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The Story of Mosinee

This is a short story about MOSINEE
As it was in the days that used to be
Long ago when the noble Pine tree was king
When old timers heard the saw mill sing.

Back when they watched the Lumberjacks go
Out to their camps all covered with snow,
Out where they heard the crosscuts whine
When their sharp teeth were cutting the pine.

Out where the Swamper was cutting a road
Where oxen were skidding their heavy load
Out to the rollway where logs would go
To the river's bank to rest in the snow.

At last when the long, cold days had passed
It would rain and snow would be melting fast
The log jam would break and logs would dive
And the River Boys would go on the drive.

Sometimes the logs would run fast when free
Until they were stopped by booms at Mosinee,
And then the River Boys sure would be free
To paint the town that they called MOSINEE.

It was then that the busy sawmill would sing
That welcome song they heard in the Spring
Reminding them when the sawmills would run
Jobs were secure until cutting was done.

Next came the Raftsmen, the bravest of all
Brave men who conquered your Jennie Bull Falls,
Men who had courage and stuck with their fleet
Tough and strong men who were hard to defeat.

MAYOR
Clifford Hintz

City of Mosinee

CLERK
Freda Hloucal

The Gateway to Rib Mountain State Park
Hunting - Fishing - Boating - Cottages

Wisconsin

From Our Mayor

The Lord has bestowed great blessings upon our little city for which we are indeed thankful. It is a beautiful and peaceful place to live, surrounded by waters that provide sports, relaxation and health to our life. We have game and song birds, boating, swimming, hunting, fishing and other outdoor recreation.

Our churches stand out with pride in our community and their activities keep alive our spiritual welfare and interest which is so necessary in any worthwhile community.

Our schools are the finest and reflect great credit upon our people and the School Board, who are continually striving to keep abreast in the education of our children.

The city of Mosinee is progressive and alert for improvements. Our disposal plant, bath house, new street lights, annexation of extra land, is an indication of the faith of the people. Other improvements are being anticipated to make it a better place to live.

Labor and Management have been harmonious in Mosinee. We have had no strikes or grave disturbances as elsewhere. We are proud of the major industry in our city.

We are proud of the modern stores, pretty homes, excellent roads and streets, green lawns and gardens which are a credit to our good people.

Law and Order are above average. Our people are to be commended for the fine spirit of cooperation which makes Mosinee outstanding. They are to be commended for their accomplishments.

We are proud of our business places, our bank and the recent addition of a modern bowling alley, which provides healthy and worthwhile pastime and excitement for many.

We point with pride to the area surrounding our city which consists mostly of little farms which provide the milk, butter, cheese and eggs for which our state is so well known. They add much to our community.

It has been a privilege to serve you as Mayor of this fine city. I welcome your suggestions, help and cooperation to make it a better place in which to live.

May I extend a most cordial welcome to your friends to visit our little city, especially during this Centennial.

Very sincerely yours,

CLIFFORD HINTZ
Mayor of Mosinee

Coming to Mosinee

IT IS THE YEAR 1857. We have just arrived by stage coach at Crocker's Landing* after a fascinating journey through many miles of wilderness. The Innkeeper is very happy to see us and is anxious to know from whence we came, where we are headed and if we plan to spend the night. We explain that our destination is Falls City** and we expect to work in the nearby logging camps.

Our wait of two hours is well worth the time as we find others who are planning on the next coach. Conversation is taken up with many questions regarding President Buchanan's speech of the new expansion, the development, and the great wealth of this new and wonderful country.

The rising of dust in the distance and the rumbling of wheels is the signal that our coach is approaching. As it draws near the landing, we see strange faces peer from the doors. We would like to hear news from them, but as the last passenger steps from the coach we lose no time in gathering our baggage, which is thrown on the upper deck, and getting into the carriage. There are four passengers — a man and his wife, an Indian and myself.

We pass along the winding trails high on the banks of the river, through whispering pine. Attention is drawn to our red-skinned passenger who expresses himself that many new palefaces come with rising of each sun. In tones which resonate like distant roll of thunder, his voice gives us a picture where he and his family live, how they trap the beaver, plenty meat, easier with firearms — Redman now gets seeds — squaw plants seeds — more food — land of plenty!

We gaze at the tall and stately pines, the blue skies above and the rippling brook winding happily through the forest. It is God's country, to be sure, peaceful and tranquil. We close our eyes in meditation as we ask HIM to bless us with FAITH — HEALTH — COURAGE — and STRENGTH, and to be with our wives and children — left behind. We will build a cabin somewhere in these pines, near a creek — probably we could even have a cow. The coach stops. Our Indian friend picks up his buckskin bag and bids us farewell, telling us that many moons will pass before we meet again. With a "GID DAPP IN DERE" our rugged individual at the reins again takes command.

Strange — there was no one there to meet him. We turn quickly to take a last glance, he raises his arm, turns, and all too quickly is swallowed by dense forest, which to him is home.

The sound of rushing waters tells us we are nearing Falls City. Here the river is Ah-dah-wah-gam, as the Redman calls it, meaning, rapids running through two sides of Moose's Knee (Mosinee). Wild life abounds everywhere. We see a few Indians spearing fish and others with

some small game in their hands, enough, we presume, for their evening meal and again to remind us: "HE NEVER TOOK MORE THAN HE NEEDED!"

The coach rattles noisily as we cross the first old covered wooden bridge and below us is the roaring Little Bull flowing over jagged rocks. As we cross the second bridge over Mill Slough our eyes meet a sight to behold!

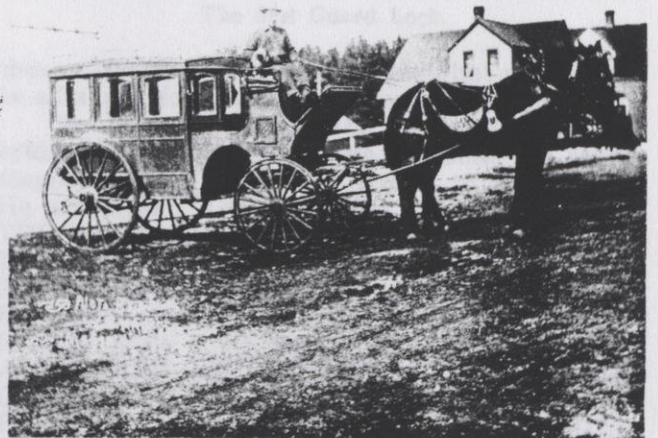
Snuggled deeply and quietly in waves of swaying pine, we enter the settlement. The soothing sound of the wind, the essence of evergreens and the odor of freshly cut logs, welcome us to this small community. Our coach comes to an abrupt halt in front of The Old Boarding House, but let us go on.

**Falls City—Records indicate that this was to be the name of our community east of the river. It was surveyed by Jackson L. Prentice great grandfather of C. M. Green, now Vice President and General Manager of the Mosinee Paper Mills Company.

*Crocker's Landing was located below Knowlton.



Ice Sleigh used to ice the winter roads to haul logs.



Ed. Coerper's bus at Keefe's barn.

The Covered Bridge

THE OLD COVERED BRIDGE coming into Mosinee has many untold stories concerning it that would put modern fiction writers to shame. It had been rumored that a ghost had made its abode under it and had spoken and beckoned to various settlers. None could distinguish the words above the roaring little Bull Falls or were too frightened and fled in haste when the sound came.

For a long time no one crossed the bridge after dark. Oftimes people sat for hours along the banks on both sides. Many vowed they heard the voice — such pleasant tones were never heard before — it seemed to be a pleading tone — always for someone to come closer, but they were afraid. Some said it was a mermaid drawing people to destruction as a human form was seen to slip off Shoemakers Rock one night into the waters below.

Months passed. A lost traveler looking for Mosinee came to the bridge. It was about midnight. Not a light could be seen on the other side. He started to cross. Only the CLOP!, CLOP!, CLOP! — walk of his horses' hoofs could be heard which echoed loudly across and above the roarin falls below. It would surely wake the dead, he thought.

CLOP! CLOP! CLOP! — and he started the second lap. Suddenly his horse stopped — a voice did come out of the darkness, clear and distinct.

The settlers in town heard the sound of the hoofs loud and clear like the distant beat of a thousand tom-toms. Could it be possible at that hour that someone dared to cross the bridge?

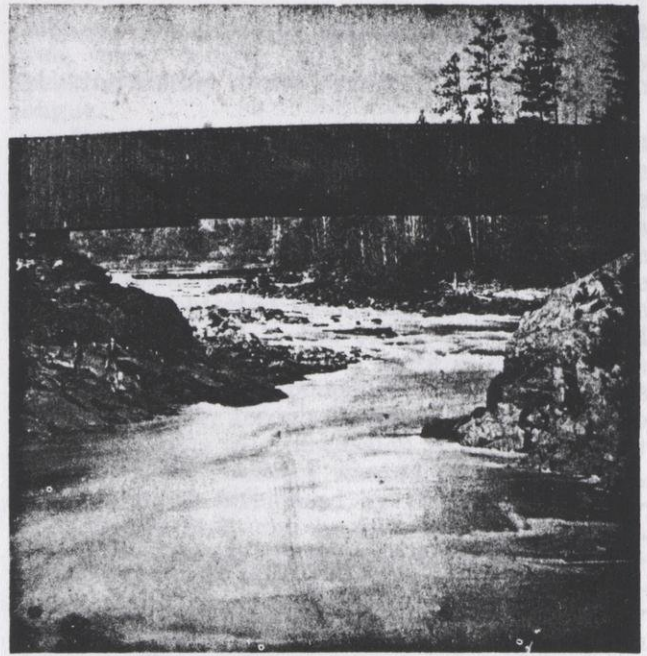
One by one the people arose from their beds and lit their candles, lamps and lanterns. Hastily they opened their doors and ran to their neighbors. Had they heard it too? Yes they were not mistaken! Others came running out. People were standing in their nightshirts with lamps and lanterns in hand. Could it be that the ghost had decided to come into the village? Women and children remained indoors, closely huddled together in fright.

Again the CLOP! CLOP! CLOP! was heard. Now it was at the very end of the bridge. Slowly the people walked toward it with hearts beating fast. Out of the darkness came a lone rider. They turned and stepped back, but it was too late. He was in the midst of them in their fear and trembling.

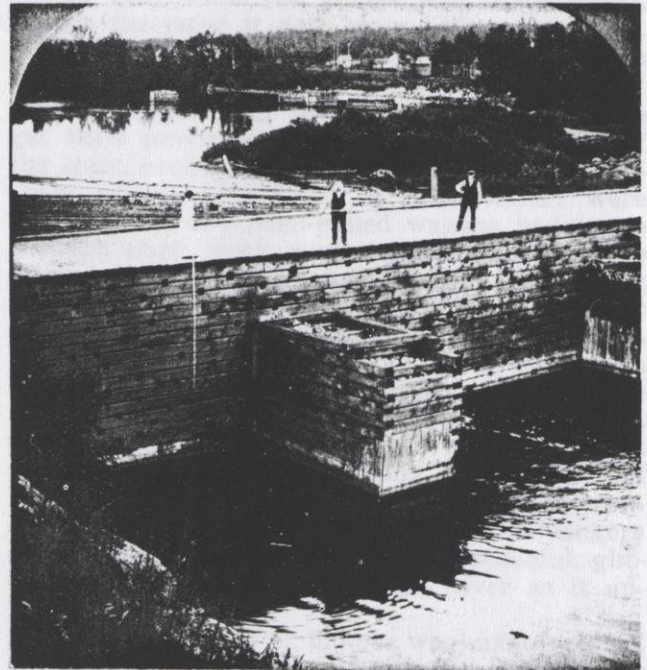
Finally a weak voice with a shaky finger pointing toward the bridge, asked the rider if he had crossed the bridge? All kerosene lanterns were raised high as the rider came closer to them.

More handsome a man they never did see — tired to be sure — and weary from a long journey. His face was pale in the many ghastly lights held close to him, but his eyes were shining like stars in the heaven and his face showed the greatest happiness ever seen. Did he encounter anything?

The most unusual and pleasant voice ever heard came from the rider. Yes, he admitted,



The first covered bridge at Mosinee



The first Guard Lock.

there was something very unusual, but nothing to be afraid of for I bring you wonderful news.

As he had started the second lap of the bridge, a voice came from the darkness. His horse stopped and he was as if frozen to the saddle. He asked who it was and the voice said: I AM THE PATRON SAINT OF MOSINEE, THE FUTURE GUARDIAN ANGEL OF THE COMMUNITY. I HAVE BEEN SENT TO GUARD THE DESTINY OF ALL WHO COME HERE. GO FORTH NOW AND TAKE THIS MESSAGE TO ALL IN THE VILLAGE. HAVE FAITH — DO GOOD WORK — GOD WILL BLESS YOU AND BE WITH YOU ALWAYS AS MOSINEE HAS MUCH TO OFFER IN THE FUTURE.

The Early History of Mosinee

It is true that Mosinee is a century old, but even before 1857, Mosinee had a history, a history of people whose only concern was that of life. These people were the Indians, the Menominees and Pottowatomies who farmed and hunted in the area we now live in. The Memoninees remained in the area until the government put them on reservations in 1848 and 1853. The Pottowatomies were also moved to reservations by 1854.

The area of Wisconsin became open to white settlement in the early 1830's. In 1836, while the whole Wisconsin Valley was in possession of Indians, a treaty was made with the Menominees to give an area six miles wide and forty miles long, extending up the Wisconsin River from Point Basse. At this time, 1836, the area we now live in was called Little Bull Falls, supposedly called such by the action of the Wisconsin River through a narrow slit of granite and then dropping downward just below the granite gorge.

In the early days Little Bull Falls was a densely forested area with thousands of Indians roaming the territory. These Indians were peace loving people providing they were left alone by the white man, but they could become warlike quickly when molested.

The first white settlers came to the area immediately after 1850. These settlers came with joy in their hearts, but this joy was changed to sorrow in a short time. Many of the settlers who were first to arrive, had purchased their land in advance. They were farmers, and they thought their lands would border each other. After the arrival of the settlers they found themselves widely scattered throughout the territory in a dense wilderness, where most of the land was unsuitable for the farming occupation. Many of the aliens who came to the area had bought land while they were still in Europe. Many of these people bought approximately forty acres of land in which to farm, but they were sadly disappointed to find that they did not have the know-how to farm American soil. Many of these people, not being accustomed to midwest climatic conditions, were causing a deterioration of the soil by using European methods in this area.

The first industry of the area began in 1839. It was a sawmill which was located at Little Bull Falls and was owned by John F. Moore. Mr. Moore operated his sawmill until 1849. He then sold out to one of Mosinee's finest and most influential citizens, Mr. Joseph Dessert.

