



<https://www.jgla.org>

PO Box 286, Cleveland MN 56017

info@jgla.org

Spring 2021 Newsletter

SPRING is here! But, as I write this and look out my cabin window here on Middle Jefferson, April 13th, 2021, it's snowing. However, all is going well as the Loons have made their appearance and headed north. The Wood Ducks and Mergansers are competing for what duck house they will lay their eggs and bowfishing for Carp is in full swing. Docks, boat lifts and pontoons are showing up around the Lakes.

But before I move on to what our board is up to this year, I'd like to say a few words on this pandemic. During the past year our country has gone through a difficult time. The pandemic has caused loss of jobs, school closings, death, political turmoil, and has strained much of our time and energy. Dealing with all of this has certainly curtailed our progress, but let's focus on the positive. What have you learned from this dilemma? If being kinder and respectful to one another is on the top of your list, then we're moving in the right direction. Now there is the vaccine inoculating millions every day that will eventually control this pandemic. So, let's continue down the path of positivity.

Our Annual Meeting

Having to cancel our 2020 Annual Meeting due to the beginning of this pandemic, the Board is committed to having "something" of an Annual Meeting this late May. We are preparing plans for a recorded meeting should inside gatherings be deemed not safe; however, as you well know pandemic conditions change (either improve or decline) so we'll keep you updated via a blast email, website and Facebook announcements. Thanks to all who responded and passed unanimously the By-Law change.

Phosphorus Runoff Project

To date, several phosphorus runoff projects have been completed. One project that really stands out is the one on Leo Koppelman's Farm. The runoff from adjoining fields through his property had created vegetation growth to the level that birds actually walked on water. The runoff went directly to Middle Jefferson with a growth that made it impossible to maneuver around the lake by canoe, jet ski, boat or pontoon.

With the support from Mr. Koppelman the runoff is now being diverted to a holding area instead of running directly into Middle Jefferson. Mr. Koppelman, I personally want to thank you for your continued support and donation towards a very worthy cause. Your dedication and support will definitely improve the water quality in Middle Jefferson.

Your GJGLA helped provide funding for this project via our 2018 Summer Splash. An article from The Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources' is also included in this newsletter.

2020/2021 AIS Treatment Program

The curly leaf pondweed treatment program continues to grow in the right direction. Lake owners around the Jefferson chain continue to ask questions on how they can help control Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) in front of their properties and around their docks.

There are two types offered to manage AIS. (Off - Shore & Shoreline/Dock area)

OFF - SHORE: This process treats a path 50 feet wide, 100 feet from shore. Contact Lakes coordinator Lee Plonske at gjglaspraying@gmail.com for all the details, or at 507-995-5281.

SHORELINE/DOCK AREA: If you are interested in keeping you dock area clear of all AIS, Contact Paul Karri, at paul@lakeimprovementconsulting.com or at 952-944-2565.

*A special thanks goes out to ALL the coordinators who assist Lee on West and Middle Jefferson

My 2021 Projects for the Association

- Continue to support phosphorus runoff reduction.
- Increase membership; see the Membership Listing on the next page.
- Continue to assist in the control of AIS species: Starry Stonewart, Zebra mussels and Spiny
- Waterfleas, Curlyleaf Pondweed and Eurasian Milfoil.
- Challenge members to participate. There are many volunteer opportunities.

Your Greater Jefferson German Lakes Association Mission Statement

“To improve and preserve water quality of the Jefferson-German Chain of Lakes and advocate clean water for current and future generations”

A Brief History of the Jefferson German Lakes Area

An old 1994 BRIEF has been expounded upon and several of the first Chapters are included in this Newsletter. Many more interesting Chapters will be forthcoming for your enjoyment and can be seen on our website under <https://jgla.wildapricot.org/history>

Great Other Newsletters from our Lake Partners

Check out our Website <https://jgla.org> - to get the current newsletters from our Le Sueur County Environmental Services and our local DNR Waterville Fisheries.

Success is attained when one participates. How can we attain that success? - With your membership and feedback and volunteerism! Please feel free to call or email me. Thank You for your support of your lakes!

Stay Safe, Healthy and Happy in 2021!

Ralph Redding, GJGLA President. Cell# 952-200-1957.

