

## **Waterford: stories of our village and its busy life, Waterford, Wisconsin.**

[Waterford, Wisconsin: Waterford Post], 1923

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# WATERFORD

*Stories of our Village  
and its  
Busy Life*

Waterford, Wisconsin







## Dedication

To all the men and women of  
Waterford who by their loyalty and  
co-operation have made possible

“Stories of our Village  
and its  
Busy Life”

This volume is appreciatively dedicated



## Waterford, Wisconsin 1923

Waterford, the largest and most prosperous village in western Racine county, Wisconsin, is located in the Fox river valley—the center of a rich farming community—one of the garden spots of the world.

The population is today (1923) about seven hundred, largely native born Americans with a large percentage of German ancestry. The thrifty and industrious habits for which the people of German blood are noted is much in evidence. The result is that there is no poverty. Practically everyone owns his own home. Many homes have been in possession of the same family for three, and in some cases, four generations.

It is a portion of the territory ceded to the United States government by the treaty of 1833 with the Pottawattomie and other Indian tribes. By the terms of the treaty the Indians were to remain in possession of this land until 1836. It was in the fall of that year that two white men—Levi Barnes and Samuel Chapman—come on horseback from the east and made claim to the greater part of what is now Waterford. Their families and other settlers soon followed and in a short time a thriving village had grown up on the banks of the Fox.

Waterford was separated from the town of Rochester, of which it was originally a part, in 1847. The village of Waterford was incorporated in January, 1906. February 20, 1906, the first election of officers was held. William Shenkenberg was the first village president.

Growth has been steady and many improvements have been made in the village since its incorporation. An artesian well furnishes the residents with pure, cool water. The M. E. R. & L. Company supplies electricity for power and light. A good sewerage system has been installed. There are miles of concrete sidewalk and the main streets are paved.

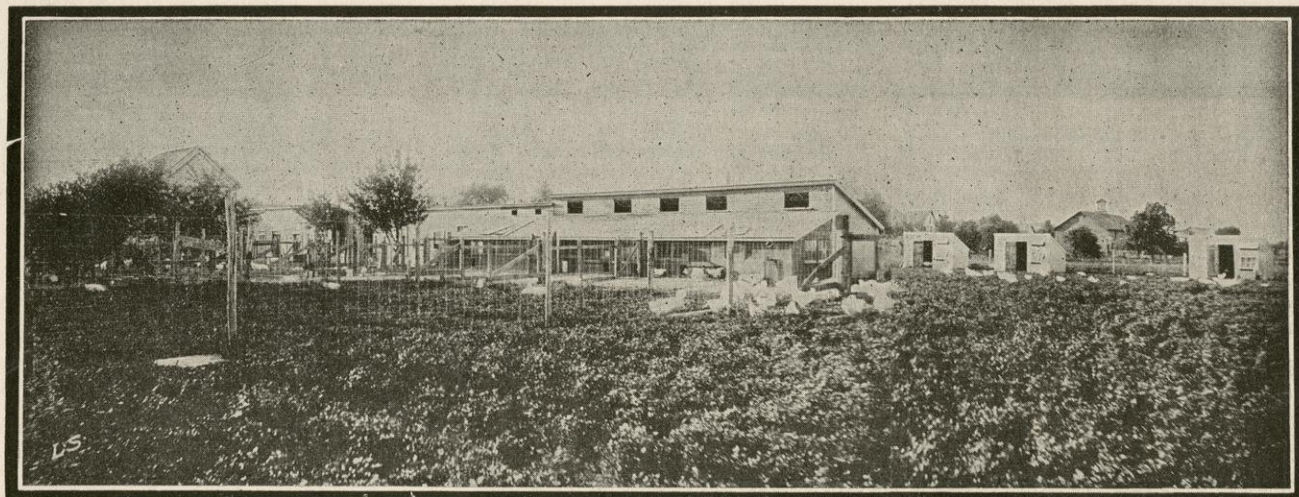
Concrete highways and an interurban railway connect the village of Waterford with the villages, cities and lake resorts of Wisconsin, and with the great markets of the middle west. Telephone systems give almost instant communication with the entire nation.

The schools, churches and shops of Waterford are unequaled in any village its size anywhere. It is the center educationally, religiously and commercially for hundreds of farmers and their families.

Fox river, whose waters clear and sparkling abound in fish of almost every variety, is one of the villages most important assets. Scores of summer cottages have been erected on its beautiful and picturesque banks. Its islands, rapidly growing famous as resorts for city dwellers, are less than five minutes walk from the postoffice. All the pleasures of camping, boating, fishing, hiking, and other outdoor sports may be enjoyed within its boundaries.

Waterford is a delightful place to spend a vacation. It is an ideal place to make a permanent home.





### H. W. HALBACH & SONS

Everyone knows that Waterford is the home of the "Halbach Strain of White Rocks." There are, however, many people living right in Waterford who do not know that among our business men is a firm carrying on a large national and an international business. In other words there are many home folks who do not know that H. H. Halbach & Sons have by means of the "Halbach Strain of White Rocks" put Waterford on the map of the world by shipment of poultry to not only every state in the union, but to Canada, Mexico, South America, the Hawaiian Islands and to South Africa.

The first unit of what is today Riverdale Farm the home of the Halbach's White Plymouth Rocks, was bought by H. W. Halbach in 1892. It consisted of twenty-two acres of land purchased of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Geuting into whose possession it had come from Mrs. Geuting's father, Charles Klunkefort. This was a part of 320 acres taken from the government by Mr. Klunkefort in the picturesque Fox River Valley—the Garden spot of Southeastern Wisconsin.

That which led to the establishing of the H. W. Halbach & Sons poultry business is interestingly explained in an article published some time ago in one of the leading poultry journals of this country from which we quote:

"Almost every city youngster has an ambition to do big things and have a fine farm splendidly stocked and equipped. What city youngster has not spent hours in dreaming just such dreams? How many materialize? How many found hopes are shattered? But still some grow and develop despite obstacles which seem insurmountable. Such a dream came true in Riverdale Farm, H. W. Halbach & Sons, Waterford, Wisconsin, the home of the unapproachable Halbach Strain of White Plymouth Rocks."

Herman W. Halbach, the originator and founder of this line of White Rocks that have built up a record

never approached by any other breeder of any prominent variety, had visions that some day he might be the proud possessor of a chicken farm. From his childhood he was an ardent admirer of poultry. As a very young lad he saved every penny he could possibly scrape together in order to buy a certain highly prized Partridge Cochon Hen from a more fortunate owner. His early love for his pets grew with him and from that time on he never failed to keep some standard bred fowls. Like many others he changed breeds, going from one to another. He met with unusual success in producing highest quality in Light Brahmas, Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks. However, he had not yet found the variety he considered enough superior to all others to cast his lot with them alone. No, not until he got a start with White Plymouth Rocks. It was about 1898 that he laid the foundation of a strain—truly and real in every sense of the word—that should mark his name as one of the Master Breeders of all time."

The following extract taken from a catalogue published by Mr. Halbach in 1913 will give an idea of what he had in mind, his aims and his foresightedness when about fifteen years earlier he had laid the foundation for this remarkable strain of White Rocks:

"The results I obtained from the early beginning were satisfactory as far as the birds of that date are concerned, yet, at the same time, these birds did not come up to my ideals. I desired a bird longer in back and body, lower tail, fuller breasted, shorter shank and more symmetrical. Being satisfied that my contention of the ideal bird was correct I at once set about to develop the strain which with the birds available at that time was not an easy matter, yet, I was ever on the lookout and whenever and wherever I came across a bird that approached my requirements I immediately bought it—male or female. I kept on, year after year, introducing the best of blood into my rapidly improving stock and in a few years I had the satisfaction of having de-

veloped a flock of birds that met my most sanguine desires and qualifications—a White Rock Strain that stands far and wide above all contenders."

Mr. Halbach was a true fancier, one who was desirous of developing his birds to a high state of perfection so that in each bird there would be a combination of unusual vigor, perfection (as outlined by the Standard of Perfection), and heavy egg production. Possibly Mr. Halbach was one of the first fanciers to breed to this strict standard—certain it is that he has bred these three characteristics very strongly into his entire flock.

Herman W. Halbach, who was born in Milwaukee, came to the village of Waterford when about twelve years of age and soon after had to assume a man's place in the world and assist his widowed mother. Later he with his mother and brother, Henry, organized the Halbach Bros. Co. store. It was, however, in the raising of poultry that Mr. Halbach found his greatest pleasure as well as his greatest success and although he retained his interest in the mercantile business to the time of his death, during the later years of his life his time was largely spent in the development of his poultry business and of his pure bred Holsteins.

It was on July 31, 1881, that Herman W. Halbach and Miss Mary Wegge were married in this village. Mrs. Halbach was as intensely interested in the poultry work as was her husband. The three sons and three daughters also from early childhood learned to know and love the White Rocks. It was in 1897 that the Halbach family moved to their beautiful new home on Riverdale farm, which is still theirs, going from the house which was located on the present site of the Waterford Post print shop.

From time to time additions have been made to the original twenty-two acres. In 1902 ten acres adjoining the original site were purchased of Mrs. Gertrude Geising. Seventeen acres, bought of Joe Dreesman were added in 1903; three acres bought of Fred Heitkemper in 1904 and another



ten acres of Jim McGuire in 1905 were added. As there was but little opportunity for further expansion on that part of the village Mr. Halbach again added to his farming facilities by buying eighty acres a quarter of a mile north of the village on highway 36, of Theo. Naber in 1908. In 1911 he purchased thirty-five acres of Joe Dreesman adjoining the first and in 1916 he bought the Kepper estate of forty acres.

As the sons reached their majority they entered into partnership with their father and from 1914 the firm name has been H. W. Halbach & Sons.

It was in January, 1920, while attending the National Poultry Show in Chicago that Mr. Halbach was stricken with pneumonia which within a few days cut him off, while in the very prime of life, from his earthly endeavors. Mr. Halbach was a man known far and wide for his honesty, ability and fairmindedness and his death, which came like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky, was an irreparable loss to the family circle, the community and the business world. The Halbach poultry business was so well developed and the firm so well organized, the father's ideals and plans so well understood that the work has gone forward uninterrupted. Mr. Halbach himself living to see the beginning, at least of the wonderful success of the Halbach Strain of White Rocks. Testimonials from satisfied patrons by the hundreds, flattering assertions from the very best poultry judges in the land reached his desk annually. Then there was the undisputable fact that his strain was backed up by the greatest show record in the world.

In the Halbach home today is a little white ribbon, a valued possession, the first prize won by the Halbach Strain at the S. E. Wisconsin Poultry Association held at Burlington from January 7 to 12, 1901. It was only a third prize but it was the beginning of that long list of winnings which has made the name Halbach known all over the world. Following this success at Burlington winnings were made at other local shows. A small entry was made at Chicago in 1907. Year after year they went back—each year increasing their winnings over those of the year before. It was in 1913, twelve years after Mr. Halbach took home the white ribbon, that the Halbach Strain broke all world's records when in stiff competition at the great Chicago show they won first and second offered.

It was in the winter of 1918 that the Halbach birds when exhibited at the great Chicago National—"The World's Wonder Show"—started the most wonderful series of winnings ever chronicled when they took every ribbon competed for except one fourth. They came back with greater strength than ever in 1920 when they again won every prize and ribbon competed for except fourth cock. It was while attending this show that Mr. Halbach was stricken with the illness that resulted in his death. A year later the Halbach Rocks won

every prize offered in their class at the Chicago National. At the Minnesota state fair, at the Wisconsin state fair, as well as the Chicago National, 1923, they have taken practically every prize offered in addition to winning, at the latter, champion male of the entire American class. No breeder of any variety can match this all-conquering supreme record. They are not only supreme in the White Rock World but are also supreme in competition with any and all other varieties. This is proven by the most wonderful of all their wonderful records—since 1912 they have won every Grand Champion for Best Bird in Show, Best Male or Best Female at every show where they have competed for such a prize.

Strangers come from far and near, singly and in groups, teachers with their entire schools, college professors with their classes, men, women, children, scores in a day, to visit the H. W. Halbach & Sons Riverdale Farm—the home of the White Plymouth Rocks. Such a visit is worth while if one sees nothing but the broad acres and the magnificent white farm buildings. At the door of the large, pleasant farm home the visitor is met by Mrs. H. W. Halbach, the senior member of the firm, who presides over the old home and keeps tab on the entire business."

The office at the rear of the home is presided over by Miss Marie Halbach, who though busy with her typewriter, takes time to explain about the records, the catalogues, sales and matings lists and the vast amount of time as well as work involved in getting them out. Attending to the extensive correspondence is also a part of her work. This is interesting too as there are letters in her files and on her desk from practically every country in the world. She keeps track of the advertising too and that is no small job. The office is modern in every particular, and the one in charge is charmingly courteous as well as efficient.

At the door Mrs. Halbach turns the visitor over to her son, William A. Halbach, manager of the poultry department of the Riverdale Farm. The "Mammoth Blue Hen Incubator," never fails to attract attention. It was installed in 1920 with 7,200 egg capacity. Two years later it was enlarged and now has a capacity of 14,000 eggs.

The large conditioning house where the birds are washed and groomed for the shows is the next place of interest. This is a two story building, equipped with modern improvements. Adjoining this is the long breeding house which is divided into sixteen compartments each one having a long out-door runway. A number of other large breeding houses are pointed out by the guide.

Passing on to the fields, beyond the railway tracks, one notes the colony houses which are built on skids and can be moved from place to place. Here one sees the growing young stock—surely a worth while sight—thousands of peppy, pure white

chickens roaming at will through the meadows and wooded places.

At one of the barns the visitor is sure to meet Leonard Halbach or "Cap" as his friends call him, who is in charge of the splendid herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle. These would have made Riverdale farm famous had there been no White Plymouth Rocks. It is said that "Cap" is most as good a "chicken-man" as "Bill" and that when "Cap" is not on hand "Bill" serves with great satisfaction as "cow-man."

The splendid co-operation—the team work—of the different members of the family is one of the delightful things noted when visiting Riverdale Farm. From earliest childhood the girls of the Halbach family as well as the boys have taken an active interest in everything pertaining to the business. Miss Marie, in the office, Miss Agnes, a high school teacher, now traveling in Europe, Miss Regean, a Marquette university student, who is preparing for the commercial world and spends her vacations gaining valuable experiences in the Halbach Bros. Co. store, Joseph, who since 1922 has been conducting his own farm north of the village, as well as Mrs. Halbach, "Cap" and "Bill," the active members of the firm, know all about the Halbach Strain of White Plymouth Rocks. Any one of them could show the visitor all over the Riverdale Farm with their eyes shut. They all know and love the beautiful White Rocks.

Leonard Halbach—"Cap"—not only has charge of the Holstein cattle but has assisted in the mating and care of the birds and from the time he donned knee breeches has taken an active interest in the work of developing this marvelous strain. He has been largely responsible for the construction of these suitable homes of the ever increasing flocks of birds to be seen on the farm.

William A. Halbach ("Bill") knows every bird on the farm and can give the breeding of every fowl off hand. He like his brother has grown up in the business. Since 1912 he has had entire charge of pedigree work and matings. His knowledge of birds led to his appointment as poultry judge and at the time appointed he bore the unique distinction of being the youngest licensed poultry judge in the country. It would be hard to find one better posted on breeding and pedigrees than "Bill" Halbach.

Our nation called Mr. Halbach to her defense during the world war. He helped to organize the Alfred Essman Post No. 20, American Legion. He is at the present time the Post Commander.

With a united family such as this as a force back of the Halbach Strain of White Plymouth Rocks it is no wonder they have so far outdistanced all competitors. This is a life work handed down from father to sons. The remarkable success attained is a tribute to the father—an inspiration to his children.



## HALBACH BROS. CO.

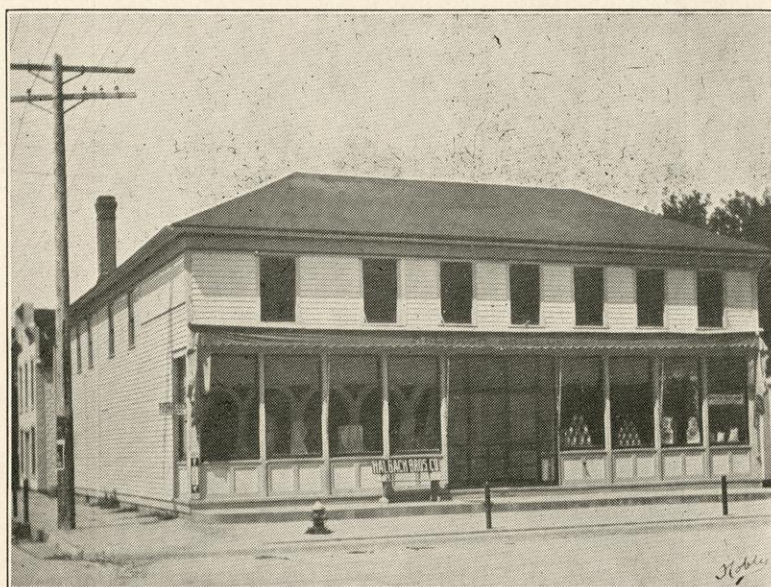
The story of the growth of the Halbach Brothers Company General Merchandise store characterizes the period through which it has passed. The trials and experiences which accompanied its development are similar to those of any country store established ten or more years after the civil war.

It was in the fall of 1873 that the Halbach family moved from the city of Milwaukee and bought the north-west corner lot of East Main street from John Hofer. After conducting a hotel for about a year and a half, G. Halbach started the little country store in a 12x12 room of their cottage. Millinery and notions were the

selling anything, they finally came to the Notre Dame convent, Mother Superior told the sister in charge of the buying to take all they had. After unloading the butter, eggs, and a great many rabbits, they came upon a cow hide. The sister looked at it and said: "I don't know whether we could make use of that or not." "That's all right," said Mother Halbach, "we are only too thankful and happy to have sold the rest to you." The sister expressed a wish of buying again but when a load was brought in the next week, she said, "I hope you haven't so many rabbits this time." This is one of few bright incidents among the many somber ones of fruitless tramps, merciless treatment, no sales and disappointment.

The increase in the size of the business lead to its incorporation in 1901. Among the incorporators were G. Halbach, Herman W., Henry B., and Wilhelmina B., and A. G. Scheele. At the first meeting the following officers were elected: G. Halbach, president; H. W. Halbach, secretary-treasurer; H. A. Halbach, vice president. John Halbach, an untiring worker, died shortly after the incorporation. After the death of Mrs. G. Halbach which occurred on June 19, 1908, Herman became president. In the year 1912 the capital stock was increased from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

Thus the store has progressed along its varied lines of groceries, dry goods, shoes, crockery and hardware.



chief articles bought and sold. Later, because of a few financial returns, they were able to deal in most of the wares which the farmers of the community wanted to buy and sell. This, however, necessitated trips to the city, and in those pioneer days it meant a great deal more than just covering distance. Mr. and Mrs. Halbach with the aid of their two sons, Herman and Henry, aged 15 and 13, made weekly trips to the city selling the farmers' products and buying stock for the store. For the first few years one of the parents would always accompany the children to the city, but later it was left entirely to the boy merchants, Herman continuing to do so until later life.

It would not do justice to the subject if a few of the experiences encountered at that time were not mentioned. It was on a cold day in the winter of 1876 that Mother Halbach and one of the boys left for the city with a load of butter, eggs, poultry, and other farm products. After suffering from the cold because of insufficient and proper clothing they arrived in the city. Going from door to door in a certain district and not

The times were many when Herman went from door to door trying to sell butter and eggs at prices below that paid to the farmer simply because the success of their business depended upon their keeping the trade of the farmer and making Waterford grow. Summer, too, had its hardships as the butter was always too soft for any sale. Then too much of the butter was lost because of the sampling habit of that day, for well do we remember one Dane who usually ate about a pound of butter during the sampling process.

As the years wore on, many improvements were made in the building as well as in the business stock and methods. In 1888 an addition was put on the west side of the building, and later in 1899, after the big fire which practically destroyed the village, the store was rebuilt. The stock was increased, and a greater trade stimulated. Poultry became a big issue, as much of it was slaughtered and sold to city trade. One day, they took in two loads of 4,000 pounds of poultry. It was also about this time that the entire output of butter from the creamery was handled by the store.

Success seemed to be the reward of industry, untiring efforts, and time. But, time was not so kind to its living members as to the business, for on January 23, 1920, occurred the death of Herman Halbach, an honest, faithful and untiring worker for the store, home and community.

In 1921 the hardware line was sold to A. G. Scheele. At that time the interior of the store was remodelled to meet the increasing demands of trade by further means of display and space.

The Halbach Bros. Co. store is fully equipped to serve the public with the right goods at the right price and at the right time. They have for the last forty-six years striven to live up to the motto: "The Store that Tries to Please." They will continue to do so with the hope and endeavor that they accomplish the aim and purpose of their founders. With the present stock and efficient buying and sales force, the public may expect the best of personal service as well as honest merchandise. You can get what you want at Halbach Bros. Co., "The Store That Tries To Please."



## STATE BANK OF WATERFORD

William Sanders, who was instrumental in organizing the State Bank of Waterford, commenced his business career in our village as a clerk for the firm of Heg & Christensen, in the year 1872. He was successively employed by the above named firm, by Mr. Heg, Heg & Jacobson, and Hans J. Jacobson, until the year 1885, when he engaged in the grocery business in a frame building situated where the present bank building is located. The frame building was destroyed by fire in the year 1898, and was immediately replaced by the brick building, exhibited in the above cut.

From 1885 until 1892 Mr. Sanders, in addition to conducting a grocery

store, then his time has been occupied with other work.

For years Mr. Sanders and the residents of our community experienced and witnessed the lack and inconvenience in not having banking facilities. The farmers, merchants and everyone traveled many miles, often at a great sacrifice and loss of time, to transact their banking business, and only such as was absolutely necessary. They were compelled to carry and have on hand enough money to transact and meet the ordinary, usual business requirements. This practice was not only inconvenient but dangerous.

The demand for establishment of a bank in our village grew stronger

of it. The bank is now equipped with a time lock safe and burglar alarm system.

The bank customer can secure drafts, drawn on domestic or foreign banks, and send his money to all parts of the world.

The traveler finds it unnecessary to carry large sums of money in his hip pocket or stocking, for he is now provided with travelers checks, which may be cashed at any bank without personal identification.

The savings department is very popular and useful. One dollar opens the account. The customer is provided with a savings book and a neat attractive little bank. The savings account is not limited to children.



store, was engaged in the insurance and conveyancing business. During that period he also read law nights and during spare moments. He soon became recognized as a good business man and counselor. The people of our community sought his advice in their business affairs. Desiring to give his people the best service possible, he entered the Northern Indiana law school to complete his legal education, graduating in the year 1892, and was admitted to the bar in the state of Wisconsin the same year. His early business experience and legal education particularly prepared him for the banking business in later years.

Mr. Sanders was appointed postmaster for Waterford under President Cleveland in 1886 and held the position until the fall of 1892 when he entered college for the purpose of continuing his law studies. Upon his return to Waterford after his graduation he was re-appointed postmaster under President Cleveland. A position he held until the fall of 1898. Since

each year. Mr. Sanders was repeatedly urged and requested to organize a bank in this community, not only by our residents, but by businessmen and bankers outside of our community. With the aid, encouragement and assistance of our people a bank was organized, with our local farmers and business men as stockholders. On June 24, 1903, the commissioner of banking of the state of Wisconsin issued a charter authorizing the State Bank of Waterford to commence a general banking business.

The first officers of the bank were as follows:

President—Walker Whitley.

Vice President—John T. Rice.

Cashier—Wm. Sanders.

The people immediately patronized the bank and recognized its usefulness. Payment by check became universal. It is handy, eliminated a certain amount of book-keeping for the individual and served as a receipt.

A hiding place for money was no longer necessary, for the bank provided a large steel safe to take care

Many persons find it a very handy and convenient way of keeping a record of their money and at the same time draw 3% interest compounded.

To give its customers prompt, efficient service at all times the officials have adopted the most standard up-to-date methods.

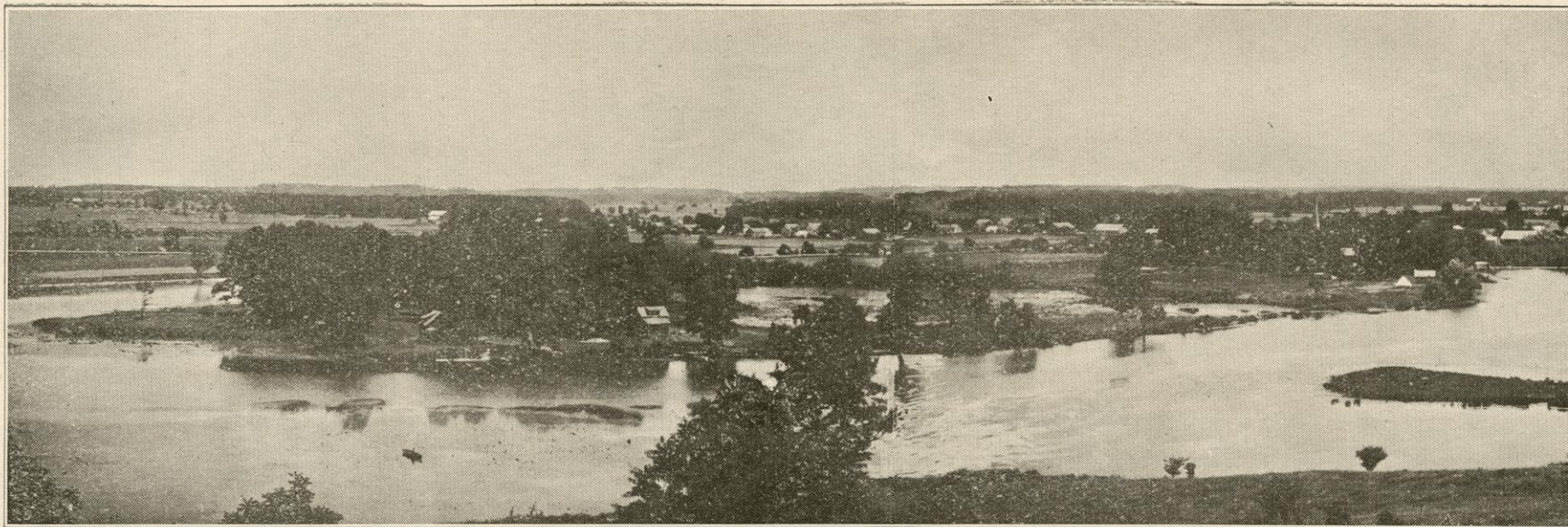
The bank is conducted on a conservative business basis and desires to give the same service to all consistent with its banking principles.

The bank has always enjoyed a very good patronage. It has grown conservatively until today its capital and surplus and undivided profits is over \$55,000. All credit for the bank's prosperity is due to the people of the community and the stockholders of the bank, who aided and assisted Mr. Sanders from the beginning.

The stockholders of the bank today are composed of our local farmers and business men. The bank is managed by the following board of directors: Wm. Sanders, John A. Anderson, Henry J. Naber, Josephine Sanders, Lewis J. Quinn.

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### FOX ISLE

"The France of America," is what a well known artist has called the beautiful islands which lie just north, yet close to the heart, of the village of Waterford. It is in the development of these islands and of Fox river and the wooded hills and valleys bordering on it that Waterford's most successful future will be found.

"It is the prettiest place I've seen in America," is another assertion made by the artist. "It's got it all over the places inhabited by art centers. There's everything of beauty here."

The artist quoted is Professor Geo. Oberteuffer, who at the time he was director of the Art department of the Milwaukee Normal school, spent a summer on Fox Isle, then called Plucker's island. "I don't believe I've moved my easel more than twenty feet from the house, and yet I've painted a number of subjects and could keep on painting for a year and still paint something different each time," he told an admirer of his work. "The Little Bathing Beach," the most famous of Prof. Oberteuffer's pictures painted that summer was awarded the Sessman Gold Medal by the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts where

it was displayed the winter of 1921-22 immediately after it was painted. The picture shows the river bank with the unpainted bath house standing against a background of hills, willows and elms, with the varicolored waters of the Fox in the foreground and a happy group of the neighborhood boys and girls playing in the water or idling on the bank.

Fox Isle and Fox Isle park have only recently been made known to the public outside of Waterford and its immediate vicinity. Of their history before the first white settlers came to this community nothing is known. One feels sure that the nature and beauty loving Indians who roamed at will over southern Wisconsin knew and loved the beautiful spot, but it remains for some artist-poet to weave into story form the traditions and legends which were the Red Man's and about which he and his companions talked as they gathered around the camp fire after their day of hunting and fishing.

Waterford's two first white settlers, Samuel Chapman and Levi Barnes, were attracted to the present site of the village by the splendid promise of water power offered at this place. The first dam across the Fox river was built in the fall of 1837. Soon af-

ter Chapman and Barnes built the first grist mill. The first plat of the village of Waterford, now in the possession of Miss Lura Stone, grand daughter of Samuel Chapman, shows five mill sites extending along the banks of the river. At a somewhat later date the "Run-A-By" dam was built and a mill at one time owned and operated by S. C. Russ, son-in-law of Levi Barnes, was built just east of the new dam. The islands, which lie between the two dams originally contained about forty acres of land. The erection of the two dams, while adding to the charm and picturesqueness of the islands, greatly reduced them in acreage. The Russ mill later became the property of Mr. Brockhurst. It was destroyed by fire while in his possession and never rebuilt. The other on the west side and in sight of the islands, now belongs to the Waterford Milling Co.

Andrew Jones, who came from New York in the late thirties, also owned and operated a mill on the Fox river and for a number of years the first island north of the village, now called Fox Isle, was known as Jones' island.

The islands have been held by a number of different persons since Wisconsin lands were thrown open to

white settlers. Records show that the first legal title was in the hands of Elephale Cramer, of Milwaukee, his claim having been entered in the United States land office on March 9, 1839. Within a month title to the two islands was transferred to Levi Barnes and Samuel Chapman.