Joseph Dessert came to Mosinee as a fur trader in 1844, and entered the logging business with his three companions, William Pencost, James Ethridge, and Henry Cote in 1849. Joseph Dessert's three companions dropped out of the lumber business one at a time until he became owner of the entire business and property in 1859, and controlled the lumber industry in the area up to the twentieth century. Mr. Dessert

employed many of the settlers who came to the area, many coming with a language handicap, speaking mainly in the French, German and Irish tongue.

It was in 1857 that Mosinee got its name and it is quite a story. It was just before that time when a bridge was built across the gorge on the Wisconsin River, and the post office which was on the east side of the river was about to be changed to the westward side. Truman Keeler, the postmaster, objected to having the name "Little Bull Falls" applied to the office, because he said it was vulgar for ladies to write such a title on the letters in correspondence with the settlers and friends. Mr. Joseph Dessert then led a group of local citizens in a discussion to name the new post office. Mr. Dessert wanted an Indian name, probably being influenced by the number of Indians in the area, and he said he would see Mr. Connor the trapper about a name. Mr. Connor suggested that the office be named after the old Indian Chief Mosinee. This name was approved by the citizens and was adopted July 22, 1857. When the post office was moved to the west side of the river, the name was also applied to the township, and in 1889 when the village was incorporated, it kept the name it now bears. When the name, Mosinee, was first adopted it applied to a large area consisting of 252 square miles.

All of the early settlers of the area had to get their provisions from the southern part of the state, even receiving some supplies from northern Illinois. The roads in the territory were horrible, and the oxen-pulled wagons had to go through snow, sleet, mud and ice. The men who carried these supplies to the mill and lumber camps were rugged individuals who did what they could to supply the camps in quick-time regardless of weather conditions. The workers in the camps had to be fed well, because they were the backbone of the area. It was these men that sometimes risked everything to send thousands of board feet of lumber sailing over Little Bull Falls, the most dangerous rapids on the Wisconsin River. It is hard for us to imagine the dangers of Little Bull Falls by viewing the peaceful, glittering waters of the Wisconsin River as it appears today.

A vast amount of lumber was manufactured above Little Bull Falls and was conveyed to the market by the river before the railroad came into the country. All of this lumber had to be rafted and run over the falls. The rafting was started as soon as the ice was out of the river. By rafting we mean the tying together of logs to make a raft, with an oar almost fifty feet long with a blade sixteen feet long and eighteen inches wide. The tied logs were coupled side by side before they would run the falls. William Cuer of Mosinee was considered to be the safest pilot on the river and he would never try to run the rapids with his logs until he was sure the falls were safe.

The lumber industry was the biggest reason for prosperity in Mosinee and many people remained in the area for this interest. Mr. Sebastian Kronenwetter, for example, who came to Mosinee in 1857 and worked in the pineries for two

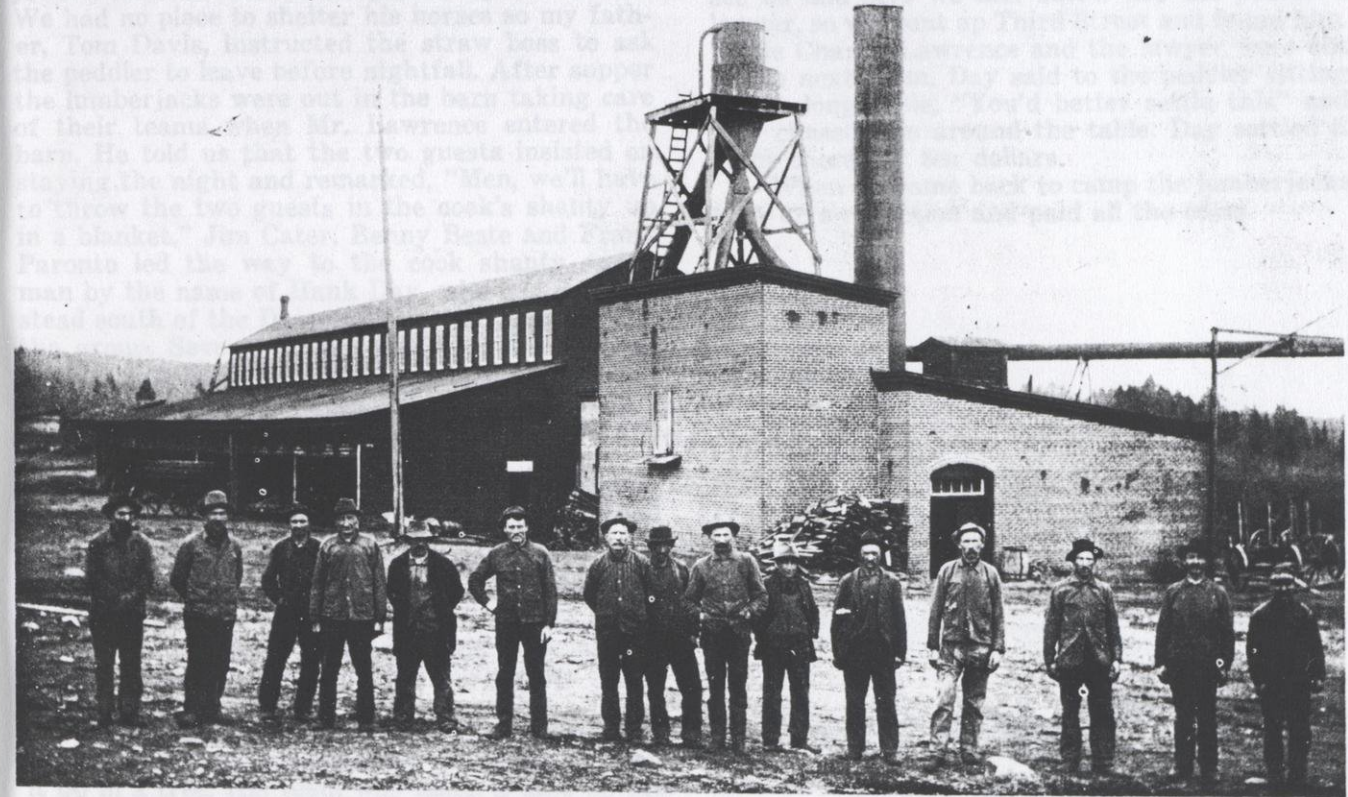
years and then went into the hotel business. He left the business, however, to start a logging and lumbering business. Other early lumbermen were Samuel Hinkley, H. A. Bean, Robert Freeman, Henry Thompson and Louis Dessert.

Pioneers also remained for other reasons, some farming and others starting up a business such as Mr. Blake, the merchant, or J. R. Bruneau, the grocer. As for farming, many people were needed each year to harvest the marsh hay, which grew in sufficient quantities years before

tame hay was grown, and the implements of the farmer were very crude, consisting of an old hand scythe and snath.

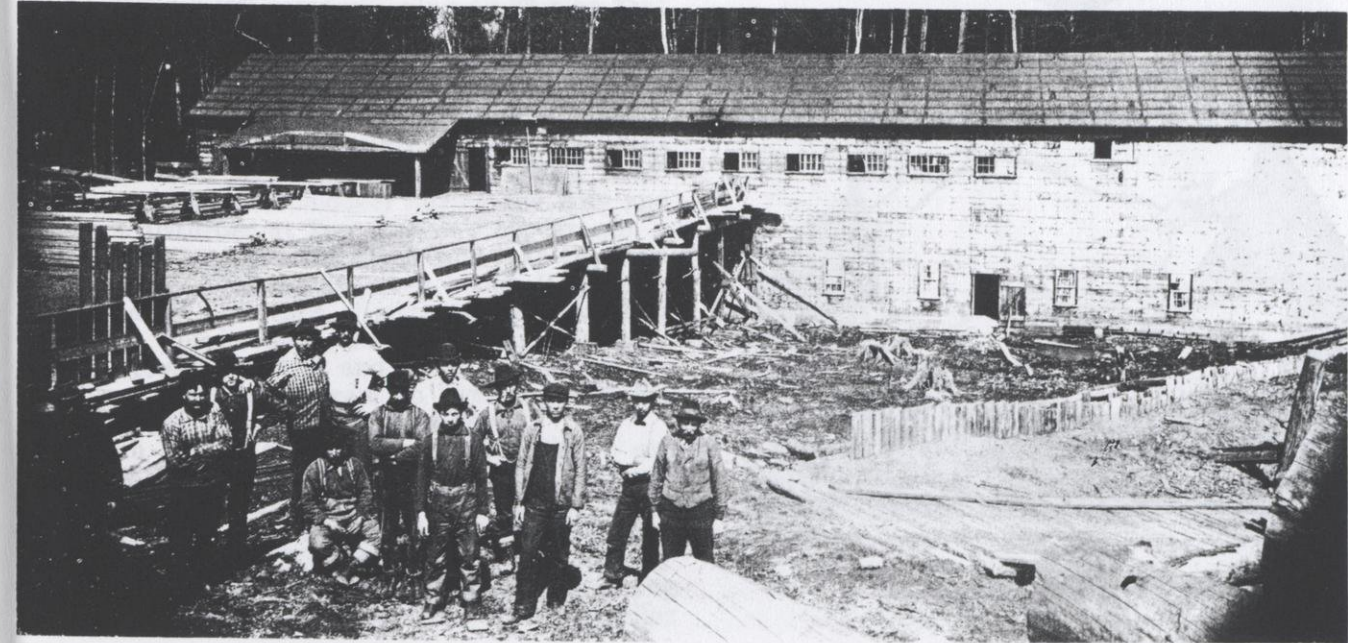
There were some crops grown on the sandy soil bordering the Wisconsin, especially vegetables and cereals, and many people remained in the area to grow those products.

Early Mosinee had great possibilities for the future, and today we see that by the growth of Mosinee, the people who first settled the area used the tools at hand to shape a great home.



Above—These old timers arose at four o'clock each morning—walked to Flanner's Mill and walked back each night.

Below—The Spokane Mill in 1895.



The Trials of the Irish

ALONG ABOUT 1897, when I was 16 years old, I worked in my father's camp driving a decking horse out on what was called the Spurr off the main Dessert railroad. The straw boss was Charlie Lawrence.

One bitter cold day in the early winter, two men came into camp. One was "Cheap Ike" a jeweler and he was accompanied by his driver. We had no place to shelter his horses so my father, Tom Davis, instructed the straw boss to ask the peddler to leave before nightfall. After supper the lumberjacks were out in the barn taking care of their teams when Mr. Lawrence entered the barn. He told us that the two guests insisted on staying the night and remarked, "Men, we'll have to throw the two guests in the cook's shanty up in a blanket." Jim Cater, Benny Beste and Frank Paronto led the way to the cook shanty and a man by the name of Hank Day, who had a homestead south of the Dessert Dam, also accompanied the group. Several of the men took hold of the blanket and Hank Day picked up the peddler and tossed him into it. He also tossed in a twelve-quart can of prunes which were in a container on the long table.

After the group had tossed him in the blanket the group sought out Cheap Ike who had taken refuge behind the cook stove. The cook was a big Frenchman called Greasy Mike. When the lumberjacks attempted to play their joke on Cheap Ike, the cook took out a long butcher knife of the type the blacksmiths made and said he would cut any man who attempted to put the peddler in the blanket.

While the turmoil was taking place, some of the other camp members took the sleigh and put it up in a tree. His team was taken a mile up the track to Henry Kronenwetter's logging camp and put in a barn there.

The two peddlers stayed all night in the cook shanty. The next day they retrieved their sleigh and team and left camp, warning all 35 men that they would have them arrested.

A few days later, I was standing on the loading deck with Frank Paronto and as I looked down the road I saw Tom Malone, the sheriff, coming and I said, "Frank, you better run into the woods—I'll bet Tom Malone is coming to arrest you." I had been only an onlooker during the fray and was not disturbed at Tom Malone's appearance.

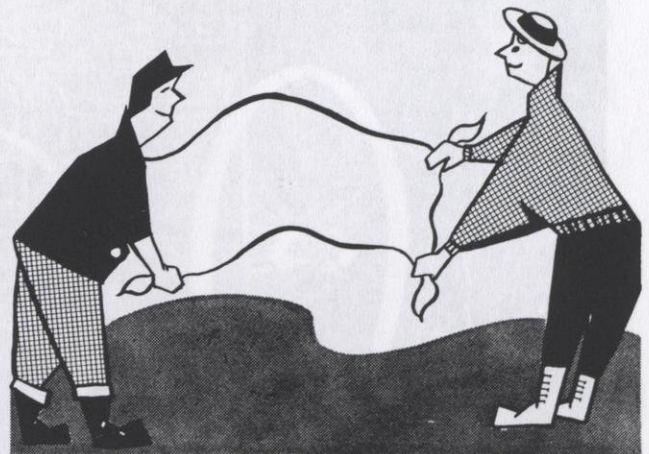
Malone walked past Frank and read the warrant to me. Then he inquired about Hank Day and Charlie Lawrence. Hank was out skidding logs and Charlie had just started for the dam. Malone took a shortcut and met Lawrence on the trail and read the warrant to him. We were ordered to go to Wausau the next day.

Tom Malone advised the lumberjacks to see the peddler's lawyer so we went up and reported to the courthouse. We were taken down to the old county jail, and at the time Jerry Bradley was the under-sheriff. We were put in the lobby of the jail and the street from Third Street to the county jail was lined with friends of the peddler

and Jerry Bradley said to us, "Boys, look outside and see all your 'friends.'" Three of the men came in where we were sitting and Bradley asked what they wanted, and they said, "We want to see those three fellows who threw the men up in the blanket." Bradley asked them, "Do they look like bad outlaws?" and one answered, "That man that was thrown up has got blood inside him." Bradley answered, "I guess everybody has got a little blood inside of them."

About that time Tom Malone came down to see us and said we had better see the peddler's lawyer, so we went up Third Street and found him. While Charlie Lawrence and the lawyer were out in the next room, Day said to the peddler sitting at the long table, "You'd better settle this" and Day chased him around the table. Day settled it right there for ten dollars.

When we came back to camp the lumberjacks took up a collection and paid all the costs.



Fire Department

WAY BACK in the good old days, the spirit of "Fire Fightin" ran high in the blood of every man in Mosinee. All able-bodied men with a strong arm and good legs were supported by women and children who filled the buckets. Later some emergency barrels filled with water were placed in strategic locations and everyone slept more easily.

As the town grew, the foresighted firemen thought up the idea of purchasing the first truck and what a beauty it was! Whenever it was pulled out of its firehouse, every man, woman and child came down town to watch the strength and power of this horse-drawn steam monster as it miraculously drew water from a cistern located where Smith's Hardware store now is. From there it could reach and service any fire in town. The people then slept very, very well!

