fish in the open water from the foot of Lake Pepin to the south of Wabasha.

all, winter and early spring, it is common to see them soaring and diving tor

Bottoms located directly across from the City of Wabasha. During the late

ground is the thousands of acres of wildlife area known as the Nelsor

The rare American Bald eagle thrives in the Wabasha area. Their nesting

glass windows and one was designed by Tiffany Studios in New York, which

Gothic design for St. Clement's Episcopal Church in St. Paul. It has stained

Memorial. The Church is similar in plan, materials and style to the 1894

1872 until 1877. Irvine's only request was that the church be named Grace

Horace Hills. Rev. Hills was pastor of the Grace Episcopal Church from

memorial to his wife, Emily Hills Irvine, and her parents, Reverend and Mrs

Grace Memorial Church was designed in 1899 by Thomas Irvine as a

completed at a cost of \$1 \,000. I he three bells, which had been recast after

destroyed by the and nine months later the same year the new church was

on land donated by Augustin Rocque in 1862. It was given the name of the

Wabasha has two prominent churches. St. Felix Catholic Church was built

mercantile company, lumper company, boat yard, Catholic orphanage and

Big Jo Flour Mill, health department, St. Elizabeth Hospital, 17 elevators

Company, Princess Theatre, Anderson Hotel, Fire Department with 2 trucks,

Parochial School with 230 enrolled in grades 1-12, Wells Fargo Express

buildings with 88 high school pupils and 201 grade school children, St. Felix

In 1915 Wabasha claimed 9 lodges, 2 banks, 5 churches, 2 public school

of a latest bridge. The dedication of the new bridge linking Wisconsin to

of \$550,000 and was a toll bridge. It was torn down with the construction

completed between Wabasha, Minnesota and Nelson, Wisconsin at a cost

by a cable across the river into Wisconsin. In 1931, the first bridge was Before the bridge was completed, Wabasha had a ferryboat that was pulled

passenger trains each way daily on the main line to Chicago-Milwaukee-St.

They boasted a library, a button factory, parks, tuberculosis sanitarium and 6

with the cities of the east. By 1878 Wabasha had a population of 3000.

Paul Railroad was completed southward giving Wabasha communication

the road, running side-by-side much of the way. In 1871 Chicago and St.

to build. Ten years later the Minnesota Central Railroad built its line alongside

Wabasha road. It was 75 miles long at a cost of \$538 per mile totaling \$40,000 W

In 1857, the completion of the first of five state roads was the Mendota to

claims to be the oldest operating hotel in Minnesota. It was the Hurd House

Register of Historic Places and the Anderson House, which opened in 1856

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and "rents a cat" as an option with a room.

<u>Miles</u>

90

225

40

30

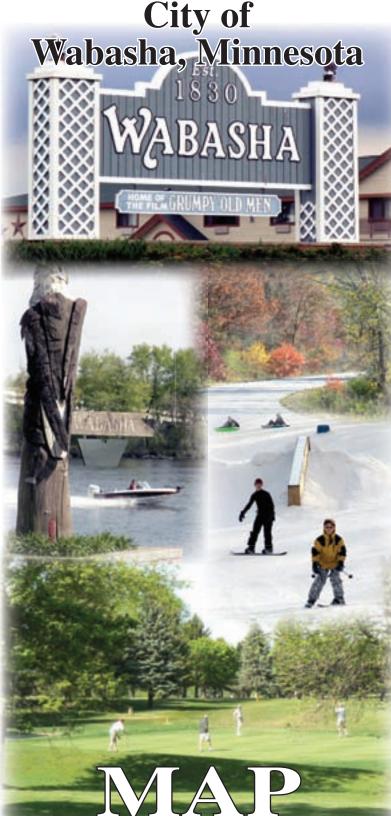
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then pastor's patron saint, Saint Felix. In 1893, the church was completel

the fire, received their second baptism and still serve the church today.

Wabasha, Minnesota is one of the few remaining true-to-life river towns.



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built a shanty on the south side of the Zumbro River.

the Indians who held the land solely by the right of might.

LaFramboise, and Francois LaBathe. Along with them were H.H. Sibley, Lake Pepin, half way between Winona and Red Wing. It is on the National serves as the county seat of Wabasha County. It lies just south of the foot of Kocque accompanied the chiefs in consoft with Alexis Bailley, Joseph Wabasha is one of the oldest cities on the entire upper Mississippi Kiver and

naterials, the industry came to an end around 1940. Today Wabasha

90 percent of the shells were available for manufacturing purposes. Lake

between 500 and 600 clammers who harvested 2400 tons of clams and

in the manufacturing of buttons and similar objects. In 1913, there were

and discarding the shells. Experiments proved that shells could be utilized

to Wabasha. The first clammers on Lake Pepin were searching for pearls

Mississippi, but carry passengers. Clamming was once of major importance

Mississippi Queen and Delta Queen steamboats still run up and down the

ueship and the railroad replaced the need for them. The American Queen

century, when steamboats moved up and down the Mississippi carrying

at the end was dropped in 1868 when mapmakers and published statutes

"w" and "watasakaw" amen ant natition of bating a which was printed or written the name "Watasakaw".

event was placed in the hole, then a post was set up over it with a board

Pembroke Streets, a bottle with a piece of paper giving an account of the

Wabashaw, after the old chief. The ceremony was performed by digging

The City of Wabasha was not named until 1843, when it was called

Blegen, Theordore C., <u>Building Minnesota,</u> D.C. Heath & Co.,Boston, 1938

Let's Travel Pathways Through Minnesota, Clark & Miles Publishing, Inc., St

Jones, Davie M., Forward to the Ranch Story., pp 45,51,52,59, 60, & 61.