Others who have owned them at different times and for different periods of time, using them for different purposes, have been, Samuel C. Russ, who built the "Run-A-By" dam and the east side flouring mill; J. L. Edwards, a son-in-law of S. C. Russ; Charles Moe; William Kortendick, Sr., father of George Kortendick of the firm of Edwards & Kortendick; the William Kortendick heirs; Joseph Dreisman, Henry Plucker and A. F. and R. A. Heintz.

In the long ago these islands were frequently used for neighborhood picnics. Mrs. J. W. Jordan tells of attending several Fourth of July celebrations there. Time has not changed them and it was an ideal place for such a gathering then as now. At one time they were used as a pasture for sheep and hogs. Island No. 2 was from that time called Buck Island. It is still known as Buck Island, although within the year the name has been changed to Fox Isle park. When



Mr. Moe purchased the property it was with the idea of developing one of the springs on the island which contained iron, said to be of medicinal value. The plan, however, was abandoned, and after owning them about a year he sold them to William Kortendick, Sr., and they were again used as a pasture.

It was Daniel Thompson, one of Waterford's early settlers, owner and operator of a saw mill and extensive lumber yards on the west side of the river, who erected a large summer hotel on what is now Fox Isle. Lumber and labor were cheap and the proposition was not such an expensive experiment as it would be today. Joseph Dreisman, the next owner, used the "hotel" for a home for his family and the land for gardening and general farming.

March 1, 1915, Henry Plucker purchased the islands of Mr. Dreisman, remodeled and improved the old building found there, making it into a comfortable and attractive home which he and his family occupied. Mr. Plucker cleaned up the grounds, laid out flower beds and walks and the islands, then called Plucker's islands, became known far and near as a place of rare beauty. An old barn on the first island was torn down and used in the construction of two cottages erected on Buck island. The first built was used for some time by the Arrow club, of Milwaukee. The other was called Elm cottage and has been rented to different parties from Milwaukee, Chicago and Racine who came seeking rest and quiet in this pretty country place. It was the summer before Mr. Plucker sold the islands that the artist, Prof. Ober-teuffer with his wife, who was also an artist, and other artist friends spent the summer there and dreamed of making that spot an artist's colony. The United Charities of Racine sent a group of small children with their mothers to the islands that same summer for an outing of several weeks. Societies and clubs of nearby large cities also held their annual picnics there that summer. The islands then began to show summer resort possibilities.

The summer of 1921 found A. F. Heintz and son, R. A. Heintz, of Chicago, who had been engaged in railroad work, looking for property which might be used in summer resort work. After a careful search all over Wisconsin and northern Illinois, they decided that Plucker's island was the best proposition offered them for the enterprise they wished to develop, accordingly on September 3, 1921, the transfer was made and the ownership of the islands passed from Mr. Plucker to A. F. and R. A. Heintz.

Up to this time the islands had been more or less private property. The summer of 1922 saw the beginning of a new and more active life on Fox Isle and Fox Isle park along the line of the modern summer resort. The new owners with their wives as competent assistants opened the resort with parking, bathing, boating and

fishing as the principal attractions. Cottages were rented, tents were erected to supplement the cottages and the islands soon became busy centers where city people found rest and recreation.

Visitors were loud in their praise of the beauty of the spot and of the accommodations offered them. Many expressed the desire to buy lots on the islands for summer homes. The management concluded that the larger—Fox Isle—was sufficient for the resort and accordingly the smaller, formerly known as Buck island, and now Fox Isle park, was early in the summer of 1923, plotted, surveyed and divided into lots. It contains twenty-two lots. Several have already been sold.

Henry Huening, a former Waterford boy, who has made good in Chicago, but who has kept an interest in the home of his boyhood was one of the first to buy a corner of this island which he has appropriately named "Mountain View." It is Mr. Huening's plan to erect a beautiful summer home on his lots where he and his family will spend all or a part of every summer away from a great city. During the past summer he has constructed a splendid and wonderfully attractive sea wall with stairs which will lead to the new residence. The view from this point is one of the finest to be seen anywhere on the island.

Other lots have been bought by B. J. Huening and George Huening, also of Chicago, Mr. Thiesen and the Starks, all of whom are planning to improve their lots and build summer homes on them.

In the fall of 1923 a handsome new steel bridge was constructed between Fox Isle and Fox Isle park so one can drive from one island to the other. A steel bridge erected in the fall of 1922 connects Fox Isle with the main land. A pretty rustic foot-bridge also leads to the island from Second street.

Work has already begun on the construction of an ice house from which the cottagers as well as the Heintz residence and the people of the village may be supplied with ice during the warm months of the year. Plans are also made for the erection before the summer of 1924 of a number of cottages. A good base ball diamond is to be laid out on Fox Isle. With the co-operation of the business men of Waterford and the base ball fans of the community there will be as good an island team as can be found in any of the summer resorts in this community.

During the past summer automobiles from nearly every state in the union have visited Fox Isle. This shows something of the splendid possibilities there are for tourist and resort trade. Ice cream, soft drinks, candy and lunches may now be found there. Another season will see great growth in numbers and interest. The growth of this resort means a real boom for the village of Waterford. To boost the Fox Isle resort means to boost the home town.

When it comes to a description of the islands, words are inadequate. With changing conditions of the sun and air the scenes change with the passing hours and it is hard to say which is the more beautiful the islands themselves as seen from a distance, or the view of Mount Tom and the river seen from the islands. It matters not whether under a cloudless sky, in the twilight, when a storm rages, in starlight, in moonlight, in summer or in winter, always beautiful. "In her visible forms Nature speaks a various language"—one for every mood.

The day may be intensely warm elsewhere but a cool refreshing breeze is always found on the islands. The water is good, sparkling, cool, health-giving. "A few days spent on the islands never fail to improve the health no matter what is the trouble," says Mrs. Heintz, who has watched scores of guests, refreshed and happy after a period of rest spent in the pure fresh air, unequalled any place in God's great outdoors. Mount Tom, ever in sight, holding the point of vantage and lifting its head so majestically skyward, is a constant source of inspiration.

Beautiful beyond description, not only in summer when the waters of the Fox ripple and laugh in the sunlight or reflects the trees and hills in its mirror like surface, but in the winter too, when "Run-A-By" dam is still and frozen and Mount Tom is wrapped in its mantle of pure white snow. Beyond a doubt the winter months will become an important feature in the Fox Isle advertising and people will come miles to join with the home folks in winter sports—skating, coasting, ice-boating, skiing—on the island. These sports are growing more and more popular elsewhere with each succeeding year and their pleasures will soon be known on Waterford's great playground and resort—Fox Isle.

The present owners have dreams for the future which are being realized even now. They appreciate the interest and co-operation of the people of the village. It is their desire that all shall feel perfectly free to visit Fox Isle and entertain their friends there.

In the sylvan beauty of this quiet isle one seems to come nearer to the Great Spirit of the Universe and the words of the poet have a new significance:

A presence that disturbs me with the joy  
Of elevated thoughts; a sense sublime  
Of something far more deeply interfused,  
Whose dwelling is the light of setting  
suns.  
And the round ocean and the living  
air,  
And the blue sky, and in the mind of  
man,  
A motion and a spirit, that impels  
All thinking things, all objects of all  
thought.  
And rolls through all things.



## THE JOHN HECK PLACE

The John Heck business block, a picture of which is shown on this page, occupies one of the very best locations in the village of Waterford from a business viewpoint. It stands on the corner of First and Main streets, where Main street angles in such a way as to make the Heck building seen distinctly from nearly every point in the business district.

The Heck building was erected in 1890 by Henry J. Kortendick, who was born and reared in Waterford. It was purchased by John Heck, the present owner, on October 20, 1903.

Only a few are now living who remember the early days when the lot on which this fine modern building now stands, was a low, marshy mud hole—a slough where bull rushes grew and wild ducks found a home. That marshy corner belonged to Samuel Russ, one of the early settlers of Waterford, who owned a number of other lots both on the east and west sides of the Fox river, at the time the east side was plotted in 1845.

This lot, at one time practically worthless, was sold by Mr. Russ in 1854 to Barney Geising and George Schaub. In February 1859 it became the property of Charles Klunkerfort, who for nearly twenty years had been a resident of the village.

Among the earliest of Waterford's German settlers were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Klunkefort and five children—William, Henry, Barney and Elizabeth Plucker, children of Mrs. Klunkefort by a previous marriage, and Mary Klunkefort. Mary was about two years of age when her parents came to Waterford in 1844. The Klunkeforts came to Wisconsin from Rochester, New York. They lived for a few months on a farm south of Burlington, then came to Waterford and took up 320 acres of land from the government. The H. W. Halbach and Sons farm—Riverdale farm—is part of what was once the Klunkefort farm.

Mr. Klunkefort was a cooper by trade and his first home and cooper shop stood where the Ten Club park is now. This was sold to Louis Noll, Sr., in 1863. Immediately after selling their property Mr. Klunkefort erected a story and a half stone building on the lot he had purchased of George Schaub. This building faced First street. At the rear of the lot, facing Main street, he built his cooper shop.

A number of men were employed

by Mr. Klunkefort in his cooper shop. Barrels were sold to millers, brewers and packers at Racine, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Kansasville, Belvidere and other places. There were no automobiles in those days, neither were there concrete roads. William Plucker, stepson of Mr. Klunkefort, used to tell of making those long tedious trips when he was a lad not over fourteen years of age. He often drove the team with a load of barrels to Janesville in the winter time when it meant a journey of from two to four or five days—a trip one can take

owns a grocery and meat market in Butte, Mont.; John is in the insurance business with headquarters at Saux Center, Minn.; Joseph is a member of the firm of Geuting and Knuckles, meat and packing, Denver, Colo.; Bernard is with the Milwaukee railroad, with his home in Milwaukee; Josie is Sister Mary Tolentina of Notre Dame; Lizzie is Mrs. William Wagner, of Milwaukee, and Minnie is Mrs. Frank Wiemer, also of Milwaukee.

The place was sold to Henry J. Kortendick in 1890. Mr. and Mrs.



now in a few hours—and he travelled without overcoat, underwear or over shoes.

The story and a half stone house was a tavern and grocery as well as the home of Mr. and Mrs. Klunkefort and of their daughter Mary, who married Henry Geuting. It was there that the thirteen children of Mr. and Mrs. Geuting were born and grew to manhood and womanhood. It was there that the little four-year-old boy, Barney Geuting, was drowned when he fell in a cistern in the cellar under the "lean-to" of the home, when at play. It was there that the aged grandmother died on August 19, 1881. From that home the sons and daughters went out to homes of their own and to business interests in distant places. Charley the oldest son, died in South Dakota, a few years ago; Gertrude (Mrs. Mehring) died at Fargo, N. D., in 1901; William, Tony and George are successful business men in Philadelphia, Pa.; Theodore

Geuting moving soon after to Iron Mountain, Mich. Mr. Klunkefort following in a few weeks. Later they all went to Webster, S. D., where Mr. Klunkefort died about ten years ago.

After buying the property which comprised the house, barn and cooper shop for which he paid \$1,700, Mr. Kortendick began the erection of a large new building to replace the stone house. This was completed in December, 1890. The Kortendick family moved in the first part of January, 1891, coming here from near Milwaukee where they had operated a large dairy farm.

In the Waterford Post of January 17, 1891, we read: "The Post takes great pleasure in welcoming Mr. Kortendick and family back to Waterford. We have plenty of room for a man who has the courage and enterprise to erect such a handsome structure as he has." The new building was used not only as a home but also as a hotel and meat market.



## STORIES OF WATERFORD AND ITS BUSY LIFE

In the big fire which visited Waterford on the evening of July 2, 1898, the large frame building, the barns, the horse sheds and the old yellow cooper shop were swept away in a few moments and at a big loss to Mr. Kortendick. With his customary energy, however, he immediately began the erection of a larger, finer building. This building, now the property of Mr. Heck still bears on its top stone the name of H. J. Kortendick.

Mr. Kortendick, as stated above was a Waterford boy, his wife, Miss Eva Becker was also of Waterford. There were five children, Peter and Irving, now of Kansasville, Henry, Arthur and Rose (Mrs. Lohous) of Burlington. Mrs. Kortendick died in the new home. Later Mr. Kortendick married Miss Annie Hegeman. Their children are: Pauline, Mrs. George Mehring, Waterford; Theresa, married and living in Milwaukee; Henrietta and Lillie employed in Milwaukee; Alfred and John at home.

The building which Mr. Heck purchased of Mr. Kortendick five years after it was erected is a solid white brick, two story 44x46 structure. The lower floor has a large room for business purposes, used for a number of years as a sample room, a parlor, dining room, kitchen and two bed rooms. There are eight sleeping rooms on the second floor—fourteen rooms in all—besides a large ice house under the same roof. The large barns and horse sheds which were an important part of all old public houses have been removed within the last year because no longer needed. Mr. Heck tore down the sheds and moved the barn nearer to First street where it was placed on a good foundation and remodeled. It is today an attractive and comfortable two story house occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Maas, who moved in as soon as it was completed.

Mr. and Mrs. Heck, the present owners of this fine corner, were not unknown in Waterford when they moved here in 1903. Mr. Heck was born and reared in Dover, and Mrs. Heck, whose maiden name was Miss Annie Ketterhagen, grew to womanhood at Brown's lake. For a while after their marriage they lived at

Brighton, moving to Waterford from that place. Their oldest child, Miss Leona, was born at Brighton, the four younger children—Francis, Florence, Abel and Walter—were born here.

The flower garden at the rear of the Heck home is one of the beauty spots in the village. From early spring to late fall flowers are in bloom there. In mid-summer and early fall there is seen a perfect riot of bright and beautiful flowers such as is not often found even in larger and more pretentious gardens. Mrs. Heck cannot explain the magic used unless it is the magic of love, for she has a genuine love for flowers.

Mr. Heck is now operating an ice cream parlor. He also carries soft drinks, cigars and confectionary. Mr. Heck has a reputation of honest, square dealing and on that foundation has built up a good and prosperous business. The Heck family, who are among Waterford's most respected residents and business people, are affiliated with St. Thomas' Catholic church. The Heck building is one of the most attractive business blocks in the village and its location one of the most advantageous from a business viewpoint of any in Waterford.



G. W. Healy  
Albert Nelson

G. F. Wallman

Albert Noll  
Joseph Mucci



## TENFEL BAKING CO.

"Golden Crust Bread," what memories the name calls to mind—long, happy Saturday afternoons of the long ago, a large old fashioned home-like kitchen, freshly scrubbed and spotlessly clean, and mother taking the pans of fresh, wholesome, golden crusted loaves of bread from the oven. Did anything ever smell so good or taste so delicious. Just the memory makes the "mouth water".

And here it is again, the same light, nourishing, delicious, "golden crust loaf," such as mother used to make, but the mother of today has not had to spend long hours in a hot kitchen that she may give this bread to her children. It's made, under the most sanitary, home-like, modern and approved conditions, right here in Waterford in the Tenfel Bakery, not fresh once a week, but fresh every day.

Passing along Main street on the west side of Fox river, one does not realize that a manufacturing and wholesale business is being carried on right before one's eyes. Such is the case though, for on the corner of Main and River streets is to be found "the home of the Golden Crust Bread," the Tenfel Bakery, owned and operated by Frank Tenfel.

It was on October 10, 1916 that a young man, a stranger, came to the village to do the baking for the Oasis Bakery, then the property of Ensing & Alby, located in the Plucker building on the corner of Main and Second streets. That young man was Frank Tenfel. His early life was spent in Gottelfinger, Germany. At the age of fourteen he began to prepare for his life work by learning the baker's trade at Langen Orgen on Boden Sea. Following his three years of training he successfully passed the state examinations for baking. Having won his certificate he worked in various parts of Germany, Switzerland and France until September 1913, when he sailed from his native land on the steamer Kemnetz, for America. He landed October 5, at Galveston, Texas.

His first work after coming to this country was on the army transport Meade, where for five months he served as second hand baker. Becoming tired of ship work and having a desire to see the country he worked his way northward until he reached Wisconsin. As stated above he came to Waterford the fall of 1916 remaining with the Oasis bakery, after the

business was purchased by Chester and Roy Alby—continued under the firm name of Alby Bros.—and also after John Alby became the proprietor.

On June 1, 1919, Mr. Tenfel bought the business and equipment of John Alby. He continued to carry all kinds of bakery goods, ice cream and confectionery. Immediately after buying the plant, Mr. Tenfel began baking for outside trade though on a small scale. William Herbert, of Tichigan was the first regular customer. Through him the bread became

early days, as it is today. Its long life and the service it has rendered make it distinctive. The stone of which it was built came from what is now the Waterford Bathing Beach.

This old, two story building has not only been "long in the service," but it has served many purposes. Thousands have gone in and out of its doors. The second floor was used as the meeting place of the Masonic Lodge and as the law offices of the late S. E. Chapman for a number of years. Later it was remodeled into living rooms for Charles Chapman. Since Mr. Chapman and family vacated the



known around the lake and orders began coming in so rapidly that Mr. Tenfel was unable to fill them because of a lack of space in his bakery.

To meet this larger demand Mr. Tenfel on May 15, 1922, bought the old Stone store on the west side, known as the Chapman building, remodeled the first floor and increased his equipment, which resulted in an increased output. Today he is sending his bakery goods all over the surrounding country, the territory covered extending twenty miles in all directions.

The old Stone store is one of the old landmarks of the village. Its erection dates back almost to the dawn of Waterford's history. It was built by Samuel E. Chapman, one of the two first white men to locate in what is now the village of Waterford. It was a remarkable structure for those

apartment many years ago it has been occupied by a number of tenants. For thirty-one years the first floor was used by the Misses Imogene and Ellen Chapman for their millinery shop. The building has also housed the Waterford Post, the H. Buge Drug store, ice cream parlors, a shoe shop, a junk store, the postoffice, a barber shop, a tin shop. It is now the home of the Tenfel Golden Crust Bread and is apparently good for many years to come.

May 31, 1919, Mr. Tenfel was united in marriage with Miss Helen Kempen of this village. The marriage took place at St. Thomas Catholic church. Mrs. Tenfel is a Waterford girl, a graduate of the Waterford high school, class of 1914. She was a successful public school teacher previous to her marriage, having taught in the graded schools of the villages



## STORIES OF WATERFORD AND ITS BUSY LIFE

of Rochester and Waterford. Mr. and Mrs. Tenfel have three sons, John, Francis and Conrad.

After remodeling the Chapman building for his bakery, Mr. Tenfel equipped it with a large Hubbard portable oven, Champion dough mixer, a Duchess roll divider, Peerless steam-box, bread racks, dough troughs, a work table, a Miller bread sealing machine—everything sanitary and up-to-date. He has just completed work on a modern flour room in the rear of the bakery. Two large trucks are being used daily for the distribution of the bread to the retailers. One hundred and fifty-two loaves of bread may be baked every forty-five minutes in the Hubbard oven.

In the early part of the summer of 1923 Mr. Tenfel found that the wholesale work had grown to such propor-

tions that it required all of his time, accordingly June 30, 1923, he sold the retail store, "The Oasis" to B. E. Wilkinson, of Burlington, who immediately took possession.

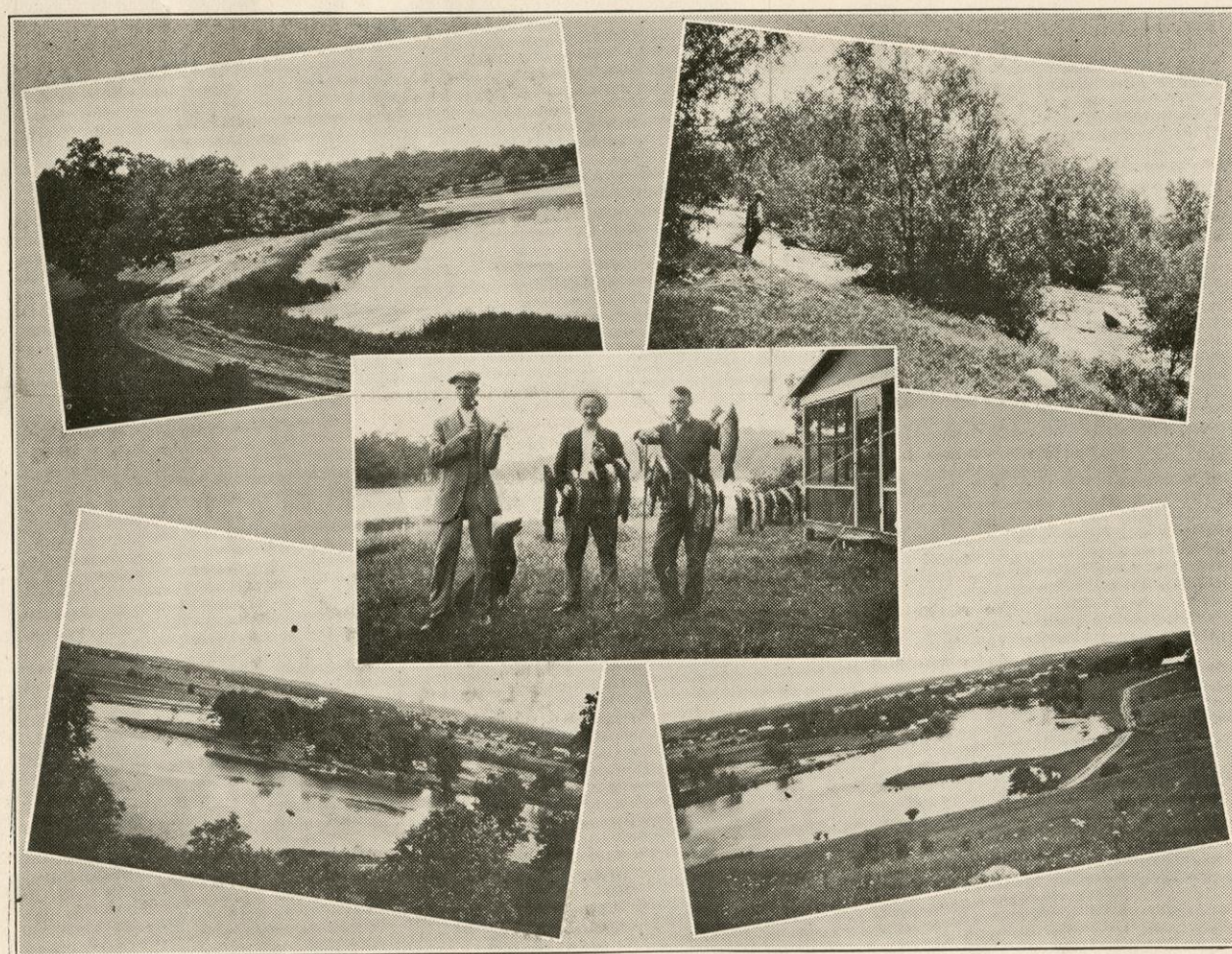
The apartment over the bakery is having a new ceiling put in, the rooms are being rearranged and redecorated, a fine large porch, a new rear stairway and store room are being built, and as soon as the improvements are completed it will be occupied by Mr. Tenfel and his family.

Besides the "Golden Crust Bread," Mr. Tenfel is putting out whole wheat, rye, graham, raisin, French bread and a whole line of sweet goods, including pies, cakes and cookies. During the week there is an average output of 600 loaves of bread a day and 130 dozen rolls, while on Saturday it is 1,200, often times more,

loaves of bread, 225 dozen rolls, 200 coffee cakes and 50 pies.

Frank Tenfel, head of the Tenfel Baking Co., is the baker and manager. Mrs. F. Tenfel is bookkeeper. The assistant bakers are Frank Meyer, of Milwaukee and Otto Kaiser, of Waterford. Willard Noble is the truck driver. The bread is wrapped by Mrs. Loomis, Ruth Loomis and Herbert Loomis. August Raab, assisted by Russel Raab, are the cleaners of the bakery and Xavier Hoerdeman acts as the all around handy man.

The Tenfel Baking Co., which has had a steady as well as rapid growth, is one of the most important of the village's assets. It enjoys the patronage and confidence of the public, for which it is appreciative and in turn is endeavoring to give to the public the best of service and first quality goods.



Mr. Williams      Henry Huening      Mr. Adams

Scenes along the Fox River giving two views of the Island



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Good roads lead from the village in every direction



## JOHN MEHRING

The latest addition to the business interests of the village of Waterford is the Boat Building Shop of John Mehring, a picture of which is shown on this page. Though one of the newer industries it is rapidly becoming known beyond the limits of the village and town.

About thirteen years ago the rented farm on which Mr. and Mrs. John Mehring were living was sold. The farm was sold in the early summer. The Mehrings were to remain until after harvest in the fall. Not knowing just where they wanted to locate

and to it has been added the making of boats, various kinds of wood work and repairing. Mr. Mehring's contract work, which has included homes, barns, granaries and other buildings, has taken much of his time during the summer months. Frequently he has found it necessary to employ several men to assist during the busy season.

The building of boats has been one of the side lines of the carpenter work which Mr. Mehring has found to be particularly interesting. He built his first boat several years ago. It was a success. He built another, then another, finding ready sale for them.

Mr. Mehring is a Waterford product. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. Herman Mehring (Annie Kempkin). He was born and reared on a farm a short distance north of the village. His education was received at the St. Thomas' parochial school and the public school of the village. After completing his school work he took up farming thinking to make it his life work. He was united in marriage with Miss Agnes Mealy, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Mealy (Agnes Alby), of Norway, on January 17, 1904. The first three years after their marriage was



on a farm they purchased a lot on Main street, in the village of Waterford of Mrs. Otto Malchine. A contract was given to Albert Noll for the building of a house. When the house was completed in the fall Mr. and Mrs. Mehring moved to the village. Their plan had been to rent or buy a farm later but while the new home was being built Mr. Mehring became interested in carpenter work, and after living here for a short time Mrs. Mehring decided that village life was more desirable for her than life on a farm, accordingly their plans were changed and they are still living in their pleasant home on Main street, a short distance from the interurban station.

For four years Mr. Mehring worked with Mr. Noll learning the details of the carpenter trade. He then erected a shop 24x30 at the rear of his home and began to make window screens. The screen work has been continued

Often during the winter months he has built from six to fifteen boats.

The work grew. The shop was found to be too small. In the fall of 1922 Mr. Mehring bought another lot of Mrs. Malchine at the rear of his home. The old shop was moved to a place on the lot where it faced the street and was enlarged to 20x60. Over the door was placed the sign, 'John Mehring, Boat Builder.'

There seemed to be magic in the sign for soon orders were taken for a number of large flat bottomed boats from R. Heintz & Son, who are carrying on a large summer resort business on Fox Isle, Waterford. This order was barely filled when another was taken to furnish the Evinrude Motor Co., of Milwaukee, with forty six passenger, flat bottomed boats which will soon be ready for shipment. Other orders followed.

spent by them on a farm at Tichigan. After that they moved to the Quinn farm near Waterford which, as stated above, was sold soon after. They have one son, Cecil, eleven years of age, a student in St. Thomas' parochial school.

In connection with the building of boats Mr. Mehring is still carrying on his repair work, and other lines of carpentry, including the making and fitting of screens, the making of truck boxes, racks and cabs, and the erecting of houses, barns and other buildings. The building of boats will continue to take much of Mr. Mehring's interest and it is predicted that in the near future the modest shop will become a large and important factory from which will go annually large numbers of the well built, substantial, handsome boats such as are now being sent out by John H. Mehring, Boat Builder.



## THE FOX RIVER HOTEL

The last week of March, 1923, brought to the village of Waterford Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hartgers and family from Milwaukee, who a few days before had purchased Hotel Fox River. This well known hostelry had stood lonely and deserted since October, 1922. Upon the arrival of the Hartgers the place began to show signs of life. Doors were opened, rooms were cleaned, curtains hung, men and women went in and out, children played on the sidewalk, automobiles were parked at the curbing—all Waterford was glad.

For six months, the first time in nearly eighty-five years, the traveling public had found no welcome in

the entire front of the building.

Mr. Russ later, thinking trade was to continue at the same brisk pace, put up a large frame addition at the rear. This housed the large dining room, kitchen, with the huge brick oven, and the living and sleeping rooms of the family. The wonder and fame of the "spring floor" in the back room in the upper story of the addition was known for miles in every direction.

In those early days there were no menus or bills of fare, but wholesome food and an abundance of it was served to the hungry travellers. Festivals, which have been succeeded by the modern banquet, brought guests from a distance of many miles.



Waterford. Residents of the village hurried past the closed doors of the hotel looking in the opposite direction. All this was changed and everyone began to look forward to a new period of prosperity not only for the hotel but for the community.

Waterford's first public house or tavern, as hotels were called in the early days, was opened by Samuel C. Russ in 1839 in a small frame building which stood at the rear of the lot on which the old Waterford house now stands on the west side of Fox river.

For many years Mr. Russ carried on a successful business. The small building was soon inadequate for the fast growing trade. About 1845, Mr. Russ erected the building still known as the "Waterford House"—"a large and handsome brick dwelling," which still stands—a ruin shall we call it? No, rather, a monument to the past glory of its builder and to the pioneer days in which he lived.

The new taven was the pride of the owner and of the entire community. Three stories in height, it was large and commodious, with well lighted rooms, large, cheery fireplaces, wide halls and stairs, and with broad verandas reaching across

Sorrow as well as joy was known in the old hotel. Mrs. Russ died there. Tradition says that the new landlady who took charge several years later never liked the work and in due time Mr. Russ and his wife left Waterford for Mrs. Russ' former home in Michigan, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The old hotel was closed and the old building entered upon a new period of existence. It became an "apartment house." For over twenty years N. H. Palmer acted as agent for the owners.

In 1898 Dr. and Mrs. Boyd Newell purchased the old building of the owner, a Mrs. Wheeler, who had inherited it from her father, Mr. Edwards, it having been taken over by him to satisfy the mortgage placed on it by Mr. Russ at the time he built the large frame addition. The "Old Waterford House" was then repaired and remodeled in such a way as to be hardly recognizable and made a neat and cozy home for Dr. Newell and his family.

For several years after the death of Dr. Newell, his wife made her home there. About a year ago she gave it up and it became the property of Henry Caley.