But the town expanded so fast that the fire-fighters organized for bigger and better equipment as time went along. Records are lost of all the proceedings previous to May 12, 1916 when Leon Davis was elected Chief, Frank Knauf and F. L. DeMers Jr., were engineers and the following volunteers who were husky and born with the firefighting instinct volunteered their services: Al. Kernin, Con Roberts, Carl Stokes, Henry Rau, Alex Tigges, C. Rifleman, Milo Crawford, Frank Schock, W. L. Lusk, B. E. Walters, Henry Daubler, Chas. Mack, Frank Martin, J. C. Knoedler, Wm. Barry, Joe Kessler, Martin Lietz and Mike Fritsch.

The present organization is composed of Clarence Hinckley, Chief; Kanter Durkee, Ass't

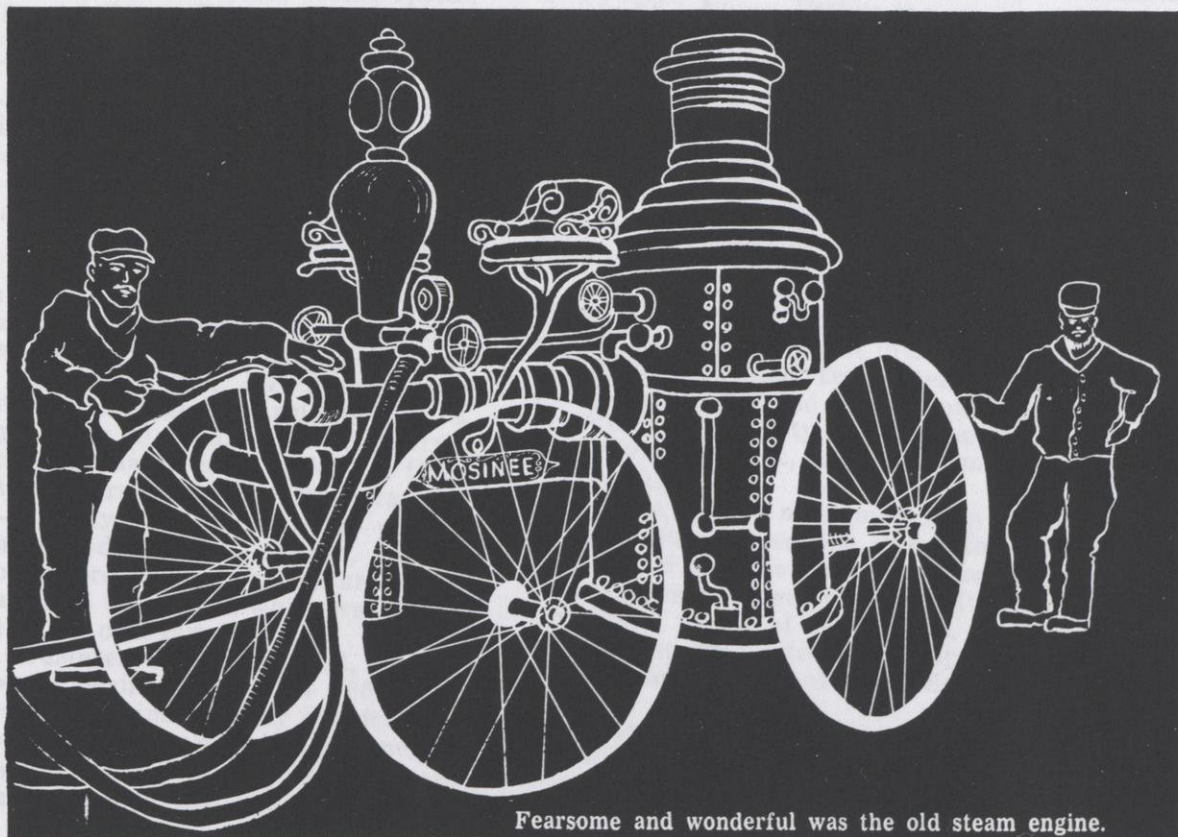
Chief; Gerald Klawitter, Chief Engineer; George Kleist, Ladder Capt.; Jo Engman, Hose Capt.; Lester Dalton and Peter Jaken, Fire Police. Fire-fighters are, L. Rhinschmidt, A. Kennedy, M. Baur, M. Pagel, F. Kuklinski, J. Michalik, E. Rheinschmidt, D. Simonis, C. Lane, N. Knauf, I. Wachtl, F. Shnowske, F. Kennedy, J. Schlatterer and E. Fox.

The Mosinee fire department today is one of the best equipped volunteer departments in the state. At present they have a Class B, F.W.D. triple combination 1000 gal. per minute, Hale, two stage centrifugal pump, and one Class A, Mack model triple combination model 85, 750-gal. per minute, two stage centrifugal pump.

Here an honorable tribute must be made to the following fire department chiefs of Mosinee who have devoted their time and efforts to build the department to the fine organization as it stands today. Mosinee is very proud of every one of them:

L. W. Davis	May 16, 1916
F. Schock	July 29, 1918
M. H. MacSwain	May 8, 1922
E. J. Crotteau	May 12, 1923
M. Crawford	March 5, 1928
F. Martin	March 3, 1930
A. W. Moss	March 5, 1934
W. H. Keefe	January 6, 1947
L. Rockman	February 7, 1949
S. Leszczynski	January 5, 1950
J. Engman	January 5, 1953
C. Hinckley	January 3, 1955

The present officers of the organization are: Floyd Kennedy, secretary; Dean Simonis, Treasurer; R. Kennedy, fire inspector.



Fearsome and wonderful was the old steam engine.

Grocery Stores in Mosinee

IN 1857 there were two stores in Mosinee. Nathan Blake had one located where Wilke's garage now stands and J. R. Bruneau operated one across the street where Stoiber now has his tavern. At that time, there was very little farming done around here, and farmers from the southern counties did quite a profitable business with their own teams, bringing products from their farms and carrying lumber back with them. By 1857 there was a road cut through to Stevens Point so it wasn't too bad to get provisions, which, of course, were hauled in by team. However, when Joseph Dessert came here in 1844, all provisions were brought from Galena, Illinois and were brought in by log canoes. Later Berlin, Wisconsin, was the base of supplies. In 1846 a sled road was cut out between Mosinee, then known as Little Bull, and Stevens Point, and in 1855 they made a plank road over the old one. Before the latter improvement was made, it took three days to travel from Stevens Point to Mosinee by teams. Supplies were also brought in with a steamboat built by two men from Stevens Point. It landed just south of where the powerhouse now stands, and it had a bell which announced its arrival. This same bell is kept at the Dessert Public Library.

It goes without saying that the modern housewife would have a horrible time trying to make a meal with the provisions she found in stores in 1857. The storekeeper had such commodities as flour, of course, pork (salted), which he sold out of a barrel, dried peas, beans, apples, apricots and prunes. Some of the prices prevailing at that time were: flour, \$8.00 a barrel; pork, \$37.00 a barrel; white sugar, 18c a pound and brown sugar, 17c a pound.

In 1882 David Roberts, father of Mrs. Walley Bryse and the late Con Roberts, started a general merchandise store in partnership with a man named Graves. This original store burned and was rebuilt with Mr. Roberts the sole owner. This building still stands and is now being used as a warehouse in the front, for the Koss Plumbing & Heating, and the back is where Jim Rheinschmidt makes fishing bait, the same business as Con Roberts had before him. Mr. Roberts sold groceries, along with hay, grain, farm implements, dry goods and shoes. According to Mrs. Brys, they carried quite an assortment of food in their store, such as dried fruits, rice, cookies, crackers and candies — everything in bulk. He carried bananas, oranges and apples in season, and he had an ice box where he kept butter and eggs. He sold fresh meat in the winter, which was raised and butchered on his own farm.

Frank L. DeMeres started a fruit, confections and grocery business about in 1860 in a building where the Mosinee Locker Service now stands. He also raised bees and sold the honey.

Bruneau's store later became the property of Joseph Homier and it was called the "Cash

Store." He dealt in groceries, dry goods, feed and lumber. He was also a private banker. There was no bank in Mosinee in those years. This property eventually came into the hands of George Martin, who was Joseph Homier's nephew. He started a tavern there and it has been used for that purpose ever since.

Nathan Blake's store was run for a time by Wm. Mitchell, whose wife was Nathan Blake's daughter, and in 1893 it was purchased by Willis LaDu and Charles Bernier, father and uncle of Sarah Snider. Sometime later, LaDu bought out Bernier, and for awhile was the sole owner. The store eventually passed into the hands of Ed. Snider, who ran it until his untimely death. Frank Schock became the proprietor of "The Leader Store," as it was called, until he built a new building on 4th and Main, where the IGA and Slewitzke Bros. now have their stores. Ray Rheinschmidt ran the LaDu store until it burned down in 1929.

C. A. Gardner started a general merchandise store where the post office and Public Service building is now located, and it later came into the possession of D. C. Doherty. This property was destroyed in the 1910 fire and Mr. Doherty started again where Ed. Klug now has his store.

It was in 1903 that the Hanowitz' started in business in Mosinee. They located first in the Homier building and then built their own store on the corner of 4th and Main. This building was also destroyed in the 1910 fire, but a larger one was built to replace it. There are many of us who can recall when the elder J. Hanowitz was alive and his three sons worked with him: Harris, Max and Harry. After the elder Hanowitz died, Harris took over the management of the store until the time of his death. This building is now a Gamble Store, with Henry Decker the manager.

There was a grocery store and general dry goods store on 4th and Pine streets where the Kruegers now have their shoe store, in the early 1900's, and it was run by Mr. Bert Worthing. Later it became the property of the Prehn's, and still later was turned into a baker shop run by I. Cisco and his wife. They also, I might add, sold some very lovely candy, the likes of which I've never tasted since.

And writing of our past grocery stores, we mustn't forget Mr. Bert Jenks. He and Mr. Levine started in business, about in 1916, in the Roberts building. Jenks had two other partners, Louis Priem and Merkel and later became the sole owner. When Mr. Doherty died, he moved over to the D. C. Doherty store, and ran it until the time of his death.

There was no meat market in Mosinee until August Klug started one where the IGA is now located and the older residents like to recall that they always could get free liver from him. Timothy Jones, father of Neal Jones, the postmaster of Wausau, was later the proprietor before it passed into the hands of Frank Schock and August Lindner.

Bringing us up to the present, we have the following grocery stores. As we come up Main street from the bridge:

The Red Owl Store, operated by Lowell Sauers

and Bud Foster and carrying a full line of meats and groceries. This building is a part of what used to be the old Homier building.

The Mosinee Locker Service, meats and groceries, and specializing in selling meats for lockers and deep freezes. This store is owned and operated by Leo and Steve Slewitzke.

The IGA store, corner of 4th and Main, Mosinee's newest and largest chain store. It has been in operation for about two and a half years and is, as was stated before, part of the Schock and Lindner building.

Turning the corner on 4th street, next to the IGA, is the Corner Market, specializing in fresh meats and homemade sausages. This building was also bought from Schock and Lindner and has been owned and operated by Leo and Steve Slewitzke since 1938.

In the middle of the block is the A & P, which has been with us in the same building for the past 24 years, with E. H. Kell as its continuous manager.

Across the street from the A & P is the Sanitary Market, founded by Tony Rebernick in 1916 and now run by his son, Leo. Their specialty is homemade sausage and fresh meats.

In the "old days" all the stores carried groceries and general merchandise. There are no stores left of this type in Mosinee.

LaDu and Bernier's store, 1905



Gus Halberg's store about 1910.



Banking

MOSINEE, in the very early days known as Little Bull Falls, dates its beginning with the building of a sawmill on the banks of the Wisconsin River. The activities of the community soon included a store, hotel, tannery, grist mill and a blacksmith shop.

Business transactions during this period often involved an exchange of one type of merchandise for another, or the delivery of merchandise in payment for labor or professional services rendered, rather than the use of currency or checks used in our present day dealings. Merchants sometimes operated so-called private banks for the convenience of their customers and friends. In the 1880's a Mr. Joseph Homier owned and operated a general store in the building now owned by Mr. Clarence Stoiber. For a number of years he conducted a limited banking business, accepted deposits for safe-keeping, and issued drafts on other banks for the transfer of funds.

In January of 1905 the von Berg family established the State Bank of Mosinee in the one story building now occupied by the Mosinee Insurance Agency and owned by the Mosinee Land, Log & Timber Company. This concrete building was the first of its kind in Mosinee. The capital stock of this state chartered bank was \$8,000.00, and the officers were A. von Berg, president; E. J. von Berg, vice-president, and W. A. von Berg, cashier. In the year 1910 the capital stock of the bank was increased to \$12,000.00, and the number of directors added to include Louis Dessert and Karl Mathie.

As time went on many of the citizens felt that another bank was needed to serve the needs of the community and in 1915 the Farmers State Bank was organized. Its capital stock was \$10,000.00 and the following became the officers: E. C. Fish, president; John Wachtl, vice-president, and H. S. Lutz, cashier. This bank was operated until 1936 when its assets were transferred to the State Bank of Mosinee, the name of which was then changed to Mosinee Commercial Bank. The total deposits of the two banks at that time amounted to \$349,331.00. The stockholders elected the following members of the board of directors: M. H. Altenburg, A. G. Kernin, A. A. Lindner, James Baravetto, R. W. Monk, H. B. Hanna, Ed. O'Connor, Ray Maguire and Howard L. Dessert. The officers were: M. H. Altenburg, president; A. G. Kernin and A. A. Lindner, vice-presidents; Orin Boeyink, cashier, and Fred B. Helbach, assistant cashier.

Mosinee has grown through the years with its many new business buildings, new homes and recreational facilities, and along with its progress the Mosinee Commercial Bank has increased its deposits to over \$2,500,000.00, all of which reflects the prosperity of the community now known as a city, and the surrounding rural areas.

Health Services

TREATMENT OF MEDICAL HEALTH in Mosinee prior to 1884 was rather primitive due to the fact that no Doctor was available in the immediate vicinity. In March 1884, Dr. William Daniels set up practice in our Community followed two months later by Dr. E. C. Fish.

Illnesses and maternity cases often necessitated the Doctor remaining in the homes in the surrounding territories for several days or until the case was over. Dr. Daniels became the Railroad Physician and Dr. Fish held many offices of responsibility, acting as Coroner and Justice of the Peace for several terms.

When the Pulp and Paper Mill was constructed in 1910, the need for a First Aid Department became apparent. In 1917 Miss Ann Hebink was employed as the Mill Nurse and thus became the first Industrial Nurse in the Wisconsin River Valley. Her duties were many and in the first week of employment assisted the Physicians with nine deliveries, helping to care for the mothers and babies. As the Physicians' time was demanded upon greatly, it became the duty of the Nurse to help educate people in sanitation and prevention of diseases in order to eliminate epidemics. Dr. Butler came to Mosinee in the early 1900's and soon thereafter Dr. Jackson joined the Medical Staff of Mosinee.

