



LUCIUS FREDERICK HUBBARD.

Hubbard County, Minnesota, is named after the man who for two successive terms filled the office of governor with distinguished ability. This man was Lucius Frederick Hubbard, of Red Wing, who was born January 26, 1836, at Troy, New York, the eldest son of Charles F. Hubbard and Margeret Van Valkenberg (Hubbard.) At the time of his father's death Lucius was but three years of age, and was sent to live with an aunt at Chester, Vermont, where he remained until twelve years of age, when he was placed at school at the academy at Granville, New York, for three years. At the age of fifteen he went to Poultney, Vermont, and began an apprenticeship to the tinner's trade, subsequently completing his apprenticeship at Salem, New York, in 1854. Then, a young man of eighteen years of age, he resolved to go West, and moved to Chicago, where he worked at his trade for three years. With the exception of the school facilities already described he was self-educated. Having literary tastes and studious habits he devoted all his spare time to systematic and careful study in reading, and in this way acquired an excellent practical education. In July, 1857, Mr. Hubbard came to Minnesota and lo-

ated at Red Wing. Although without experience in the publishing business, he started the Red Wing Republican, the second paper in Goodhue County, and by reason of his energy, perseverance and good practical judgment made the paper a success from the start. In 1858 he was chosen by the people of Goodhue County as Register of Deeds. In 1861 he became the Republican candidate for the state senate, but was defeated. In the meantime the War of the Rebellion had broken out and Mr. Hubbard was just the kind of a man to feel the responsibility and obligation resting upon him of service to his country. In December, 1861, he sold his paper and enlisted as a private in Company A, Fifth Minnesota, and on the fifth of the following February was elected captain. The regiment was organized March 20, 1862, when Mr. Hubbard was advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel. The following May it was divided, three companies being ordered to the Minnesota frontier, the other seven to the South. Mr. Hubbard went with the division sent South, and four days after its arrival at its destination was engaged in the battle of Farmington, Mississippi, then in the first battle of Corinth, where Col. Hubbard was severely wounded. In August, 1862, he became colonel of full rank. He was in command of the regiment at the battle of Iuka, at the second battle of Corinth, and at the battles of Jackson, Mississippi Springs, Mechanicsburg and Satartia, Mississippi; Richmond, Louisiana; and the assault and siege of Vicksburg. After the fall of Vicksburg, Col. Hubbard was given command of the Second brigade, first division, Sixteenth Army Corps. Within a very short time the brigade had been in seven battles on Red River in Louisiana and in Southern Arkansas. On returning to Memphis, Col. Hubbard's command took part in several engagements in the northern part of Mississippi, Arkansas and Missouri, encountering Gen. Price. Col. Hubbard, with his brigade, was ordered to reinforce Gen. Thomas at Nashville, and was engaged in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864. Here the brigade was badly cut to pieces, Col. Hubbard having two horses killed under him, and being severely wounded. The brigade, which had long enjoyed a well-earned reputation under its

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gallant commander for endurance and bravery, on this occasion added to its honors by capturing seven pieces of artillery, many stands of colors, and forty per cent more prisoners than there were men in the command itself. The military records of the Fifth Minnesota contain this official entry: "Col. Lucius Frederick Hubbard breveted brigadier general for conspicuous gallantry in the battles of Nashville, Tennessee, December 15 and 16, 1864." Subsequently Gen. Hubbard was engaged in operations in the vicinity of New Orleans and Mobile, and was mustered out in September, 1865. He was engaged in thirty-one battles and minor engagements, and has a military record of which his state had reason to be proud. Returning to his home in Red Wing the latter part of 1865 with shattered health he rested for a time, and the following year his health having improved he engaged in the grain business, his operations subsequently extending into Wabasha County and becoming quite extensive. In 1876 he became interested in railroad building and completed the Midland Railway from Wabasha to Zumbrota. This road was purchased by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, but resulted in the construction and operation of a competing line by the Northwestern Railway. Subsequently Mr. Hubbard projected and organized the Minnesota Central from Red Wing to Mankato. More recently he projected the Duluth, Red Wing and Southern, which is now under his management. In politics Mr. Hubbard has always been a Republican. In 1868 he was nominated for congress from the Second District of Minnesota, but, a question of the regularity of the nomination having arisen, he declined it. In 1872 he was elected to the state senate, and again in 1874, but declined a re-election in 1876. In 1881 he was nominated for governor of Minnesota and was elected by a majority of 27,857, the largest ever received by any candidate for governor up to that time. In 1883 he was re-nominated and re-elected. He discharged the duties of his responsible office throughout his entire incumbency with marked ability and dignity. Among the important measures of Gov. Hubbard's administration enacted in response to his recommendation, were: The creation of the present Railway and Warehouse Commission;

the existing system of state grain inspection; state inspection of dairy products; the present state sanitary organization for protection of the public health; the creation of the state board of charities and corrections; the establishment of the state public school at Owatonna; the organization of the State National Guard, and the change from annual to biennial elections. The state finances were also administered on business principles of a high order. During the five years Gov. Hubbard was in office, the taxes levied for state purposes averaged less than for the ten preceding years or for any period since. The rate of taxation was largely reduced, while the public debt was materially decreased and at the same time the trust funds were increased from \$6,278,911.72 to \$9,001,637.14. Gov. Hubbard also held other important positions of trust. He was on the commission appointed by the governor in 1866 to investigate respecting the status of the state railroad bonds and ascertain the terms on which holders would surrender them; on the commission appointed by the legislature in 1874 to investigate the accounts of the state auditor and state treasurer; in 1879 on the commission of arbitration appointed by the legislature to adjust differences between the state and the state prison contractors, and in 1889 he served on the commission appointed by the legislature to compile and publish a history of Minnesota military organizations in the Civil War and Indian war of 1861-65. Mr. Hubbard is a member of Acker Post, G. A. R., St. Paul, Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion, the Minnesota Society Sons of the American Revolution, Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Red Wing Commandery of Royal Arch Masons, and the board of trustees of Minnesota Soldiers' Home. Mr. Hubbard was married in May, 1868, at Red Wing, to Amelia Thomas, daughter of Charles Thomas, a lineal descendant of Sir John Moore. They have three children, Charles F., Lucius V. and Julia M. Mr. Hubbard is descended upon his father's side from George Hubbard and Mary Bishop who emigrated from England to America during the Seventeenth Century, and on his mother's side from the Van Valkenburgs of Holland, who have occupied the valley of the Hudson since its earliest history.