Several years after Mr. Russ built his famous tavern on the west side of Fox river, a man by the name of Schaub saw that a similar place of business was needed on the east side which was rapidly becoming the home of a large number of German immigrants. He put up a building where the Hotel Fox River now stands. When completed this building was rented to Jacob Shenkenberg, father of Wm. Shenkenberg, the present postmaster of Waterford. Mr. Shenkenberg with his family had come from Germany in 1856 locating in Racine. Three years later they came to Waterford, rented the Schaub building and in it opened a hotel and operated it for three years. He then moved to his own building which he had erected on the opposite side of the street. He continued in the hotel business for a number of years. The building was destroyed in the fire of 1898. The Schaub building was sold to Wenzell Drayhorse immediately after Mr. Shenkenburg and family moved from it. Mr. Drayhorse ran a hotel for a while then rented the place to Julius Rupiper. Later Mr. Drayhorse sold to Clausen and Mollzen in 1868.

Under the management of the new firm the name of Fox River House was given to the hotel and during the thirteen years of its existence under Clausen and Mollzen this house became known to thousands of people who stopped there. Carsten Clausen was born in Germany, September 21, 1832. He came to Racine in 1862. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private in Company K, 41st Regiment, Missouri Volunteers and was stationed at St. Louis, being on provost duty. After the close of the war he was married to Miss Mary Andresen, who also came from Germany, and in 1876 he became a resident of Waterford and with his brother-in-law, N. Mollzen, went in to the hotel business. For twenty-three years Mr. and Mrs. Clausen were residents of Waterford. After leaving the village they lived in Milwaukee for six years, then went to Racine, the home of their children. Mrs. Clausen died about two years ago. Mr. Clausen is still living and frequently visits Waterford relatives and friends.

Nicholac Mollzen was also born in Germany, February 21, 1838. He came to Racine in 1865 and worked there for three years then with Mr. Clausen went into the hotel business at Waterford. His wife was a sister of Mrs. Clausen. After selling out the business in the late 70's. Mr. and Mrs. Mollzen remained in Waterford for several years and finally moved to Milwaukee where they both died. Their daughter is now living in Milwaukee and occasionally visits the scenes of her early life.

The hotel was sold to Nelson Bros., sons of Halver Nelson, one of the rugged Norwegian pioneers of the early 40's, who had settled in the northwestern part of the town of Waterford.



Nelson Bros., the new proprietors, provided "as good a bed or meal as could be found in the land." There was maintained, in connection with the hotel, as with all first class hotels in those days, a large barn and a good cattle yard.

About four years later Ole Nelson, one of the three brothers, bought the entire business. He immediately went to work to enlarge and improve both hotel and barn. In a *Waterford Post* of June 1885, is found the following: "The Fox River House is being much beautified by a new coat of paint, of the most fashionable tint. The hotel when completed will be one of the finest in Racine county."

On Saturday, September 12, 1885, the formal opening was held. Klein's Band, of Racine, furnished the music for the occasion. The reputation of the house was kept up and people came many miles to "put up" at the Fox River House for the night or for the week end.

The night of July 2, 1898, the hotel, barns, and all furniture and equipment were swept away in the big fire that visited the village. The loss was great but within a few hours Landlord Nelson had decided to rebuild and leased the new Amusement hall where he conducted his business until the new hotel was ready. That which seemed such an irreparable loss really proved to be a blessing as the old building was replaced by a larger, better, more substantial one of brick with steam heat, acetylene gas lights—"brilliant, safe, economical," and with nearly every modern convenience. It was not until the month of December, 1898, that the new building was completed and the Nelson family took possession. The New Fox River House then took on new life and became the mecca to which people came from near and far to enjoy its hospitality.

Mr. Nelson was married on June 14, 1873 to Miss Clara Nelson. They were the parents of four daughters, Nora, Mrs. John Francis, of Janesville; Hilda, Mrs. O. B. Rittman, Brown's lake; Josephine, Mrs. H. A. Runkel, Burlington, and Lulu, Mrs. Walter Borgnis, Edgerton.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson were both familiar with the hardships of the early days in southern Wisconsin. Those experiences well prepared them for the larger work they entered upon in the hotel business. Husband, wife and daughters worked together in harmony for the common welfare and by industry, thrift, intelligence and fair dealing made a success of Fox River hotel. The Nelson family were members of the Lutheran church and Mr. Nelson was a republican in politics. Mrs. Nelson died in Waterford several years ago. The home they erected after leaving the hotel is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. George Healy. Mr. Nelson now makes his home with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Rittmann at Brown's lake.

The Fox River House was sold to Joseph Wieners and John Nelson, one of the Nelson brothers, who had previously owned a share in it, in 1906, and the business went forward without interruption. Joseph Wieners was born and reared on a farm just north of the village of Waterford. As he grew to manhood he learned the stone mason's trade working at this until he bought an interest in the hotel. On June 21, 1906 he was united in marriage with Miss Emma Nelson, at Winchester, Wis., returning from their wedding trip they immediately took up the duties of their new business. The work was new to Mr. Wieners but not so to his wife, who had spent a number of months with Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, her uncle and aunt, and had thus become familiar with the work of a large and successful hotel such as the Fox River House. Mr. Nelson had had valuable experience and training and was able to take up his part of the work.

The new proprietors proved to be as competent and popular as the former owners had been. The business was continued without a break and along the same efficient lines, meeting the demands of the public in a most satisfactory manner. During the summer months many city people made the hotel their home while enjoying the freedom and fresh air of country life. The Sunday dinners grew more and more popular and often from seventy-five to a hundred guests were fed. The fact that these same people came back again and again showed the popularity of the hotel and the satisfaction with the food.

Two children, a girl and a boy—Helen and Russell—were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wieners during their sojourn in the hotel. The Wieners family are now living in a pleasant home on the west side. Mr. Wieners is in the employ of T. M. E. R. & L. Co.

After the death of John Nelson—"Johnnie" as he was called by his hundreds of friends—the hotel was sold to Madden and Plucker in 1920. Mr. Plucker withdrew from the partnership soon after and in October, 1922, Mr. Madden sold his interest to the heirs of John Nelson—John Alexson, Ed. Anderson, Gilbert Olson, Albert Nelson and Edmund Johnson. The stockholders incorporated under the name Fox River Hotel Company.

This company in turn sold the property to the present owner in February, 1923.

Henry Hartgers was born and reared in Holland. He came to America in 1902, when twenty-three years of age. The following year he was married in Racine, remaining in that city for five years where he was connected with the S. Freeman & Son Manufacturing Co. In 1908 Mr. Hartgers and family moved to Milwaukee where he was employed as a locomotive machanic for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. He worked with this company until Sep-

tember 28, 1919, when he met with an unfortunate accident which practically destroyed the use of his right arm, making it impossible for him to continue his work. The following January Mrs. Hartgers died, leaving her husband with four children—Frank, aged 16; Mary, 15; Minnie, 11; Henrietta, 4.

Since then Mr. Hartgers has been engaged in several lines of work. He owns a two and one-half ton Parker truck which he and his son Frank operate. In the spring of 1922 he was married to Mrs. Menne, of Milwaukee, who with her two children, Catherine, aged 14, and George 7, were running a boarding house. Following the marriage of Mr. Hartgers and Mrs. Menne the boarding house was sold and a larger place of business was bought where dinners were served and also "short orders," ice cream, seafood and soft drinks could be secured.

Mr. and Mrs. Hartgers were both desirous of going into hotel work, accordingly the restaurant was disposed of and through the agency of Theodore Kleth, of Milwaukee, a personal friend and Charles Thompson, a real estate agent of the village of Waterford, Hotel Fox River was purchased of the Fox River Hotel Co. The Waterford hotel having been selected from a group of four propositions considered—one at Waukesha, one at Eagle, one at East Troy and one at Waterford.

Mr. Hartgers is well satisfied with the business during the short time he has been in Waterford. He appreciates the splendid welcome, the glad hand, and good will which have been extended by Waterford people and the encouragement given him by the Community club when on April 10 the members held a banquet at the hotel which proved to be a far greater success than was anticipated and which showed the interest of the people of the community in the opening of a good hotel in the village. Mr. and Mrs. Hartgers have been made to feel right at home and they are looking forward to a big summer's business. The house, which includes fifteen bed rooms, has been thoroughly cleaned from garret to basement, new beds, bedding and mattresses put in each room. Good substantial meals are being served. Good meals, cleanliness, a home atmosphere, courteous treatment combined with popular prices will soon be bringing to the Hotel Fox River a large and satisfied crowd.

Fortunate indeed are Mr. and Mrs. Hartgers in having all their own help with the exception of Miss Caroline Johnson, who so faithfully stands by the Hotel Fox River. Summer resorters and tourists will be catered to as well as regular boarders.



## TINDALL PAVING CO.

The history of many of the business interests in Waterford trace their origin back to the pioneer days of the community's life. This is not true, however, of the history of the Tindall Paving Co. The fine, large, brick business block shown in the accompanying picture is only four years old. It was erected during the winter of 1919-29, the result, it might be said, of the expansion of several lines of business which had grown to such proportions that home was necessary.

The Tindall Paving Company is an outgrowth of the L. L. Tindall Truck-

Henry Hegeman were awarded a contract for the construction of almost two miles of state highway in the town of Rochester for which they received \$5,786. This piece of road was built from the Merrick farm to Stetson's hill on the Rochester-Honey Creek highway. For this work they received 49 cents per yard for grading, 43 cents per yard for surfacing and \$10 per cubic yard for culverts.

A year later Mr. Tindall was given the contract for the building of the state highway on the Rochester-Burlington road and the Waterford-Caldwell road. Mr. Hegeman had with-

rear of the present residence of Mr. Tindall on the west side.

Since taking his 1917 contracts Mr. Tindall has built a large portion of the Twelfth street road between Racine and Rochester and eight miles of the Waterford-Wind Lake road.

The fall of 1922 found Mr. Tindall looking beyond the limits of his own county and state. North Carolina was making large and important road building plans. Mr. Tindall went south, received a contract for the construction of sixteen and eight-tenths miles of paving in two projects, one in the vicinity of Durham and the other near Rougemont. He immediately assembled his forces, bought and rented what new equipment was needed, selected his men and the early winter found the work begun.

The heads of the various departments of work on the North Carolina projects are Waterford men who have been with Mr. Tindall for some time. They are: Thomas Gulick (Mr. Tindall's partner) general manager; Roy Alby, foreman of cementing crew; Clarence Hansen, foreman of grading crew; Lucian C. Storms, head of the material department. About sixty men many of whom are from Waterford are now working on the North Carolina project.

In connection with the paving of roads Mr. Tindall has carried on a large business in trucking. He also handles the Chandler and Cleveland automobiles. Eldon Shenkenberg, whose home has always been in Waterford, is general manager of the home business. Several men are employed in the home work.

Lee Sheard of English Settlement, and John Hardie, of Dover, are driving the two large Tindall Trucks used in hauling gravel for the Racine County Road construction work this season.

After spending a few weeks in North Carolina with that alertness to possibilities in a new line of work which has been characteristic of Mr. Tindall since early manhood, he saw that a better type of business operating between the larger cities might prove successful. Accordingly he interested W. S. Jones at that time proprietor of the Jones drug store in Waterford. The proposition was studied carefully with the result that a handsome De Luxe auto-bus was purchased by Tindall & Jones and put in operation between Raleigh and Durham. This was a success from the beginning. Another bus was purchased and put on the road. Mr. Jones sold his business and with his family



age Company—a business combining road building, paving, trucking and the selling of automobiles.

The history of the Tindall Paving Company can not be disassociated from the history of the founder of the company, L. L. Tindall. Mr. Tindall was born and reared on a farm in the town of Waterford. As a boy he attended the public school and the Waterford Union high school. After he had grown to manhood he became interested in the possibilities of concrete as a building material and began taking contracts and erecting silos, barn floors, barn walls and culverts of concrete. In this he met with a fair amount of success and was soon specializing in the building of culverts. During the summers of 1913 and 1914 Mr. Tindall built one hundred and forty-seven concrete culverts.

The construction of culverts lead naturally to an interest in road building. In April, 1915, L. L. Tindall and

drawn from the business. These two roads like the one of the previous year were macadam roads.

The day of the concrete road had dawned. Mr. Tindall saw its possibilities and made himself familiar with its every detail. When Racine county voted to build concrete highways he was ready to ask for his share of the work. It was in 1917 that his larger program of road construction work began. In March of that year he was the successful bidder on two big county jobs. They were the Caledonia-Franksville highway and the Yorkville road. The two contracts amounted to \$27,400 and necessitated the purchasing of much valuable machinery and the employment of a number of men.

It was found necessary to erect a large warehouse in addition to the business block on Main street where machinery, trucks, etc., could be stored when not in use. This is at the



## STORIES OF WATERFORD AND ITS BUSY LIFE

moved to Raleigh that he might give the business his personal supervision. Two more busses have been added making four in all. Plans are being made to increase the capital stock and incorporate. Two lines are being operated at the present time—The Winston-Salem and Highpoint and the Raleigh-Durham.

During the fall of 1922 a change was made in the business management and the name of what had been known as the L. L. Tindall Truckage Company. Thomas Gulick, brother-in-law of Mr. Tindall, was taken into partnership and the name changed to the Tindall Paving Company.

Mr. Tindall is a man of pleasing personality. He is not afraid of hard work and he has staying power. He understands how to select the right man for the right place and knows how to keep them loyal to the work and to him.

"Study the question to the limit of your ability," said Mr. Tindall when asked for a rule which would lead one to success, "then when you have made up your mind that you are right put everything you have in it."

One notes in looking back along the route Mr. Tindall has travelled that he has followed that rule. His success has not been due to luck but to hard work, concentration, faith in others as well as in his own powers, and stick-to-itiveness.

Mr. Tindall was married to Miss Florence Gulick, of Dover, in 1912. They have four children. Mary Olive, June, Kermit and Robert. During the summer of 1922 Mr. Tindall erected a handsome modern bungalow on Jefferson street. He has ever taken an active interest in community affairs having served on the school and village board and as president of the village. He is also active in Ma-

sonic circles.

Mr. Gulick, the junior member of the firm, is a former Dover boy, born and reared on a farm. He attended the Caley district school and the Waterford high school. For several years he owned and operated a threshing machine. Four years ago Mr. Gulick came to Waterford and began work with the Tindall Truckage Company. His natural ability coupled with faithful work made him indispensable to the best interests of the business, accordingly in the fall of 1922 he was made a member of the firm. Mr. Gulick was married to Miss Helen Healy about three years ago. They have one son Jack. Their home is on the east side near the Tindall business block. Mr. Gulick is general manager of the North Carolina work.

The Tindall Paving Company is one of Waterford's most important business assets.



~~Wm. S. and rs~~  
John Beck

Peter Duerst

L. H. Dobson

Henry Plucker

M. E. Parsonage



### VOGLER SCHILLO CO.

One of the newer industries of Waterford, and one which is of as great interest to the country surrounding our village as it is to the village itself, is the Vogler-Schillo pickling station, a picture of which is given on this page, located near T. M. E. R. & L. Co. station.

The development of this industry and its success here is an example of what may be accomplished by co-operation—the co-operation of the Vogler-Schillo Co., manufacturers and packers of pickles and pickle products with headquarters in Chicago, and an agricultural community such as is found in and near Waterford with possibilities for future development and with possibilities for greater and still greater success for all interested scarcely dreamed of at the present time.

The Vogler-Schillo Co. was incorporated in 1908 by Frank A. Vogler as president and Joseph E. Schillo, secretary. The company was organized for the purpose of planting, growing, manufacturing and packing of pickles and pickle products.

The business of the company has grown so rapidly, that their factory in Chicago today covers nearly an acre of ground and in addition they now operate eighteen salting stations in Illinois and Wisconsin.

The Waterford branch of the company was erected in 1920 and the results so far obtained have been very satisfactory. The local manager is Mr. Frank Riggs, of Lyons, Wis., who has been assisted by Leonard Gulick, Mrs. L. Gulick, Tom Ensing and Fred Habecost. The intake of this station in one season amounted to approximately 12,000 bushels of pickles.

The growers in this section have shown a great interest in this new industry at Waterford and the company has appreciated their efforts. Results have been very gratifying for the farmers, who have helped to supply

cucumbers for the Waterford station as well as for the company. Beyond a doubt the most satisfactory results—everything considered—have come from the work where it has been carried on as a side line by the farmer, or as the business of the boys and girls of the community. Young people find the work to be something they can do and do well. The seed is put in after schools closes in the spring and the “fruit” is largely gathered before schools open in the fall. The

and Trevor in Wisconsin.

The company handles approximately 250,000 bushels of pickles during the year at their Chicago plant, so it can readily be seen that they can well take care of any amount of stock delivered to them during the growing season.

The Post is indebted to Frank A. Vogler, of the Vogler-Schillo Company, who frequently visits the Wa-



financial returns have been very satisfactory, giving the young people a nice little “nest egg” when deposited in the bank; a sum which goes a long way toward the coveted education, or one found to be useful in the accomplishment of some other worthy object.

The Vogler-Schillo Co. have always paid cash on delivery for all stock received and this one fact has been a great inducement to growers. It has the growers in every way possible always been their aim to encourage.

The additional stations operated in the vicinity of Waterford are located at: Richmand, Spring Grove, Belden, Ringwood and Hebron in Illinois and Genoa Junction, Wheatland, Lyons

terford branch, for the following interesting expansion of the entire process of pickle making:

Cucumbers in being handled for commercial purposes must undergo a preliminary fermentation in salt brine before they can be made into sweet or sour pickles. This fermentation is produced by the same kind of bacteria that changes cut cabbage into sauerkraut. This bacterial fermentation removes the objectionable green taste and odor that is prevalent in the cucumbers. It also makes them firm and crisp so that they will keep indefinitely. In reality there are two fermentations; the first, or true, is due to the lactic acid bacteria, and the secondary one is due to wild yeast. The results obtained would be as good or



better with only the lactic fermentation. The yeast fermentation is apt to cause trouble and spoil the pickles during the process or even after.

No effort is made at the salting stations to control the fermentation. Consequently both fermentations are present at the same time. The cucumbers that are brought into the salting stations by the growers are weighed and sorted. The proper size for dill pickles are removed and all others, large or small are vat run, are placed in tanks where they are fermented out. The tanks in which the pickles are processed vary in size, some are eight feet tanks, others ten, twelve, fourteen feet, namely the diameter of the tanks is eight, ten, twelve and fourteen feet respectively and about eight feet high. The capacity will range from 300 to over 1,000 bushels. These tanks are so placed that they extend about three feet above the floor. They are made of two inch planks and are quite strong.

Just before using the tanks are washed thoroughly and given a coating of liquid lime or whitewash. This coating is left on the tank for a few minutes and then thoroughly rinsed. The lime sweetens the tank and removes any organic matter, and at the same time antisepticizes.

To prevent the pickles from being bruised, broken and smashed by their own weight when first dumped into the tank, about eight inches of salt brine is placed in the tank before any pickles are added. The strength of the brine varies according to the amount of salt determined to be used in salting the pickles. Usually a forty-degree, or equivalent to ten per cent, is used. One degree brine is equivalent to .25% salt. Four degrees are therefore equal to 1% salt. A bushel of pickles is considered as weighing fifty pounds.

In salting pickles a coarse dairy salt is used principally, as it dissolves more slowly and better results are

obtained. A fine salt is much better for making brine, as it dissolves quickly. All salt is weighed carefully and the amount of water used in making the brine as well as in covering the pickles is measured by the water meter.

In filling large tanks, after the first 200 bushels are put in, salt is added at the rate of two pounds per bushels of pickles. Some pickles are salted  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pounds per bushel, others at the rate of 4,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , 4 2-3,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  and 5 pounds per bushel. The brine used is made according to whether it is to be a 14, 15 or 16 ounce brine, namely, whether each gallon of water used contains 14, 15 or 16 ounces of salt.

The pickles are kept in the tanks by covers held in place by 4x4 inch boards, which in turn are held in place by iron clamps fastened to the sides of the tank. The pickles are not disturbed until the next morning and the tank is then pumped from 15 to 30 minutes to mix the brine thoroughly or until it tests the same at the top and bottom. In two or three days a slight film seems to cover the surface of the tank. This increases until it becomes from  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick. This film is rough and wavy, having a whitish appearance at first, and turns a cream color after remaining on the tank for about a week. It is then skimmed carefully so as not to break the scum, thus scattering it throughout the brine. If this scum were not removed it would become putrid, scatter through the brine, settle on the pickles and soften and finally decompose them into a mushy mass with a decidedly disagreeable odor.

Pickles salted in tanks out of doors do not develop the film very often, because darkness is usually one requisite. This film or scum acts as a filter or matt and prevents objectionable bacteria, etc., from getting into the brine and causing spoilage. This film is due to yeast (a microscopical plant which is present in the air and

in fermenting foods containing sugar, etc.) The pickles often sweat a little after being picked and the yeast and bacteria floating about in the air clings to the moistened surface, thus getting into the brine.

The salt absorbed by the pickles ranges from six to eight per cent in twenty-four to thirty-six hours to about ten per cent in three weeks. The liberation of gas due to fermentation continues for about three weeks, which undoubtedly prevents the absorption of some salt.

The rapidity of the fermentation depends upon the salting and also atmospheric conditions. A low brine favors a rapid fermentation, while a high brine checks or retards fermentation. A moderate fermentation is more desirable, as the pickles absorb salt more slowly and remain plump and crisp, while in case of a rapid fermentation they absorb the salt too rapidly, collapsing and not retaining their shape so readily. In very slow fermentation all the fermentable matter may not be removed so that when the pickles are further processed, fermentation may set in and cause spoilage. Hot weather also causes rapid fermentation which may have to be slightly checked by the addition of more salt.

The pickles have been completely cured when active fermentation has ceased and no further signs of the liberation of gas are seen when the top of the tank is struck a heavy blow. The pickles have lost their bright green color, which has changed to a dark brownish green. When broken the pickles show no white spots, but should be uniform in appearance. After fermentation the pickles should be allowed to remain in the tanks from three to six months, after which time they are shipped in the company's own tank cars to their Chicago plant, where they are again assorted in sizes and go through a process of washing and sterilization and then manufactured into all grades of pickle products.



## THE THIEMAN PLACE

It was on January 11, 1921, that Mr. and Mrs. Thiemann came to Waterford and took formal possession of the property near the car line, known as the Winter's place. A property they had purchased only a few days before.

The building of a successful business such as the Thiemann's are now enjoying, in so short a time, is deserving of more than passing notice in the review of the business places in the village of Waterford.

The business block shown in the accompanying picture was erected by Fred Winters, who was for many years a resident of this village. The building is large and commodious. It

gaged in the construction of his new business place and residence. Late in the summer the following item appeared in the Waterford Post:

"Fred Winters' new place at the car line which will be used as a lunch room and confectionery stand will soon be ready for occupancy. It is a fine looking building with broad verandas and an ideal waiting place during the summer as well as in the winter for passengers on this interurban line."

The building was completed and opened to the public early in October of the following fall. The following summer, on August 2, 1916, Mr. Winters and Miss Lily Greenleaf were married in Milwaukee.

gent for the traction company, has rented the Winters' building, located near the local station, for a term of two years and will occupy same in or about November 1. Mr. Bullmore has been appointed ticket agent by the T. M. E. R. & L. Company and will handle all the company's business in this village.

People who patronize the traction line will be glad to know that the station is again to be opened as they have been put to much discomfort since Fred Winters closed it up and moved to Oconomowoc. Mr. Bullmore will rent his home and move into the building where he can be found at all times. He will handle a good line of confectionery and cigars as



was built for business purposes as well as for a home for Mr. Winter's family. There is a large front room which is used as a waiting room for the interurban line and as an ice cream parlor, news stand and confectionary store. At the rear are found the dining room, kitchen, and wash rooms. A number of large sleeping rooms are found on the second floor.

For a number of years Mr. Winters was proprietor and owner of the place now owned and operated by Nic Hauper on First street. After selling to Mr. Hauper, the Winters family lived in the large brick house now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Weber, then known as the Huening home. It was while living there that Mrs. Winters (Rose Huening) died.

Early in the year 1915 Mr. Winters bought the lot on the north side of Main street adjoining T. M. E. R. & L. Co.'s property of Mrs. Otto Malchine. It was part of the land formerly owned by Mrs. Malchine's son-in-law, the late Henry Buss. Mr. and Mrs. Clem Wiemer, parents of Mrs. Wm. Kortendick, retired farmers had owned it for several years before Mr. Buss bought it.

As soon as the spring opened in 1915 Mr. Winters and workmen en-

Mr. Winters in the fall of 1919 exchanged this place for the Casper House at Oconomowoc and on October 2 of that year Mr. and Winters and family moved to Oconomowoc. Mrs. Casper, of that city, by this transfer, became the owner of the Winters place in this village.

Later Mr. and Mrs. Winters and the two younger children moved to Brownville, Texas, where they are now living. The eldest daughter, Miss Loretta, is in Notre Dame Convent, Milwaukee, where she is preparing for the sisterhood of that order and doing exceptionally satisfactory work. Teaching is to be her life work.

For fully a month after the Winters family went to Oconomowoc the place was closed. Waterford was then, as it is now, one of the busiest points on the car line and with the Winters' place closed patrons were forced to wait the arrival of cars in the open, rain or shine. Winter was coming on and the citizens of the village circulated a petition asking the T. M. E. R. & L. Company for a waiting room. This may have helped to bring matters to a climax, at any rate, we find the following published in the Post of October 23, 1919:

"L. C. Bullmore, who for several years past has been local freight a-

well as run the soda fountain."

Mr. Bullmore took possession November 3, 1919, remaining one year. At the close of the year he returned to his own home.

Mrs. Casper, of Oconomowoc, the owner then came to Waterford and personally took charge of the place. She was a stranger in the community with interests elsewhere. After being here a short time she decided to sell the property rather than rent. The place was advertised for sale. A. H. Thiemann, who was at that time employed as a motorman for the M. E. R. & L. Company in Milwaukee, was looking about for a business location, seeing the advertisement came and looked the place over and bought. This was early in the year of 1921.

Mr. Thieman is a metal plater and polisher by trade. For seventeen years he owned and operated a job plating plant at Oshkosh. The work is dusty and poisonous, consequently unhealthy. "I decided to quit before the undertaker got me," said Mr. Thieman in telling of his reason for the change in occupation.

On August 25, 1896, Mr. Thieman was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Gehring at Milwaukee. They have two children, Miss Viola, of Gillett, Wis., and Miss Helen at home.



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They are affiliated with St. Thomas Catholic church in this village.

Immediately after coming to Waterford two years ago Mr. and Mrs. Thieman went to work to put their newly acquired building in good shape for the work they planned to carry on. The house was thoroughly remodeled, painted inside and out, porches re-screened, an entirely new stock of goods put in, and within a few weeks everything was spick and span and ready for the splendid patronage which has been going their way continuously since that time.

The Thiemans sell ice cream, soft drinks, candies, fruit, cigars, magazines and papers. They are the ticket agents for T. M. E. R. & L. Co. and

their store serves as a waiting room for the patrons of the car line. In addition to the other activities there are restaurant accommodations. Meals are served at regular hours and lunches at all hours. This is a convenience greatly appreciated by the public—especially the traveling public. That the meals and lunches served are good, wholesome, substantial and all that can be desired both as to the quality of the food and the service, is proven by the fact that a patron once means a regular patron. Traveling salesmen and others return again and again. They also tell their friends where to go for a good meal.

The Thieman place is ideally located for the work the proprietors are do-

ing. The building, large and well lighted, is the first to greet the eye of the stranger coming to our village for the first time or of the home folks as they step from the interurban car. In the summer the broad, screened porches afford the traveler a cool and refreshing place to rest while waiting for the car. In the winter its hospitable warmth and light are greeted with an equal amount of gratitude.

Mr. and Mrs. Thieman and daughter are always courteous and accommodating and have won a large circle of friends in a business as well as a social way since they came here. The Thieman place is one of Waterford's business assets.



Waterford residences, left to right, top row, Dr. F. A. Malone, L. L. Tindall, middle row, G. D. Albee, E. H. Miller, F. J. Albrecht, bottom row, N. Hauper, M. Hoevet



## H. GLUECK &amp; SON

The H. Glueck and Son meat market, a picture of which accompanies this sketch, is a direct descendent of the old "West Side Market," the first "butcher shop"—as meat markets were called in days gone by—to be established in the village of Waterford. This market was purchased by Henry Glueck, the senior member of the present firm, over thirty years ago.

The Waterford Post, of March 28, 1878, has the following to say about this market which by changing names and dates might apply today:

"The West Side Market, at the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, is presided over by that prince of good fellows, Walker Whitley. For twelve years Mr. Whitley has served out choice meats to the people of Waterford besides running a wagon to Rochester during the warm months. In our travels it has been our privilege to visit many markets in the western cities but for general appearance we have never found any that would surpass friend Whitley's. He keeps all kinds of meats in their season."

A history of the Glueck market would not be complete without going farther back than the above and including a brief sketch of the life of Walker Whitley, who, as far as we can learn, was Waterford's first butcher. He was born at Cottingley, England on July 25, 1835, and came to America in 1856, landing in Racine on July 3. When still in his teens he was apprenticed to a butcher of whom he learned the trade. Five years after he came to Wisconsin he married Miss Martha Leach, with whom he had become acquainted on the boat coming from England. After their marriage, before coming to Waterford, where they made their home so many years, Mr. and Mrs. Whitley lived at the English settlement on the farms known as the Allen Gooder and Burr Mead places. It was while living on the Gooder place that Mr. and Mrs. Whitley began the work which developed into the fine, modern and up-to-date market now owned by H. Glueck and Sons.

Buying a sheep Mr. and Mrs. Whitley killed and dressed it. Mr. Whitley then put it in a wagon, drove from house to house until he sold it. About 1866 they moved to Waterford where they opened a market in the old Waterford house. Soon after Mr. Whitley bought the house on the opposite side of the street, now the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Alby. The front

room was used for the market, the rear rooms and second floor were the living rooms. There are still many of our people who remember buying meat of Mr. Whitley at the old place.