The time of 1920 brought about the marriage of Miss Hebink to Harold Kronenwetter and Miss Margaret Holly was then employed by the Mill and remained for many years, being well thought of and respected because of her many kind and generous deeds. 1942, the year of her retirement, Mrs. Kronenwetter returned until 1944 when Helen Warne, now Mrs. Gilbert Hendricks, joined the Mosinee Paper Mill Staff. Helen assisted many mothers with their newborn infants and prenatal and postnatal needs. Helen terminated her work with the Mill January, 1953.

During this interval several young men took up practice in Mosinee including Dr. W. Becker, now of Wausau; Dr. Knutson, and then the Drs. Jorgenson & Jorgenson (both husband and wife being Medical Doctors). In March 1947, Dr. Hoesel came to Mosinee and remained until his move to Wausau in 1953. Dr. W. H. Knoedler, a local boy, finished Medicine at Marquette University and returned to his home town to practice in July 1947. He remains in practice at present.

Upon Mrs. Helen Hendrick's retirement as Mill Nurse, Miss Rose Marie Kuenzie, now Mrs. J. D. Line, carried on the task of maintaining First Aid to the sick and injured. Many improvements in the past century have been noted, namely: transportation, highways, hospitals, along with all of our research in medicines and the control of diseases by innoculation, helping to speed the patient back to normal recovery more rapidly and assisting the injured more efficiently with newly developed equipment.

The Mosinee School System

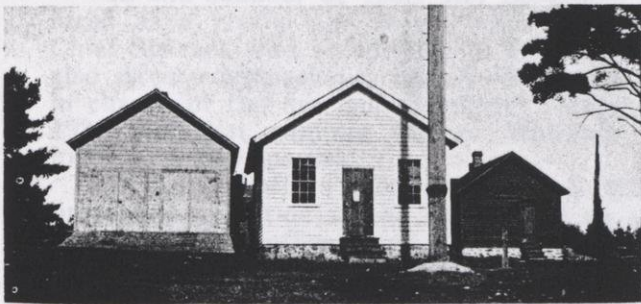
THE HIGH SCHOOL AT MOSINEE began in the year 1902, and has run continually these 55 years. The first graduating class was the Class of 1906. The classes were held in what is now the Grade School, with a curriculum that is completely different from the present day school. The subjects that were taught during these early days were: Geometry, Physics, Mathematics, English, and American, Medieval, English and Ancient History. This in short was called the one course English course at that time.

There were no extra activities such as football, baseball, band or chorus. The school did have a string band though, that consisted of a piano, bass violin and mandolin. In those early days all the courses were taught by two able-bodied teachers, whose load today would seem overwhelming.

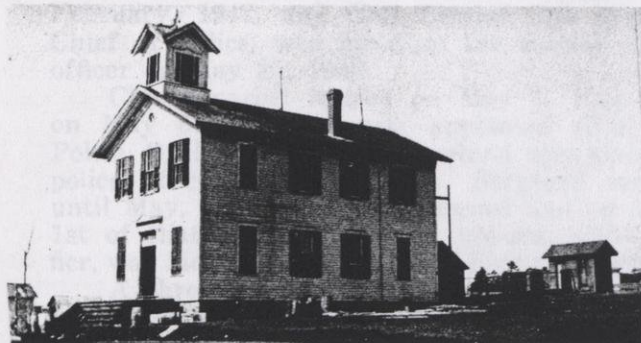
The smallest graduating class of the high school was the class of 1913, when only one person, Willis Bernier, graduated. In 1908, 1911, and 1916, only two students graduated each year.

The original present high school building was built in 1921. The Law Brothers were the architects. The bond issue for the building was 93 thousand dollars. Mr. Ralph Ostrander was the Superintendent at that time.

The new addition was built in 1939. The bond issue for the new addition was \$53,350.00. Mr. Fred Gustin was Superintendent at the time of construction. The largest class ever to graduate from Mosinee High School graduated since the new addition was built. In 1955, the graduating class totaled 109, quite a contrast to the graduating classes of our high school in years gone by.

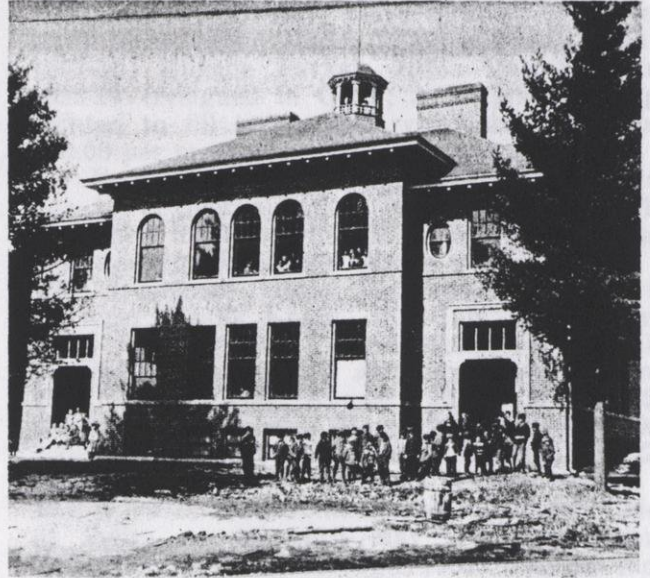


Fire engine house — school — jail.



The first school in Mosinee, 1856.

Present Grade School



St. Paul's School

St. Paul's School was built in the year 1938. Six Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis of the Perpetual Adoration from St. Rose Convent of La Crosse, Wisconsin made up the first teaching staff.

Pupils attending St. Paul's school have always received a well-rounded education. A perusal of the school's news in the local paper gives everyone a good idea of what goes on in their Catholic school. When the school first started, a group of students from the higher grades wrote news articles which were printed in the Mosinee Times. Each week the article was written by a different group.

When the school first opened the enrollment was high, and then went slightly down and has gone up increasingly since then.

The number of students enrolled decreased from 205 in 1938 the first year to 183 in 1943 and has increased steadily until 1956 when the enrollment was 378. There were 23 graduates in 1939 and 43 in 1956.

The church purchased the Blair estate home on the corner of South Fifth and Jackson streets, a block away from the school for a sister's residence. Rooms in the house were re-arranged, and most of the work on the project was done by volunteer labor furnished by members of the congregation.

An unusual arrangement of the school connects the church to the tunnel of the school. This provides the students with a place to enter the church without going outside. The two buildings combined are heated together, another cost-saving arrangement. Total cost of the building, including desks, light fixtures and shades, was \$44,000.

Police Department

FROM THE DAYS of 1889 when the police officer was elected on the spring election ballot and the "victims" of police action were locked in Frank Huntley's woodshed because there was no "hoosegow," until today, a wide variety of men have served as Constable, Policeman and Chief.

From 1889 when Frank Huntley was elected as the first Constable until John Sparbel became Chief of Police and the Village became a City on June 1, 1931, law enforcement in Mosinee was conducted on a part-time basis. Back in May of 1921, citizens of the Village petitioned the Board for a full-time night officer on Saturday and Sunday nights to suppress a few citizens who insisted that those two days were meant for celebrating. If a man overindulged he was loaded on the wheel barrow and hauled away for sobering up. On one occasion an overspirited citizen woke up one morning and found out he had spent the night in the "hoosegow." The officer decreed he was sober enough to go back home and to work, but he refused to leave. Was he mad! After a few days he became a financial burden to the village with his free meals. The officer tried everything to chase him out but he refused to budge. Finally he agreed to leave if he was given a ride home — being somewhat ashamed of walking — so the officer got the old wheelbarrow out again and wheeled him home. A special committee of the Board was unable to come up with a satisfactory solution for a full-time night officer and the idea was dropped. The reason it was dropped was because no one could be found to take the job for just two nights a week.

In the summer of 1938, Art Schmirler was hired as a traffic and safety officer to assist Chief Sparbel, who, in addition to his duties was also street commissioner, health officer and was in charge of the fire hall. Schmirler resigned in 1938 and that summer George Wolfahrt was hired to assist Sparbel.

In April, 1946, a group of Mosinee citizens presented a petition to the Council for an additional full-time officer, and the council authorized the Police and Fire Commission to hire such a man. In August of that year J. O'Connor was hired. The first police squad car with two-way radio was purchased. O'Connor resigned in February, 1947, and Carl Gewiss, the present Chief of Police, was hired as the second police officer on May 25, 1947.

Chief Sparbel retired on May 1, 1948 and on May 5th, Gewiss was appointed Chief of Police. On May 26th, Roy Berglund was hired as police officer and patrolman. Berglund served until May, 1949, when he resigned and on June 1st of that year Carl Krieg, present police officer, was hired by the Police and Fire Commission.

A chronological list of the men who served as law enforcement officers over the years, is as follows:

Frank Huntley, 1889, until he was defeated

in the election of 1890; Dave Sullivan, 1890-91; Harvey Friday, 1892-93 (resigned); Dave Sullivan appointed to fill term; Charles Blake, 1894-95; Frenk Newton, 1896-98; Joe Long, 1899 (resigned in October); Dave Sullivan appointed to fill term; Albert Blake, 1900-06; Frank Knauf, 1907-10; Eugene Parker, 1911; Dan Sullivan, 1912-14 (resigned in Oct.); J. Wagner was appointed to fill term. (Salary at this time was \$50.00 per month plus fees of about \$25.00).

F. L. (Sam) DeMeres, 1915-16; Lon Gardner, 1917; George Parker was elected April 1918 (resigned after serving May and June); Sam Hill was appointed and served until January 1, 1919 (resigned); Hans Halla was appointed to fill term; Frank Knauf, 1919-July 1920, assisted by F. L. DeMeres; Frank Knauf resigned; F. L. DeMeres appointed and served to August, 1921; George King, August 1921 to May, 1922; Cal Parker, appointed May, 1922, served to October; John Sparbel, appointed October 16, 1922 as Village Marshall; when the village became a city in June, 1931, John Sparbel appointed Chief of Police, served until May 1, 1947; Arthur Schmirler, assisted through 1937; George Wolfahrt became traffic officer and safety director 1938; Edward J. O'Connor, August 1946-1947; Carl E. Gewiss, May 25, 1947 to present date.

When John Sparbel retired on May 1, 1948, Gewiss was appointed Chief of Police on May 5th of that year. Gewiss completed the basic training course in Police techniques, in a school sponsored by the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association in cooperation with the F.B.I. Gewiss is a member of the Wisconsin Policeman's Protective Association and the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association.

Roy Berglund served as assistant from May 1948 through May 1949.

Carl J. Krieg, June 1, 1949 to present date. Krieg has also completed the basic training course in Police techniques, in a school sponsored by the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association and is a member of the Wisconsin Policemen's Protective Association.

—Carl Gewiss



Carl Krieg and Chief Carl Gewiss

Mosinee Post Office

Mosinee became Mosinee on July 22, 1857, when the post office established at this place some years before (March 18, 1852) was so officially designated.

Prior to that time, the post office and the settlement it served were known as Little Bull Falls, so named after the falls on the Wisconsin River at this point.

According to Edgar F. LaDu's history of Mosinee, "Early and Late Mosinee," the name Little Bull Falls did not sound too refined to some of the local citizens of that day. Hence a new name was sought. A suggestion of Edward Connor, a woodsman and trapper, proposing the name "Mosinee" after an Indian chief, who, with his tribe lived in the area, was adopted.

Simultaneously with the changing of the name to "Mosinee," Henry Cate became postmaster. Freedman Keeler had been postmaster of the office known as "Little Bull Falls," from its establishment on March 18, 1852, to the change in name nearly five years later.

Two milestones in the expansion of mail service for Mosinee and vicinity were the establishment of rural mail delivery and city delivery service respectively.

The first rural route out of Mosinee began service on Nov. 1, 1908. It went out towards Moon and Halder, resulting in the closing of post offices at those places. Walter Krueger of Jackson, a carrier of previous experience, transferred to Mosinee to become its first rural carrier.

A second route serving Stevens Point Hill and other points east of the Wisconsin River was established later.

On Sept. 1, 1955, the Knowlton post office was discontinued, and its patrons are now served by Mosinee Route 3, which was established on that date.

On request of the city Council and local residents, city delivery service was begun here on Oct. 20, 1956. Two foot routes were established.

Annual postal receipts, based primarily on stamp sales, reflect not only the business of a post office, but afford a business barometer of any given community.

Receipts of a few representative years, as given below, show the growth of the Mosinee post office and Mosinee, as follows:

1912 ... \$	3,043.88	1942 ...	12,792.59
1922 ...	7,438.98	1952 ...	22,005.02
1932 ...	9,648.80	1956 ...	26,445.00

Present personnel of the Mosinee post office includes the following: Richard A. Hemp, postmaster; Stephen F. Folwarski and James C. Hoard, clerks; Irvin T. Sturm and Irin A. Feit, city carriers; Norris N. Ring, John L. Roth and Clifford F. Marquardt, rural carriers.

A list of the postmasters who have served this community is given below:

Freedman Keeler, 1852; Henry Cate, 1857; Charles Haeflinger, 1859; Alexander Irwin, 1859; Joseph Beste, 1868; William M. Gilbert, 1868; Frank L. Demers, 1872; William Runnels, 1877; David Roberts, 1881; William Fellows, 1886; Clyde S. Blair, 1890; Willis F. LaDu, 1894; Clyde S. Blair, 1898; Ella W. Blair, 1908; W. N. Daniels, 1911; Edward F. Butler, 1915; Bogue S. Burnett, 1922; Edward V. Snider (Acting), 1926; Fred S. Bell (Acting) 1928; Edward F. Butler, 1934; Richard A. Hemp (Acting) 1939; Richard A. Hemp (Regular) 1940 to date.

Hallowed Be Thy Name

(OUR CHURCHES)

AFTER DUE CONSIDERATION it was decided that this treatment of the Mosinee Churches would be primarily statistical.

CATHOLIC (St. Paul's) In September 1878 the corner stone of the first Catholic church in Mosinee was laid. By 1900 the church had grown until they counted 40 or 50 families. Today they report 700 families and about 2200 members.

CHURCH OF GOD. This congregation originated in 1920 with a few families worshipping in homes. The present church was dedicated in 1924 with only a few members. The congregation today numbers 58 souls.

EPISCOPAL (St. James'). This congregation was organized about 1857. In 1884-1885 the first Church was built. The present building was built in 1919. The building has undergone extensive improvements in the last few years. The congregation now numbers 91 souls.

LUTHERAN (Immanuel). This Church began as a preaching station in 1936. The congregation worshipped in various places until in May of 1947 their present church was completed, with about 90 members. Today they number about 190 communicant members and 270 baptized members.

LUTHERAN (St. John's). This congregation united with one from Rocky Ridge and built their first Church building in 1904 with eight families, 22 confirmed and 35 baptized members. Today they have 115 families, 276 confirmed and 350 baptized members.