NEW: Email address; rjr02@gmail.com

A Brief History of the Jefferson-German Lakes Area

This historical overview of the Lake Jefferson-Lake German chain of lakes presents a capsule of the events that have made the lake area what it is today - - a growing recreational and residential community with a rich lake-life heritage. The following has been taken from an earlier Brief written in circa 1994, has been expounded upon and includes information from, among many other sources, Le Sueur Co. Soil and Water, Historical Society, MN DNR, MN Historical Society, old GJGLA newsletters, etc. Besides describing the earliest formation of the chain of lakes, later presentations will cover the Wahpekute Dakota, lake channels and water levels, early settlers, commerce and development, and other historical stories. Internet searches have aided in the creation of this document, and it should be considered a living, breathing document that will be amended and added onto in the future.

Geological Descriptions and Watershed

The irregular hills and the lakes of the Jefferson-German chain of lakes are not very old in geological terms. When the last ice age came to an end, a part of a great glacier, the Des Moines lobe of the Lake Wisconsin Glaciation, came to a heated halt, leaving as glacial till a mixture of limestone, clay, and sand in Le Sueur County. The mixture was landscaped by the pushing, grinding, and gouging of that huge ice pack 10,000 years ago, and gigantic ice cubes, when they finally melted, left the pockets that became, among others, the Jefferson-German chain of lakes. Additionally bogs, marshes, and lakes formed in the lows. Although the lakes are geographically closest to the Minnesota River – with West Jefferson just five and one-half miles east of it – they spill their waters in the opposite direction, eastward toward the Cannon River, Lake Tetonka and eventually the mighty Mississippi.

The Jefferson-German lakes are the westernmost part of what is considered the Cannon River watershed, with said watershed encompassing 16,716 acres surrounding the lakes. This watershed was at one time considerably larger. Cropland improvements were made in 1911 by cutting a series of county ditches north and east of German Lake that diverted the effluent of Mud, Bossout, Rice Lakes and Sander's Slough plus their watersheds directly to the Cannon River via the 1869 ditch that first lowered German Lake. This reduced by 25% the German Lake watershed and brought its boundaries to within just a few hundred feet of the lake itself along its northeast shores. There are a number of additional ditches that serve to speed the runoff on crop and pasture lands that eventually drain into the Jefferson-German chain of lakes; they have not materially affected the size of the watershed area. Because the lakes are at the western head of the watershed, they depend solely on the quality and quantity of the runoff in the immediate area. It must rain in the area if there is to be water in these lakes.

The Jefferson-German chain of lakes consist of 5 bodies of water: West Jefferson, Middle Jefferson, Swedes Bay, East Jefferson and German Lake, for a total of 3,090 acres. Following is a breakdown of each body of water with basic facts; for more information of water depths and quality, fish species and stocking, see the DNR LakeFinder info on our website: www.jgla.org