The business prospered from the first and about 1873 Mr. Whitley bought the property west of the Fox river bridge on the north side of Main street. He remodeled the two buildings using the one next to the river for his home and the other for the market. Mr. Whitley continued his business at that place until 1891 when he sold to Mr. Glueck.

Mr. Glueck, like his predecessor in

world's goods to enable him in the spring of 1891 to purchase the meat market, the building in which it was located and the adjoining house and lot of Mr. Whitley. He took possession immediately moving his family to the residence which is still the Glueck home just west of the Fox river bridge.

An important part of the business

carried on by Mr. Glueck in the early 90's was buying stock of the farmers in and near Waterford, and what was not needed for the home trade, was taken to Milwaukee and sold to the



business, came to America from a foreign land. He was born in Germany, November 21, 1854. Like Mr. Whitley he became familiar with the work, which was to be his life work, while a young man. He spent several years buying and selling stock and learning something of the methods of preparing meat for the market. At the age of twenty-five he left his native home for America reaching here December 1, 1879. Soon after coming to Waterford he went to work for Fred Noll, Sr., on his farm three miles north west of the village of Waterford.

Four years later Mr. Glueck was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Noll, a daughter of the man by whom he had been employed. From that time until they moved to the village, about eight years later, they worked the Noll farm. By hard work and frugality Mr. Glueck, with the help of his wife, had saved enough of this

markets of that city. Mr. Glueck soon saw that a retail market in Milwaukee in connection with the one here might be profitable, accordingly he bought lots on Muskego avenue, erected and fitted up a market. For several years he took personal charge of this market, then turned it over to his son, George, and his brother-in-law, Herman Noll. This Milwaukee market—a branch of the Waterford market—is today one of the most flourishing and best on Milwaukee's south side and is now known as the Noll and Glueck meat market.

Five years ago, Mr. Glueck took his younger son, Albert, into partnership in the business in Waterford. About a year ago the building occupied by the market was entirely remodeled, built out to the street, a new front put in and a large modern apartment finished over the store.

Albert Glueck, the junior partner, has spent practically his entire life



at this place. For several months he served in the army during the recent war, being located at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. Previous to entering the army he had become a member of the firm of H. Glueck and Son, taking up his part of the work as soon as he returned to Waterford after the armistice was signed. About three years ago Mr. Glueck was married and with his family occupies the attractive apartment over the market.

While Mr. Glueck's vocation is in connection with the market his avocation is music and dramatics in both of which he excels. He is a fine musician and vocalist of rare ability and he has met with such remarkable success along both lines that he is classed with professionals.

The building which is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Glueck was erected by Iverson and Erickson who owned a blacksmith shop on the opposite side of the street where the Rein shop now stands. It was built and used by them for a paint shop and warehouse. This was remodeled and made into a pleasant and comfortable dwelling house.

There are grey-haired "boys" of three score years and ten or near ten who remember the old apple trees which once grew where the market now stands.

The building erected many years ago was used by J. W. Jordan for his grocery store in the 70's. It was also the home of Waterford's first drug store and for years the home of the village postoffice.

The little building on the bank of the river at the rear of the Glueck home has an interesting history and is a real land mark. It was known to the early settlers as the "Bee Hive." It was built by Dr. Blood, of Rochester, for an office on the place now owned by Charles Frederickson, known in the community as the old John R. Wiley home. When Dr. Blood left Rochester it was sold to Dr. G. F. Newell, who moved it to the corner where the Frank Edwards ice cream parlor now stands, and used by the doctor as an office. Since its removal to Waterford forty-five or fifty years ago it has had three locations—first on the Newell property, now the home of William Link where it served as Dr. Newell's Waterford office; later it was moved to a place near the Topp building on Main street where it was used for the village postoffice, Dr.

Koehler's office, and a residence. It was purchased by Mr. Glueck about twenty years ago of Samuel Johnson, a bachelor, who used it as his home. Mr. Glueck moved it to its present location.

It was not uncommon in the early days for Mr. Whitley to buy hogs at three cents a pound, dress them and haul them to town where they were sold to Layton, Grange and other packers with whom he was personally acquainted.

Many and great changes have taken place in the meat business in the last half century. Few country villages boasted a meat market before the 60's. The first meat market in Waterford was largely a local business. Cattle, hogs and sheep were bought and killed or "butchered" in the local slaughter house by the proprietor of the market and then sold by him from his market or from the wagon which made regular trips to nearby villages and through the farming districts. Before Mr. Whitley opened his market here, villagers as well as farmers put down their own meat. The pork barrel was found in every man's cellar and the smoke house or "smoke barrel" was part of the home equipment, and the shoulders, hams and side meat were carefully "smoked" for summer eating.

The old saying was that when the threshing machine came down the road the sheep ran and hid as that was the signal for the killing of the fall meat and the first to be sacrificed was a sheep. Young pigs and poultry were favorite fall and early winter luxuries. In colder weather a beef and a fat hog were killed, the beef "corned" and pork barrel filled for future use.

Today cattle sheep and hogs are bought by the local dealers who ship them alive to Chicago and practically all the meat sold in the local markets is bought from the packers and shipped here. During the first few years Mr. Glueck was in business he hauled all stock alive to Milwaukee. It took three and often four horses to draw a load to Milwaukee as roads were in poor condition the greater part of the time. The trip one way would take about eight hours and he made the

trip twice a week. He also slaughtered for the home trade. The old slaughter house stood for years on the east side of the river opposite the Lutheran church. It was moved many years ago to Mount Tom. A wagon stocked with meat went out four days a week making regular trips to North Cape, Raymond Center, English settlement, Honey Creek, Caldwell and the German settlement.

Since Mr. Glueck's son has been a member of the firm, he has taken charge of the stock buying and selling which is now done with an automobile and the Milwaukee trip taken over fine concrete roads, that which took eight hours of his father's time being done now in an hour or less. The senior partner, still hale and hearty, is found daily in the home market where he looks after the interests of the local retail trade. Fred Noll, a brother-in-law of Mr. Glueck's, is also kept busy in the firm's interest.

Mr. Glueck remembers how hard times were during the panic of 1893, shortly after he took charge of the business, when it was hard to get cash for stock and farmers paid in "script" or "due bills." Waterford had no banks, so called in those days, but Louis Noll carried on what was equal to it and was always ready to help out both business man and farmer by accepting the "script" in trade or frequently giving cash if that was desired.

Until 1905 this was the only market in the village and even now is the only business house dealing exclusively in meats. Each year fewer and fewer families put down their own meat. This means more meat sold from the local markets in winter as well as in summer.

By industry and square dealing H. Glueck and Son have gained an enviable reputation and the business founded nearly sixty years ago continues its honorable record with the best prospects for many more years of service in the community.



## A. M. RITTMAN

One of the youngest of Waterford's business interests is the Rittman Gent's Furnishing store. This business house opened its doors to the public under the firm name of Rittman & Woeste less than two years ago, March 1, 1921. A. M. Rittman, a well known Waterford man, and nephew, A. H. Woeste, of Burlington, formed a partnership and opened a store carrying men's and boy's clothing and furnishings exclusively.

A. M. Rittman, better known as "Bobbie" Rittman, came to Waterford, April 26, 1899, to work for Ward Bunker, a cigar manufacturer whose shop was in the basement of Amusement hall. Every Monday morning throughout the summer and fall, rain or shine, Mr. Rittman came to this village from his home in Burlington, seven miles distant, via the "Foot and Walker Line"—the only one to be depended upon at that time—returning over the same line on Saturday evening and never once failed to be at his place in the Bunker shop when the clock struck seven Monday morning.

"Bobbie" came from Milwaukee to Burlington with his parents when only two years of age. He learned the cigar maker's trade of Al. Huse, of Burlington, and also worked for some time with the late Ben Holmes, two of the best known manufacturers of cigars in southern Wisconsin, accordingly when he came to Waterford he was no novice in the business.

On November 1, 1899, the year Mr. Rittman came to Waterford, he bought Mr. Bunker's shop and began making cigars for himself. This business was continued by him, though in a different location, until March 1, 1921, when he sold it to Walter Best, who had been with him for eighteen years. In connection with his cigar manufacturing, Mr. Rittman had assisted the late Henry Kempken in his general store. As the owner of a business and as a clerk in a store he gained experience which was of real value to him when he took up the new line of work—proprietor of a gent's furnishing store.

That the people of Waterford had confidence in Mr. Rittman as a man of ability as well as of integrity was shown when they elected him to the office of village treasurer for two terms and made him a village trustee, a position he now holds.

The building which houses the Rittman store is comparatively modern. The site on which it stands was purchased by Curtis Barnes of the Blackburn estate in February, 1911. The following month Mr. Barnes erected the fine two story business block seen in the cut. The apartment on the second floor was used by Mr. and Mrs. Barnes as their home and the first floor for their ice cream parlor and bakery.

Six years later, in 1917, they sold the building and business to Elmer Ebert. In December, 1919, Mr. Ebert leased the ice cream parlor and bakery to Robert and Francis Kortendick who continued the business for

one year, after which the building was sold to Mr. Rittman.

For many years William Thiels owned a building which stood on the site of the Rittman store. He used the first floor for his shoe shop and his family lived in the room above. Later the building was used by Frank ("Slip") Stang, of Burlington, for a barber shop and by Frank Lapham, of High street, for farm implements. It was destroyed in the big fire of July 2, 1898.

The opening of a store dealing exclusively in men's and boy's clothing and furnishings was something of an innovation in Waterford but it is in line with progress. The thought of opening such a special line of business came to Mr. Rittman when in the

public. Within a week they had replenished their stock and the business was continued.

At the close of the year the junior partner, Mr. Woeste, sold his interest in the business to Mr. Rittman, who since March 1, 1922, has conducted it alone.

Every one knows that no better dressed men and boys are found in Racine county than those of Waterford and vicinity, since the Rittman gents' clothing store was opened. It's not because they are paying big prices either, they tell us, but because our village has a store handling the Adler's Collegian clothes and the Lehman Aarons and Sons overcoats—exclusive lines. When men and boys do



general store of Mr. Kempken he found that so many farmers brought their eggs and other produce here but would hurry on to Burlington to buy their own and their boys' clothes. All this time the general stores were each carrying some things along these lines. He considered the matter carefully and concluded that a store dealing exclusively in men's and boy's clothing would not only advance the interests of Waterford but would give to her people much better, more complete, and more up-to-date selections than could possibly be carried in a general store.

The plan was a new one. That there is a place for such a business has been proven by the success with which the Rittman Gents Furnishing store has been met. Though its life has not been long it has had some "downs" as well as "ups." Burglars entered the store the night of November 28, 1921, and made way with forty of the highest priced men's suits and fifteen of the best overcoats. The loss to the owners was \$1,500, but they did not allow it to discourage them, neither did they disappoint the

not find just what suits them in ready made. Mr. Rittman is prepared to give them the very best made to order—M. Born and company tailor made clothes—known all over the United States for their style and good workmanship. Waterford mothers find great satisfaction in the Woolly Boy suits for their older boys, and in the Little Wanderer's suits for the tiny tots. Parents are pleased because these wear so well and the "kid-dies" like them because they are just what the "other fellows are wearing."

Traveling bags, suit cases and umbrellas as well as underwear, hose and neck ties are carried. The specialized store is here to stay. The public now demands it.

"Boost Your Home Town" is "Bobby's" motto. He practices what he preaches, too. Since he came to this village to make his home he has made it a practice to patronize home industries. He has never purchased anything for himself or family out of town that could be purchased here. That is his practical way of boosting. Let's all join "Bobby's" club—the "Boost Your Home Town club."



## CHAS. H. NOLL & SON CO.

Growing from a small stock of goods placed for sale in a small building on the east bank of Fox river, Waterford today has the large and prosperous mercantile business of the Charles H. Noll & Son Company. One of the three important business houses in this village founded half a century ago and still operated by a descendent of the founder and bearing the same name.

The story of the lives of some of Waterford's early settlers is more interesting than a work of fiction. They came, they saw, they conquered—every privation, every handicap, every hardship of pioneer days.

Louis Noll, Sr., was one of those who found no obstacle to success unconquerable. He was born at Baden, Germany on May 31, 1834. When nineteen years of age, America became his home. He went to work on a farm near Milwaukee, where for \$4 per month he was privileged to labor not eight but eighteen hours a day. His parents, who had come to this country with him, settled on a forty acre farm near Waterford.

After that year's experience Mr. Noll came to Waterford and learned the cooper's trade. In 1863 he opened the store, above referred to, in a small building which he purchased of Charles Klungefoot. This building served Mr. Noll and his family as a dwelling house as well as a place of business.

The business grew. The building was enlarged at different times until it housed a real department store—groceries, drugs, dry goods, millinery, feed and flour, with a cooper shop thrown in for good measure.

A one horse wagon was the vehicle used by Mr. Noll in the early years for his teaming to and from Milwaukee—a trip taking three days. For many years every article sold in the store had to be carried overland from Milwaukee while the eggs, butter and other farm produce taken in exchange were carried by wagon to the city and sold. As the business grew teams and wagons were added until four were needed to meet the demands of the trade. "Everything bought and sold," was the Noll motto, and the wagons were well loaded both going to and coming from the city.

The Noll's bought every kind of farm produce and the old saying was that they paid more for what they bought of the farmer and gave him more for his money than any other store in the county.

Practically everything one could possibly want was kept in the store. The story is still told of a man who bet a dollar—and put up his money—that he could go there and ask for something that could not be found. The article asked for was a "goose-yoke." After a few moments search, Louis Noll, Jr. came back with the "goose-yoke" for which he charged a quarter. The man had lost his dollar.

An old ledger of 1866—a small note book such as school boys carry in their pockets today—now in the possession of Louis Noll, president of Noll's bank—shows that tea sold at

The entire building shown in the accompanying cut was used for a number of years by the Louis Noll Company for its general store.

In connection with the mercantile business, the company branched out in real estate and loans. As a result Noll's bank was opened in the north end of the building in 1907. As the bank grew in importance and influence more room was needed, accordingly the drug store which formed a department of the general store, was given up three years ago and the bank was enlarged to its present size.

February 1, 1919, Charles Noll and



\$2 a pound, coffee at 80 cents and tobacco at \$1.

The business grew extensively—father, mother, three sons, Charles, Louis, Oswald, and two daughters, Julia and Elizabeth, all loyally and industriously working together for its success. Then came the disastrous fire of July 1, 1898, when the Noll building and the Noll stock of goods were both swept away in a few hours time.

The loss was a heavy one. There was no insurance. Within a week, however, a new two story 20x64 building with two wings 16x64 was begun and in an incredibly short time, Phoenix like, a new, stronger, better, more substantial business arose from the ashes of the old.

Soon after the fire a partnership of the brothers and sisters was entered into and the company was incorporated under the firm name of the Louis Noll Company.

Son bought the interest of Louis Noll in the store and the business has since then been conducted under the firm name of Chas. Noll and Son Company. Since the death of Mr. Noll about a year ago the members of the firm are Alfred Noll, Cora Noll and Louise Noll.

The present business carries fewer departments than the old, concentrating its attention on the few and showing the very best in the lines carried—dry goods, notions, crockery, men's furnishings, hardware, paints, shoes and groceries.

The high business ideals, the policy of helpfulness, the principles of honesty and fair dealing are the same today as in the earlier days of the business and as in the days before the fire people drive miles to do their trading at Waterford, one of the important objectives being the Charles Noll and Son Company's general store.



## TOPP-BRYANT CO.

The Topp-Bryant general store, the second in the Post's series of historical articles, is only a little over one year of age. It was formed by the amalgamation of the two general stores known as the A. J. Topp and the Raymond Bryant stores, in July, 1921.

A. J. Topp, the senior member of the firm, is a Waterford boy, born and reared in this community. He began his mercantile career in the Charles Moe & Sons store, at that time one of the largest and most progressive general stores in the village.

After two years, during which he gained valuable experience, he was sent to Rochester to take charge of a branch store which was opened there by the N. H. Palmer Co., of Waterford. Two years later Mr. Topp came back to Waterford and served as clerk in the Palmer store until it was destroyed in the big fire which swept over the east side July 2, 1898.

The following year Mr. Topp became a merchant on his own responsibility, opening a store in the building on the west side now occupied by the Wiemer sisters' millinery shop. The business prospered and two years later Mr. Topp moved his stock to the Chapman building next door, now owned by the F. Tenfell bakery. Five years later, Mr. Topp purchased the building on the southeast corner of Main and River streets of George Foxwell, and moved his stock across the street to that building which continued to be the home of the business until July, 1921, when Mr. Topp entered into partnership with Raymond Bryant. His entire stock was then moved to the Bryant store on the opposite corner.

For twelve years, from 1902 to 1914, Mr. Topp was the Waterford postmaster.

Raymond Bryant came to Waterford the fall after his graduation from Platteville normal in 1908 and was principal of the Waterford graded school, a position he filled with satisfaction to all interested for two years. In 1910 he went to North Freedom, where he was principal of the school for one year. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant returned to Waterford the summer of 1911 and Mr. Bryant opened a general merchandise store in the east half of the building now occupied by the Topp-Bryant store where he has continued as a Waterford merchant to the present time, as

sole proprietor until July, 1921, since then as the junior member of the Topp-Bryant firm.

The land on which the Topp-Bryant store stands was part of a parcel of land procured from the United States government by Eliphalet Cramer, publisher of the old Evening Wisconsin of Milwaukee. According to old records it belonged at various times to Lev. Barnes, Samuel Chapman, Samuel Russ, Eli M. Jones, and Walker Whitley.

A building, undoubtedly erected and owned by Eli M. Jones but occu-

Hoover and Jordan as tinsmith, having learned his trade of Mr. McKenzie. All tinware sold at that time was made in the store by the tinsmith. Many still remember the piles of waste tin thrown out by the tinsmith around which the children gathered, fashioning from the "shining scraps" many strange and wonderful things.

Irving Hoover bought his partner's share of the business and soon after sold a half interest in the business to Edwin Morse, a High street farmer now living at Honey Creek, for \$1,400. Mr. Morse also purchased a house and



pied by a store which was owned by George Sproat, stood where the present building now stands seventy years ago. This was later destroyed by fire.

L. J. Hoover purchased the corner of Walker Whitley and in August, 1880, erected the eastern half of the present building. This was first used by Irving Hoover and J. W. Jordan for a hardware store. The former was a son of L. J. Hoover. The latter, a young Tennessean, who in his search for a northern school of academic grade, learned through William Carpenter whom he chanced to meet at Sioux City, Iowa, of the old Rochester institute, latter called the Rochester academy, and he came to this vicinity for the purpose of attending school. He later married Miss Mary Chapman, a daughter of the first white settler of the village and made Waterford his home for a number of years.

Lawrence Dobson was employed by

lot of Alfred Harden, the place just south of the new Dobson bungalow, paying \$1,000 for it.

It did not take Hoover and Morse very long to learn that the great out doors had more attraction for them than the four walls of a store and they began to plan to go out of business. Accordingly they sold their hardware to Rowe McKenzie, taking over his stock of groceries. The equipment for making hardware, for which Mr. Hoover had paid \$100, was taken to Milwaukee and sold.

In those days large quantities of butter, some good and some bad, were brought to the store by the farmers in this vicinity, whose wives and daughters made it, every farm having its own dairy. Many dozens of eggs were brought to the store also. The average price was 15 cents a pound for butter, eggs bringing from 8 to 10 cents a dozen. Mr. Morse, who did



## STORIES OF WATERFORD AND ITS BUSY LIFE

the greater part of the teaming, went to Milwaukee with a load of butter and eggs every week, returning with goods for the store.

"A remarkably big deal was put through at one time," says Mr. Morse, "when we sold four hundred pounds of butter to one man and was paid 27 cents a pound for it."

After selling their hardware, Hoover and Morse began to reduce their stock and finally sold what was left to Nehls Palmer, one of the east side merchants. Mr. Morse sold his village property to the man from whom he purchased it, receiving for it the same amount he had paid.

The store building was idle for a while, then L. J. Hoover sold it to E. M. Groat in 1883, who as a boy of fourteen had gained experience as a clerk in the store of George Sproat which had stood on that same corner. Mr. Groat first stocked his store with hardware, later adding groceries and

candies. Stick candies, horehound and licorice were the attractions in candies up to this time. Now for the first time Waterford people had an opportunity to buy fancy candies from an attractive show case used exclusively for the display of candy. He also added a notion counter—something new at that time. Voluntarily Mr. Groat prohibited the selling of tobacco from his store, possibly the only general store in this community in which tobacco was not sold.

The hall above the store was used by different societies. A strong Good Templers organization using it at one time. Later George Foxwell partitioned it off into living rooms and used it for his home.

Secor and Peterson rented the store of Mr. Groat for seven months about 1894. In 1908 he sold the building to Mrs. Harriet Chapman Turnbaugh, who bought it for her son, Joseph, but he made other plans and Mrs.

Turnbaugh a year later sold the building to G. F. Wallman who enlarged it, making it the large, attractive and modern structure seen in the above picture.

The west half was used by Walter Jones for his drug store for several years, then as a store room for the Bryant store until the union of the Topp and Bryant stores in July, 1921.

Since then the entire lower floor is entirely filled with a fine and complete line of merchandise which includes dry goods, groceries—with fresh fruits and vegetables all the year round—a full line of men's women's and children's shoes, paints, dishes and all kinds of electrical devices—in fact it is a splendidly stocked general store.

The second floor of the building is the home of the Masonic lodge, the Modern Woodmen and Royal Neighbors.



Views Of Business And Residence Streets In Waterford



## HANSON, KINNEY & NOLL

Twenty years ago an automobile attracted as much attention on the streets of Waterford as an aeroplane would if it should land in our midst today. Nearly every young man had his driving horse and "top buggy." Livery barns were common.

Fifteen years ago the idea of any one opening an automobile livery or a garage in a village the size of this so far from a large city would have been laughed at as exceedingly foolish. Today Waterford boasts of five first class up-to-date garages, each with its sales' room, expert mechanics, and repair men on duty at all hours.

The Hanson, Kinney and Noll garage is the last of the five to be opened in Waterford, April 26, 1921, Hanson and Kinney formed a partnership and opened a garage here, a year later taking Clifford Noll into the business as a partner. Already it is one of the largest and most prosperous, thus proving that the automobile business is an important one in this community.

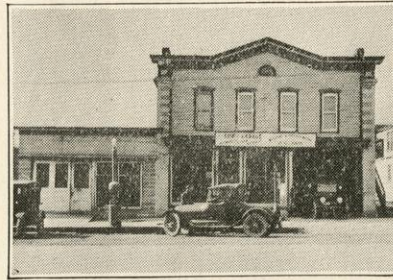
Growth along this line has been rapid. The first automobile advertisement to appear in the Waterford Post was in the issue of January 27, 1910—twelve years ago—when H. B. Morse advertised some special bargains in wind mills, tanks and buggies, with the following: Automobile runabout, good running order, \$100.

Many of our readers remember the "runabout" as of the high wheeled variety. This was the first car advertised for sale but to Will Craft belongs the honor of being the first one in our village to own an auto. He was the envy of all with his Cadillac—the first "horseless wagon" belonging to a Waterford man to be seen on our streets. Mr. Craft purchased his car August 14, 1907 of the Jones Auto Co., of Milwaukee.

Hamm Brothers, who came from East Troy, were the pioneer auto men in Waterford. They came here in November, 1909, purchased and fitted up the old Moe store building on the west side and in March of the following year began advertising the "Famous Kissel Car," a Wisconsin product, manufactured at Hartford, with Frank Edwards, a former Honey Creek boy, the general manager. Early the same year Hamm Bros. opened the first automobile livery in the village.

The firm of Morse & Johnson made its bow to the public a little later when on March 25, 1912, Fred Johnson, of Waukesha, bought a half interest in the H. B. Morse hardware store, and began making a specialty of the automobile business. They took the agency for the R. C. H. and Oakland cars.

John Heck, Dr. Corlett and Fred Becker were among the first to purchase R. C. H. cars and Albert Noll an Oakland.



The first Ford to be advertised for sale here was a second hand two cylinder by Hamm Brothers, in the fall of 1910.

The building first used by Hanson, Kinney & Noll for their garage, was erected by Fred Baker on the Hembrook lot on Second street. The building was sold to Edwin Morse and George Prout, of Honey Creek, about 1916, and moved by them to its present location on land leased of William Plucker. They rented it to Fred Johnson for a garage who had withdrawn from the Morse & Johnson partnership.

Hanson & Kinney purchased the business of F. C. Johnson, April 26, 1921. They took out the agency for the Willys-Knight and Overland cars. The new firm have also given special attention to repairing and carry a full line of tires and accessories.

Clifford Noll, who purchased a third interest in the Hanson & Kinney garage on April 15, 1922, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Noll. He was born in this village the night of Wa-

terford's memorable fire, July 2, 1898. Mr. Noll, or "Chip" as he is familiarly called by his friends, has lived his entire life in this village with the exception of eighteen months spent overseas during the world war. He was with Battery C, 53 artillery, coast artillery corps, and served his country in the great battles of St. Mihiel, Muese-Argonne and in several defense sectors. Returning home after the war he worked for a while with his father then entered the Kinney & Hanson garage where he gained experience in the work before becoming a partner.

Albert Hanson, senior member of the firm, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hanson, has had many years of experience as a mechanic. He was employed in the M. S. Hanson Ford garage at this place before he entered into partnership with William Kinney and became one of the proprietors of the new business.

William Kinney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Kinney, of Lake Geneva, formerly of Big Bend, the third member of this firm, is also well known as an expert automobile man. He has lived in this community for the last fifteen years and before going into business for himself gained experience along this line while working in the F. C. Johnson and John Peters garage.

On September 15, 1922, the Hanson, Kinney and Noll Company purchased the Hamm building (the old Moe building) of D. J. Williams, of Burlington. They moved their garage to it the following November. This building shown in the accompanying picture, gives them ample room for their growing business.

This firm, the youngest in the Waterford garage group, is meeting with flattering success and has long since justified its existence. May its success continue.



## EDWARDS & KORTENDICK

Waterford's youngest business child—Edwards & Kortendick—came into existence the fifteenth day of July, 1922, when William J. Edwards, of Burlington, and George Kortendick, of Waterford, jointly purchased the Malone business block on Main street and formed a partnership which three days later took over the entire stock of the late Henry H. Kempken, whose tragic death took place on Sunday, July 2.

This general store, now the property of Edwards & Kortendick, was

in the dead of winter as they do at the present time.

The store was moved to its present home in 1904 by Mr. Malone who in 1909 sold a half interest in the business to Henry H. Kempken. After the death of Mr. Malone, Mr. Kempken, on June 1, 1918, became the sole owner continuing the business in the Malone block until the time of his death. Sixteen days later the stock was purchased by Edwards & Kortendick.

The east end of the substantial

destroyed the greater part of the business center of Waterford twenty-four years ago.

The partners of this new firm are well known in this community where they have spent their entire lives. Will Edwards is a former Dover boy, and a graduate of the old Rochester academy, class of 1898. Soon after his graduation he purchased an interest in the general store at Rochester. About two years ago he sold his interests in Rochester to C. W. Atherton and since then has made Burlington his home. Mr. Edwards'



opened in 1891 by Edward Malone, editor and publisher of the Waterford Post, who carried on the business in connection with his publishing enterprise in the building on the opposite side of the street from where the store is now located, in the building now occupied by the Tenfel Bakery.

This was in the "good old days" when all butter, eggs and other farm produce taken in exchange at the store, had to be carried by team to Milwaukee, over roads—well, they were not made of concrete—in winter as well as summer, the trip taking two entire days. The returning wagons bringing back from the wholesale houses groceries, dry goods, confectionary, hardware and all other articles, big or little, found in a country store. No freight service over T. M. E. R. & L. Co. in those days, and no auto trucks bringing fresh fruit and green vegetables even

building shown in the picture was erected by Halbach Bros., soon after the big fire, July 2, 1898, and was used by them for a hardware store. They sold the building to a man by the name of Huth, who used it for a saloon. Mr. Malone purchased it of Mr. Huth and moved his printing office to it from the second floor of the building on the opposite side of the street. In 1904 Mr. Malone put up the large addition at the west, moving to the first floor of this new part, his general store and using the apartment above as his home. The rooms over the printing office were used by Dr. Frances Malone as his offices until after his marriage when he moved them to his home. The flat is now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Maas.

A dwelling house and a store building which stood where the Edwards & Kortendick building now stands were burned in the big fire which

family is now occupying the apartment above the store which Mrs. Malone has just vacated.

Waterford has always been the home of Mr. Kortendick. Since selling his farm on the west side he has been employed by the Waterford Milling Co.

Mr. Kortendick and son Al., as well as Mr. Edwards and other clerks are now busily engaged in looking after the large trade this general store is enjoying. The new partners plan to operate the business along the lines followed by their predecessors and to maintain in every particular the same high standards of business honor and integrity. Success to them.



## ST. THOMAS AQUINAS CHURCH

The St. Thomas Aquinas congregation at Waterford, Wisconsin, was founded in the year, 1850, by Rev. M. Kundig. The pioneer settlers of Waterford were a few English families. They found this beauty spot of Wisconsin in the year, 1837, and made it their home. The place was called Waterford from the fact that the Fox river could be forded conveniently only at this place.

About the year 1842 also a few Irish families found their way to Waterford, and made it their future home. In 1843 these few Irish families were visited for the first time by a Catholic missionary, Father Morrissey, who passed through Waterford on his way from Milwaukee to Janesville. He called the few Catholic families together at the home of Edward Bennett, now the James De-Grave place, and administered to their spiritual wants. This was probably the first time that mass was celebrated in the township of Waterford. The names of some of these early settlers are still familiar, as: Bennett, Cunningham, Quinn, Mealy, Nolan and Kelly.