METHODIST (Mosinee Community). This congregation was organized around 1851. Their first Church building was erected in 1899, on the site where the Church now stands. The Church was remodeled in 1921. The congregation now numbers 340 full members and 175 baptized children.

POLISH NATIONAL CATHOLIC (Our Savior's Parish). This congregation was first organized in Bevent in 1930. Dut to a fire that destroyed their building they moved to Mosinee and built their present Church building. It was completed in 1953. The congregation now numbers 50 families.

Centennial Program

Friday, Aug. 9 —

Centennial Committees

- HOSPITALITY — Clifford Hintz, Francis Schweinler
KIDDIE PARADE — Irv. Feit, Orville Olds, Jim Hoard, Merlin Baur
PARADES — F. Fixmer, L. Fochs, H. Wilke, V. Keszy, H. Kronenwetter
PAGEANT — Ruth Polzin, Reinold R. Kleist
TALENT CONTEST — Hank Broquist
DANCES — Tom Martin, Jim Steiber
QUEEN CONTEST — Donna Hoard, Bud Durkee
CARNIVAL & CONCESSIONS — Centennial Committee
PUBLICITY — Doug Irick, Grace Buzinski
OLD TIMERS' DAY RECEPTION — C. P. Peterson
HOMECOMING — Art Ahles, C. P. Peterson
CHILDREN'S EMBLEM CONTEST — Rod Campbell
SISTERS OF THE SWISH — Bert Maguire, Lucy Redmond, Clare Martin
BROTHERS OF THE BRUSH — Bill Moss, Arnie Gorski
BEER STAND & DIP TANK — Jaycees, Hockey Team, Jack Maguire
BOAT SHOW — Ed Rheinschmidt, Leland (PeeWee) Marcoux
FOOD — Centennial Committee
HISTORICAL BOOK — Fred Rau, Dick Hemp
PRIZES — Officers and Board of Directors
SELLING OF BOOK & ADS — Jack Maguire, William Boeyink
LIGHTING — City and Bud Durkee
FIREWORKS — Clarence Hinckley, Clifford Koss
CARAVAN COMMITTEE — Gale Schief, Norman Baehr
STANDS — Local Contractors

Centennial Program

Friday, Aug. 9 —

Kiddie Parade — 10:00 - 12:00
Window Display Judging — Hank Decker —
1:00 - 2:00 p.m.
Talent Judging — 2:00 - 4:00 p.m.
Barber Shop Quartets — 7:00 p.m.
Congressman Melvin Laird — 7:45 p.m.
Square Dancing — 8:15 to 9:00 p.m.
Dance at Ball Park — 9:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m.
Queen Crowning by Cong. Laird — 10:00 p.m.

Saturday, Aug. 10 —

Old Timer's Parade — 2:00 - 4:00 p.m.
Reception at High School All Afternoon
Sightseeing Tour of Plants and City
Foods and Carnival at All Times
Starting at 6:30 p.m.—
Beard Judging
Square Dance
Street Dance
Carnival and Refreshments All Day

Sunday, Aug. 11 —

Big Parade — 2:00 - 4:00 p.m.
Gov. Vernon Thomson Speaks at Ball Park
Drum and Bugle Corps Contests
Water Fights
Baton Twirlers
Roller Skating Exhibition
Blatz Band — 7:00 - 8:30 p.m.
Pageant — 8:30 p.m.
Fireworks
Dance

Mosinee Paper Mills

THE PRESENT Mosinee Paper Mills Company was organized under the name of Wausau Sulphate Fibre Company in 1910, by a group of Wausau and Mosinee men. Olai Bach-Wiig, who had introduced the sulphate (Kraft) process to the North American continent, was in charge of the building and operation of the thirty-ton pulp mill and one paper machine — the first complete sulphate unit built on the American continent.

The original officers of the Company were: Karl Mathie, president; Louis Dessert, vice president; W. C. Landon, secretary; F. P. Stone, treasurer. These men, with B. T. McMillen, made up the first Board of Directors.

The Mosinee water power was purchased from the Wausau Street Railway Company in May of 1910 and construction of the hydraulic power house and Mill started shortly thereafter. In August the first paper machine was purchased from Bagley & Sewall Company of Watertown, New York.

Pulp production started in August of 1911 and the first paper was made in November.

Number 2 Paper Machine was purchased and started up in 1914 and Number 3 in 1918. The second machine was installed because the sulphate pulp market became very competitive and it seemed best to use all of the pulp for the manufacture of MOSINEE wrapping grades which, at that time, were in large demand because of aggressive selling and promotion.

The third machine started up in 1918 and met a growing demand from the grocery and special bag industry. From this time on more and more MOSINEE paper was sold to paper converters, rather than for wrapping.

Production was being constantly increased, which necessitated enlargement of our power and boiler capacity and all auxiliary equipment needed in processing. MOSINEE papers became well known and with the building of the large kraft mills in the south, the products became more and more specialized and technical, to avoid the low cost volume products from that section.

The Company now manufactures about 150 tons a day of high grade special paper for industrial outlets and about 170 tons of pulp for these products.

This year the Company started up a new installation which now makes it possible to manufacture hardwood sulphate pulp.

Mosinee Paper Mills Company has an Industrial Forest in Northwestern Wisconsin consisting of about 78,000 acres of well stocked land which is under excellent forest management and will eventually become an important annual supplier of a fair percentage of our pulpwood requirements.

There are 555 Mill and salaried employees, most of whom live in Mosinee or in the closely surrounding townships. Steady employment has been furnished and as a result, there is very

little turn-over.

The present officers of the Company are as follows: Aytch P. Woodson, chairman of the Board; N. S. Stone, president; G. L. Ruder, vice president; C. M. Green, vice president and general manager; H. L. Dessert, secretary; J. D. Mylrea, treasurer; W. H. Knoedler, assistant secretary and treasurer. J. R. Diggs is a director and is sales manager.

Mosinee Paper Mills Company owns the Bay West Paper Company, Green Bay, Wisconsin, where MOSINEE and other papers are converted into towels and windshield wipes. This subsidiary is managed by W. J. Servotte, vice president of the Bay West Paper Company. About 27% of Mosinee's production is converted by this Company yearly. —N. S. Stone

The Future Mosinee

IN A CENTENNIAL YEAR and its attendant celebration it is customary to reflect on as many years as one can recall and to refer to them as "the good old days." Having been a member of this community and of the Mosinee Paper Mills staff for more than 32 years, I can reminisce with considerable pleasure. The city and the company have enjoyed a steady, solid growth, each more or less dependent upon the other.

But I find it considerably more interesting — even fascinating to contemplate the future. Science and industry are linked together in progress at a pace which none of us dreamed was possible. Our progress of the past 100 years will be exceeded by the progress we make in the next 20 years.

It is only natural that my primary interest should center on what may be in the future for the paper industry in general and for our mill in particular. So come with me, if you will, into the land of 1977. Let us dream together for a moment — practical dreams of what may be in store for our paper mill and its products 20 years from now.

For one thing, progress in paper will be so great that the President of the United States will have an addition to his cabinet in the form of a Department of Forest Products, the largest division of which will be the Paper Division.

In certain areas the United States Post Office Department is now transporting mail in mail sacks made of Scrimtex, Mosinee's patented fiberglass-reinforced paper. By 1977 canvas mail sacks will be a thing of the past. All foreign and domestic mail will be shipped in sacks made of Scrimtex.

In 20 years our per capita consumption of paper will have risen to 900 lbs. annually from today's 500 lbs.

You will cook your food in its original paper container, thereby retaining all the flavors and vitamins. And you will no longer envy anyone who owns a dishwasher, for by 1977 it will be an outmoded appliance. Paper dishes and utensils will be in general use.

Twenty years from now your linen closet

will contain no linens. Your sheets and towels will be made of soft, sanitary paper.

When you take a trip in 1977 you will need no luggage. Your clothing will be made of paper. Very low in cost, you'll buy it, wear it, throw it away and buy another outfit. You can change styles daily if you like.

Your 1977 house will be made of paper, and when you check out of a motel while on a trip the paper shell of the unit you occupied will be removed, disposed of, and a new one erected in its place in five minutes.

Twenty years from now you'll fish from a paper boat. If you have to hike through the woods to an otherwise inaccessible lake, you will carry a folding paper boat in one pocket and a tent for camping in the other. Salt-water sail-

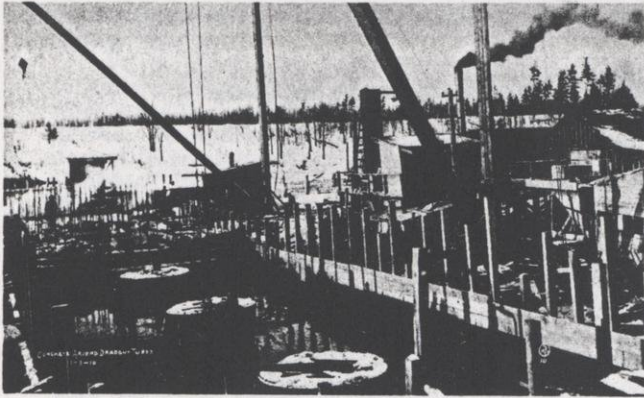
ors' boats will be made of chemically-treated paper to prevent old fashioned marine growth problems.

Fantastic? Not at all! These things are not only likely, but many of them have already passed the experimental stages.

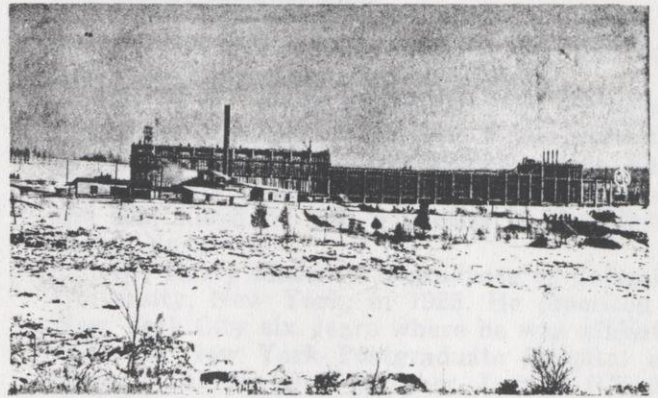
Mosinee Paper Mills Company will play a major role in developing and producing the papers which will be necessary to fulfill these dreams. The City of Mosinee will be farther advanced, more prosperous and an even better place in which to live because of progress through paper.

I hope that each and every one of us is still around in 1977 to derive the benefits of the advancements which will be made.

—C. M. Green

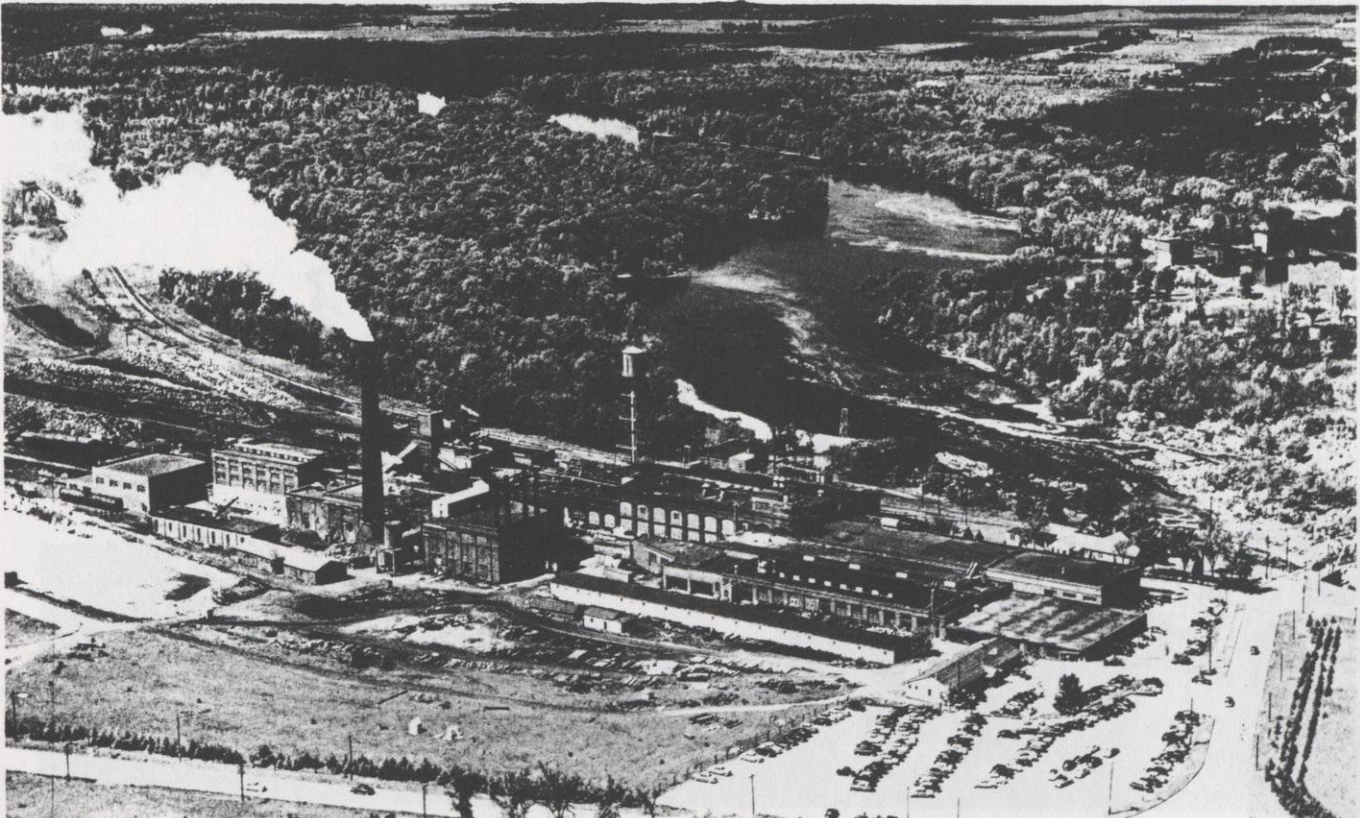


Above—Pouring concrete to start, 1910



Above—The walls shape up, 1911.

Below—Aerial view of the Mosinee Paper Mills Plant.



Dentists in Mosinee

BEFORE TOOTH DOCTORS came to Mosinee, Dr. Fish was often called upon to pull a troublesome grinder for some hearty lumberjack, or to treat a lady in distress or a youngster who howled all night. In addition to his many other duties in the village he was often called out into the stormiest weather of the year to treat a sick horse or cow. If he couldn't get through with the cutter, he went on horseback. Oftimes he found an ailing pig was suffering torments from an aching tooth and what squealing followed could be heard over two townships.

Dr. Fish learned much about livestock as he always had horses and studied ailments and treatments of these animals. He was indeed fond of animals and would often spend hours on an ailing dog.