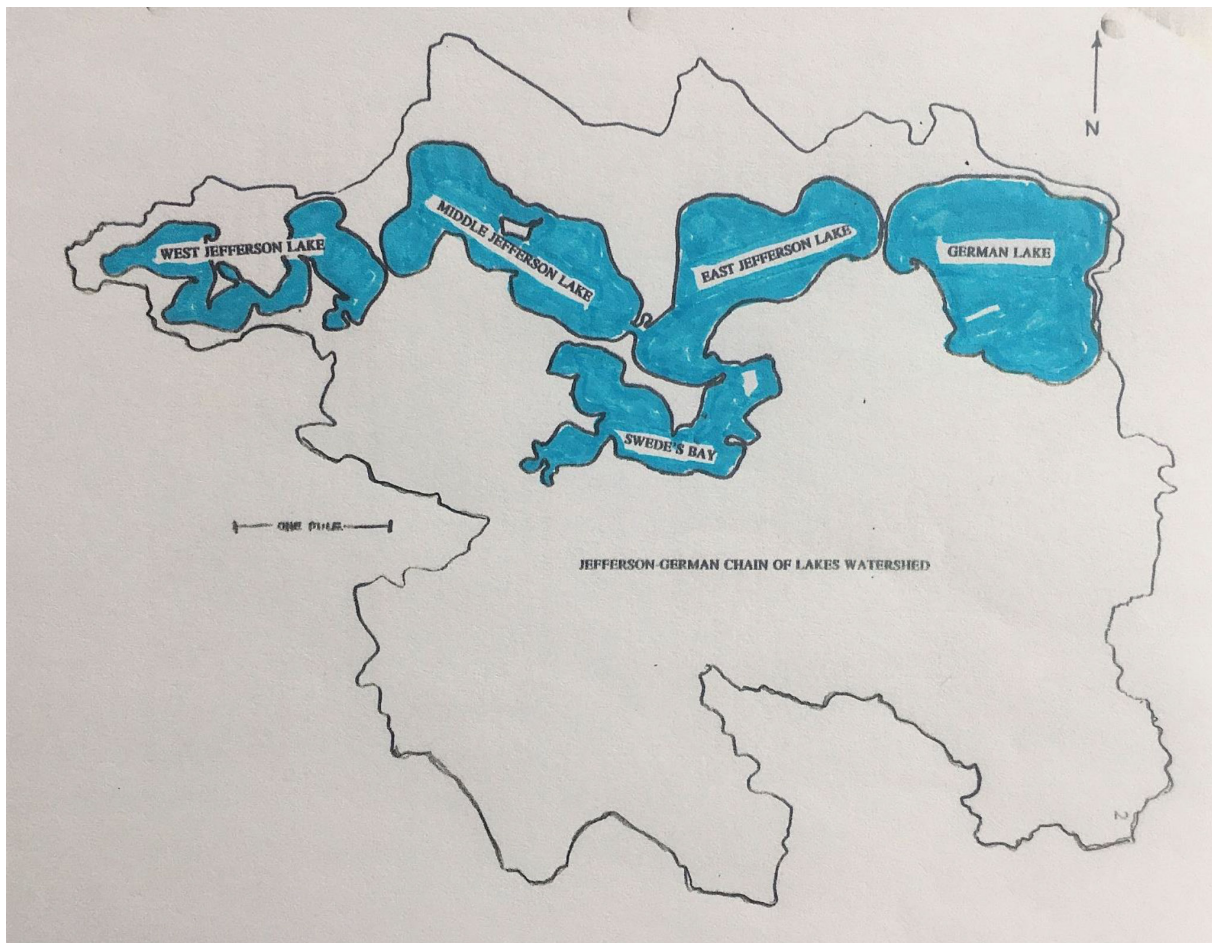
West Jefferson: 439 Total Acres (348 Littoral Acres, defined as that area less than 15 feet deep).
Maximum Depth is 24 feet
Shore length is 7.95 miles

Middle Jefferson: 667 Total Acres (667 Littoral Acres)
Maximum Depth is 8 feet
Shore length is 5.56 miles

Swedes Bay: 507 Total Acres (507 Littoral Acres)
Maximum Depth is 6 feet
Shore length is 7.56 miles

East Jefferson: 685 Total Acres (343 Littoral Acres)
Maximum Depth is 37 feet
Shore length is 5.86 miles

German Lake: 792 Total Acres (521 Littoral Acres)
Maximum Depth is 51 feet
Shore length is 5,84 miles



The Eastern Dakota Wahpekutes

Our earliest inhabitants of our lakes area, the people whites called the “Sioux”, were not a single entity but rather a collection of tribes, bands, and villages loosely bound by language, custom, and kinship. In fact, the name of “Sioux” was given to them by the Ojibwe, their longtime rivals for the northern woods and waterways, before the word was co-opted by whites. The largest division, the Lakota, lived farthest west up and beyond the Missouri River, including the Black Hills. The Yankton and Yanktonais generally lived between the Missouri River and the Red River of the North, which divided the State of Minnesota from the Dakota Territory.

The Eastern Dakota lived in Minnesota in an ecosystem made of tallgrass prairies and

deciduous woodlands, where the soil was rich and black and the waters hospitable to great quantities of fish and game. Moving roughly west to east down the length of the Minnesota River, the four major bands of the Eastern Dakota were called the Sisitonwans, Wahpetonwans, Bdewakantonwans, and Wahpekutes. The Jefferson-German lakes area was home to the Wahpekutes, and due to the



Dakota Encampment in Minnesota - <https://mndigital.org/>

huge deciduous forests in the area were named “People of the Green Leaves”. The shores of Lake Jefferson, the area between Lake Henry, West Lake Jefferson and Cape Horn, provided the Wahpekutes (hereinafter referred to as Dakota) with a resource of fish, deer, elk, and small game to hunt, shelter from the wind, and a wood supply to heat their lodges. An area woman, Marcella Hobson, whose maternal grandparents were of the Schickling family, tells how her ancestors made friends with the Dakota. The Schicklings lived at Swedes Bay off of East Lake Jefferson. They gave the Dakota food and clothing and also traded with them. The Dakota would look through the windows of the cabin and watch Mrs. Schickling doing her daily chores. As a result of their interaction, the Dakota began to learn to understand and speak English. The family was forewarned by the Dakota of the uprising of 1862 and told to stay where they were because the Dakota were going to protest against the settlers in the area; they were safe.