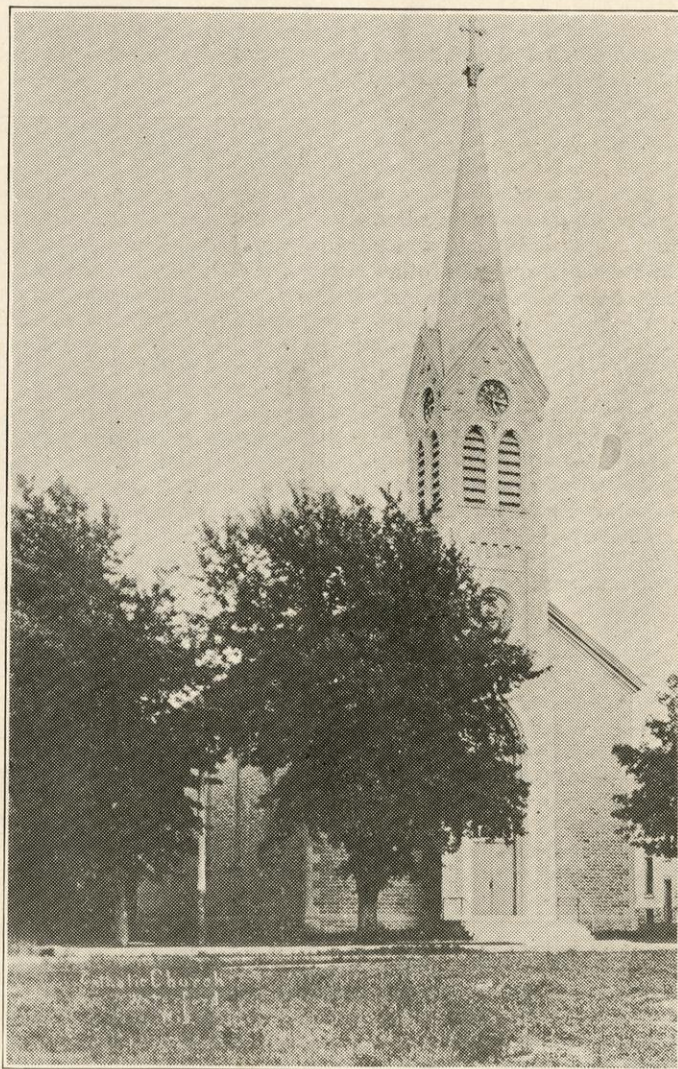
L. Sanders was the first German Catholic that came to Waterford, and a little later a German Catholic family, a certain Mueller, also came to Waterford. Two years later a few more German Catholics came to Waterford, among them were C. Klunkefort and G. Kleinvehn.

The Catholics who had settled about Waterford were obliged to go to Burlington to attend divine services. During the years 1845-46 the number of Catholic families had considerably increased, consequently Catholic missionary priests visited Waterford more frequently and at regular intervals. In June, 1846, divine services were held for the first time in the village of Waterford by Rev. Kendeler, of Burlington, in the then newly erected cooper shop of C. Klunkefort. In 1847 Father R. Schraudenbach visited Waterford repeatedly. Later in the year Rev. M. Wisbauer, then pastor of St. Mary's congregation at Burlington, came occasionally to Waterford to conduct divine services. In 1848 the Catholics at Waterford were attended to by Rev. M. Kundig, then stationed at St. Martins. Father M. Kundig came regularly to Waterford once a month and said mass in the above

named cooper shop or in some private house.

Although the number of Catholics was still small, Father Kundig urged them to build a church. A man by the name of Samuel C. Russ, not a Catholic, donated a half block for the purpose of erecting a church. Later on the other half of the block was bought for the sum of \$175. The subscriptions for the building of a church were rather small, ranging between \$5 and \$10. The people were indeed willing, but they were poor. At first there was some disagreement as to

was at a standstill for about a year. During this time Rev. M. Kundig did not come to Waterford. The people were again obliged to go to Burlington until Father H. Fusseder, who was then with Father Wisbauer, at Burlington, volunteered to visit Waterford every other week. He encouraged the people to complete the church. His suggestion to place the church under the patronage of St. Thomas was accepted. The following year, 1850, Rev. M. Kundig attended again to Waterford. He took the matter of completing the church into his own hands. He at once let the



the place, and material of which the new church was to be built. It was finally agreed upon to build the church of stone. The building was begun in 1849, but was not completed until the year 1851. Due to lack of funds and dissensions the building of the church

contracts for the mason and carpenter work. The building of the church now made rapid progress, until it was again interrupted by the approaching winter. The following spring, 1851, the work was at once resumed, and in a short time the exterior of the



building was completed, so that it could be used for divine services. It was used for the first time on the feast of Corpus Christi.

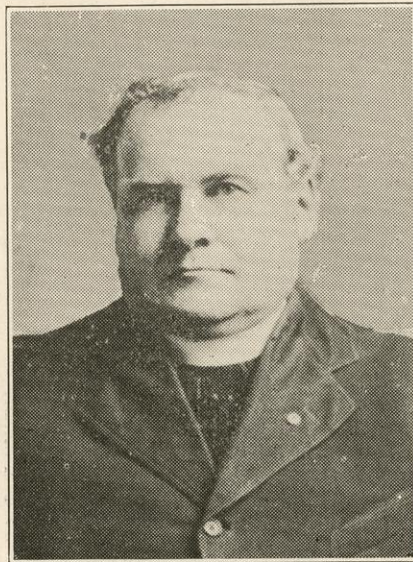
Father Kundig's next care was a school. A certain L. Luig gave a room to be used for school purposes, and a certain Lensing, a farmer, was engaged as teacher, on a salary of \$8 a month. Twelve children attended the school. On April 22, 1852, Father Kundig organized a Ladies' Aid society. The ladies undertook the furnishing of the new church. They had indeed little to offer, but they were animated by a true spirit of sacrifice, and they succeeded in their undertaking.

In September, 1852, St. Thomas Aquinas congregation obtained in Rev. M. Gernbauer its first resident pastor. Although the inside of the church was not yet plastered, Father Gernbauer's first care was to erect a school building. He had an addition built to the church, half of which served as a sacristy, and the other half as a school room. The following year, 1853, the inside of the church was completed. It was dedicated on September 8 by Bishop J. M. Henni. On the same day the bishop administered the sacrament of confirmation and consecrated the cemetery. This was the bishop's first visit to Waterford. The following year Father Gernbauer found it necessary to use the whole building for school purposes. He then had the wooden addition to the church moved to some other place and built a new sacristy. Father Gernbauer was a zealous priest. He was well liked by his people. With sorrowing hearts they bid him farewell when he left for St. Francis to assume a professorship at the seminary.

His successor was Rev. H. Seif, who remained only two months, not long enough to get acquainted with the people. His successor, Rev. H. M. Stehle, also remained only a few months. From January, 1856, until October of the same year, Rev. C. Schraudenbach visited the parish occasionally until a new pastor was appointed in the person of Rev. S. Sanner. Rev. S. Sanner requested the people to erect a suitable rectory aside of the church for their pastor. The people saw the need of a proper dwelling for their pastor and acceded to his request. During the year of 1857 the material for the house was brought to the place, and the follow-

ing year the two story stone building, now occupied by the school sisters, was built. In October, 1860, Rev. S. Sanner was transferred to another place. Rev. Minderer, who came to Waterford after Father Sanner remained only a few months. He could not speak English whilst a large portion of the parish was Irish. He felt that he could not serve a large portion of the parish, and consequently left.

Rev. G. M. Heiss then came to Waterford and remained for three years. The parish had now all the necessary buildings, except an addition to the school, and Father Heiss could devote all his time and energy to the spiritual welfare of the parish. Would that all pastors could be free from money affairs, and thus be able to



Father J. P. Pierron

give all their time to pastoral cares. A heavy yoke would be taken off their shoulders, and a great hindrance removed from making success of their ministry.

Father Heiss was succeeded by Rev. L. Conrad. He came to Waterford on May 10, 1864. Father Conrad's first care was again the school. Although the school had been enlarged twice it could no longer accommodate the increased number of children. In those days parents still knew that children are a blessing from heaven and a source of happiness, not a hindrance. Is it not a pity to see now so many school houses standing empty? Father Conrad explained the need of a larger school to the parish. The people saw the need and recognized in Father Conrad an able and a

zealous priest, and placed the whole matter of building a new school into his hands. Father Conrad thanked the people for their confidence and promised to work only for the best interests of the parish. He also promised to get sisters for the school instead of lay teachers. Lay teachers in those days were nothing to brag about. The branch in which they showed the greatest proficiency was in drawing their salary. Father Conrad succeeded in his pledge to get religious school teachers, who make teaching a life work. In September, 1864, three school sisters of Notre Dame, arrived at Waterford to take charge of the school. They lived in a small shack rented for their accommodation, but they were satisfied with their humble abode. Meanwhile the members of the parish were busy hauling material for the new school and sisters' home. Most of the people had no money to give, but they willingly signed notes to make the new school possible. Certainly, no one can accuse the Catholics of Waterford of being neglectful in educating their children. Their example is most worthy of emulation. All honor and respect to the pioneers of St. Thomas Aquinas congregation who made such great sacrifices for the education of their children. The school was built not with cash, but secured by notes and it still stands today, a noble memorial to the pioneers of the St. Thomas Aquinas congregation. The building is now 57 years old and still serving the noble purpose for which it was erected. The mason work was done by Wm. Plucker, for the sum of \$510, and the carpenter work was done by B. Giesing for the sum of \$300. The parish furnished all the material. The total cost in cash was \$3,480.64. In the following year Rev. L. Conrad returned again to Trinity church at Milwaukee. During his short stay at Waterford he had also planted many fruit trees on the church property. For many years his successors enjoyed the fruit thereof.

After Father Conrad, Rev. P. DeBerge came to Waterford. On account of some friction between the school sisters and some of the parishoners, the sisters resigned and returned again to Milwaukee. Father DeBerge became discouraged and left after a stay of only eight months.

His successor was Rev. C. Exel. He found the parish in great disorder. Besides the trouble mentioned above,



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## STORIES OF WATERFORD AND ITS BUSY LIFE

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which had been caused, not by the parish, but by a few disgruntled members, the Irish families living towards the east of Waterford organized a new parish at Dover, near Eagle Lake. This weakened the parish at Waterford considerably. When Father C. Exel saw that he was unable to restore peace and union in the parish, he decided to leave.

He was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Joerger, who arrived at Waterford sometime in December, 1867. He found the parish in a very disorderly condition. But he was a young and zealous priest. In a short time he brought again order out of chaos. His first care was the school. He pleaded with the Notre Dame School Sisters to return again to Waterford. They finally yielded and sent two teachers. They re-opened the school on September 7, 1868, and have remained here ever since.

In 1870 Rev. J. M. Joerger bought a small pipe organ for the church at a cost of \$425. Rev. Joerger was a great student. While at Waterford, he composed and edited a small volume of poems. He moreover prepared himself for and successfully passed an examination for the title of doctor of divinity. After laboring very successfully for five years he left Waterford. During these five years he had won the love and esteem of all. The parish regretted to see him leave.

His successor was Rev. G. Strickner. He did not like Waterford and left after a stay of only nine months.

Rev. H. Uhlenmeyer, who had quite a reputation as a doctor of medicine, stayed also only a year. He built a small addition to the school, in order to give a little more comfort to the school sisters.

Rev. P. Schwaiger arrived at Waterford in December, 1874. At first he labored with good success. He had the small pipe organ in the church rebuilt and enlarged. He had great care for the cemetery and had it fenced in. He was a zealous and good pastor, but perhaps a little imprudent by listening to gossip. He soon found considerable opposition on the part of some families. This made his stay at Waterford unpleasant and practically fruitless. He left Waterford on April 10, 1877.

Up to this time the pastors of St. Thomas Aquinas congregation remained as a rule only a short time, and many of them experienced con-

siderable trouble. Who was the cause of this trouble, the parishioners or the pastors? Perhaps both deserve due credit, according to the maxim: "It takes two to make a quarrel." But the result was that the parish had acquired an unenviable notoriety.

The successor of Rev. P. Schwaiger was Rev. P. A. Schumacher. He came to Waterford on May 19, 1877, against his will, as he himself testifies in a written statement. The bishop practically forced him to come to Waterford. He found the parish in great disorder, but as he states himself, the parish as such showed a good will, and the few professional "knockers" gradually weakened and finally gave up.

The old church had by this time outlived its usefulness. It was dilapidated and too small. The parish numbered only eighty families, and many of them were actually poor. Nevertheless, the parish decided to build a new church. Preparations for the new church were at once begun. The stones for the walls were obtained from the neighborhood, while the cut stones were gotten from Waukesha. The parish furnished all the material. Work on the new church was begun in the spring of 1880. On the ninth day of May the cornerstone was laid by Rev. M. Wisbauer. The building progressed very rapidly. By the end of October the exterior of the church was completed. Work was then suspended until April, 1881. During the summer months also the interior of the church was completed, even decorated. The building committee consisted of H. Reesmann, H. Dreesmann, H. Essmann, L. Sanders and J. Wiener.

On account of the illness of Archbishop Henni, the consecration of the church was indefinitely postponed, but it was blessed on the 4th of October by Bishop M. Heiss, of LaCrosse. On June 21, 1882, the church was solemnly consecrated by Most Rev. H. Heiss, then archbishop of Milwaukee. By the end of the year 1882 also new altars and pews had been installed. The year was fittingly concluded by a mission given by two Jesuit fathers. The total cash expenses of the church, including altars, pews, two bells and some statues, amounted to \$10,600, but including the work done gratis by the parishioners, the total cost amounted to about \$20,000.

After the church was completed Rev. Schumacher could devote all his time to the spiritual welfare of the

parish, and he did so with great success, until he was called to Milwaukee, August 16, 1888, to organize a new parish in the district known as Bay View.

Father Schumacher's activity at Waterford inaugurated a new era in the history of the St. Thomas Aquinas congregation. From that time on there existed a better understanding between the pastors and the parishioners. The evolutionary and revolutionary period gradually gave way to a peaceful and profitable co-operation.

The successor to Father Schumacher was Rev. S. Schwinn. He found the parish in a prospering condition. He continued the good work of his predecessor. He improved the rectory by adding to it a two story frame building.

When he left on January 14, 1898, his place at Waterford was filled by Rev. B. Weyer. During the six years of his rectorship, several improvements were made on the church premises. He had part of the basement of the church dug out and a furnace installed. The tower clock was also obtained through his efforts, and a new rectory was built. He saw the need of better living quarters for the school sisters, and therefore, urged the parish to build a new rectory and remodel the old rectory for a dwelling for the sisters. The new rectory was built in 1901, but not without some opposition. The cost of the new building amounted to about \$3,300. Father Weyer enjoyed the new house for about three years. During these years he experienced considerable opposition. He was a good priest, but misunderstood.

His successor was Rev. A. Albers. He had left a nice congregation and had come to Waterford upon an urgent request of Archbishop Katzer. At first he was disappointed in the place and at times downhearted, but as he got acquainted with the people he found them good and willing. One of his first cares was to keep the rain out of the church, by having it reshingled. The following year electric lights were installed in the church and rectory. A sad incident happened on July 22, 1907. Just before early mass the tower of the church was struck by lightning, and a man from Milwaukee, W. Miksch, was killed. This tragedy taught the parish a lesson and for their own safety as well



as for the safety of their children, they had lightning rods put on the church and school. The following year Father Albers had cement sidewalks built about the church and school. In 1909 he had the church re-decorated at a cost of \$1,150. The work was done by the well-known church decorator, H. J. Gaertner, of Milwaukee. In 1910 he had the electric lights also installed in the sisters dwelling. His next care was the cemetery. He had the low places filled in and then had the cemetery surveyed and platted. Then he undertook to have a cement sidewalk built from the church to the cemetery. This work he did not see completed, for he died on May 1, 1912. His death was a shock to the whole village, for he was loved and respected by all.

His successor, Rev. J. P. Pierron, arrived at Waterford on July 2, 1912. He found conditions by far more encouraging than they had been depicted to him. He found the parish united and in a flourishing condition. Father Albers had worked very successfully for the material and spiritual welfare of the parish, and his work was appreciated by the people. They loved him. When speaking of him they still call him "Good Father Albers." Nor was this esteem expressed in words only. They offered to his successor the sum of \$800 to erect a memorial chapel over his grave. This chapel was built in 1913. Both the mason, Jos Dreesmann and the carpenter, Jos. Harter, exhausted their skill in making this chapel a beautiful and worthy monument to a devoted pastor, by a grateful parish. In connection with the chapel the cemetery was cleaned, leaning monuments set straight again, etc. A crew of twenty-five men was kept busy for two days.

In 1914 urgent repairs and improvements were made on the church and the sister's home. The old windows in the church had become very defective and were replaced by new art-glass windows. The new windows were all donated; they cost \$1,700. A new heating plant was installed in the church at a cost of \$1,296.50. Other repairs on the church and the sister's house amounted to about \$600. At the end of the year all bills were paid in full.

The following year a beautiful entrance to the cemetery was built at

a cost of \$400. Further improvements on the cemetery were indefinitely postponed on account of the war prices on iron. In 1916 repairs on the school and painting the school and church caused again an extra expense of over \$1,000.

In the following year, 1917, our country became entangled in the great European war. This cast a dark gloom over the whole country. The young men were drafted into the army and the people at home did all in their power to make the life of the soldiers as comfortable as possible and thus help win the war. The St. Thomas Aquinas congregation had thirty-four of its young men in the army and navy, and one young lady acting as

nurse. The first young man of the parish to leave for the battle field, Alfred Essman, was also the first and the only one of the parish who lost his life in fighting for his country. The first collection in the parish for the soldiers welfare amounted to \$337.50. Afterwards the Racine County War Chest was established, which was kept brim full till the end of the war.

In 1919 the St. Thomas Aquinas school society was founded for the purpose of maintaining a free school in connection with the church. An endowment fund for the school was started, towards which the parishioners contributed very liberally.

On November 22, 1919, the church was set on fire by the burning out of the chimney, due to the burning of soft coal. Hard coal could not be obtained. This happened at a time when the pastor was very sick. The church was saved from destruction by the valiant work of the Waterford volunteer fire department. The saving of the church was also made possible by the excellent water system of the village. The saving of the St. Thomas Aquinas church from destruction is alone worth more than the total cost of the water system. The St. Thomas Aquinas congregation owes a vote of thanks to the volunteer fire department of Waterford, and to the "Old Man of the Waterford Post," Ed. Malone, and his associates, for promoting the scheme of an adequate water system. The fire damage to the church amounted to \$1,313.32. It was covered by insurance. In repairing the fire loss, the whole church was cleaned and new improvements were made, to

the amount of about \$1,000. During the long illness of Father Pierron, which lasted over a year, Rev. George Knackert took care of the parish.

On February 13, 1921, a drive was inaugurated among the Catholics of Wisconsin to collect a fund of \$5,000,000 for the seminary at St. Francis, and for the many Catholic charitable institutions in the state. The St. Thomas Aquinas congregation of Waterford, has the singular distinction of being the first Catholic parish in the state to complete its drive by over-subscribing its quota by \$2,082.43; the total subscriptions amounted to \$7,932.43. To this was added in the year 1921 an extra expense of about \$900 for repairs and painting of the rectory and the sisters' house.

In March, 1922, the old organ in the church was replaced by a new seven stop pipe organ, built by the Schafer Organ Co., Slinger, Wis. The organ cost \$2,750. It was used for the first time on the feast of St. Thomas Aquinas, celebrated on Sunday, March 12, 1922. This new acquisition for the church is the work of the Married Ladies' society.

The St. Thomas Aquinas congregation, of Waterford, Wis., had its ups and downs like every other pioneer congregation in the state. It has seen dark and gloomy days, but every cloud that passed over it had a silver lining. The struggles and trials of the past have only served to clean out its dried up and decaying branches, and today it stands equal to any parish in the state.

J. P. PIERRON.



P. S. The writer of this article has striven to give a true history of the St. Thomas Aquinas congregation. No attempt has been made to conceal or to excuse any historical fact. Up to the time of the building of the present church in 1880, the writer has stated the facts as recorded up to that time by Rev. P. A. Schumacher.



## WATERFORD MILLING CO.

The Waterford Milling Company, whose large and commodious plant is shown in the accompanying picture, is one of the oldest and most important of the business interests of the village of Waterford and of the community of which it is the center. About the mill is clustered many of the interesting stories and much of the glamor of the early days. It has been the rendezvous of Waterford's children of every generation. In its shadow scores of romantic young people have kept tryst. The picturesque beauty of it and its setting has attracted artists and lovers of the beautiful for many years, and it has furnished the "staff of life" for hundreds and thousands since the first small "stone" was put in operation in its modest home over four score years ago.

Soon after Samuel E. Chapman and Levi Barnes came to what is now Waterford and made their claims to land on the west side of the Fox river a man by the name of Beebe came, made a claim to the mill power and erected a shanty. The following year Chapman and Barnes purchased the mill power of Mr. Beebe paying him \$700 for it.

In the fall of 1837 the first dam was built across the Fox. The work was done by Messrs. Chapman and Barnes assisted by L. D. Merrills, Archibald Cooper, Ira A. Rice, William Jones, John T. Palmer, Oswald L. Elms, Elisha Elms and John Fisher. A saw mill was first erected. Soon after, in 1838, Chapman and Barnes built Waterford's first grist mill. This had a two "run" of stones—one for flour and one for feed.

Our young housewives, who in their pretty dresses, step over to one of our grocery stores and buy their fresh rolls or loaves of bread give little thought to how or where the grain, which went into the bread, was raised or made into flour. Or if one of our young housekeepers is ambitious and has taken a domestic science course in high school she may bake her own bread but if she does, she, just as daintily and with quite as little thought as to its origin, orders her sack of "Pillsbury's Best" sent over to her attractive, modern kitchen.

The Waterford women of the early days could not do that. Breadstuffs had to be planned for far in advance. Flour from which their bread was made was brought by oxteam from Racine, Southport, as Kenosha was then called, and not infrequently all the way from Chicago.

Lewis D. Merrill, one of the earliest settlers, is said to have made the first cradle and in July 1837 cradled the first winter wheat raised in this vicinity. This wheat was threshed on the ground with oxen and cleaned with a hand fan made from boards split out of an oak log. After it was threshed the wheat was taken to a mill which had shortly before this been built on the Root river in the eastern part of the county. From the grinding Mr. Merrills obtained a little bran, a little fine flour and a good deal of shorts—but "it all made good bread," he said.

The early settlers frequently used their coffee mills for grinding corn. The late Archibald Cooper, who helped to build the first dam across the Fox at this place, is said to have eaten his first jonny cake at the home of O. L. Elms—no doubt while working on the dam—made of corn meal he ground in a coffee mill.

The method of threshing and cleaning wheat resorted to by the early settlers is of interest in this connection. A piece of ground was cleaned off, this was dampened and beaten until compact. Then the sheaves were unbound and spread in a circle with the heads uppermost, leaving room in the center for the person whose work it was to turn and stir the straw in the process of threshing. As many

plat was recorded. Three years later, April 25, 1845, Moses Vilas altered and enlarged the plat. It was again confirmed by Mr. Russ. The map of 1845, as made by the surveyor and now in the possession of Miss Lura Stone, shows five mill sites. These extended along the west bank of the river from where the Rein blacksmith shop now stands to a point a little north of the present location of the mill. There were, at different times, three flour mills, two saw mills and one pulp (paper) mill on these five sites. The pulp mill stood near where the creamery now stands. The water was carried from the dam down through a race way. Each mill was allowed a certain amount of water. Each mill, in its turn, had to close down if there



oxen were then brought in as could conveniently swing round the circle and these were kept moving until the wheat was well trodden out. After several "floorings" or layers were threshed, the straw was carefully raked off, and the wheat shoveled into a heap to be cleaned. This was sometimes done by waving a sheet up and down to fan out the chaff as the grain was dropped before it. It is not to be wondered at that a considerable portion of soil got mixed with the grain and doubtless got into the bread and made it rather dark in color.

The long trip to mill was another of the pioneers' tribulations. The slow travel by ox team was made still slower by poor roads or lack of roads. In the summer time this was not so difficult as in the winter when often the journey would take from three to five weeks and was attended by grave dangers.

It is readily seen that Waterford's early settlers hailed the erection of the first grist mill in 1838 as a great blessing.

Moses Vilas, surveyor, in July 1842, platted the village of Waterford. This plat was confirmed and acknowledged by Samuel C. Russ, after which the

was not sufficient water for all.

Andrew B. Jones came to Waterford in 1848 from New York state, purchased a portion of the water power from Chapman and erected a flouring mill, which he operated for six years.

The original or Chapman mill was improved and enlarged until it had a capacity of "four run of stone"—three for wheat and one for feed, then the old mill was torn down and in 1856 Mr. Chapman erected a large stone mill, a very pretentious structure for those days. The mason work was done by a man by the name of Sicard and the late William Plucker. This mill after considerable litigation caused, according to the plaintiffs, by damage because of overflowed lands, passed into the hands of Parks, Smith and Thomas by virtue of a judgment. About 1868 a verdict was rendered giving them the right to tear down the dam. As this would have destroyed the water power, the people of the village raised \$2,500 and procured a sale of the mill to Parks, Smith and Thomas, who took it in satisfaction of the judgment, paying Mr. Chapman some money in addition.

About the time Mr. Chapman erected his large mill, S. C. Russ put up a



mill, which he operated for a number of years and then sold it to his son-law, James Keller, who later sold it to Mr. Brankhurst, in whose possession it was when destroyed by fire.

A woolen mill was erected on one of the mill sites at a cost of \$16,000 in 1940 by William Hovey, who came from the state of New York. After a few years Mr. Hovey was compelled to give this up because he could not get power with which to operate. George Gale came from East Troy, purchased the mill which had been idle for a number of years, and fitted it up as a paper mill. The mill was operated by Gale and Blackburn and the first sheet of yellow paper was turned out December 1, 1859. The business was carried on for three years when it, too, was compelled to close down because of a lack of sufficient power.

Twenty-two years after the old stone mill had been erected by Mr. Chapman it was remodeled to the Roller System by Thomas and Hulbert, the Allis Company, of Milwaukee, doing the work. Another important change was made in 1902, nearly a quarter of a century later, when in order to keep abreast with the times, a modern bolting system was put in, under the proprietorship of Titus, Rice and Crane.

In 1913 Titus and Berger, who at that time constituted the Waterford Milling Company, tore down the old stone mill which had been built by Samuel Chapman in 1856. For some time the old building had been considered unsafe. When the mill was built part of the east wall rested on spiles covered with planking, this kind of foundation being necessary on account of quicksand. In time the planks rotted and the stone wall settled, causing large cracks to appear. The fine new structure, shown in the picture, was built about twenty feet west of the old one, far enough from the river to be unaffected by spring floods and freshets. The flume was rebuilt of concrete together with the wheelpit. This increased the power and the "low or high" stage of the water no longer affects the operation of the mill. The machinery with which the new mill was equipped was the latest and best that could be purchased and was installed by J. J. Ream, an expert millwright, of Oshkosh, who put in the roller system in the old mill a few years before.

It was due to the enterprise of the Waterford Milling Company, under the reign of Titus and Berger, that the first electric light plant was installed in the village generating the current with the same power used in operating the flouring mill. The plant was sold to The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company the year the mill was rebuilt, in 1913.

The mill property has been held all or in part by many different persons since Mr. Beebe made his claim to the power way back in 1836. Previous to 1839 legal titles to real estate in this section of the territory could not be obtained, but records show that claim was entered by Elephalet Cramer, of Milwaukee, at the United States Land

Office on March 9, 1839. On March 30, 1839 this was transferred to Levi Barnes and Samuel Chapman. The mill power was held by them on the "twenty year priority right."

Ed. Foat who served as miller in the Waterford mill for forty-seven years. John Merrill is said to have been the first miller employed in the old Chapman mill. He was head miller in the old Chapman mill for about twenty-five years. After the mill changed hands, Mr. Merrill went to Rochester, where he worked in the Russell mill for many years. Mr. Merrill reared a family of ten children, the old home being the small house on the place now owned by John Steinke.

The present proprietors are Alonzo S. Titus and George W. Healy. The senior member of the firm, A. S. Titus, was born February 14, 1858, at Henrietta, Richland County, Wisconsin. His father Starr Titus, who was a carpenter and millwright, died when this son was one year old leaving the mother with a family of nine children—six sons and three daughters. The mother died four years later—in 1863. The three older boys had entered the army. The other children were cared for by relatives in New York, Illinois and Iowa.

It was in Iowa that A. S. Titus spent the greater part of his boyhood. When seventeen years of age he became an apprentice in a large flouring mill in Minneapolis, learning the milling business which he has followed ever since. For three years, 1889-1893, Mr. Titus had charge of the Russell mill at Rochester. He came to Waterford in 1893 representing the John W. Thomas interest in the Waterford mill while Mr. Thomas was in Chicago studying medicine. Three years later he purchased Mr. Thomas' interest in the mill. From that time to the present he has been a member of the Waterford Milling Company although with different partners—then as now being the only practical miller connected with the business, carrying the entire responsibility of the technical part of the milling business. Previous to this owners of the mill had not been millers but were obliged to hire someone to look after that part of the work.

Mr. Titus has always taken an active part in the civic, religious, social and fraternal life of the community. Repeatedly he has been honored by his fellow citizens by being elected to public office in the village and county. For a number of years he has served on the county board of supervisors, representing the village. He is at present the able president of that board. He is also a member of the village graded school board and is serving on a number of important committees in the village and county. He is a republican in politics; a member of the First Congregational church at Rochester; of Temple Lodge No. 96, F. and A. M., Waterford; of Waterford Camp No. 3112, Modern Woodmen of America; of the Independent Order of Foresters, and of the K. P. No. 32, Racine.

Mr. Titus is a self-made man, having shifted for himself since early boyhood. Besides being a miller who thoroughly understands his business, he is broad minded and liberal in his views and has the happy faculty of getting along well with all kinds of people and is an all-round booster for the best things for his home town, county, state and nation.

George W. Healy, the junior member of the firm, has been a resident of the village of Waterford only a short time. However, he did not come here as a stranger when on August 28, 1919, he bought H. C. Berger's interest in the Waterford Milling Company, and moved to the village because his entire life had been spent within the limits of the town of which the village is a part.