As the story goes, along about that time, according to rumors, a logger tried every type of remedy, and there were many in those days, to stop a toothache, but nothing helped. He walked seventeen miles to find the closest dentist to get some relief and when he finally found Dr. Chubback the ache had disappeared, so home he went. When he arrived, after spending the night at the Douville hotel, his "misery in the jaw" started more furious than ever. At 3:30 the next morning he was on his way back to see Dr. Chubback and when he finally arrived there at 8:00 o'clock and sat in the chair, the doggone jaw stopped aching. He got up and walked the floor for awhile deciding on what he should do. Why should it stop aching everytime he got to the doctor's office? After an hour of bloody cogitation, he and the doctor both sat down exhausted and were soon sound asleep.

The clock made a couple hours rounds and the logger had a dream. The cook called him a "great big pansy" and put a heaping teaspoon of sugar on his prunes. He let a yell out of him so loud it shook the timbers of the office so that Dr. Chubback fell over backwards in his chair. The logger had grabbed an axe and was chasing the cook around the shanty, ready to cut his head off — when he awoke and what a pain he then had!

He had to revive the doctor and was afraid he would die before he got the tooth out, but a cold drink of water for the doctor and two quick shots of brandy for himself and they were ready for the operation. The tooth came out easy but the pain still persisted so they decided on the second and the pain was gone.

Right after that the lumberjack took a box of Copenhagen and put a good wad of it under his lower lip and reached in his back pocket and pulled out his money bag and paid the dentist. Forty cents was an awful price to only yank out two teeth. As he stepped out of the door he quickly pulled a plug of tobacco out of his pants pocket and bit off a hunk big enough to choke an ox, and left in a hurry for the closest bar.

Dr. Chubback decided Mosinee should have a dentist after that and came to Mosinee once a week. During the fury of the winter storms, sometimes he made it once in two weeks. People were happy then because the thought of a dentist coming into town very often stopped an ache just by walking up to the Douville hotel where he set up his office.

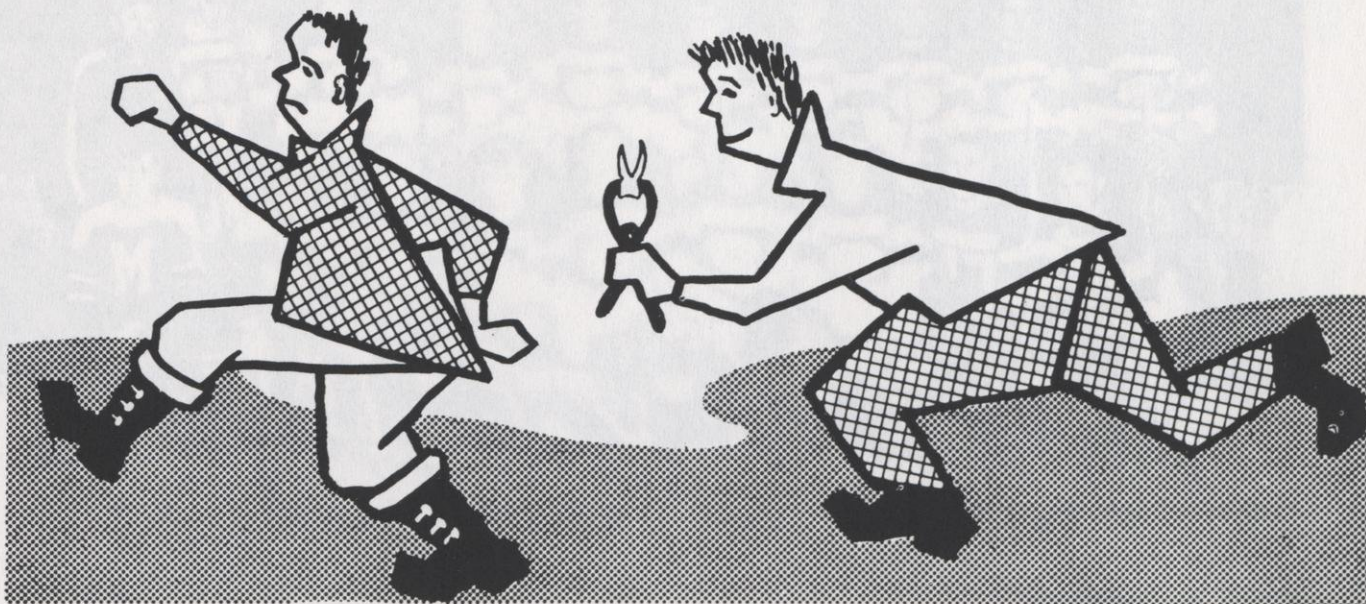
Dr. Lusk was the first resident dentist and opened his office over the Blair Drug Store on Main street. His son, who also attended Marquette University, assisted him.

Following Dr. Lusk, Dr. Hopkins opened an office in the State Bank building, but was here only a short time and moved to Wausau.

Dr. H. R. Evans graduated from Marquette University and came to Mosinee in the same fall of 1919. He located in the Mosinee State Bank building where he has practiced steadily ever since. His son, Floyd, is also a dentist in the United States Navy.

Dr. Harry Maeth is a graduate of Columbia University, New York, in 1925. He practiced in New York City six years where he was affiliated with the New York Postgraduate Hospital and Medical School (Oral Surgery Dept.) (Clinical Asst.) and the Metropolitan Hospital, New York City, (Asst. Attending Dental Service). From 1932 to 1934 he practiced in Dane County, Wis., and then moved to Mosinee where is located at Main and First sts.

Dr. George Knoedler is a home boy who came back to practice. He is a graduate of Marquette University, year 1943. His office is located on Fourth street with his brother Dr. William. Dr. Knoedler spent a hitch in the U. S. Navy as a Dental Officer and then practiced in Wausau with Dr. Kolter before coming to Mosinee in 1947.



Hockey

HOCKEY made its first appearance in Mosinee in 1936. Marvin "Red" Peterson, football coach at the local high school, brought the teams to the rink and tended store for Herb Kell while Herb coached the boys. Enough men turned out to form five teams. For several years they played round-robin. All names are not available but such men as Jim Daublender, Terry Michal, Neal and Norman Rheinschmidt, Jim and Harry Hoard, Arnie Fladvid, Louie Fahrner, Ervin and Melvin Wachtl, Joe and Eddie Handzel, Ivan and Eddie Nowak, Buzz Jacobs, Harold and Rollie Kehrberg, Owen and Milo Crawford and others in the neighborhood of 30 or more came out regularly to toughen in for the games. From this group with some new players, hockey history in Mosinee was assured and the years passed.

Hockey was dropped from High School activities but the boys played the game because it got into their blood. They just kept choosing sides and went at it like a real business.

As the war came along in 1941, the boys put away their sticks to pick up guns. These boys served their country honorably and courageously.

Organized Hockey came about 1948. George Goldsmith, Stanley Grzadzielewski, Florian Kuklinski, Bob Rieck, Jim Daublender, Bob Crotteau, Harold Walters and Herb Kell, with the help of quite a few of the others, started out in real earnest. Harold Walters, coach; George Goldsmith, secretary and treasurer; Herb Kell, president and assistant coach; together with Eddie and Ivan Nowak, John Krieg, George "Pedro" Grabow, Norman Knauf, Mickey Lane, Bob and Tom Yirkov-

sky, Ervin Wachtl, Bill DeRosia, Kenny, Delmar and Butch Brod were in this group. In 1949 they won the tournament at Eagle River and brought home the bacon. They were the Vacation Land League Champs, winning 19 straight games before a loss.

In 1952-53 the team tied for league championship and went on to its first state tourney. They finished in 3rd place. This tournament was Milwaukee Journal sponsored and was played at the Milwaukee Arena. Members who played in the tournament were Pedro Grabow, Jim Daublender, Ronnie Krautkramer, Mickey Grassl, Mickey Lane, Stan. Grzadzielewski, Norman Knauf, Ronnie Bush, Sonny Kurtzweil, Florian Kuklinski, Pete Liter, Tom Yirkovsky, Charles Michalski and Harold Zigmund.

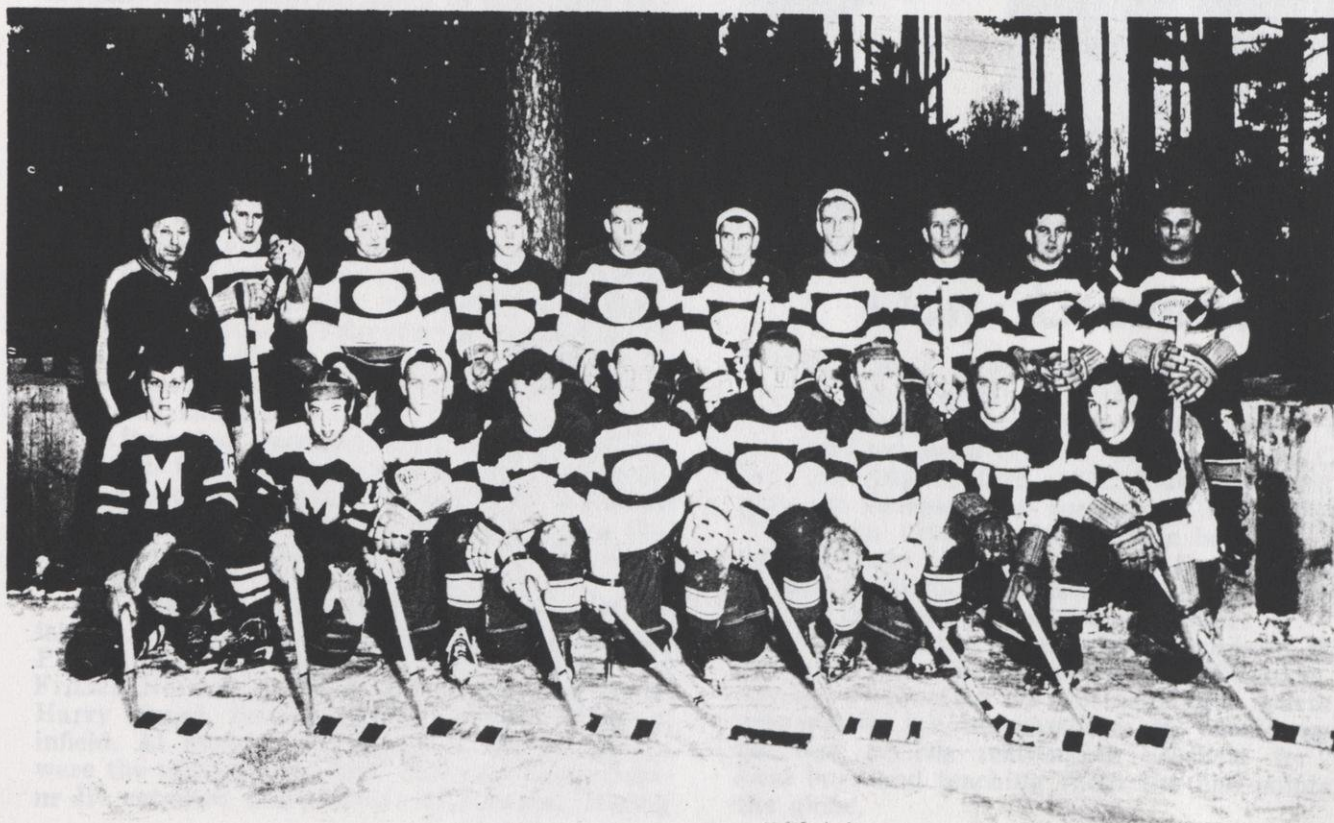
In 1954 the team won the league and state championships and were invited to the National Tourney at Lewiston, Maine. Finances kept them from making the trip, but they got National recognition. In that year Arnold Kennedy, Ralph Fochs and Ray Stachura were added to the roster and Jack Maguire was elected president.

The 1956 team won the league championship but lost to Madison for state recognition.

The 1957 team won the state title again and were invited to the National tournament, which was held at Minneapolis, Minn. Again they received national recognition by going to this tournament. They were eliminated by a team that went on to win the National Championship. In 1957 they won 19 games, lost 2 and tied none.

The love of the game, the hard work and stamina — and harmony in the last five seasons, gave them 73 wins, 12 losses and 4 ties.

Yes, indeed, it was worth it!



State Ice Hockey Champions, 1957.

Baseball

MOSINEE has enjoyed good baseball for many years. Pictures and data show outstanding teams as far back as 1912 and previous to that the sport was one of the most popular and the players were above average because of the keen interest. Such names as Con Roberts, Fred Knauf as pitchers, Art Gervais catcher, meant something. Carl Stoke, Mensner, Upperman, Westover were outfield and Otto Durkee, Bun Beaugard, Roy Douville, infield, with Max Hanna acting as manager.

The year 1915 brought Gene Wirth and Al Kernin into recognition as managers with Ferd. Rheinschmidt, Billy Gertz, Sy Minshall, Milton Shulenburg, Otto Durkee, Carl Stoke, Adolph Rheinschmidt, Con Roberts, Geo. Wirth, August Lindner, and Roy Douville making up the team.

In 1918 many new names and faces were brought to the front, like the Fahrner brothers, Art and Louis; Matt Gardner, Billy Groom, Phil Hoffman, Shorty Brenen, Grover A. Rockman, Tony Hoffman, Harold Kronenwetter, Carl Stoke, and Otto Durkee.

Around 1920 through 1923 Mosinee sprung a few surprises that put them in the limelight. Louis, Art and George Fahrner, Art Plahmer, Eddie Meyer, Stubby Huber, Shorty Brenen, Carl Stoke, Jack Pavlick, Otto Durkee, A. Wachs, Johnny Heimsh, Frank Rheinschmidt, Jack McQuillan; Otto Durkee, manager and Marty Zilz, mascot. This team won 23 games, lost only one, tied one (an 11-inning game with the Wisconsin Semi-Pro team, 1 to 1). Cook, pitching for the semi-pro team, was signed up with the Boston Braves for the next year. This team also played the Milwaukee Brewers, losing to that team. During these years the ball park was at the Dessert Public Park. In 1924 the baseball park was moved to the east side just across the road from the depot.

Many new names and faces are found in 1925-26 — George Johnson, Lefty Fortin, Keating, Leighton Douville, Francis Pavlick, Link Swanman, Schave and Drazura, with C. R. Jacobs president and Louis Fahrner, manager.

Baseball and time moves on and we find years of good teams moving on up to the 1930's. Sy Krieg Sr., as playing manager, Harold Sparbel, Dwight Johnson, Wally Emmerich, Earl Borth, Art and Leslie Brown, Len Manley, Ed. Davis, La Barge, Lester Knauf, Henry Steffes pitcher and Herb Kell, catcher.