It was August of 1862, after suffering decades of hardship, broken treaties, and relentless encroachment on their land, the Dakota leader Little Crow reluctantly agreed that his people must go to war. After six weeks of fighting, leaving 600+ dead settlers and unknown dead Dakota, the uprising was smashed and thousands of Dakota were taken prisoner by the U.S. Army; 303 Dakota men were sentenced to death. President Lincoln, embroiled in the most devastating period of the Civil War, personally intervened to save the lives of 265 of the condemned men, but in the end, 38 Dakota men would be hanged in Mankato - the largest government-sanctioned execution in United States history. Many of those that died were buried at Fort Ridgley Cemetery, 21 miles northwest of New Ulm. <https://www.mnhs.org/fortridgely>; <https://www.usdakotawar.org/>

Evidence of Dakota inhabitation still exists. Area lakes families have found artifacts on their farmland. Mrs. Jean Seely has found many arrowheads and tomahawks on the Wendelschafer family farm. Mary Alice Koppleman has found what is thought to be an axe-like tool used by the Dakota on her farm. Robert Kluntz has also found arrowheads on his family farm on Cape Horn.

Also see: <https://www.mnopedia.org/land-water-and-language-dakota-minnesota-s-first-people>

Captain William B. Dodd and The Dodd Road

Most of you have probably seen the Marker one-half block north of the East Jefferson public boat landing on the German Lake side, across County Rd #13 from Bryn Mahr stating: 1855; CAPT. DODD N.B. LAMPMAN M.S. CHEADLE CAMPED HERE It turns out that Captain William Bigalow Dodd was indeed an extremely important figure in Minnesota history, and to the settlement of this area.

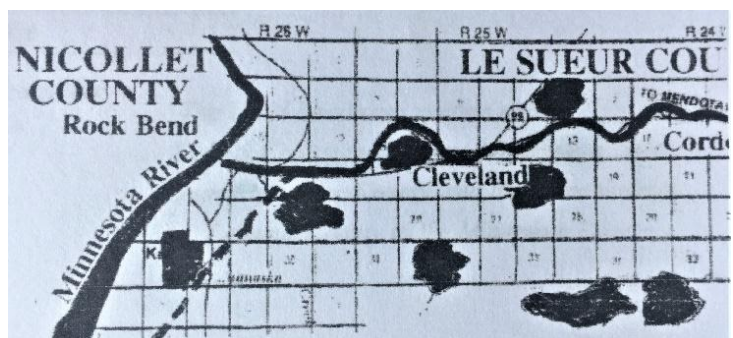


When Minnesota became a Territory in 1849, several ungraded roads and Dakota trails had been used for years by fur traders between waterways. In 1850, four military roads to connect forts were funded, and became settler pathways. A fifth road awaiting funding was the Mendota-Big Sioux River Road to connect the Missouri River at Sioux City, Iowa and Mendota – east of the Minnesota River and Fort Snelling.

William B. Dodd, intrigued about what he had heard about the new Minnesota Territory, headed west in 1850. He was present at the July 23, 1851 signing of the Treaty of Traverse des Sioux between the U.S. Government and the Dakota, which was held north of St. Peter. He subsequently held a claim for 160 acres at Rock Bend and became a leader of that pioneer community – later renamed in 1855 as St. Peter. Steamboat service down the Minnesota River was infrequent at best, and he knew their village couldn't flourish without an overhead road to St. Paul, the head navigation on the Mississippi River. Dodd was aware the proposed Mendota-Big Sioux Road could be Rock Bend's roadway but was the last road on the "to-do" list, so he went ahead and collected private funds to finance a road building crew.

In late March or early April, 1853, Captain Dodd, a surveyor and 10 men departed Mendota and in 109 days whacked a winding 73-mile path through the Big Woods and unexplored labyrinth of lakes and marshes to Rock Bend on eastern shores of the Minnesota River. Meanwhile, the Military Road survey commenced and Captain Jesse Lee Reno came up from today's Sioux City, Iowa to Mankato and bumped into Dodd's road at Lake Emily. Dodd's men did just enough construction work along the way to permit passage of the army wagons, and Capt. Reno praised Dodd for his roadway and arranged \$3,270 for Dodd and his crew.