Mr. Healy is the eldest of the three sons of the late David Healy and his wife, Frances Blackburn Healy, pioneer settlers of Waterford. He was born at the Healy home—a fine two hundred acre farm on High street, on December 30, 1861. His education was received in the old district school—the Hewitt school west of the village of Rochester—and at the old Rochester Seminary.

After his marriage to Miss Ella Babcock, he owned and operated a farm on the opposite side of the road from the home of his youth.

Until Mr. Healy bought an interest in the Waterford Milling Company his life had been spent on his own and his father's farm where was gained the practical knowledge which so well fitted him for the work he is now engaged in and has made him a valuable partner in the Waterford Milling Company.

Mr. Healy is also a public spirited member of the community and he also has been honored by his fellow citizens by being elected to offices of trust and honor. He has served on the school board of his district, has been chairman of the board of supervisors of the town of Waterford and served on the county board several years. Since living in the village he has been a member of the village council.

In politics Mr. Healy is a republican. He is a member of Temple Lodge, No. 96, F. and A. M.; of O. of E. S., Burlington, and of the Mystic Workers.

The Waterford mill is one of the business interests in which our people take great pride. The company at present carries on an extensive merchant and custom milling of wheat, rye and buckwheat flour for which they have a ready sale. The Waterford Milling Company also serves as jobbers of Minneapolis and southwestern patent flours. Their custom feed mill is of large capacity and is kept busy practically all the time grinding the farmers' feed. In addition to this the company receives many cars of dairy and mill feeds which are shipped in by rail to supply the demands of the trade.



## WALLMAN & STEINKE

There was a time in the village of Waterford when the merry buzz of the saw was heard as it cut into the great logs of walnut, oak and hickory which had been hauled in from the surrounding country or floated down the river to be made into lumber. There was also a time when the music of the saw was heard as this lumber, cut from the native timber, was carefully fashioned into tables, beds, cupboards and other useful and substantial articles of furniture. Even the coffins in which the dead were buried were made here—and made to order as needed.

Sixty-four years ago, F. C. Wallman laid the foundation for the large and lucrative business operated today under the firm name of Wallman & Steinke, furniture and undertaking—the oldest business house in the village—still owned and operated by a descendent of the founder.

In the fall of 1858 F. C. Wallman, who four years before, when twenty-two years of age, had come to this country from Germany, purchased of Fred Weage a small frame building, 16x24 feet, (a part of what is now Graf's garage), on the north side of Main street.

This small building was of historical importance in Waterford as in it had been housed the first store and the first postoffice of this pioneer community. It was in this building that Mr. Wallman, who was a cabinet maker but who had since coming to Waterford worked as a carpenter, because people had had no money with which to buy furniture, opened a shop and began the manufacturing of furniture, as it was ordered. Previous to this there had been no undertaker in Waterford and coffins, so called at that time, were made only as needed. Five years later, in 1863, Mr. Wallman purchased of Mrs. Eli M. Jones the property directly across the street, consisting of the brick house, now the home of George F. Wallman, and the land extending to the alley.

During the winter of '64 and '65 he built a store, 18x60, on this lot just east of the house. He also enlarged the factory on the north side of the street.

His original building, dignified by the name of factory, was after this used solely for manufacturing. A one-horse tread mill was the motive power first used. This was soon replaced by a steam engine. The manufactured articles were displayed and

sold on the opposite side of the street in the new store.

It was in 1867—three years after the close of the civil war—that F. C. Wallman with the help of Iverson & Crabb, iron workers, and Solon Cook and Joe Harter, wood workers, built the first hearse used in Racine county. A light wagon or sleigh, if in winter, had been used to carry the dead to the "last narrow home." This hearse, which was drawn by a single black horse, which about two years later was replaced by two, was frequently called for by Burlington, Rochester and other neighboring towns as it was the only

Immediately opposite the sales room is located the manufactory, where may be seen all the tools and appliances for the manufacturing of furniture. The manufactory is run by steam power, and is presided over by Mr. Joseph Harter, who has been in the employ of Mr. Wallman for nearly eleven years.

A son of the proprietor, George F. Wallman, is also employed in the works, who attends to the carving and fancy work. Specimens of carving were exhibited to our notice which displayed unusual taste and natural adaptation to that branch. Mr. Wall-



one in the community for a number of years. It was first used at the funeral of Mr. Patrick, father of Joseph and John Patrick. This was replaced by a more modern hearse in 1885.

The business grew rapidly and in 1878 Mr. Wallman wholesaled his output for the entire year, employing nine men in the factory where all kinds of furniture, with the exception of chairs, were made.

From the files of the Waterford Post of December 13, 1877, we quote the following:

"During the last week we had occasion to visit the extensive furniture establishment of Mr. F. C. Wallman, on the west side of the river. Mr. Wallman occupies two large buildings one of which is used as a sales room and the other a manufactory. In the sales room we found a large and elegant assortment of furniture ready for the market which Mr. Wallman is offering at astonishingly low prices.

man commands a very extensive trade and from his long residence here, we should say he is justly entitled to it."

A fourteen foot addition was built to the furniture store in 1882 and a year later George F. Wallman, the son above referred to, purchased the business of his father, F. C. Wallman, the latter going to Clinton where he built a store and conducted it for about two years before retiring and moving to Milwaukee. He died at Mukwonago, November 5, 1911.

G. F. Wallman formed a partnership with his brother, Carl, and brother-in-law, N. Lotz, in 1884. This firm operated two stores, one in Waterford with G. F. Wallman as manager, assisted by his brother, and one in Mukwonago, with N. Lotz as manager. In '89 the partnership was dissolved but after the death of Mr. Lotz, about 1902 G. F. Wallman re-purchased the N. Lotz stock at Mukwonago and ran it in connection with the Waterford business for about five years when he again sold it.



## STORIES OF WATERFORD AND ITS BUSY LIFE

It was in the fall of 1884 that Geo. F. Wallman was graduated from the Clark School of Embalming at Cincinnati, Ohio—one of the first four embalmers in the state of Wisconsin. The other three were George L. Thomas and S. Peacock, of Milwaukee, and T. Hanson, of Kenosha. Desiring to give the very best service to his community, Mr. Wallman in 1905 took a postgraduate course in the Barnes School of Embalming in Chicago.

John Steinke, a former Caldwell boy and son-in-law of Mr. Wallman, was taken into partnership in 1909 and to the furniture and undertaking business, plumbing and heating were added. Several years previous to this the factory building which was no longer needed was sold to James Quinn, and all furniture handled, including caskets, were purchased from large wholesale factories. It is interesting to note in this connection that while manufacturing furniture in Waterford the lumber was purchased

at home, sawed in the home mills, and only the very choicest used. It was so plentiful that much of what would be valuable today was then cast aside as useless, stacked in piles and burned. Cord wood was used as an exchange for furniture, etc., and brought only \$2.50 per cord in trade.

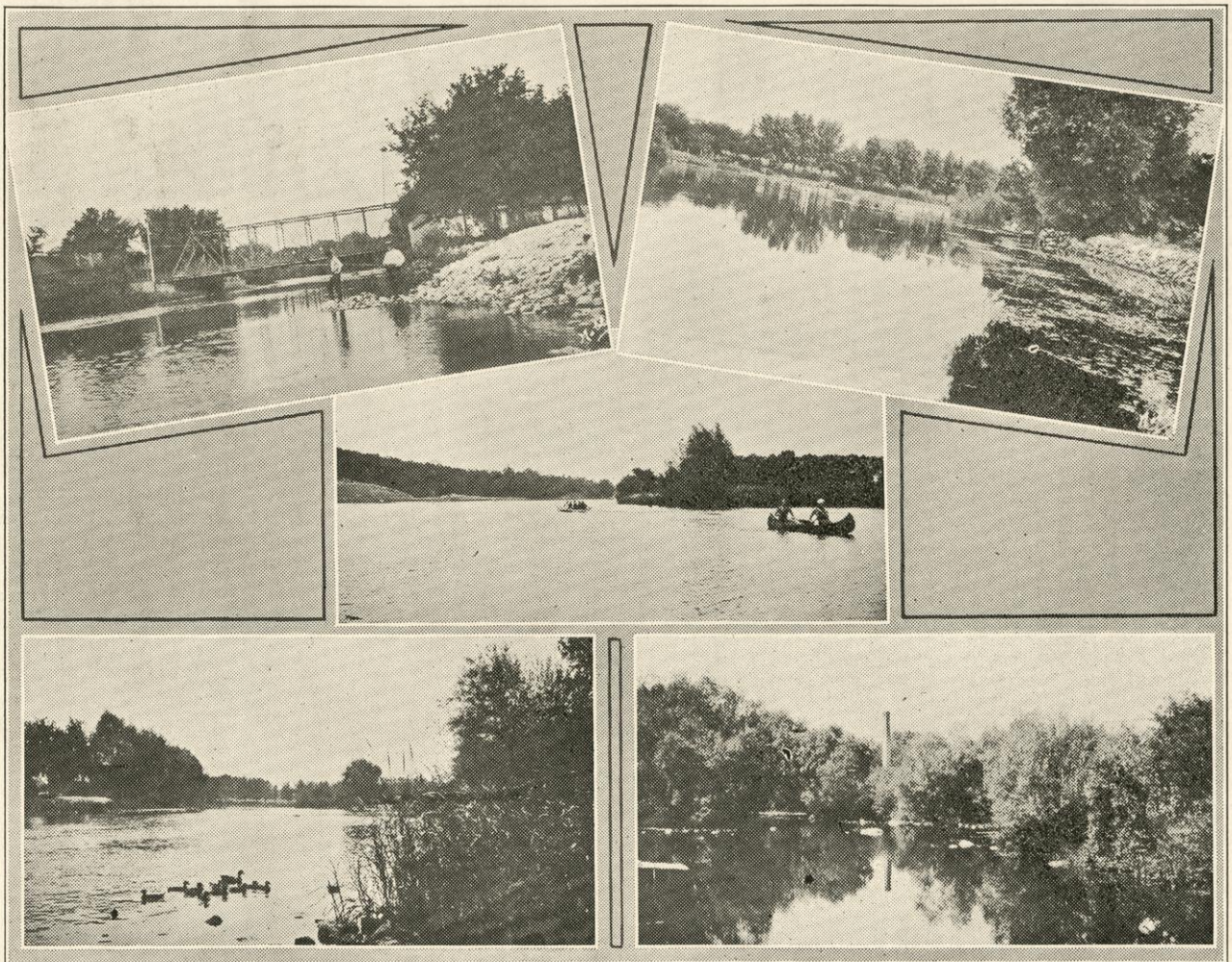
Mr. Steinke, just previous to his entrance as a partner in the business had graduated from the Coyne Trade School, of Chicago, as a master plumber.

When the senior partner retires from the firm there will be no one by the name of Wallman to carry on his part of the business but judging by the specimens of wood work made by his grandson, Carlyle Steinke, in the manual training department of the graded school, one is led to believe that the lad is a "chip of the old block," and though he does not bear the sur-name of Wallman, will prove to be a worthy successor to his grandfather and great-grand-

father.

The building, as shown in the picture, was enlarged to its present size, 53x113 feet, in 1900. The entire second floor is now used exclusively for the undertaking parlors. About six years ago a handsome auto-funeral car replaced the third hearse used by the firm since 1867. These four hearses having seen service about twenty-four hundred times.

The lower floor of the building is used for the sales room. There one sees a full and complete line of house furnishings of the latest and most modern styles—furniture, rugs—and other floor coverings, window shades, kitchen hardware, stoves, plumbing and heating fixtures, guttering and metal roofing, and Hoover suction sweepers,—no less interesting today than was the factory of forty-five years ago. We might add as did the writer of long ago, the present firm "commands a very extensive trade" and from its long "residence in our midst is justly entitled to it."



Snapshots Of Beauty Spots Along The Fox River



## WILBUR LUMBER CO.

The Wilbur Lumber Co., one of the most important business interests in Waterford, is the subject of today's historical sketch and the fourth in the Post's series covering the history of the various industries of the village.

The first industry to be established in what is now Waterford was a saw mill where timber which was found here in abundance was converted into logs and lumber for the construction of homes for the early inhabitants. Among the earliest settlers was a Mr. Beebe, who made a claim to the mill-power but soon after Mr. Chapman and Mr. Barnes purchased this of Mr. Beebe paying him \$700 for it. Soon after this Chapman & Barnes erected the saw mill which was the first one in the village. It was used for a number of years in making lumber from logs which were drawn in by the farmers in the neighborhood or floated down the river. This saw mill was located near the end of "Run-A-By-Dam" nearly opposite the property known as the Irving Foat property. Another saw mill erected at a later time was located on the west side and was known as the Russ saw mill.

Another saw mill which was the forerunner of the first lumber yard to be located in Waterford was one established by Daniel Thompson about 1869. Mr. Thompson, who had come from the east and had located on the shore of Eagle Lake, came to Waterford with his steamer—"The Daisy"—at the request of Mr. Chapman for the purpose of mowing the weeds out of the river in an effort to settle a dispute in regard to the overflow of lands north of the village. The "Daisy" was the first boat to float on the waters of the Fox. It was used to carry excursion parties in the summer and in the winter time it served for hauling cord wood, for which Mr. Thompson had a large sale. In a few years the boat was dismantled and the engine used as the motive power for the saw mill which had been built near the mill pond. This mill, together with a lumber yard, the first in the village, Mr. Thompson conducted until his death about 1900.

Following the death of Mr. Thompson his sons took charge of the business, at first on the old site on the west side of the Fox, but later moving the yard to the site near T. M. E. R. & L. Co.'s station on the east side. Offices were built as well as lumber sheds and the business conducted

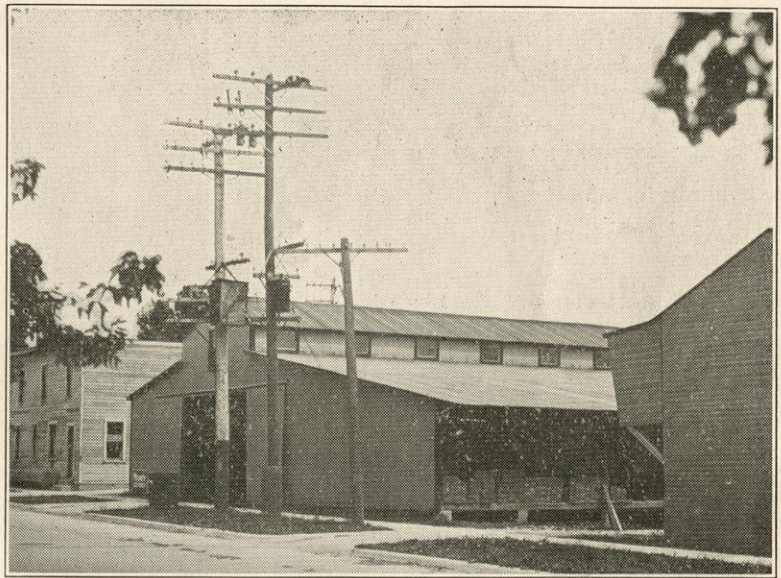
there until it was sold to the Wilbur Lumber Co., of which George H. Wilbur, of Waukesha, was president.

This transfer was made, May 28, 1917, and the Wilbur Lumber Co. with headquarters in Milwaukee, formally took possession of the Thompson Lumber Company with Charles E. Confer as local manager.

The following fall, on October 23, 1917, the Wilbur Lumber Company also took over the August Bucholtz Lumber Company. This was done soon after the death of Mr. Bucholtz, who just previous to his death, on account of his ill health had negotiat-

curred on May 29, 1922, at the age of eighty-three.

About a year after the Wilbur Lumber Company became one of Waterford's institutions M. H. Hoevet became the manager of the local branch succeeding C. E. Confer. While Mr. Hoevet was a stranger when he came to Waterford in the spring of 1918 he was not a stranger to the management of the company as he had been connected with the Wilbur Lumber Company as Ass't Mgr. of a branch at Lowell, Ind., for several years before he came to take up the work at this place. Mr. Hoevet has



ed for the sale of his yard to this company. The Bucholtz yard, which stood where the Hoevet bungalow now stands, was moved to the opposite side of the street.

The Waterford branch is one of eighteen branch yards operated by the Wilbur Lumber Company in Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana. The company also has a large milling plant at Waukesha. This extensive business is the outgrowth of a retail lumber company organized by George H. Wilbur in the year 1875 at Burlington, where he opened a yard and building and by so doing laid the foundation for the large and well organized business institution, which is held in the highest regard and confidence of all business establishments in the northwest and by all the communities in which branches have been established.

R. H. Wilbur, of Waukesha, was recently elected president of the Wilbur Company to succeed his father, George H. Wilbur, whose death oc-

not only proven to be an efficient manager of the Waterford branch of the Wilbur Lumber Company but he is a loyal member of the community assuming his share of the duties of citizenship, serving on the school board and village council and taking an active interest in the things that are being done for the betterment of the village and community life. About a year ago the attractive bungalow was completed, almost opposite the office of the lumber yards, which is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hoevet and two sons—two future lumbermen.

The Wilbur Lumber Company has enlarged this plant during the last five years, the track has been extended by T. M. E. R. & L. Co., more coal bins and lumber sheds added and other improvements made. Mr. Hoevet is ably assisted in the local work by Ed. Best and Ben A. Mehring. Gradually the business has been built up until at present the company is enjoying a very satisfactory trade. The aim of the company is to carry all supplies used for building purposes and its policy at all times is to supply the community in which the branch is located with all necessary wants in its line.



## A. G. SCHEELE

The Scheele hardware store is one of the newer business interests in our village. This does not mean, however, that the man at the head of the business is either new in Waterford or unknown in its business circles.

A. G. Scheele spent the early years of his life at Formosa, Canada. He came to Waterford in February, 1889, and began his business life in this community as a clerk in the general store of G. Halbach and Sons. In July, 1901, the firm for which he worked was incorporated under the firm name of Halbach Brothers Company with Mr. Scheele as one of the partners. His work as a partner in that corporation was continued until the spring of 1921—a little over a year ago—when Mr. Scheele purchased the entire hardware department of the Halbach Brothers Company and began the erection of a large two story brick building on a lot he bought of the Halbach's just east of the Halbach Brothers Company store. This fine new structure, shown in the above picture, was completed, the stock moved in and the Scheele hardware store opened for business on May 18, 1921 with Mr. Scheele's son and daughter, Everett and Leona, as assistants.

A year later, the work having grown, Mr. Scheele engaged the services of Lester Hart, an efficient mechanic, who with nearly ten years experience, came to Waterford from Gleason, Wisconsin, May 1, 1922, and proving to be a trustworthy, obliging and competent assistant remained and has moved his family here.

This change from a department of a general store to a store which specializes in one line of work was in keeping with a plan which has been discussed by the merchants of Waterford for some time. The thought being that a store dealing exclusively in one line—such as hardware—and being the only store in which that line was sold to any extent, could keep a more complete stock, newer and more up-to-date, and could meet the demands of the trade better than one in which the interests were scattered over a number of lines.

The Scheele hardware store is at the present time the only store in the village dealing exclusively in hardware although it is not the only one Waterford has had and while the Scheele store is in no way a descendant of the earlier one it is interesting in this connection to recall the history of the first one which served the community for a number of years.

Waterford's first hardware store, if we are correctly informed, was owned and operated by the late Ole Hedjord. It stood near the spot where the present State Bank of Waterford now stands. The building was destroyed in the big fire July 1, 1892. It was a two story building with the store in the front part, living rooms for Mr. Hedjord's family in the rear and the tin shop on the second floor.

Two young men, E. M. Groat and Rowe McKenzie, the first as clerk and the latter as tinsmith, were employed by Mr. Hedjord in the store. It was

there too, that Henry Adams, of Rochester, came to learn his trade.

Mr. Hedjord tiring of the work or feeling that it did not pay sold the business to the two young men in his employ, each one putting in \$1,000. They rented the building of him and continued the store in the same place. This was about fifty-four years ago. The new firm was known as Groat & McKenzie. After the death of Mr. Groat's father he sold his interests to Mr. McKenzie and returned to the Groat farm northwest of the village. Mr. McKenzie later purchased the Topp building on the west side and moved his stock to that place where he continued in business for a number of years.



Groat & McKenzie first employed a young man by the name of "Jim-mie" Johnson, from Palmyra, who after two or three years was sent to Mukwonago to take charge of their branch store. Mr. Johnson later bought the Mukwonago store.

Fifty-one years ago Lawrence Dobson, one of our well known residents, then a boy of seventeen, went to the Groat & McKenzie store to learn the tinsmith's trade of Mr. McKenzie, boarding for a year and a half at the Groat home and a year and a half at the McKenzie home while learning his trade. Mr. Dobson remained in the store for twelve years.

"In those days," says Mr. Dobson, "we made everything from a tin cup to a heating stove—I have made many a stove."

"Times have changed," he continued, "then we made milk pans instead of milk cans. We made tea pots, coffee pots, dripping pans, cake pans—in fact about everything we sold was made right there in the shop."

"Forty-five years ago," said Mr. Dobson with a touch of pride in his voice, "I put the tin roof on the German M. E. church and I guess it is good today."

Fish hooks and lines, fish poles and bats were about all the sporting goods found in the earlier hardware store. The powder and shot then sold have been replaced by shells which are loaded and ready for use.

One can not but wonder what Mr. Herjord would say could he enter the Scheele hardware store today and see the modern oil cook stoves and heaters, the highly polished (with a polish that never comes off) blue, gray as well as black steel coal ranges; the attractive and ornamental cake and bread boxes, such as our grandmothers may have dreamed of but never saw, in colors to match the color scheme of the modern housewife's kitchen; the percolators; the beauti-

ful light weight granite, aluminum and glass cooking utensils; the electric grills, flat irons and toasters; the washing machines that almost do a washing without human assistance, and the diversified lines of sporting goods. You can imagine the former hardware man asking, "But what is this? and that? and this?"

The original stock of the Scheele store has been added to until today but little over a year since it was opened, it shows a complete and strictly up-to-the-minute line of hardware, sporting goods, paints, stoves and furnaces such as is usually found only in hardware stores in towns and cities many times the size of Waterford.

While tin work of the old type is no longer made, one will find on the second floor of Mr. Scheele's store a work shop, which corresponds to the old time tin shop, in which all kinds of repair work and sheet metal work is being done. During the slack season in the winter months, poultry supplies, such as self feeders and waterfountains are manufactured.

The installing of furnaces is an important factor in the Scheele hardware store, as is also guttering, roofing, pump repairing and plumbing.



## W. S. JONES

It was June 1, 1914, that Walter S. Jones, an enterprising young druggist from Milwaukee, opened a drug store in the village of Waterford. The west half of the building now used by the Topp-Bryant general store was the home of the new venture, which proved satisfactory and showed possibilities of growth from the beginning.

This being true, it was not long before Mr. Jones began looking around for a permanent location, a place large enough to accommodate his growing business. Not finding what he wanted he decided to erect a building such as he needed. Accordingly he purchased a lot of William Shenkenberg in the fall of 1916 and made plans for building.

The lot selected, between the village postoffice and the State Bank of Waterford, had been bought at sheriff's sale about 1912. It was part of some property purchased by Mr. Shenkenberg's father, the late Jacob Shenkenberg, in 1859 of Bemis and Witna, of Janesville, who had bought it at the "Land Sale" in 1839 in Milwaukee, when the lands of Racine county, which at that time embraced what is now Walworth, Rock and Kenosha counties, came into market. A store and hotel, including a good sized dining room and dance hall, was built on the property near where the drug store now stands. This building was destroyed in the fire of 1898. It was never rebuilt.

The large and attractive two story building shown in the accompanying picture was erected by Mr. Jones in the spring of 1917 on the lot purchased of Mr. Shenkenberg. His stock was moved from the west side location and the store opened for business on the first day of July. The quarters were large and commodious affording twice as much floor space as the rented building had. New stock was added and new and modern fixtures were put in, making the store attractive and a credit to the growing village of Waterford. The large, modern apartment on the second floor is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jones and family.

The Jones drug store is the only drug store in the village and has been the only one for the last three years when Mr. Jones purchased the stock of the Noll drug store. The latter traced its history back to the dawn of the village's life. "Old Dr. Newell," as Dr. George F. Newell was familiarly called to distinguish him from Dr. George and Dr. Boyd, opened a small drug store in Waterford.

Dr. Newell came to Waterford in 1842, before Wisconsin was a state. Besides being the community doctor, he served as a member of the territorial legislature, superintendent of schools under the old town system, and the village druggist. The supply of drugs, which constituted the drug store, occupied space in the small grocery store which was located in part of what is now the Glueck meat market, owned by J. W. Jordan, a young man who had come from the south just after the war, now living

at Mason city, Iowa. In those days a druggist did not have to be registered and in the early 70's Mr. Jordan purchased the drug store of Dr. Newell. The village postoffice outgrew its home in the "Bee Hive" and was moved to a corner of the Jordan store, and Mr. Jordan added to his duties as grocer and druggist that of village postmaster.

About forty years ago the drug department was sold to Lous L. Noll, who having studied under Dr. Koehler, known to our older residents as "the old German doctor," successfully passed the state pharmacy examinations. The Noll drug store then became an important department of Noll's general store, located on the east bank of Fox river on First street

ing the space formerly occupied by the drug store.

Those who remember the small drug store owned and operated by J. W. Jordan in the early 70's realize that great changes have taken place in this business as in others during the last half century. In the old days a small supply of drugs was kept, a few well known patent medicines and some of the things considered essential in a sick room. It is quite different today. One of the outstanding features of the modern drug store is the soda fountain and ice cream stands and booths, where ice cream, sodas and other popular soft drinks are served throughout the entire year.

The Jones drug store with its soda fountain, neat tables and convenient



the present site of the Ten club park. After the fire of 1898 when the store was completely destroyed by fire with all of the contents, a new drug department, larger and better stocked, was opened in the new Noll building which was erected immediately after the fire on Second street. The stock of the Burge drug store, which had been opened in the old Chapman building about twenty years ago was bought by Mr. Noll within a short time after it was located here and was moved to the Noll store.

Three years ago Mr. Noll, having become interested in the banking business and finding that the Noll Bank of which he was president, with its rapidly increasing business required all of his time and that more space was needed for the bank, sold his supply of drugs to Mr. Jones, after which he enlarged the bank by utiliz-

booths, attractive show cases where may be seen the choicest candies, writing materials, fountain pens, toilet articles, curios, holiday and birthday cards as well as a full line of drugs and a prescription department second to none, represents a modern drug store and compares favorably with those found in our large cities.

A feature of the Jones drug store which lifts it out of ordinary village drug store is its refrigerating system and ice making machine which cools the fountain and storage tanks in the basement of the store, besides making one hundred and twenty pounds of ice per minute. No other drug store within a radius of one hundred miles has the capacity for storing as large quantities of ice cream. The machine is operated by electricity. It was installed in the summer of 1922.

Mr. Jones is a registered pharma-



## STORIES OF WATERFORD AND ITS BUSY LIFE

cist. He is a graduate of the School of Pharmacy of Marquette university, of Milwaukee. When only fourteen years of age he took his first step toward his life work and business career when he accepted a position in the drug store of Sam Meadows, of Milwaukee, where he worked after school and on Saturdays. After completing his work at Marquette Mr. Jones was in charge of the William Barr drug store until it was sold. He then worked with John A. Dadd having charge of the prescription depart-

ment. Later he was with the Wright Drug Co., the oldest drug store in Milwaukee, for about four years. With several years of practical experience to his credit he decided to go in business for himself, accordingly he opened a drug store, as stated, on June 1, 1914.

On August 31, 1918, Mr. Jones volunteered for service in the United States army, serving in the 12th Training Battery F. A. C. O. T., Camp Zachary Taylor, in Kentucky. He was commissioned first lieutenant, Novem-

ber 28, 1918. Mr. Jones returned to his home and business on December 12, a few days after he had received his commission. During her husband's absence, Mrs. Jones, with the help of capable clerks conducted the business.

Patrons find the Jones drug store a reliable and pleasant place to trade, prompt and efficient service is given and the prescription department is one that can be relied upon. Beyond a doubt it will continue to enjoy the favor of the public and will continue to increase in efficiency.



Fox River Scenes

Amusement Hall

Village Power House

Water Tower

Street Scene

Noble Studio



## ST. PETERS GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

It was some time during the years 1857 and 1858 that the little group of people living in and near Waterford, who were of the Lutheran faith, began holding church services. Rev. Goldhammer, who was at the time pastor of St. John's Lutheran church at Burlington, occasionally came to the village and took charge of these services.

Just where the first meeting was held is not definitely known. It might have been in the home of one of the early Lutheran settlers or it might have been in the old public school building, which stood where the Waterford graded school now stands. The school house is known to have been used as the regular meeting place for some time, services being held once a month.

After Rev. Goldhammer left Burlington, Rev. Titze came to St. John's. He, like his predecessor, took charge of the Waterford services. The place of meeting was changed from the school house to the Congregational church which stood where the high school building now stands. Services were held once, and frequently twice, a month, but only in the German language.

About this time, German Lutheran pastors from Milwaukee held services in the Norwegian Lutheran church at Norway Hill for the German Lutherans in that vicinity. The church building at Norway was at that time a building of logs but the message brought to the people was just as full of spiritual truth and the words sung just as inspiring to those early pioneers as messages and hymns are to the congregations in the newer and more modern churches of the present day.

No record has been left of the names of those faithful pastors who made the long journey in the heat of summer and the cold of winter to bring the "Good news" to the people in a language they could understand but the influence of their work is seen even now in the lives of their children and grandchildren.

The Waterford group grew in numbers and in interest and early in the year 1863 plans were made for the erection of a church building. The fall of '63 saw the building started; the following spring saw it completed. The lot on which the church was erected, which includes that on which the school house and the parsonage now stand, was purchased from Bemis & Witney, of Janesville, for something less than \$50, it having been bought by them at one of the early Wisconsin land sales.

The church was ready for dedication in 1864 but before Rev. Titze would dedicate the church he urged the congregation to join the synod. A paragraph in the synodical constitution stated that if a pastor served a congregation for two years and at the end of that time had not convinced the congregation that it should

unite with the synod, the pastor would lose his vote in that body or he would have to discontinue the services.