Wabasha's heritage as the oldest town in Minnesota - Wabasha, 1830.

"The Second Treaty of Prairie du Chien" (1830) established conclusive

town of Wabasha since 1826, U.S. Government records of what was called

Even though Augustin Rocque lived continuously within what is now the

Indian trade or were employed by the U.S. Government to assist the Indians

up a shanty for Alexis Bailley in 184-. All of these men were connected with

An elderly man named LaBatte, a skilled carpenter and riverboat pilot, put

weeks later and Pierre Hortobese, a nephew of old Chief Wapashaw, also

of the village of Wabasha. Cratte came down from Fort Snelling to open

in the Fall of 1838 Oliver Cratte was the tirst white man to settle in the area

In 1836, Duncan Campbell built a shanty near that of Augustin Rocque and

not build his home anywhere in all the great expanse without permission c

Snelling had been barbaric rule and primeval conditions. A white man might

hese treaties every foot of the State except the little reservation about Fort of territory for the benefit of the halt-breeds. It is interesting that prior to

The result of this treaty was the government set apart 450 square miles

Alexander Rocque, and Alexander and Oliver Faribault representing the fur

a government blacksmith shop on the levee. Joseph Buisson came a few

Giem, Judith Elliott, Images of American Wabasha County. Aracadia

History of Wabasha County. H.H. Hill & Company, Chicago, 1884

Charleston, SC 1999

a hole in the ground on the levee, which is now between Allegnany and

.fi benobneds bed

, Publishing,

7891. g , 4994 , 9168

*** Bibliography

and halt-breeds.

raders' interests.

Lumber and commerce were the main industries before the turn of the

City and Wabasha had button factories, but with the introduction of synthetic

oe tne oldest town in Minnesota, established 1830. "The 2nd Treaty of Prairie du Chien" (1830) conclusively establish Wabasha to has been occupied continuously since 1826. U.S. Government records and

WABASHA'S CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY AND HERITAGE

Both settled in the extreme western part of Wabasha on the Mississippi River, Counties in lows. At about the same time came half-breed Duncan Campbell. the Falls and down the Mississippi River into Turkey River and Cedar River nis operation from the foot of lake Pepin, up the Unippewa River as far as home with Wabasha's trading posts on the upper Mississippi River, extending appointee named Long, came up the Mississippi River and established his petween the years 1817 and 1823, Augustin, accompanied by a government At the conclusion of the War of 1812, called the Blackhawk War in this area and were fur traders and both were Indian interpreters in the service of the British. Chien sometime about the year 1795. Both Augustin and his father Joseph sister of the celebrated Chiet Wapashaw. Augustin was born in Prairie du white. His tather, Joseph Rocque, was a Frenchman and his mother was the Rocque, who was the first white settler in this area and yet he was only half valley on the Mississippi River. Chief Wapashaw had a nephew, Augustin war-pa-shaw. This group of Indians' principal camping ground was in this Wabasha was named in honor of an Indian Chief of the Sioux Nation, Chief

ust north of Wabasha's St. Elizabeth Hospital.

represented were four bands of the Sioux, the Sacs, Foxes, Iowas, Omahas posts and shanties established by Augustin Rocque that actually established this treaty and the records maintained by the U.S. Government plus trading

. S9VIJ6I9 a special article (no.9) inserted in the treaty for the benefit of their half-blood

Sioux and proceed to Washington to finalize terms of the treaty. Augustin

General Dodge requested the Indian agent Taliaterro select a delegation of

29, 1837 allowing whites to settle on the west side of the Mississippi River,

as Wahjustahchay or The Strawberry

egally in the area specified.

After the conclusion of another treaty with the Chippewa at Fort Snelling July

Augustin and his trading post here in 1935, and gives Augustin's Indian name

of Augustin Rocque, a government military leader Weatherstonhaugh found

of Patrick Riley (built 1870). To further historically substantiate the settlement just north of Wabasha's St. Elizabeth Hospital and near the present residence

After the treaty, Augustin Rocque built a larger trading sharty in 1833, again

Senate in February 1831, allowing the half-breeds to settle permanently and

holders. The Second Treaty of Prairie du Chien (1830) was approved by U.S.

In time "Lake Pepin" half-breed certificates became very valuable to the

speculation in these certificates and litigation over them in subsequent years.

were held. Certificates were issued to many half-breeds and there was much

this tract of country, holding title in the same manner that other Indian titles

Beet Kiver. The United States agreed to allow these halt-breeds to occupy Mississippi River; thence fifteen miles to the Grand Encampment opposite the

running back fifteen miles; thence in a parallel line with Lake Pepin and

a place called the Barn, below and near the Village of Red Wing Chief and

to bestow upon the half-breeds of their nation the tract of land beginning at

The Sioux bands in council earnestly solicited that they might have permission

Des Moines Kiver Valley. The Medawakanton Sioux, Wabasha's band, had in Western lows, Northwestern Missouri and especially the country of the Dtoes, and Missouri Indians. They surrendered all of their claims to the land Wabasha as the oldest town in Minnesota. At this treaty the Indian tribes 1830, a second treaty with these tribes was held at Prairie du Chien. It is Prior to 1830, treaties existed with the Northwest Indian tribes. However, in