Dodd Road comes into Cleveland off County Rd 148, across MN Hwy #99 at the western edge of Cleveland's Main Street. It ran straight down Main St. continuing east on Cty Rd 148 to Cordova. Two segments in Le Sueur County are on the National Register of Historic Places: the unpaved 2.4 mile section on Cty Rd 148 west of Cleveland, and the unpaved 3.8 mile section on Cty Rd 136 between Gorman Lake and MN Hwy #13 west of Kilkenny. Apparently the reason why the Dodd Road looped 2 miles north of Cleveland around Savidge Lake was to accommodate his friend's (M.S. Cheadle)



family farmstead. There are brown signs with the inscription "Dodd Road 1853" on Cty Rd 148 and Cty Rd 2 identifying the Road's path.

In 1854 Dodd traveled back east, married and returned to St. Peter. He donated land for a wooden Episcopal church which was named Church of the Holy Communion. Today a stone church built in 1869 is on the site.

In 1862 the Dakota had not been paid what they had been promised for their land in the Treaty of Traverse des Sioux and with limited hunting and fishing rights were facing a cold winter with starvation. This led to the 1862 Dakota Conflict. When the nearby settlement of New Ulm was attacked, Capt. Dodd was with the militia from St. Peter who came to help defend New Ulm. Dodd saw what he thought were reinforcements and stood up. Warriors dressed in settler's clothing shot Dodd three times. In November of 1862 his body was re-interred on the Church grounds; his wife and two children were later buried in the plot.



In 1864 the Minnesota-Central Railroad was built straight from St. Paul to Faribault and points beyond, and the Dodd Road became superfluous. Before the Dodd Road one got to Minnesota by steamboat only; that Road opened up all kinds of new territory to all the immigrants flooding into the area. Sources: www.findagrave.com/memorial/20968/william-bigalow-dodd; Star Tribune 2003 (with permission); <https://www.dakotahistory.org/images/OvertheYears/OTY-200310-Dodd-Road.pdf>

The Marker and Bryn Mahr



From what this author can surmise, Captain William Dodd, Milton Smith (M.S.) Cheadle and N.B. Lampman met in St. Peter and became friends. M.S. Cheadle was eventually postmaster of Cleveland. N.B. Lampman, engaged in the mercantile trade, also resided in Cleveland and had six children; L. Lampman was his son. L.

Lampman's son, Clinton Parks Lampman was an adventurer, world traveler and business entrepreneur who documented his stories in his book *The Great Western Trail*. Clinton made his money in the export-import business, and when time to retire, his faithful wife, Mary Frances, and he decided to build their cherished dream – a House of Dreams. He bought the parcel from Judson Jones between Jefferson Lake and German Lake and built the noble cobblestone house in 1919, naming it Bryn Mahr. Uniquely enough there is a small private cemetery currently next to the boathouse with the graves of Judson Jonz, his mother, wife and son.



Polishing the chain

Clean Water Funds from BWSR, cooperation from landowners and support from the lakes association advance Le Sueur County SWCD's prioritized phosphorus reduction project in the Jefferson German chain of lakes watershed



LE CENTER — The most conspicuous of Le Sueur County Soil & Water Conservation District's water quality improvement projects within the Jefferson German watershed restored a 2.5-acre wetland at the edge of a hog farm directly across a county road from Middle Jefferson Lake.

"The water doesn't come off of our farm, but we get blamed for it because it runs across our property," said Leo Koppelman, who runs the feeder pig operation with his brother and son. "All I've heard is, 'Koppelman's hog farm is polluting the lake.'"



Middle Jefferson — one of five lakes in the chain that includes German, East Jefferson, West Jefferson and Swede's Bay — is impaired for aquatic recreation due to nutrient loading.

The SWCD's \$484,000 phosphorus reduction project aims to improve water quality in the chain with strategically placed best management practices that help to reduce nutrient loading. The chain lies within the Cannon River watershed, which drains into the Mississippi River.