The Waterford congregation could not at that time see its way clear to join. Rev. Titze left compelled to discontinue his work as pastor and the church was not dedicated then as planned. This pastorless people was finally directed to Rev. Engelbrecht, of Racine, a pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod, of Missouri, Ohio, and other north-central states. He was asked to come to Waterford to take charge of the dedication of the church and other regular services. After Rev. Engelbrecht talked the matter over with Rev. Titze, he decided to comply with the request of

Valentine Young and John Zick.

The first trustees of the church were: Karl Koehn, Henry Habecost, Sr., and Karl Bucholz.

Because of a pressure of work in his church in Racine, Rev. Engelbrecht was unable to continue his work with the new church as had been planned, and the members were advised to call a pastor of their own. The question was carefully considered. The result was that in the summer of 1865 a call was sent to Rev. Edward Georgii, a student in the theological seminary at St. Louis, who accepted. To Rev. Georgii belongs the honor of being the first resident pastor of St. Peter's church. He was ordained and installed by Rev. Engel-



the people and the church building, shown in the accompanying picture, was dedicated in 1864 with appropriate ceremonies as St. Peter's Lutheran church of Waterford.

The charter members of the church were: Fritz Albrecht, Adolf, Charles and Will Bucholz, Christian Bauer, Friedrich Baustian, Charles Beilfuss Sr., Gottfried Davis, Fritz Dobler, Christian Gauert, Charles and John Garnatz, Martin Haas, Henry Habecost, Sr., John and Louis Hembrook, Karl Koehn, C. Krummenhauer, Charles Ludwig, John Malchin, John Mueller, Friederich Noll, John Redlin, John Roenke, Henry and John Stallbaum, Charles and Henry Stier, Jacob Schenkenberg, Sr., Wm. Voss, Henry and Joachim Weltzien, Fred Willert,

brecht, of Racine, assisted by Rev. A. Lochner, of Milwaukee, on July 23, 1865.

There was no parsonage so a house on the west side of the river was found and rented for the pastor and his family. A parochial school was opened in the fall. This was held during the winter in the pastor's home and during the warm months in the church. This arrangement was continued until the school house was built at the rear of the church in 1872.

The parsonage was erected the second year Rev. Georgii was with the church. The house, which was improved and enlarged in 1906 or 1907, is still used as the home of the pastor of St. Peter's church. Rev. Georgii left the church in August,



1867, having served as pastor for two years.

For a period of eight months after Rev. Georgii left the congregation was without a regular pastor. Rev. Engelbrecht came from Racine to conduct services as often as possible. Early in the year, 1868 the church extended a call to Rev. W. Denke. The call was accepted and in February the new pastor was ordained but remained with the church less than a year. In October he accepted a call to another church.

Rev. Erdmund Multanowski was Rev. Denke's successor. His installation took place on November 24, 1869. It was during this pastorate that a number of the members severed their connection with the Lutheran church and affiliated with the German Methodist church on the west side. This weakened the Lutheran church to some extent and after six years, during which Rev. Multanowski served his people to the best of his ability, the pastor accepted a call to a church at Wullcottsburg N. Y.

Again the congregaion was without a pastor, this time for a period of ten months. Rev. Schneider then came and discouragement was replaced by hopefulness as under the new pastor the church entered upon a period of growth and prosperity. Many new members were added, the debts, which had been accumulating for several years, were all paid and the pastor was permitted to assist other congregations. Rev. Schneider regularly served congregations at Beloit and at East Troy. At the latter place he organized the congregation his predecessor, Rev. Multanowski having conducted services there occasionally.

In July, 1880, Rev. Schneider was compelled to resign from his work at Waterford because of eye and throat trouble. On the seventeenth of the month he left the church he had served so faithfully, for Germany, the home of his childhood, where he went for treatment. After recovering his health he took up the study of medicine and is today a practicing physician at New London, Wis.

Rev. F. Schumann, of Freistadt, Wis., was Rev. Schneider's successor. It was during his pastorate of nine years that the steeple was built on the church and the bell installed. There was also considerable strife and trouble in the church while he was with it and the membership decreased. He resigned in October 1889 and retired from active pastoral work.

Rev. A. Winters was the next pastor. He was ordained by Rev. Scherf of Milwaukee, November 10, 1889.

Rev. Winters served the North Prairie congregation as pastor in addition to his work at Waterford and when that congregation became self supporting he was called to be the pastor, leaving St. Peters after six years of service.

Rev. Albert Barthling, of Chicago, followed Rev. Winters. He was installed pastor by Rev. Roehrs. For fourteen years, Rev. Barthling remained with this church. It was during

his pastorate, in 1904, that services were first held in the English language. A change was made in the constitution of the congregation which permitted the innovation. These services were first held once a month on Sunday afternoons. Later, in keeping with the trend of the times and the demands of the younger members of the congregation, the English services took the place of the regular morning services and no other was held during the day.

While Rev. Barthling was with the church an addition to the parsonage was built; a new organ was purchased and the Ladies' Aid Society was organized. This society has proven to be a great help to the church in many ways, one of the most noticeable being the greater care of and improvement in the church property.

In 1909 Rev. Barthling accepted a call to Laurium, Michigan and Rev. A. Lossner, of Amboy, Minn., was the



REV. A. J. SCHULZ

next pastor to be called to the church. He accepted and preached his initial sermon in his new field of work on October 31, 1909. The installation service was conducted by Rev. H. G. Schmidt, of Milwaukee. Rev. Lossner was with the church for nearly eleven years when he accepted a call to the congregation at Franksville, Wis., where he is still successfully officiating as pastor.

The church was again without a regular pastor, this time for nearly three months. During that time officers and congregation were engaged in searching for the right man. At last he was found in Rev. A. J. Schulz, who was installed by Prof. A. Hattsaedt, of Concordia College, of Milwaukee, on October 19, 1920.

The choice was good, Rev. Schulz was admirably qualified in every way for the work of this parish. He is the son of Carl and Augusta Burmeister Schulz. His birthplace was Merrill, Wis., but the larger part of his boyhood was spent at Parkston, S. D., on

a farm. He attended the public school and when fifteen years of age was confirmed. After completing his high school work he entered college at Springfield, Ill. Three years were spent in special preparation for the ministry. In July, 1916, Rev. Schulz entered upon his life work as pastor of a church at Frankslake, Saskatchewan, Canada, about twenty miles northeast of Regina. Two years later, on June 20, 1918, he was united in marriage with Miss Selma Schuetz, at Cecil, Wis., and the new home became a center of religious life and activity. A little son, Gerhard, born in August, 1919, remained with them less than a year. A little daughter, Ruth, now two and one-half years of age born in Waterford is making happy the home life of Rev. and Mrs. Schulz.

Rev. Schulz was compelled to give up his pastorate in Canada because of illness brought on by overwork and an attack of influenza, when on the advice of his physician he took up manual labor until health returned and he was again able to go on with his chosen work when he accepted the call to the field he is now filling so acceptably.

Between the years 1864 and 1922 four hundred and seventy-seven have been confirmed by the pastors of St. Peter's church. There have been six hundred and ninety-two baptisms; one hundred and seventy-six marriages and two hundred and thirteen burials. The membership now numbers sixty-eight voting members; about two hundred and thirty communicant members and about two hundred and ninety including men, women and children. Between thirty and fifty school children are registered in the Saturday morning school during the year.

Since 1920 alternate services in English and German have been held.

A school house which still stands was erected in 1872. For a number of years a regular parochial school was maintained with a regular teacher or the pastor of the church serving as instructor. This was given up a number of years ago. The religious instruction of the young people is not neglected, however, as a church school is held on Saturday forenoons, regularly conducted by the pastor. The children are carefully instructed in the Bible, the catechism, church history, and church music. The Saturday school is proving to be not only interesting but profitable. The young people are developing strong christian characters and are gaining a much greater knowledge of the bible and of the beliefs and doctrines of the church than they could possibly gain in an hour's work in a school on Sunday.

The officers at the present time are: President, Herman Schrank; vice president, A. J. Schulz; elders, August Raseman, W. G. Plass, Fred Habecost; trustees, Rudolph Neubauer, Thomas Paulsen, Henry Weltzien; treasurer, W. G. Plass; organist, Miss Elsie Habecost; janitor, Julius Nehls.



### L. F. KORTENDICK

The L. F. Kortendick Market and Grocery traces its origin back to the village of Rochester. It is a direct descendent of a meat market operated in that village by William Kortendick, father of L. F. Kortendick and Will Whitley, son of Walker Whitley, Waterford's first butcher.

Kortendick and Whitley, both Waterford products, purchased of Albert White and Thomas Hankinson, now of Clinton, Wis., in 1891, the Rochester meat market. Mr. and Mrs. William Kortendick and family, which included Lawrence F. then less than a year of age, moved from this village to Rochester where they occupied the E. B. Adams house, now the office of the Burlington, Rochester and Kansasville Telephone Co., and the home of the superintendent, George Wallis. A year later Mr. Kortendick bought, of Fred Bishop, the hotel—Union House at Rochester.

In November, 1891, Will Whitley died and his father, Walker Whitley, who had a short time before sold his Waterford market on the west side to Henry Glueck, took over his son's interest and assisted Mr. Kortendick in the operation of the market for several years when it was rented to Hanaford Bros. After their three years lease had expired Hanaford Bros. gave up the business, which was again taken up by Mr. Kortendick assisted by his eldest son, William, now of West Bend, Wis. About a year later the Rochester market was leased to Dyson Noble who operated it for three years, after which Mr. Kortendick took charge. Two years later he sold to August Schoebel and the hotel, which was rented for a short time, was later sold to William Forge.

After giving up his business at Rochester, Mr. Kortendick looked around for several weeks for a good location for a business and finally decided to return to the home of his childhood and there to open a market and grocery store. The old Palmer and Moe store which had been destroyed in the fire of 1898 and not rebuilt, was purchased by Mr. Kortendick. Upon investigation Mr. Kortendick found that the old foundation and stone walls of the building could be used. He added a brick front and a second story, also of brick, which when completed gave to Waterford the fine large business and residence block shown in the accompanying picture.

It was in March, 1907, that the

Kortendick Market and Grocery was opened in this building with William Kortendick, Sr., as proprietor, assisted by his son, William, Jr. The ten room apartment on the second floor was then, and is still, the Kortendick home.

The Kortendick plant at that time consisted of the store and apartment building, a concrete building housing the sausage kitchen and smoke house. During the last year a modern, up-to-date slaughter house with cooler in connection has been added, making the plant one of the best in this part

tains, along the old Klondike trail.

The methods used were very primitive. A herd of thirty or forty head in charge of three men, was driven along from camp to camp, grazing for feed as they traveled. At each camp enough cattle were killed to supply the table until the return trip was made. The territory covered was twenty-six miles long. Needless to add it was full of adventure. The men traveled on horseback and as there were no bridges it was necessary for men, horses and cattle to swim the McCloud river.



of the state.

William Kortendick, Jr., whose special interest was in the grocery department, worked in both the meat and grocery departments until 1910 when he sold his interest to his father and with his brother Lawrence went to Canada, where they were employed by the P. Burns Company, the largest meat company and also the most extensive raisers of cattle, in the Dominion. William, Jr., was manager of the Edson, Alberta, market and Lawrence was a butcher, whose work was the supplying meat for railroad camps at the foot of the Rocky moun-

After two years spent in gaining valuable experience in Canada, Minnesota and Illinois, Lawrence returned to his father's employ. About the same time William, Jr., and his brother, Edward, opened a market at West Bend, Wis. After a successful year there, Edward sold his interest to his brother and he, too, returned to Waterford.

As Mr. Kortendick's older sons left home to seek fortune or experience elsewhere younger sons stepped in and took their places. The business was successfully carried on by him until 1912 when he retired selling to



his two sons, Lawrence F. and Edward W. Mr. Kortendick died about six years later. Three of his sons are operating markets of their own—William, at West Bend; Edward, at Lake Mills; Lawrence, now in the local market.

Under the firm name of Kortendick Bros. the business was carried on from 1912 to 1917, when Lawrence preparatory to entering the army, sold his interest to Edward, who conducted it for the two following years.

During his term of army service Lawrence, who was made a corporal, was buyer and manager of the meat end of the business in the Camp Mess Supply at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. The work came under what was termed "Detached duty." Returning from the army in February, 1919, he entered the employ of his brother, Edward, in the home market. In June of the same year he bought the entire business and has been the sole proprietor since that time.

With the Waterford market as a supply base, Lawrence Kortendick opened a meat market at Clinton Junction with his brother, Robert, as manager ably assisted by Thomas Hankinson, a former resident of Waterford and former employe of William Kortendick, Sr., as well as a former proprietor of the Rochester market. Lawrence slaughtered the meat for both markets. The two towns were not at that time, as now, connected by concrete roads and the distance was found to be too great for economical operation and when at a little later time a good opportunity came to sell, Mr. Kortendick took advantage of it.

In the meat game, as in other lines, the concrete road and automobile has played an important part in revolutionizing business. The present proprietor, though of the younger generation, remembers when two wagons were daily used to make the delivery trips through the country, leaving the

market at 5 a. m. and returning at 4 p. m. It would take two entire days to collect and deliver a load of calves in Milwaukee. Today one auto leaving the market at 7 a. m. and returning at noon does the work formerly done by two wagons. A load of stock can be picked up, delivered in the city market, and the return trip made in less than a half day. One day last summer, Mr. Kortendick, with his Reo speed wagon, made three round trips to Milwaukee between 5 a. m. and 5 p. m.

The "Old English Sausage" for which the Kortendick market is noted is made in the modern sausage kitchen. One of the most popular places for former Waterfordites to visit on their pilgrimages to the old home town is Kortendick's. No one leaves without taking a ring of the special bologna—or if he should happen to go without it he always feels that his visit was incomplete.

In connection with the grocery and meat line, Kortendicks' have always dealt in the buying and selling of stock. Between the time of selling the retail market and the buying of his present business at Lake Mills in the spring of 1922 Edward Kortendick dealt exclusively in buying and selling cattle. In order to do this successfully it was necessary to have a farm. Accordingly he bought of Mr. Beck a part of what was formerly the old Kortendick homestead. When Mr. Kortendick gave up his work here he sold the land including his house and lot to Andrew Bennett.

The present proprietor of the Kortendick Market and Grocery is maintaining in his operation of the business the high ideals of service of the founder. Furthermore, Mr. Kortendick takes a commendable interest in all propositions that further public improvements and he stands ready to aid in the expansion and growth of the community at all times. He is an active member of the Alfred Essman

Post No. 20, American Legion, of the Waterford Fire Department and of St. Thomas Catholic church. At the present time he is a member of the village council. Previous to holding this position of honor and trust he served as village treasurer. Mr. Kortendick is not a partisan in politics but gives his vote to the candidate who in his opinion is best able to fill the office regardless of party. He was married just before entering the army and now lives in a pleasant home on the west side overlooking the Fox river.

The Kortendick market and grocery is a place of business of which Waterford has reason to feel proud. Housed in a fine large building centrally located with a complete line of meats of all kinds including the famous Kortendick's old English sausage, and groceries, it is a credit to the village.

The standard of the L. F. Kortendick market and grocery is today as it has always been—quality. Its policy has been honesty and service. That the public realizes and appreciates this fact is evident from the continued prosperity of the business.

One month after the above article was published in the Waterford Post, on February first, 1923, Lawrence F. Kortendick, proprietor of the Kortendick Market and Grocery and the manufacturer of the "Old English Sausage" which is helping to make Waterford famous, purchased the Kortendick building, the home of the business, of the heirs of the William Kortendick estate.

The building, as stated above, was erected by the father of the present owner in the early part of the year 1907. Building and business have been in the hands of some member of the William Kortendick family from that time to the present. The large ten room apartment above the store will continue to be the home of Mrs. William Kortendick.

The purchasing of this property by L. F. Kortendick, the owner of the market and grocery, gives greater permanency to the business and shows the confidence Mr. Kortendick has in the business future of Waterford.



## WATERFORD SCHOOLS

A guide to the progressiveness and public spiritedness of a community is its system of education. The pioneer settlers of Waterford knew this and very soon after the first homes were established they began to provide for the education of the children. There has been a steady development in the progress of our schools. Growth in numbers has been accompanied by growth along every line—the equipment provided for work, the courses taught, housing facilities, number of teachers employed and methods used in instruction.

The first school in what is now Waterford was opened in 1840 and was taught by Miss Harriet Caldwell, ac-

teachers of the district," says Capt. Rice, "and pupils came out to the school from the village."

Old papers found in the Chapman home by Miss Lura Stone, granddaughter of Samuel Chapman, one of the two first white men to come to the village, give some accurate information about the schools of the village yet here again information is so meager that imagination and tradition have to fill in the gaps.

On September 22, 1845, Samuel Chapman deeded to the trustees of district No. 9, town of Rochester, 40 feet running north and south by 30 feet east to west off the northeast corner of lot 3, block 9, Waterford, (by plot as altered in 1845) to be

Another special meeting was held June 3, 1847 when an appropriation of \$180 was made for the purpose of finishing the school house and plans were made for the levying and collecting of a tax to meet the appropriation, with James Dalson as collector.

This explains the first school house but not the first school. Again we quote Mrs. Jordan: "Many times I have heard my mother tell that the first school in the village was held in the 'Old Ark'—the old log house, the first to be built in the village, which served as the home of the Chapman and Barnes families, was the stopping place for all new comers and served as the 'community center' of this new settlement. Mrs. Martha Short, a sister of Mrs. Samuel Chapman and a daughter of Levi Barnes, it is thought, was the first teacher."

An item taken from the Racine Advocate of May, 1844, and quoted in one of the early numbers of the Waterford Posts says: "The village of Waterford contains 150 inhabitants, has a good school, a good state of society, moral and religious, and now and then an abolitionist."

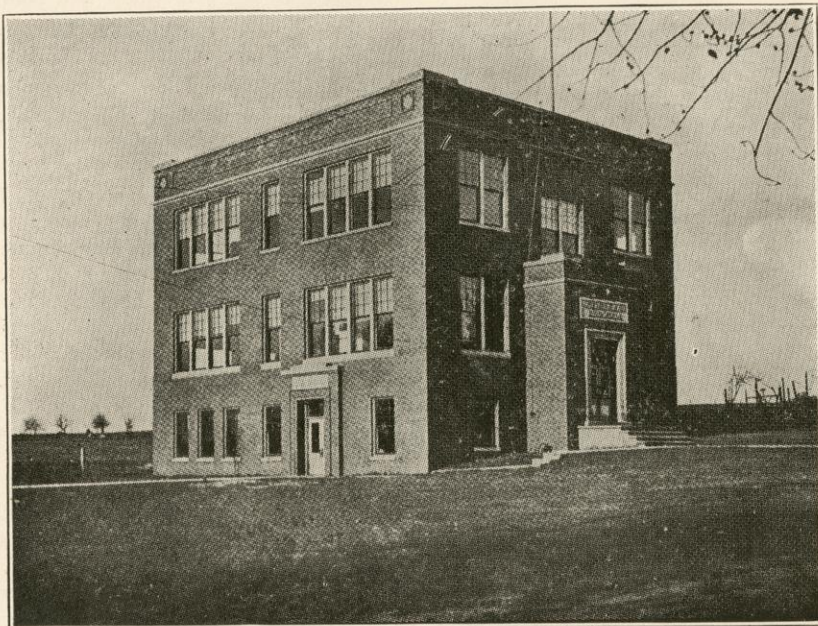
Private schools seem to have been numerous, if not permanent in the early days. Mrs. Lydia Woodhead Carr, of California, in her reminiscences of the early life of Waterford, tells of attending a "select school" for primary scholars, taught by Miss Ruth Chapman in the upper room of her home—the house recently removed by Lawrence Dobson to the rear of his lot, which originally stood where his new bungalow now stands.

Miss Louise Weage (later Mrs. Merrick) also taught a private or select school in a room finished and furnished by her father, Fred Weage, in the second story of his building, now the Topp building on Main street. The building was later damaged by fire and only the first story rebuilt. Individual seats, the first seen in Waterford, were used in this school. From thirty to forty pupils could be accommodated. This was for three or four years the "school de luxe" of the village.

Miss Imogene Chapman conducted a primary school in the west wing of the old Chapman home at one time. The date is not certain, however. Miss Chapman and sister, Miss Ellen, were also among the teachers who taught in the "little brick school house."

Mrs. E. M. Groat, who came to Waterford in 1853 when thirteen years of age, remembers attending a select school taught by Mrs. Bent (a widow who later married a man by the name of Chandler), a sister of the late Nelson Palmer, in the east wing (long since torn down) of the house now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Gunder Knutson.

From others we learn of another private school held in the evening in the Weage building. This was attended by the older boys of the village and taught by Mr. Berge. German and some commercial branches were taught. Several of the young men testified to the value of this instruction when they entered the business



Waterford Union Free High School

cording to histories of Racine county published in 1879 and 1916. Owing to the lax manner in which the first records were kept it is with difficulty that very much can be ascertained about the early school history. Captain John T. Rice, of Burlington, who was born in 1839, the first white boy born in the town of Waterford, corroborates the above statement and adds this fact that the first school in the town of Waterford, which was at that time a part of the town of Rochester, was taught in what is now known as the Webster district, familiar to the older residents as the Rice or Grove district, about a mile west of the village. Miss Caldwell, the teacher, who later became the wife of L. W. Ward of Caldwell Prairie, was a cousin of Capt. Rice's mother, and while teaching in the district spent the greater part of her time at the Rice home. To this district also belongs the honor of building the first schoolhouse. Whether the schoolhouse preceded the school or the school the house we do not know.

"A man by the name of Sherwood was among the earliest and best

used for a school house site.

Another paper found by Miss Stone gives the specifications for the school house which the district proposed to build—the "little red brick school-house" remembered by many of our readers who learned their "A, B, C's" under its kindly roof. The school-house was to be "26 feet long, 22 feet wide." A 13 foot 6 panel door was to be placed "in the center of the front end with transom sash over the door with 1.15 light windows each side of the door leaving equal spaces." There was to be 1.15 light window in the back end in the center and three such windows on each side. "A good, large Norfolk latch" and "a good stock lock" were to be put on.

The paper is not dated so just when the building was erected is not known. Mrs. J. W. Jordan, of Mason City, Iowa, youngest daughter of Samuel Chapman, thinks the building was used for school purposes before it was completed. These early documents show that a special school meeting was held May 27, 1847, at which the "trustees were authorized to finish the school house as they deem fit."



world a few years later. A knowledge of the German language having been specially useful to them.

A school was held in the basement of the old Congregational church (erected in 1859) for several years. According to the reports of those who attended it was at one time an overflow from the "little brick school," again it seems to have been used exclusively as the public school when the "little brick school" was out of commission; and again after that had been repaired it was the "high school."

Advanced branches, which prepared the pupils for college, were taught and young people went from this village school to Lawrence, Rockford and other colleges. One of the instructors still remembered was Prof. Whitcomb,

of Chicago and still living there), Kate Taft, Callie Harden, Ellen and Hattie Chapman, Miss Swartz, Miss Monroe, Mate Merrill, Miss Willey, Almira Russ and Charles Levens.'

The "little red brick school house" was not only the home of the public school but for years was used for all public gatherings in the village. It served as the town hall. Impartially it opened its doors to the various denominations of the community for church services. Sunday school and weekly prayer meetings were held under its hospitable roof. It was also the "theatre" of the village. Mrs. E. M. Groat in her happy and interesting way tells about going there to see "The Babes in the Woods" given by a travelling troupe. It was an important

was made for a new stone school house. Ole Heg was chairman of the meeting and James Iverson, clerk. The stone building, erected on the site of the little red brick school house, was begun the following year and at the annual school meeting, September 28, 1868, \$1,600 was voted to complete the building.

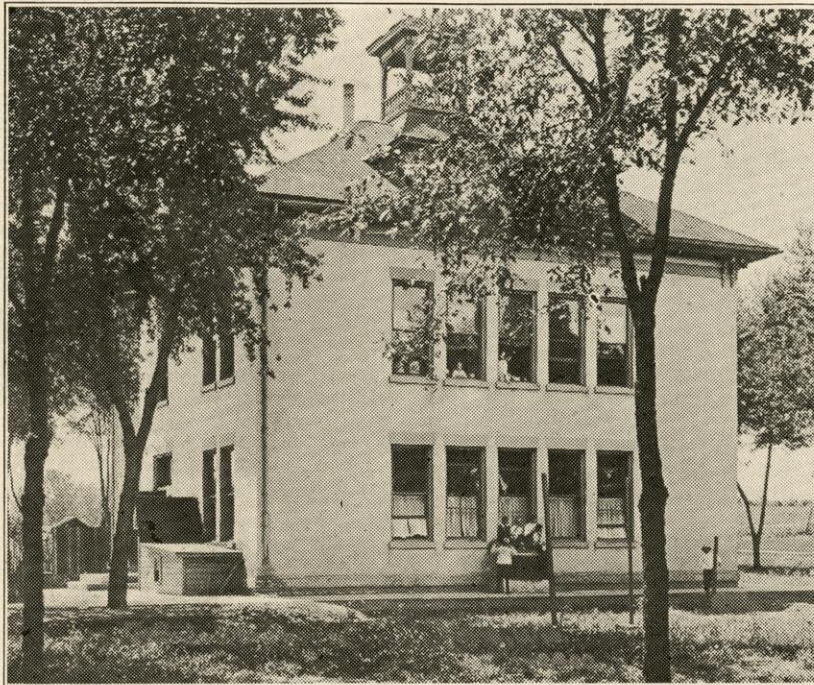
The district voted to have eight months of school, a four months winter term and four months summer term. The winter school was taught by a "male teacher who received \$50 per month and his board." The summer term was taught by a "female teacher at \$30 per month and board."

The district raised \$320 for teachers' salary and \$72 for incidentals.

The summer of 1902 a large brick addition was erected. This was built in front of the old stone building. The contract was taken by Noll & Auterman, their bid being \$3,785. They in turn sublet the mason and plaster work to Dreesman & Zerneke. The new building which is still in use, has large well lighted recitation rooms and an excellent heating and ventilation system. The change from a two to a three department school entitled the school to \$300 extra state aid, a sum of money that furnished all the new equipment. A new course of study was prepared for the school by the state superintendent. The tuition was \$1.50 per month. The teachers the first year were: Principal J. J. Pettijohn, Miss Lizzie Shenkenberg (Mrs. J. J. Pettijohn), and Miss Lizzie Plucker (Mrs. M. T. Huber). The school board consisted of A. S. Titus, clerk, (Mr. Titus was first elected clerk in 1900 and who has served in that capacity continuously since that time), Edward Malone, director, and Dr. Flett, treasurer.

In 1904 a district free high school department was added, making a four department school. When school opened in the fall there was an enrollment of 102 in the entire school. Forty-two of these were in the high school.

The introduction of a high school course met with a popular reception and led to the establishment a year later of a union free high school. This was determined at a special town meeting held in May, 1905, when 195 votes were cast for the school and only 89 against. Mrs. John Bennett was elected clerk, I. G. Foat, treasurer and Walker Whitley, director. The latter resigned and William Sanders was chosen to fill the vacancy



Waterford Graded School

whose nephew, H. F. Whitcomb, son of Dr. Frank Whitcomb, though young was promoted to an order class composed largely of young women who resented the "little boy" being put in their class. The "little boy" stood right up in school and made a speech. He explained why he was put forward, said that nothing could keep him back and challenged the young women to keep up with him. This "little boy" later became the president and reorganizer of one of the large and important railroads of this country.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mellon (Sarah Groshong), Mrs. J. W. Jordan, William Sanders, Mrs. E. M. Groat, Mr. Shenkenberg and others recall the names of many who taught in those early days. It is however impossible to give a complete list. Among the teachers were: Miss Ann Hovey, Mrs. Bradford, Binie Harden, (Mrs. Ed. Anderson), Ellen Woodworth (Mrs. Ellen Carpenter for many years a teacher in the public schools

social event and the "play" was long remembered as a good one. Home talent shows were also frequently held there. On these occasions or whenever a meeting was held in the school house in the evening lights were furnished by the neighbors whose best lamps and lanterns were carried, all freshly cleaned, to the school house. The old melodion, still to be seen in the Chapman home, furnished music for church services and other special occasions. The older boys or men carrying it to and from the school house.

In the early days it was the custom for the teachers to "board round" or to "board out" the tuition of the pupils. It was not until the state took charge of the school, in 1858, that a money consideration was offered teachers.

The time came when a new building was needed. Accordingly at the annual school meeting held September 30, 1867, an appropriation of \$1,000



## STORIES OF WATERFORD AND ITS BUSY LIFE

The joint high school district continued to use the upper part of the new addition to the graded school which was divided into three rooms, for the high school. The teachers for 1905-1906 were George Campbell and Miss Helen Goodrich, of Delavan, and Miss Anna Krause, of Sauk City. There were also three teachers in the graded school. They were, Mollie Astll, Mary Warren and Elizabeth Burns.

The first class to complete the full four year high school course was graduated June 17, 1909. The graduates were: Annie Anderson, Mary Weimer, Lawrence Jacobson, Olive Morse, Florence Patrick, Olene Lapham. The first class, consisting of six graduates who had begun their work elsewhere—Florence Foxwell,

Grace Beardsley, Mary Anderson, Will Koepcke, Leon Powers and Olin Moyle, received their diplomas, June 13, 1906,

Mrs. J. B. M. Kehler, of St. Louis, Mo., a daughter of Samuel Russ, builder and proprietor of the old Waterford house, visited Waterford in 1910. As a result of that visit Mrs. Kehler offered to donate \$5,000 to be used in building a new high school building, the only conditions being that it be called the "Levi Barnes Memorial," in memory of her grandfather, Levi Barnes, one of the two first white settlers of the village, and that district No. 1 raise an equal amount. This offer was supplemented by Miss Imogene Chapman, also a granddaughter of Levi Barnes who donated campus grounds. District No. 1 accepted the generous offer.

It was not until May, 1914, however, that the district turned over to the union free high school the old Congregational church property which had been deeded to it together with the \$5,000 donated by Mrs. Kehler and \$5,000 appropriated by the district for the school building fund.