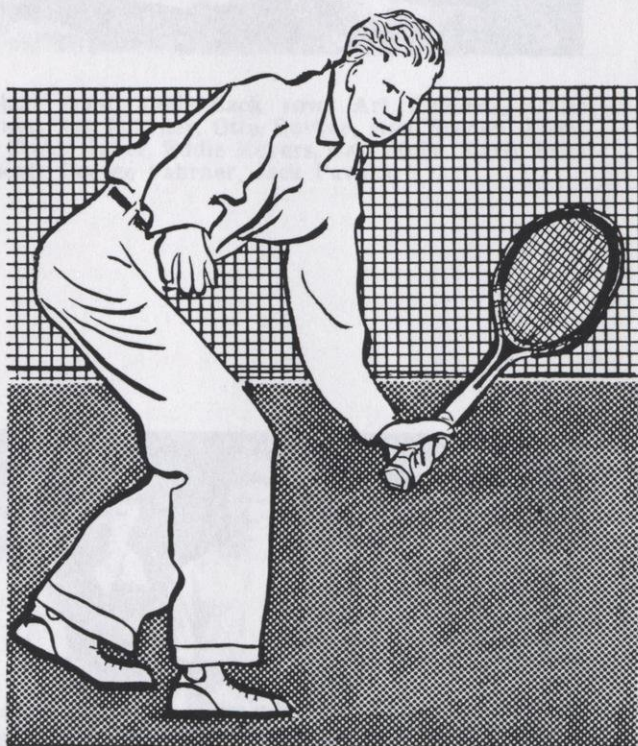
After a few years Sy Krieg gave up baseball and Herb Kell took over as manager. New faces were added such as Les Wickala, Jo O'Neil as pitchers. Krieg returned to baseball and a few years later managed the team again with excellent results.

In 1942 one of the best teams came into existence. Nineteen games were won and one lost. Players were Sy Krieg Jr., Chet Carlson, Ted Fritsch, Norman Rheinschmidt, outfield; Ed Davis, Harry Hoard, Boots Struzinski, Myron Sharkey, infield. Al Kosnar, Arnold Stein, Henry Steffes were the pitchers and Herb Kell and Louis Fahrner Jr., catchers. Jerry Brown was mascot. During

these years Steffes moved to state league ball at Wausau, then to the Milwaukee Brewers. Jim Daublender came in as a pitcher and he moved up as property of Green Bay in the State League and finally up to the Boston Braves.

Time goes on and so do the players. We have Jack Maguire, Merlin Baur, C. Peterson coming into the game. Mickey Lane joined the club and there were others, too, that proved to be worthy players. Through all these years until 1947-48, these Mosinee teams played in the Wisconsin Valley League.

Sy Krieg and Herb Kell retired from baseball and Jim Daublender took over as manager. Mosinee dropped out of the Wisconsin Valley league and joined the Marathon County league later with Jack Maguire as manager for several years. The last few years we have John Krieg as manager with a young team that is more than holding its own in the league to date.



Don Leavens

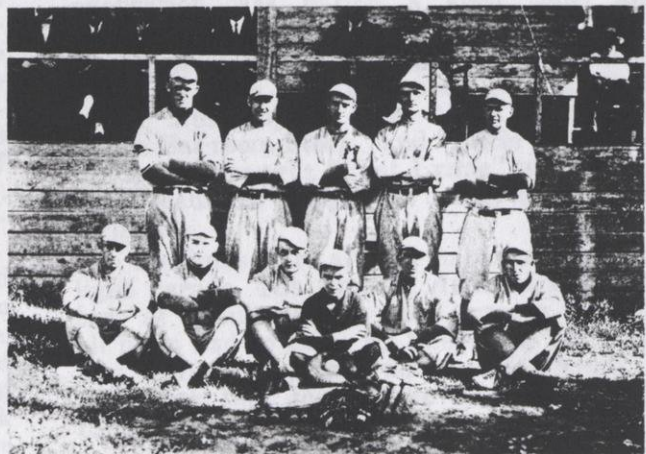
THERE was a great interest in tennis in Mosinee in the early nineteen thirties when a local boy achieved national fame. Don Leavens won the National Boys Singles title at Culver City, Ind., on August 13th, 1932. Don continued to play the tournaments, competing in the Junior Division in 1933. In 1934 he won both the Junior and Mens Championships in the State Open Singles divisions, the first time both titles were won by the same person the same year.

Don continued to encourage tennis in Mosinee after his family moved to Milwaukee by coming to practice on Mosinee's fine courts in preparation for tournaments. He would spend his rest periods restringing racquets for the local boys and teaching them the fine points of the game.

Fun and Amusements



Baseball team, 1912—Back row: Con Roberts, Menzner, Upperman, Otto Durkee, Bun, Westover, Carl Stoke, Fred Knauf. Front row: Beaugard, Max Hannowitz (manager) Roy Douville, Art Gervais, Fred Schulz (mascot).



Baseball team, 1921—Back row: Art Plahmer, Louis Fahrner, Art Fahrner, Otto Durkee, Niel Brenen. Front row: Stubb Huber, Eddie Meyers, Carl Stoke, Marty Fritz (mascot) George Fahrner, Jack Pavlick.



Wisconsin Valley League Baseball Champions, 1942—Back row: Sy Krieg Jr., Chet Carlson, Al Kosnar, Ted Fritsch, Herb Kell, Arnold Stein, Ring, Henry Steffes. Front row: Sy Krieg, Sr., Harry Hoard, Myron Sharkey, Boots Strzynski, Edward Davis, Louis Fahrner Jr., Norman Rheinschmidt.

Fun and Amusements

SOMEONE asked me one day, "what on earth did the people in Mosinee do for fun and amusement back in 1857 without radio, cars, television, electric lights, paved streets, telephones, and the things we have today?" I shall endeavor to give you some idea of the fun and laughter the Mosinee people of the 1857's, the 1890's and the 1900's enjoyed. In all modesty I must say that much of this was told to me by my mother, yet, I, too, have many happy memories of my own experiences.

Roller skating and ice skating were enjoyed by those of all ages. A pond that extended from Drengler's tavern to the John McPherson home, which was from two to four feet deep, provided the swimming pool in the summer and ice skating in winter. Roller skating was enjoyed in a fine rink above the former Drengler tavern. This hall, where dances also took place, was called Temple Hall.

Dancing, of course, was another form of amusement. The dances started at 8:30 and at midnight a big supper was served, usually by a lodge or church society. After the sumptuous supper, served in another part of the building, the dancers returned to dance until three or four o'clock in the morning. The tickets for this entertainment ran as high as \$1.50 (No cover charge).

There were sleigh rides in the winter. The roads were always iced for hauling logs to the sawmill. The ride generally was out to the logging camps to a fairyland of pine trees where a good hot lunch was prepared by the cook at the camp. This, of course, was all free of charge. Several romances were started on these cozy rides, and, according to history, the couples lived happily ever after.

There were many parties in the homes. Entertainment was either a candy pull, charades, games like spin the platter, and I understand, "post office," or sings around the organ when the local artists could show off their talents.

Ladies in those bygone days dressed in their finest clothes and called on their friends every two weeks. Some even had calling cards printed with their names and "at home Thursdays," or whatever day they wished to receive callers.

There were Fourth of July picnics always at Dessert Park, which was known then as the picnic grounds. The picnic was a major undertaking as all water to be used for lemonade or dishwashing had to be hauled in barrels. There was no electricity or telephones so arrangements had to be made to be carried out to the letter beforehand. There was always a fine parade in the morning with the Goddess of Liberty and her forty-five states (at that time), represented by little girls dressed in white and carrying flags, on a bunting draped float. The Marshall of the Day on a fine horse, led a hired band from Marshfield or Wausau, the principal speakers and other floats. At the picnic grounds the program took place with one of the young ladies reading the Declaration of Independence. A picnic dinner followed, and in the

afternoon dancing was enjoyed in a bowery erected on the grounds for that purpose. A grand ball was held in Temple Hall in the evening. Girls of that day always had new dresses for the picnic and again for the ball at night. The object of the celebration was purely a good time, and if expenses were made it was a miracle.

Some people had a flair for dramatics and some fine plays were put on by local talent. Some of the most popular were "East Lynne," "Face on the Bar-room Floor," and "Uncle Tom's Cabin." My father thought "East Lynne" was one of the best because so many wept openly during the performance.

Elections were always an excuse for a torchlight parade. The time of Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila Bay in 1898 came a day late as all news had to come by telegraph, but a parade was organized and they marched for hours. Don't you think that sounds like a lot of good, clean fun?

If a girl was fortunate enough to have a gentleman friend he took her for a ride in a rubber tired buggy with the beautiful sorrel "Suzy" hired at the John Keefe livery stable. The favorite ride was out on the newly graveled road for about a mile which was soon called the Boulevard. This came about because of the clop, clop, clop sound of horses trotting on the hard-pan road, sounded, I suppose, like the boulevards of distant cities. It was the first graveled road in this area.

In later years a bicycle path was built to Wausau and a bicycle club was organized. Members had bicycle suits and many spectacular trips were enjoyed to Marathon and Wausau. A few of our citizens had motor boats, the river being clear to Rothschild. Many of our people enjoyed these river trips on Sunday afternoons.

Mr. W. F. LaDu had the first car, a two-cylinder Rambler, and some of the more daring citizens took rides around the three mile turn at fifteen miles an hour. We also went in for baseball, and the battery of Con Roberts, pitcher, and Bill Knoedler, Sr., catcher, and the Fahrner boys, Art and Louis, infield, was a combination hard to beat. There were many rhubarbs but Eugene Wirth, the efficient umpire, settled arguments with little difficulty. It was not much fun if there was not at least one scrap.

Mosinee also has had a variety of bands, the first, no doubt, the beating of the Tom Toms in the forests around the village. The first Indian scare is described in "Early and Late Mosinee." Then the evening song of the frogs in the pond which is mentioned in the beginning of this article. The next real band was organized by Mr. Fred Werner, and Mosinee was justly proud of it. Later George Lang, who had been in a military band, came here to live with his family, and after his discharge from the army, organized another band. Mr. Lang sponsored and directed a mall orchestra for more formal occasions. The personnel of this orchestra consisted of Mr. Lang, who played the violin and clarinet, Bert Walters, the trombone, Howard Dessert, the cornet and Sarah LaDu Snider, the organ.

I could tell you, too, about our street fairs, formal parties, whist games, and many sidelights of activities I attended, but I have been limited to three hundred words (have you counted them?) so will close with this thought: As you can see, Mosinee, since its beginning has been a friendly place in which to live. We have had our fun, our disappointments, our failures and successes, but through all the years, since we were a tiny hamlet, to the city as it is today, we have kept our faith in God and country, our love for our neighbors, and, last but not least, our sense of humor.

History of Music

MUSIC and music-making has long been a part of community life in Mosinee. The first instrumental organization to appear on the scene was a string band, made up of mandolins, guitars and a piano, which was organized by students of the first graduating class (1906) of Mosinee High School. This group was made up of as many as eighteen (a large number considering the size of the high school) and among its first members were Daisy Knoedler (Mrs. Walter Guenther), Helen McReynolds, Con Roberts, Mattie Tigges, and Eva Bernier.

Around 1910 a town band of wind instruments was organized by the then editor of the Mosinee Times, Bert Walters, and this group remained active until about 1924, giving weekly concerts in the summer, under the leadership of such men as Mr. Lang, a teacher at Rocky Ridge School; Mr. Dana of Wausau; Earl Bachman, Evan Hoff, and Fred and Sylvester Werner of Mosinee. The band was superseded by a high school instrumental ensemble organized by B. F. Schultz of Wausau in 1925, a group which formed the nucleus of the high school instrumental program which was to develop from it. A girls' glee club had been organized about 1919 by Miss Anne Whip, a French teacher.

Formal music instruction in both the instrumental and vocal fields was not offered until Miss Lorna O'Neil (later Mrs. Clinton Johnson), a graduate of Lawrence Conservatory was hired by the school board in 1927. Under her supervision, and because of her self-sacrificing hard work and enthusiasm, the music department expanded until it included an orchestra, a band, and a mixed chorus, in addition to the girls' glee club. Miss O'Neil also taught a class in music history. These organizations were all excellent groups, and the editors of the 1930 annual of the high school dedicated their "Chief" to her with the following citation: "To Miss Lorna O'Neil, whose talent and energy have made her department one of the strongest in the school, and whose enthusiasm, sympathy, and capable direction have been a constant source of inspiration to all of her students, this 1930 annual is most gratefully dedicated."

Miss O'Neil resigned in 1934 to become the wife of Clinton Johnson, football coach at the high school, and was followed in her capacity as vocal director by Mrs. Schneider, Mrs. Klink, and Miss Rhodes. The instrumental department, in the

meantime, had grown to the point where a separate instructor had been hired to supervise it. In 1945 Mrs. Johnson returned to the faculty and again took up the vocal work until 1952, when she again resigned, and has since been active as director of the Mosinee Men's Chorus, which makes several appearances each year at such functions as club programs, high school concerts, and the annual Lions' Club show. It is a tribute to her that many of the members are ex-students of hers whom she imbued with the love of music while they were in their impressionable years.

Succeeding Mrs. Johnson have been the following vocal teachers: Miss Jacqueline Klatt, Miss Evelyn Waddell, Mr. James Willey, and at present, Mrs. Nancy Tebo (formerly Nancy Swanson), an alumna of the school. The vocal groups trained by these teachers have been consistently good, receiving excellent ratings at the annual festivals, and being well-received at their many public performances in Mosinee.

A long series of male band directors followed Miss O'Neil when she was relieved of this duty in 1933. The following were her successors: Messrs. Swee, Loebel, Ziegler (father of Ann Ziegler, now Mrs. Gordon Beste, Jr.), Dallas Larson, an alumnus of the school), Bernard Stepner, Kenneth Strobusch, Stoele, Myron Falk, and at present, since 1954, O. H. Broquist.

The Senior Band is a very active organization, appearing at the home football and basketball games, giving two home concerts a year, and also appearing at neighboring high schools on the average of twice a year. It marches in parades at Homecoming, Memorial Day, Conservation Day in Wausau, and at the annual Lumberjack Conference Music Festival. Individual members and ensemble groups also provide music for club programs when requested, and for various high school activities such as the Armistice Day program, Dry Night Club, Class Night, Baccalaureate and Commencement exercises. The Senior Band at present numbers 50 members, and the Junior Band is made up of 60 players. The latter participates in the annual Spring concert along with the high school band and the vocal organizations. This year, for the first time, it will be outfitted in the uniforms, formerly belonging to the Senior Band, since the latter organization is being provided with new uniforms for the Centennial by the Board of Education.