Top: Le Sueur County SWCD Manager Mike Schultz and Cleveland Township farmer Leo Koppelman discuss the restoration planned for the 2.5-acre wetland at left. Completed in summer 2020, the work was part of the SWCD's \$484,000 phosphorus reduction project made possible with a Clean Water Fund grant from BWSR. Middle Jefferson Lake lies across the county road seen in back. **Above:** Le Sueur County SWCD aims to improve water quality in the Jefferson German chain of lakes with strategically placed best management practices that reduce nutrient loading. **Photo Credits:** Ann Wessel, BWSR



With his brother and son, Koppelman runs a contract feeder pig operation. About 3,000 mixed-breed Hampshire-Duroc-Yorkshires are on the farm at any one time. He raised his first litter of pigs as a Cleveland High School Future Farmers of America project in 1955. The 100-acre farm site has been in Koppelman's family since 1862. Before they switched to hogs in the late 1960s, his father had raised mink for about 50 years. Koppelman talked about the operation and the farm's history with Schultz, center photo. **Photo Credits:** Ann Wessel, BWSR

“Whenever you have a landowner who wants to do something along a major recreational lake, you want to be able to do that,” said Ryan Jones, the Mankato-based South Central Technical Service Area engineer who worked on the wetland design.

“ Whenever you have a landowner who wants to do something along a major recreational lake, you want to be able to do that.

— Ryan Jones, South Central Technical Service Area engineer



The \$40,000 wetland project on Koppelman's land now diverts water from a ravine and treats runoff from about 200 acres — most of it from neighboring fields fertilized with cow manure and hog manure — before it enters the lake.

The Cleveland Township site is one of 13 identified as high priorities within the 15,400-acre watershed, based on terrain analysis, the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) study, and onsite verification. It's one of 10 that Mankato Water Resource Center monitoring had identified and prioritized years earlier.

A \$387,000 Clean Water Fund grant from the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources made it possible for Le Sueur County SWCD staff to pursue projects with willing landowners. Matching funds include \$34,000 from Le Sueur County's aggregate mining tax. Landowners'

share was tiered, based on projects' priority.

“That's what I've always wanted to do, but I've never had the resources to do it myself, or never felt that I wanted to do it for somebody else just to appease them,” said Koppelman, whose share was 10%.

Over the years, the Koppelmans had taken steps to curb runoff.

In the 1970s when the county determined that overflow caused by rain and snowmelt was polluting the lake, the Koppelmans built a lagoon and closed a couple of barns.

Six years ago, Koppelman enrolled land in the federal Conservation Reserve Program and replaced a 1960s-built gabion basket. Designed for erosion control, it no longer functioned properly. Most recently, Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund dollars made a bluff stabilization possible.

When he meets with lake association members, Le Sueur County SWCD Manager Mike Schultz stresses the need for cooperation — and money.

“I always tell these lake associations, ‘If you want to do something for the lake, you need money. Pancake feeds. Do something. If you can't bring something to the table, how are we going to have the other half come to the table?’ ” Schultz said. “I feel like our role is bringing these two together and making sure that we understand that we're moving forward together. Leo's been a great example of how this works.”

The Greater Jefferson German Lakes Association contributed \$12,000 toward Jefferson German water quality improvements.

“Our goal is to work with anyone and everyone around the chain of lakes that is interested in

preserving the quality of the water,” said association President Ralph Redding.

A retired Blue Cross Blue Shield financial analyst from Apple Valley who bought a cabin on Middle Jefferson Lake in 1991, Redding is one of about 130 shoreland property owners on Middle Jefferson Lake, and one of about 900 on the chain of lakes.

The 136-member association raised \$10,000 through a raffle and event at Beaver Dam Resort, situated on the chain of lakes. To raise the rest, Redding asked area businesses to contribute items for an auction.

“What benefits are we going to obtain from the phosphorus runoff project?” Redding said. “The quality of the water should improve.”

The 21 best management practices completed by early December 2020 represent about 70% of the work planned in connection with the Clean Water Fund grant, which runs through December 2021. Practices tied to the grant include structures designed to slow and filter runoff, 275 acres of cover crops, and two wetland restorations totaling about 27 acres.



Contractors in summer 2020 excavated more of the wetland to increase flood storage, and installed a culvert connecting it to the upper watershed.
Photo Credit: Le Sueur County SWCD

The Koppelman project alone is projected to reduce soil erosion by 161 tons a year, curb sediment loading by 69 tons a year and reduce phosphorus loading by slightly more than 79 pounds a year.

“If they’re all completed and function at their fullest, we will address 40% to 50% of the recommended phosphorus (reductions) from the WRAPS,” Schultz said, referring to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency’s Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy.