This story would not be complete without mention of some of the outstanding musicians of the community who formerly played or sang in high school organizations, or who are still active in church or community music, or private teaching. Among the more prominent of the former are the following: Gordon Hackbarth, Blanche and Ellsworth Fobart (now playing with Eddy Howard), Don and Kanter Durkee, Allen Durkee, Dorothy, Donald and Jerry Doherty, Charlotte and Frances Kernin, and Miles LaDu.

Of the latter, the following have been, or still are active in church and community music: Mr. Henry Crandall, organist at Methodist church; Mrs. Emmett DeSelms and Mrs. Barbara Bavluka choir directors at Methodist church, the latter

also teaching piano privately; Mrs. Pearl Durkee and Miss Mary Boeyink, organists at St. Paul's Catholic church; Mr. and Mrs. Hans Imingen, teachers of violin and piano, respectively; Miss Johanna Rau, organist at Immanuel Lutheran church; and Mrs. Marie Green and Miss Judy Lamere, organists at St. James Episcopal church. Mr. William Keefe volunteered his services as marching instructor to the band for several years while Mrs. Johnson directed the high school band.

The Wausau Symphony Orchestra claims several Mosinee musicians on its roster. Those associated with the orchestra at present are Mrs. Harold Tinetti, cello; Mr. Charles Mercer, flute; Miss Catherine Rau, French horn; Mr. William Coghill, clarinet; and O.H. Broquist, contra-bass.

The Wausau Oratorio Chorus also lists Mosinee people among its members, the following having been active in the organization: Dorothy, David, Jerry and Mr. Emmett Corn; Catherine Rau, Mrs. Harold Tinetti, Anna May Bauer, Marcia Polka, Glenn Goldsmith, James Williams, Johanna Rau, Rosetta Rau, Betty Bemis, Genevieve Marcoux, George Stone, and Mrs. Hugh Evans.

The young people of Mosinee have had the advantages of excellent vocal and instrumental instruction for many years, both in public and parochial schools, and many of them have continued to make use of their performing skills in community and church musical organizations, a valued contribution to the artistic and cultural life of the city.

Civil Defense

DURING the administration of Mayor Kenneth P. Hoard, 1952, the office of Civil Defense was instituted. In accordance with the advice and current directives of the office of the Governor of Wisconsin, and the Adjutant General, the structure and personnel of our Civil Defense unit was organized. There was no element of expenditure entailed, as the utilization of existing facilities became the basis of operation. These facilities are the Police and Fire Departments; our systems of communications; teaching of First Aid; correlation of the Ground Observer Corps and Aircraft Warning Service. The Mosinee C.D. keeps in touch with the State of Wisconsin Civil Defense Headquarters, and from time to time attends conferences at Madison.

Personnel: Harry Maeth, DDS, Director; Earl Bachman, Communications; E. E. Emerson, Transportation; Gerald Klawitter, Personnel; George Emmerich, Public Safety; Dr. William Knoedler and Elmer Batzer, Medical; Douglas Irick and E. C. Klug, Administration; J. Frederic Rau, Observation and Warning.

A signal system will be inaugurated upon the approval of the State C.D. office and the City Council. An ordinance has been enacted by the City Council to make C.D. here conform with Wisconsin Statutes.

Forestry

PULPWOOD to supply the increasing demands of the paper machines at Mosinee comes from numerous sources throughout the Lakes States, Rocky Mountain region and Canada. Spruce is obtained chiefly from Minnesota and Canada, hemlock from Michigan, lodgepole pine from Montana and jack pine from all three of the Lake States. Upon completion of the high-density pulp storage facilities now under construction, aspen and possibly other hardwood species will be utilized from forest areas immediately adjacent to the mill.

An increasing percentage of pine is being harvested from the company's own industrial forest of nearly 80,000 acres in northwestern Wisconsin. This forest property, which is intensively managed by a staff of four professional foresters, will ultimately produce upwards of 20,000 cords of pine per year on a sustained yield basis, or one-third of the mill's present pine requirements. Another third will be purchased from privately-owned timberlands, while the balance of the volume needed will be available from publicly-owned forests.

The intensity of management practices for increased productivity on the Mosinee Industrial Forest is evidenced by the fact that nearly six million trees have been planted and several thousand acres improved by both commercial and non-commercial partial cuttings in the past twelve years. Fire losses have been kept down to a total burn of only forty-nine acres with a total damage of less than \$200 since 1944. Only this past year, however, Mosinee foresters were forced to spray aerially over 21,000 acres of pine plantations and timber lands to control a damaging infestation of the jack pine budworm. This was the largest single insect control project yet attempted in the Lake States and was made possible by Wisconsin's progressive Forest Pest Control Law of 1955.



Two Hour Club

THE TWO HOUR Club was founded on February 14, 1894, 63 years ago, mainly through the efforts of Mrs. Henry Thompson and Mrs. Richard Powers. Many women attended the meeting at the home of Mrs. Henry Thompson where the feasibility of organizing a women's club in Mosinee was thoroughly discussed. When the club finally materialized there were seven charter members: Mrs. C. S. Blair, Mrs. Alexander Bousha, Mrs. J. P. Briggs, Mrs. Louis Dessert, Mrs. C. Kronenwetter, Mrs. Richard Powers and Mrs. Henry Thompson.

The club was fully organized October 7, 1896, when the by-laws and constitution were adopted and during the year joined the State Federation of Women's Clubs. The club sent its first delegate Mrs. C. S. Blair, to the State Federation Convention held in LaCrosse, November 10, 1898, and had its first year books printed that year. The Two Hour Club joined the General Federation of Women's Clubs in 1910. Mrs. C. S. Blair was the Club's first president.

According to old records, on February 11, 1899 at the time of the dedication of the library, Mr. Joseph Dessert, Mrs. H. Thompson's father, extended an invitation to the Two Hour Club to hold all its meetings in the future in the reading room of the library. The invitation was unanimously accepted. Henceforth the library has been closed on Fridays in order that the Club can hold its regular meetings there.

The Club has always felt that it was both a duty and a pleasure to help the library in every way possible and it has given many annual gifts to the library. A few of the gifts are: cabinet files, magazine and paper racks, clock, umbrella racks, card files, dictionaries, steel files, book trucks, tables, chairs, shrubbery, display case, lamps, pictures, money for book fund, and decorated the library, etc.

The club has studied Shakespeare, parliamentary law, ancient Rome and modern Wisconsin.

Through books and lectures the club has traveled extensively through most of the countries of Europe, to the Orient, through all parts of the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, through the West Indies, Mexico, South America and Canada. It has studied all sorts of present day problems, as the passing years presented them. It studied every phase of our government, state, federal, legislative, executive and judicial. It has reviewed many interesting books and has had some very attractive exhibits of various kinds.

For the past 29 years the Club has given an annual prize to a student in the High School having the highest average in English for four years. Also for 23 years, it has sponsored the Helen Farnsworth Mears Art Contest in the 8th grades of the Parochial, Boulevard and City Grade schools.

Through the years the personnel of the Club has changed, there being subtractions and additions almost every year, but the backbone of the club was always its Founders and to perpetuate the memory of the seven Charter members, on May 10, 1935, an amendment to the constitution of the club was adopted and a Founder Memorial Fund started. Mrs. George McLaughlin was its first chairman and for the following nine years a Founder's Tea Program was held each year for the purpose of raising money for a scholarship fund in memory of its founders, and all the members worked hard to achieve this purpose for the Club. It took twelve years before the fund was large enough to give an outright gift.

The first scholarship of \$50.00 was given in 1947 to a senior in High School having the highest scholastic standing, character, good citizenship and participating in extra curricular activities. A plaque, and 18 name plates were purchased and placed in the High School, and for the past 10 years the name of the student receiving the award each year, is inscribed on the name plate.

The motto of the Two Hour Club is:

"Learn as if you were to live forever,
Live as if you were to die tomorrow."



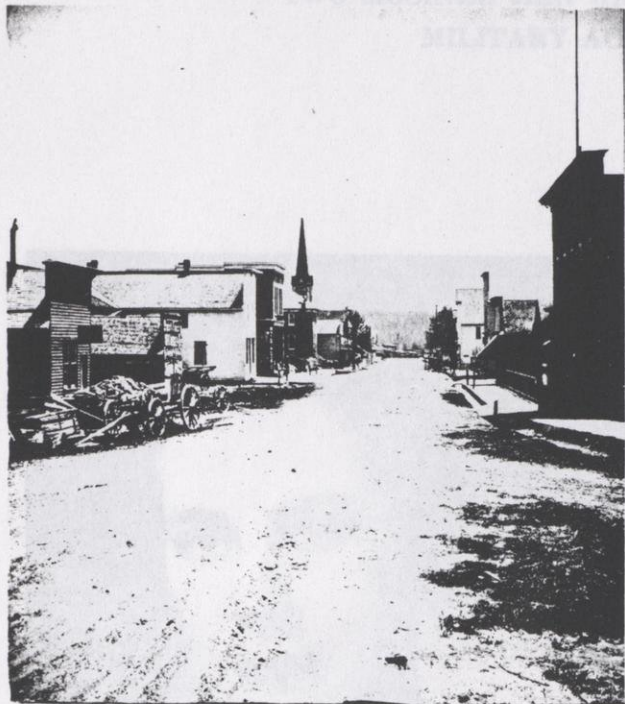
Two Hour Club Founders—Back row: Mesdames Powers, Kronenwetter, (Librarian) Bousha, Blair, Keefe. Front row: Thompson and L. Dessert.



On the Wisconsin River before 1900. Above

The old Wallace Steam Mill, 1898





Above—Main street looking East.

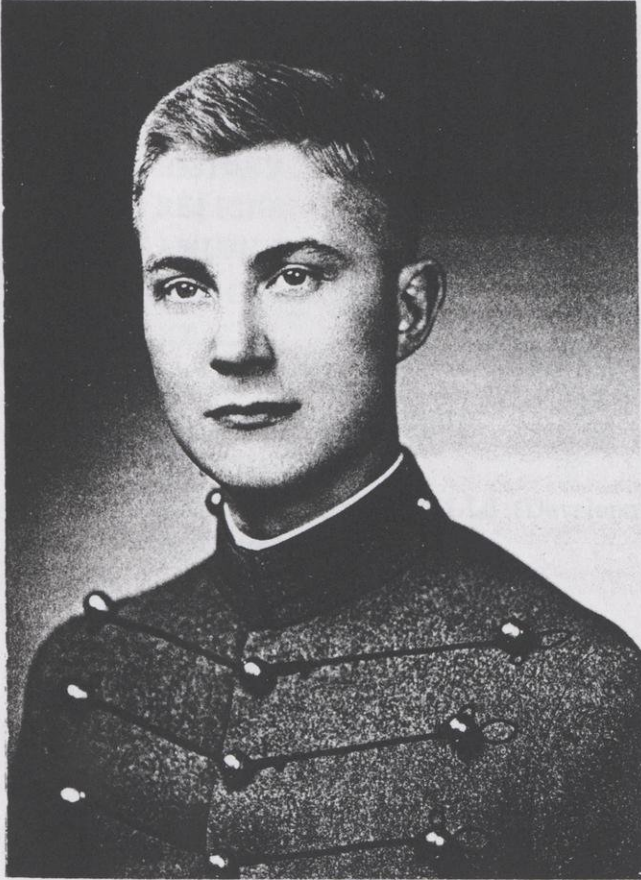


Above—Main street looking West

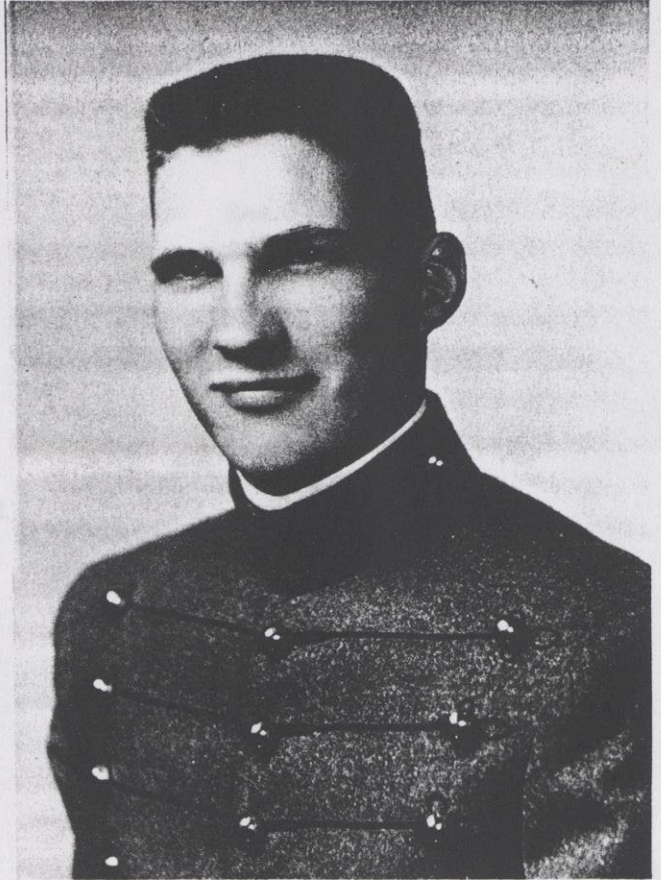
Below—Many a tear was shed after the great fire, 1910.



**TWO MOSINEE MEN HAVE GRADUATED FROM THE U. S.
MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT**



Lt. J. A. Gappa, graduated June 6, 1950



Lt. J. J. Sharkey, graduated June 5, 1956

This is NOT A HISTORY OF MOSINEE nor was it meant to be. It is rather a glimpse at a few facets of life in Mosinee over the past century. It is possible to include only a few in a book of this size. It is hoped that the interest in the past, which has been brought into focus by the centennial celebration, will continue and increase. It is to be hoped that perhaps an historical society might be formed to collect and record the incidents of the past of Mosinee and its surroundings — a past rich with anecdotes of the days of the lusty loggers, the pioneer farmers, the merchants and all those who built and continue to build this community. These stories, both true and fancied, are as exciting, as dramatic, as funny as the best of television or the motion pictures. And better still, we know the characters or their sons and daughters or their grandchildren.

Centennial Brochure Committee

LETTER FROM THE MAYOR

THE STORY OF MOSINEE

COMING TO MOSINEE

HISTORY

RELIGION

AMUSEMENT

THE COVERED BRIDGE

HEALTH

DENTISTS

TRIALS OF THE IRISH

BUSINESS

MOSINEE PAPER MILLS (Development)

FORESTRY

THE FUTURE MOSINEE

SPORTS

EDUCATION

TWO HOUR CLUB

BANKS

POST OFFICE

MUSIC

CIVIL DEFENSE

FIRE DEPARTMENT

POLICE

ADVERTISING

ART

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May the mesh in the cover of this memorial (SCRIMTEX) hold the people of Mosinee together harmoniously in unity and strength for the next hundred years. It is made of the strongest paper known.

(courtesy of Mosinee Paper Mills Co.)