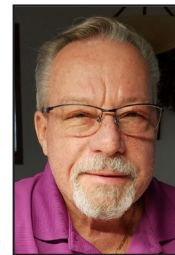
Phosphorus feeds the algae that can turn lakes green.

Nutrient impairments are just one factor affecting the watershed. Schultz said the SWCD also is dealing with higher-than-average lake levels and flooding caused in part by increasingly frequent heavy rains.

The Jefferson chain of lakes’ water level in 2019 was 1.63 feet higher than the historical average, which dates to 1971. (Technically, German Lake levels are recorded separately. Because German Lake is connected to the chain, its levels vary only slightly.)

“ Our goal is to work with anyone and everyone around the chain of lakes that is interested in preserving the quality of the water. ”

— Ralph Redding,
 Greater Jefferson German Lakes Association president



Todd Piepho, the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources’ Waterville-based area hydrologist, said 2019 water levels remained high nearly all season. Coupled with high winds, sustained high-water levels can cause significant shoreline damage.

A 6-inch rain put Koppelman’s wetland restoration to the test this summer shortly after construction finished.

“Everything worked exactly the way it was supposed to work. It took all the water that would run down the ditch and (across) our driveways. It stopped everything. It backed that excess water up in the wetland area,” Koppelman said.

Jones saw the flash-flood warnings for Le Sueur County that weekend. Then he received a text with photos.

“Anytime anyone does that after it rains, I kind of cringe. I always think of the worst-case scenario. Maybe that’s part of being the engineer,” Jones said. But the news was good. “The concept and all the engineering paid off because the basin took the water and was able to function correctly.”

Koppelman said several neighbors have complimented him on the project. Jones said passersby have given the highly visible site a lot of attention. That could generate more landowner interest in SWCD conservation projects.

Cost-effectiveness is key — especially with practices such as cover crops, where producers likely won’t see

upfront savings.

“We are trying to have people adopt cover crops. If we can get them to do some of those (practices), we’re going to catch those numbers faster than we have ever dreamed of, more than a BMP (best management practice) or anything else, because we’re going to have vegetation on these fields, in theory, year-round,” Schultz said of meeting phosphorus reduction goals.

The SWCD stresses that reduced inputs lead to savings.

“There’s a lot of farmland, but if we can get some of those landowners to start adopting these ideas, we could make some large strides,” Schultz said.



The Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources’ mission is to improve and protect Minnesota’s water and soil resources by working in partnership with local organizations and private landowners.
www.bwsr.state.mn.us

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Greater Jefferson-German Lakes Association Membership – May 10, 2021

Membership renewals have naturally lagged behind this past pandemic year. Please take a look to see if you're current, and if not, consider your renewal by check to GJGLA, Box 286, Cleveland, MN 56017, or by credit card via PayPal at jgla.camp7.org If you believe your name should be listed below, please call Dave at 320-761-5065.

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Carlson, Greg & Diane
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Clemen, Curtis & Julie
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Pflipsen, Steve & Heidi
Purrington, Brian & Anne
Quast, Bruce & Angela
Rafferty, Charles & Betty
Redding, Ralph & Denise
Roath, Gary & Alice
Roelofs, Steve & Jodi
Rogers, Julie & Aaron
Ross, Michelle & Roxanne Jesina
Rosenberger, Rita
Schmoll, Dale & Beth
Schnarr, Kimberly
Schumacher, Brian & Amy
Schumacher, Rudy & Sandy
Schmidt, Gary & Geri
Schuneman, Jack & Judy
Schoof, David & Michelle
Searing, Benjamin
Simonson, Dale
Smith, Susan & Rick
Soderlund, Bill & Beth
Steiner, Dean & Kathleen
Stender, Dale & Susie
Stenzel, Juanita & Larry
Sutter, Robert & Cheryl
Thilges, Brian & Maureen
Thompson, Adam & Erin
Thompson, Larry & Jody
Volkenant, Mark & Debbie
Walter, Randy & Elaine
Wandersee, Tim & Kay
West, Nina and Buster
Whitcome, Michael & Terese
Wilde, Jeff & Kristin
Williams, Tj
Wills, Dale & Jo Anne
Wills, Stanley & Deborah
Witte, Dave & Linda
Woitak, Michael & Barbara Ward
Woelfel, Denny & Mary Anne