The new high school was erected in 1916 and the first session of the school held in it the fall of that year. The school has justified its existence and today Waterford is justly proud of it and of its state graded school, said to be the best of its class in the county. The three teacher high school of 1904 now demands the services of seven instructors while four teachers are required for the graded school.



Mrs. Charles H. Noll

Otto Kaiser

Charles E. Apple

J. J. Huckstorf

C. C. Weber



## NOLL'S BANK

A history of the business activities of the village of Waterford would not be complete without the story of Noll's bank, one of the potent factors in the financial development of the village and of the agricultural community of which the village is the center.

It was in July, 1907, that Noll's Bank was given the legal authority, under the banking laws of the state of Wisconsin, to do a general banking business in the village of Waterford. Previous to this and for many years, the Louis Noll Company in connection with its mercantile business, had carried on quite an extended business in real estate and loans, which amounted to a private general banking business. This was, of necessity, somewhat limited and the Louis Noll Company decided it could be of greater service to the public by establishing an institution with all the legal rights and privileges of a bank under the laws of the state, accordingly plans were made and carried out as above stated.

The bank was incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000, all owned by members of the Noll family. Louis A. Noll was the first president; his eldest son, Charles H. Noll, the first vice president and Louis L. Noll, another son, the first cashier. The directors were Julia, Elizabeth and Oswald Noll, daughter and son of Louis A. Noll.

These officers and directors served from the time of the organization of the bank, July 2, 1907, to June 20, 1910, when changes were made owing to the death of the president, Louis A. Noll, when the following were elected: Charles H. Noll, president; Oswald Noll, vice president; Louis L. Noll, cashier; Julia and Elizabeth Noll, directors.

Following the death of Charles H. Noll, president, another change was made necessary and on July 23, 1921, officers and directors, who are now serving, were elected. They are: Louis L. Noll, president; Oswald Noll, vice president; Bessie Noll (Mrs. Louis L. Noll), cashier; W. G. Plass, assistant cashier; Julia Noll, Elizabeth Noll, Louise Noll (Mrs. Charles H. Noll), Alfred Noll and Cora Noll, directors.

Nearly a year before the last change was made in the officers and directors, the capital stock, which was originally \$25,000.00, was increased (September 20, 1920,) to \$50,000.00.

Noll's bank does a general banking business including a savings department, bond department and general insurance department. During the world war it took an active part in floating the five bond issues of the United States government.

The bank is comfortably housed, convenient, and admirably arranged for the safe guarding of money. It is directly connected with the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Noll. The palatial residence, which with the fine bank building is shown in the accompanying picture, was built by the late

Louis A. Noll in 1900 and was the home of himself and family until the time of his death in 1910. The bank building was erected in 1906, just previous to the organization of the bank. Owing to the steady growth of the business it was necessary to enlarge and in 1919 the room formerly used for a drug store, one of the departments of what is now the Charles H. Noll & Son's general store, was added to the banking room, remodeled and re-decorated making it one of the most convenient and attractive banks in Racine county.

Louis A. Noll, who with his sons and daughters founded Noll's bank, came to America from Germany in 1853 when nineteen years of age. His

dustriously worked for a common interest, organized a company and were incorporated under the firm name of Louis Noll company.

The central figure in the management of the bank, from the time of its organization to the present, has been Louis L. Noll. To him, no doubt more than to any one else, its success has been due. No man in western Racine county is better acquainted throughout the entire community. He knows the people. He knows their needs and their financial standing. He is familiar with practically every parcel of land in Waterford or near by places—knows its value and its possibilities. No one understands the general financial condition of the



parents, who came at the same time, settled on a forty acre farm near the village of Waterford. The son went to work for a farmer near Milwaukee, where for his hard labor he received four dollars a month and board. At the close of his year's work he came to Waterford and learned the cooper's trade. He opened a small store in 1863 in connection with his trade in a building purchased of Charles Klungefoot which stood where the Ten club park is now located. The business grew, the building, which also served as the Noll home, was enlarged from time to time until it was one of the most important of Waterford's business institutions—a real department store. This building with the entire stock and household furniture was destroyed in the fire of 1898.

There was no insurance, consequently the loss was a heavy one, but with the courage of his younger days Mr. Noll immediately went to work to rebuild. In a short time the new building on Second street was ready for its new stock of goods. It was soon after this that Mr. Noll with his three sons and two daughters, who from childhood had loyally and in-

country better or is better able to advise in financial matters. Mr. Noll's entire life has been spent in Waterford and from his earliest childhood he has been actively connected with the business interests of the Noll family. He is a man of financial and executive ability and in the conduct of the bank's business, as in his previous business, he has always been found to be fair and honest. Many men in this community owe their start on the road to success to help or advice given by Mr. Noll. His seasoned judgment, dependability, care in handling details have made of Noll's bank an institution which is one of the most popular, reliable and conservative financial institutions in southern Wisconsin.

Not only Mr. Noll but all who are associated with him in the bank are courteous, affable and use good judgment in handling the business of the bank.

Taken all in all Noll's bank is an institution in which the people of Waterford and of the surrounding community feel at home and to which they point with pride. It is one of Waterford's most valuable assets.



## COMMUNITY M. E. CHURCH

"At an early day"—How often we have heard our grandfathers and grandmothers begin thus to tell of their experiences and we have listened with eager interest to those tales of a time so distant and so different from ours. It is of those early days—days of beginnings of our churches that we would write—and, since we have no church records remaining, we have consulted many of the older people who have willingly contributed from their experience and memories and searched old diaries, letters and records. So we feel that withal our history, if we may dignify it with that word, is well substantiated though it be largely traditional.

"From my earliest recollections," writes Mrs. Carr in her recital of events in which some of the dear old fathers and mothers of Methodism figured,—"from my earliest recollection, protestant religious services were held in the little red-brick school house where the graded school is now located. There were two societies, viz, Congregational and Methodist. The former used the school house in the forenoon on Sunday and the latter in the afternoon."

The Congregational society must have grown faster than its neighbor for in 1859 they erected the beautiful and commodious stone church on the site of the present high school. In passing we must note how well it was placed on the hill overlooking and facing the town; how it was approached by a series of steps extending the entire width of the front and reaching to the entrance in the second story; and the whole surmounted by a tower and belfry. The interior, too, was imposing with its gallery for the choir at one end of the large auditorium and the high pulpit at the other end. There was no platform but several pews faced each side of the pulpit and the steps by which it was reached. The basement was fitted for schoolrooms and the more advanced pupils transferred to them from the overcrowded brick school house.

Again quoting from Mrs. Carr: "The first revival conducted in the new church was under the leadership of Rev. Pettibone, of Burlington, a Congregationalist, and many members were added to both societies. As cold weather came on, it was found through the faulty construction of the building with its one large

auditorium and very, very high ceiling that it was impossible to heat it to any comfortable degree. (It was heated by two box stoves in the rear, and the long reaches of pipe the entire length of the room). Several plans were tried of changing the position of the stove and pipes, but it always resorted to the basement school rooms to hold services in the winter. It was no wonder that the people became discouraged and lost interest in the church which had been such a disappointment to them; and it was allowed to remain in disuse."

The light of the Methodist society

electric lighted, nor furnace heated, nor overcrowded with fine furniture, but what the Groat's did not have was cheerfully furnished by neighbors. In this room he held his first meeting, a prayer meeting. There were four present: Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Groat, Mr. Geo. W. Stone and Rev. Painter. These four held several meetings, then one more was added—again several meetings. On January 2 Mr. Painter was called away but he asked that the meeting be held be asked that the meeting be held. gave her "first testimony to the saving power of Christ"—the first con-



in the brick school house had flickered and gone out. For four years no religious services were held. Then God sent a Christian young man to teach the school, James B. McChesney. Besides his work as teacher of the public school, he saw also the field for the Master's work, and reorganized the Methodist Sunday school, holding the meetings in his school rooms. He invited his friend and former school mate, Rev. W. W. Painter, pastor of the Congregational church at East Troy, to come and preach occasionally. In the fall of 1869 Rev. Painter was appointed to the Caldwell-Waterford circuit and came to Waterford to live, the first minister. Rev. Painter's room was the parlor of the house. It was not

vert. The meetings were discussed in the village—curiosity and interest increased the attendance. The minister's room became too crowded and they met at the graded school building which had been built in 1868. Still the interest grew. There were more converts, and larger meetings, and they were forced to seek other quarters, going first to the basement of the Congregational church and later to the church itself. And there was held "The Great Revival" as it was known; "a gracious revival started and spread, resulting in the greatest religious awakening the town and community had ever known"—"the outpouring of God's spirit in the winter of '69 and '70, and the changes wrought at that time in the hearts



and homes of the community." Among the converts were men about town not interested in the things of the soul and decidedly interested in other things, who faced about and began again at this time. One man confessed he had been an infidel, another, a young man, influenced several companions by his glorious death. Enemies became friends. The home life of many was completely changed. We can look back today and see the influence of that revival all down through the lives of many.

At this time a last attempt was made to heat the church. The school rooms in the basement being unused since the completion of the two-story school building. A furnace was installed by the M. E. Ladies' Aid, but it was not a success. The heating problem was the weak point and eventually led to the downfall of the church.

Again—"at an early day"—came German settlers to Waterford. Among others were the Nolls—four brothers—Louis, Charles, Fred and William, with their brother-in-law, Philip Mitsch, from southern Germany in 1852. Being Lutherans they attended the Lutheran church in this village. A little later, Mrs. H. Glueck remembers a Lutheran minister from Burlington conducted services in the brick school house for a time. In the meantime other German settlers had arrived: F. C. Wallman and Henry Beier in 1854, John Nehls in 1865, Joseph and Christopher Topp, Fred Cook, Fred Miller, Jacob Shenkenberg, about 1868.

One day as Mr. F. C. Wallman was at the Burlington depot for a load of goods, he was approached by a stranger who asked him where he lived and if there was a German Methodist church in the place. When he was told there was none in Waterford, he introduced himself as a minister and offered to preach if Mr. Wallman could find a hall or suitable place. The old brick school house was secured and this minister (whose name is forgotten) held services there—the first German Methodist services held in Waterford and the fourth little band of worshipers to use the brick school house.

After a few years during which these families sought to find a church home, several of those pioneer men formed a church society and joined with the German settlement and The Blue church, and Rev. Jacob Schaefer was sent to them by their conference

—the first German M. E. minister. This was in the fall of 1870 and their services consisting of Sunday school and preaching service were held in the basement of the Congregational church in the afternoon on Sunday while the English M. E. society had their meetings in the same place in the forenoon.

#### Building the Churches

So through 1870 and 1871 the two societies grew side by side with their first leaders, Rev. Schaefer and Rev. Painter, the former a fine Christian man, a tireless worker, holding revival meetings for weeks. The latter,



W. C. KURTZ, Pastor

distinctly a man of prayer. Mrs. Groat says often when awake in the night she has heard him at prayer and heard him say, "Bless the Lord!" Sometimes he prayed all night. Truly, he was a man known, remembered and revered by all. Thus was laid the spiritual foundations of the two churches.

The German society, restless without a permanent home, planned to build a church during the pastorate of Rev. Conrad Eberhard, the second pastor. Philip Mitsch, who occupied the farm now owned by Mr. Tindall, gave the site at the junction of Main and Racine streets. Chas. Noll and Wm. Noll were the carpenters. The pews, and altar rail and pulpit were sawed and turned by George Wallman, then a boy of fourteen, working in his father's cabinet shop. Ten years later the bell on the old Congregational church was blown down

by a storm. It was bought by H. Beier and donated to the new German M. E. church.

In their joy and thankfulness at the completion of their new church home, they did not forget their friends and neighbors of the English society, but called the Rev. Sabin Halsey, the second English pastor, from Milwaukee, to preach in English at their church dedication. And they invited the English society, which had effected an organization, October 9, 1870, to worship in their new church until they could build for themselves. The English people did not accept their gracious invitation, but continued in the basement of the Congregational church and planned and worked for their new church. A lot was bought of Chas. Moe on Main street. The mason work was done by Daniel Foat, (the father of B. G. Foat), Mrs. Groat says: "When the walls were finished the church folks in their enthusiasm held a supper within the walls with just the blue sky overhead. They set their tables and stood up to eat just like the Israelites at the Passover. And they rejoiced, thinking they had a foundation laid for a Methodist church."

The carpenter work was done by Joe Topp and Chas. Johnson (father of Anna Johnson). The farmers of the congregation held a "bee" and drew the lumber from Burlington. The women furnished dinner as the different loads came in. This dinner was served in Mrs. Lockwood's yard where the Mucci's now live.

So the building progressed and the invitations were finally sent out for the dedication of the New Methodist Episcopal church, as it was called. I wish I could reproduce the invitation, Mrs. H. Caley loaned us hers. It was printed in gold on a sheet of ruled paper by Ole Hegg's Job Press, Waterford. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. W. P. Stone, presiding Elder, on Sabbath morning, December 28, 1873, and the Rev. J. W. Carhart, D. D. preached in the evening. Rev. Griswold was the resident pastor. After the sermon they raised the money to pay the debt. Three men, Daniel Foat, E. M. Groat and Wm. Sproat were appointed to take up subscriptions, Rev. Stone saying, "Here you! Groat, Foat and Sproat, get busy down these aisles."

#### Goin' to Meetin'

After the activity of building, the two churches changed to the activities of their religious work and the



enjoyment and satisfaction of worship in their new homes. Their manner of worship differed somewhat from that of the present day. That is also history. The Sunday school seemed to originate from the church and the teaching and training of the young was the starting point of these services. Then came the religious services. Then came the prayer meeting and especially the cottage prayer meeting called the "thermometer of the Church," with the weekly meetings and their spiritual uplift. The preaching service which had been only occasional in the early days had become the regular church service had always to be shared with the other points on the circuit. The English church was placed either with Caldwell or the English Settlement and this occasioned the quarterly meeting four times each year.

Mrs. Perkins writes: "Mr. Painter was the first pastor of these two churches, Waterford and Caldwell Prairie (as it was then called), 1869-70, more than 52 years ago. During this time Caldwell has been put with East Troy and served by the East Troy minister four different times; at such times Waterford was with the English Settlement. In those early days every alternate quarterly meeting was held at Waterford and Caldwell. No service was held at either place when the other had the quarterly meeting. There was a morning and an afternoon service. Waterford entertained the Caldwell people at dinner and Caldwell did the same by Waterford. There was the nine o'clock Love Feast which was truly a spiritual feast that every Methodist member enjoyed. The Waterford folks were here at the early meetings and I can well remember the testimony of those days and it is because of those days when we truly worshipped together that it was hard to break the ties that bound us (referring to the recent separation of Waterford from the Waterford, Caldwell and Vernon circuit)."

Of this time Mrs. Carr writes: "Quarterly meeting occasions were anticipated and looked forward to as seasons of profit and pleasure, when people would come in wagon loads from other places and were entertained over Sunday by the resident church. When it was the turn of the local church to be entertained, "Uncle Sutton," who lived in the halfway house on the west side road to Rochester would put seats in his lumber wagon, hitch his team to it and

drive to the village to collect one load, while Harvey Weage, who was Mrs. Caley's father, and the owner of the Henry Caley farm, made the same plans to transport the other load of church-goers to the meeting."

One other meeting of those days, the Class meeting. This was always held during the hour preceding the morning church service, (Sunday school in those days came after the church service) and was attended by the older people of the church. It was a meeting of prayer and testimony—an experience meeting in which the acts and thoughts of those Christian people were discussed by themselves, in praise of right and confession of mistakes and condemnation of wrong, and came very close to the actual lives of the people. The Class leader was looked upon as very close to Christian perfection.

Thus they had their class meeting, their church service, their Sunday school, their Quarterly meeting and Love Feast, their weekly cottage prayer meeting, and an occasional camp meeting.

#### The Leaders

In all of those activities we see the leadership of the Master hand, the leadership of God first directing the people through the pastor. These pastor leaders came here one after another filled with a fine enthusiasm and noble and high ideals, to guide, to strengthen, to help in any way to carry on the work to which they were called. Each brought to the work a different set of abilities, a different "stock in trade," as it were; each saw the work in a little different light; each "did his bit" in his way and passed on, leaving an imprint which changed and added to and molded what was already here producing the composite of christian character and christian living. To those pastors all praise is due. In the German church we have every name, eighteen in all: Revs. Jacob Schaefer, Conrad Eberhard, John C. Rinder, John Brier, Chas. Hedler, Sr., Henry Lemuke, Meixner, Berg, F. Neitzel, Bohr, Chas. Hedler, Jr., Roege, Wm. Elske Schellhaue, Wiese, Theodore Staiger, Paul Schlipp and W. C. Kurtz. In the English church we are not certain that we have all of the names or certain that the order is absolutely correct: Revs. Painter, Halsey, Griswold, W. J. Wilson, T. Peep, Andrew Porter, Lawnsburg, Beetle, Melott, McGaha, Cadman, Baldock, W. A. Hall, Hepp, John Cook, W. W. Wilson, Olson Weed,

Perry, Pratt, Ellis, Ner, Sizer, Manaton, Martin, Chase, Mayer, Kistler, Schlipp and Kurtz.

#### The Promised Land

The German church continued in their association with the German settlement and the Blue church until after the pastorate of Rev. Roege, their twelfth pastor, when the German settlement began to have preaching in English. The Waterford church desiring to continue in the German language, was then transferred to the Burlington circuit, and remained with them until the association of the two Waterford M. E. churches. But they began to preach occasional services in English in the pastorate of Rev. Schellhaue.

The union of the two churches was spoken of almost in whispers at first, until in the pastorates of Rev. Wiese and Sizer sufficient union spirit was developed to hold a few union meetings. These were continued through the pastorates of Rev. Wiese and Rev. Staiger on the one side and Rev. Manaton and Rev. Martin on the other. Then came two friends for pastors, Revs. Schlipp and Kistler, students together at Evanston. It was easy and natural for them to plan their work together and they soon had monthly union meetings alternating between the two churches. In June, 1922, Rev. Kistler resigned. A joint meeting of the English and German conferences followed. At this conference Waterford English M. E. church was taken from the Waterford, Caldwell and Vernon circuit and Rev. Schlipp was appointed pastor for the two churches in one at Waterford, as a trial union for the three months remaining in that year. At the next joint conference the churches voted to continue the relation as Dr. Mulfinger, district superintendent of the German conference, stated it "not as amalgamated but as federated churches" for this year ending September, 1923.

But pen and ink and conferences and voting cannot confine the spirit, and under the leadership of Rev. Kurtz the two churches have gone forward in every way as one united church. A month ago incorporation was effected as the Community Methodist Episcopal Church of Waterford. The rebuilding of the two churches into one is still going on—"building a church and congregation at the same time" as Rev. Kurtz has said. Today the united church looks forward into the promised land and sees the dedication of the new church about August, 1923, all paid for, and the congregation awaiting only the official seal of union to be placed upon the union into which they have grown.



## CONFECTIONERY SHOP

A good clean, up-to-date shop where fresh, wholesome bakery goods, ice cream and confectionery may be obtained at all hours is the one thing above all others that makes a country village a desirable place in which to live. No anxious moments for the housewives when old friends drop in at meal time, or when members of the family return unexpectedly from a motor trip, or when the good husband, without warning, brings home business friends. With access to good home bakery goods any woman would prefer life in a beautiful country village such as this is.

Waterford is fortunate. It can boast of as fine and modern a home bakery as can be found in places many times its size—even in large cities. The Wilkinson Confectionery Shop, a picture of which is shown on this page is a shop of which this village has a right to boast. The business is not new although the name and the management are. B. C. Wilkinson, the new owner, has associated with him in the business his wife and son, two valuable assistants.

The Wilkinson Confectionery Shop, formerly known as "The Oasis," is the outgrowth of an ice cream parlor opened thirteen years ago by Floyd Plucker who operated it for a season then sold the business to Tony Heineman, of Milwaukee, who added home bakery features. Mr. Heineman soon after sold to Chester Alby and Thomas Ensing. It was at this time that Frank Teufel began his work as baker in "The Oasis" as the Alby & Ensing shop was called. He remained with the business after Roy and John Alby bought it and later when it was owned by John Alby. On June 1, 1919 Frank Tenfel bought the business and immediately began baking for outside trade. Soon the wholesale part of the business required all of his time and he sold the retail store.

B. E. Wilkinson, of Burlington, was the purchaser. The transfer having been made July 1, 1923. Possession was taken within a few hours and Mr. Wilkinson's son, Oscar, placed in immediate charge. The store and fixtures were re-arranged, new stock was added, the interior of the store re-decorated, changes which made the sales room much more attractive and inviting in appearance. An electric sign was erected in front of the shop, the name changed from "The Oasis" to "The Wilkinson Confectionery Shop," and the business, under the care of some one who could give time and thought to it and its development, began to assume the important place it deserved in this community.

Mr. Wilkinson was a stranger when he came to Waterford in July. For three years he had been the ice cream maker for the Kellogg Ice Cream Co. at Burlington. Before coming to Burlington Mr. Wilkinson held a similar position with the Allen Ice Cream Company at Rockford, Ill.

The building in which the Wilkinson Confectionery Shop is located is one of the oldest on the east side and one of the few business blocks that survived the great fire of 1898 when

practically all of the east side business section was destroyed. It was erected by Henry Bierman about sixty years ago and was first used as a saloon and residence for Mr. Bierman's family. Bierman bought the lot on which he built his 20x40, two story building of Jacob Shenkenberg.

This corner property was sold by Mr. Bierman over fifty years ago to Ole Heg, son of one of the earliest of the Norwegian settlers in this vicinity and a brother of the late Col. Hans C. Heg, of civil war fame. Mr. Heg enlarged the building to its present size by adding twenty feet to the rear. He used the first floor for his general store, the second for living rooms for his family. The building has been in continuous use since that time. A general store under the

ago raised the building and made a number of improvements in it. The front half of the basement was fitted up as a barber shop. Until 1922 it was occupied by Almir Krakofsky. A year ago Floyd Strohm opened a barber shop in it.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson and family will occupy the apartment above the retail store as soon as the necessary alterations can be made. The Wilkinson Confectionery Shop will continue to carry a line of fresh bakery goods from the Tenfil wholesale bakery. This will assure the new management a continued patronage, these goods being demanded by the local trade as they have been proven to be the very best that can be found—no imitation but real "home baking"—always fresh, attractive in appear-



proprietorship of the following individuals and firms have occupied it: Ole Heg; Heg and Jacobson; Hans J. Jacobson (Mr. Jacobson not only bought the business but the building); Jacobson and Malone (Dr. James Malone); Malone and Malone; and Edward Malone. The latter operated the mercantile business in connection with his publishing and job printing office which occupied the rear room of the second floor. This building was the first home of the Waterford Post which with the store and job office was moved by Mr. Malone to the opposite side of Main street in 1904.

The building which has been the property of William Plucker since the fall of 1921 was purchased by his father the late William Plucker, Sr., and brother, Henry, of Mr. Jacobson about twenty-eight years ago. In 1903 Henry Plucker bought his father's half interest and about thirteen years

ance, made of the best materials, placed on the counters directly from the oven.

Not only fresh bakery goods are to be found at the Wilkinson Shop but a full line of good candies, soft drinks, ice cream and the other things usually found in shops of this kind.

The Wilkinson family will be stable residents of this community and are even now taking a real interest in public affairs and community improvements and welfare. It is men like Mr. Wilkinson with faith in the future of the village, with progressive business ideas, ready to put time and money in a business, that are needed here. The Wilkinson Confectionery Shop is making this a better and more progressive community—a good place in which to live.





E. H. MILLER, Manager

### THE WATERFORD POST

The Waterford Post was published for the first time in the late fall of 1877, and now has reached its forty-sixth year. The first number was issued November 21, of that year. The causes which led to its inception and subsequent publication were those usual to enterprizes of this nature in villages such as this, namely the desire to keep the world informed of the existence of such a place as Waterford and western Racine county, and to give the business men of the community a good and economical advertising medium.

In the fall of 1877 C. H. Whitman, whose early life had been spent on High street and at Rochester, came to Waterford and purchased the type and other equipment belonging to Ole Heg, who had previous to this owned and conducted a printing office in the village, and began the publication of the Waterford Post.

Mr. Heg not only operated a job office at Waterford but on several occasions published a small newspaper which was called "The Waterford Times." Many of our older residents remember this little publication. They tell us that it was not printed weekly but occasionally. So far as we have learned only one copy is extant today. That is No. 2, Vol. 1, and bears date of March 21, 1874. It gives the following as a reason why the second number of the Times did not appear sooner:

"It is not on account of financial embarrassment or lack of encouragement from the citizens of Waterford and the surrounding country, but is owing to the fact that the proprietor has had to act as editor, compositor,

general manager, and printer's devil at the same time."

Three years after its birth the Waterford Post was transferred to Edward Malone, then a boy of fifteen who for a year and a half had served Mr. Whitman in the capacity of assistant. It was a big undertaking for one so young but with the enthusiasm and fearlessness of youth he tackled his job. The Waterford Post stands today a monument to his faith.

Edward Malone was born in Waterford and that village was his home throughout his entire life. When he took over the management of the Waterford Post it was equipped with only a few fonts of type and a hand press. Two years later he bought the office equipment outright. Hardly could the mantle of responsibility have fallen on better shoulders. Under his hand the circulation increased, new



MRS. L. M. MERRILL, Editor

and modern equipment was added until the Waterford Post took its place among the leading weekly newspapers of the state and Mr. Malone came to be known as one of the brightest lights of the galaxy of Wisconsin editors. He was a versatile writer and came to be known throughout newspaper circles, far and near, for his peculiar and fascinating style, and for his philosophical comments on current events and life in general which were published weekly under the caption—"The Old Man Observes."

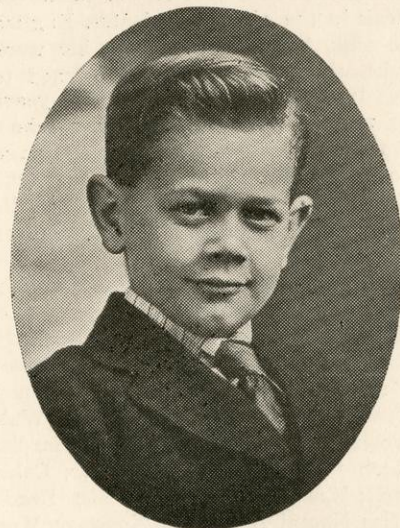
On May 15, 1894 Mr. Malone was married to Miss Mary Simon, of Madison. There is one son, Edward, J. of Milwaukee. Mrs. Malone is now a resident of Madison.

The first number of the Waterford Post bearing the name Edward Malone, editor and manager, was published September 16, 1880. Mr. Malone remained sole owner and manager until January 1, 1907, when Ernest H. Miller bought a half interest in the business. Until January 1, 1918, the paper was issued under the firm name of Malone and Miller, publishers, Mr. Malone serving as editor until the time of his death, September 25, 1917, and Mr. Miller as business manager.

On November 6, 1893 Ernest Miller, a boy of fourteen years, entered the employ of Edward Malone, and at the same time entered upon the work which led to his subsequent newspaper career although his principal duties at that time consisted of washing the rollers and helping to run the old Washington hand press upon which the early editions of the paper were printed. Eleven years later Mr. Miller became Mr. Malone's partner, the



E. L. WARREN, Foreman



FRANCIS MILLER, Office Devil



partnership being on a fifty-fifty basis. With Mr. Malone as the editor and Mr. Miller as business manager the Waterford Post grew in size, in interest and in circulation until it stood without a peer among the weekly newspapers of its class in the state of Wisconsin.

Mr. Miller, like Mr. Malone, has spent his entire life in this community. He was born at Muskego, but came to Waterford when a mere boy. In September, 1907 he was united in marriage with Miss Ruby Foat, a Waterford girl. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of two children, Francis and Lucille, journalists of the future.

Following the death of Mr. Malone, Mr. Miller called to the editorship of the Waterford Post John D. Roberts, a well known newspaper man who had served his apprenticeship on Racine and Milwaukee papers, and who had during the illness of Mr. Malone the winter before his death, acted as editor of the Post. Mr. Roberts was well fitted for the position in every way. During the World war, when the call to service came, although entitled to exemption, he would not claim it, but patriotically responding to the call, and took upon himself the duties of a soldier. He left the office the last week in October, 1918. His place was filled by Mrs. L. M. Merrill, of Rochester, who remained until January 1, 1919. The war closed soon after Mr. Roberts went to camp and he was able to return to civilian duties immediately after Mrs. Merrill left, continuing his editorial work until the fall of 1920 when he accepted a flattering offer made to him by the Racine Journal-News. His place with the Post was again filled by Mrs. Merrill.

The first of February 1923 Mrs. Merrill became half owner of the Waterford Post. The firm name since that date being "Miller and Merrill, Publishers." Mr. Miller continuing his work as business manager and the new member of the firm serving as editor.

Mrs. Merrill is also a product of this community, having been born and reared at Rochester, and with the exception of a few years spent in Madison, Wis., and Chicago, Ill., her home has always been in this vicinity.

The first home of the Waterford Post was over what was known in 1877 as the Heg store, corner of Main and Second streets, now the Wilkinson Bakery and ice cream parlor. On Thursday, April 2, 1878, the office was moved to Chapman's large stone building on the west side of the river.

The object of the removal being to obtain better light and more room for carrying on the business.

Some time later, under the management of Mr. Malone, it was again moved to the building opposite its present home (over the Heg store) where for a number of years it occupied the rear rooms of the second floor. In 1891 Mr. Malone embarked in a general mercantile business which he carried on in the store below, in connection with his publishing enterprise. It was in 1904 that he erected the substantial building on the southwest corner of Main and Second streets which the same year became the home of the Malone General store (Now Edwards & Kortendick), and of the Waterford Post. This is still its home.

The history of the Waterford Post would not be complete if failure was made to mention those who share in operating and conducting the business. Elmer C. Warren learned the printing trade in the offices of the Burlington Standard Democrat and the Burlington Free Press and came to the office of the Post in September, 1916. With the exception of nine months spent in "service" during the World war he has been with it continuously since that time. By the faithful discharge of every duty, his efficiency in his part of the work, his good natured willingness to serve wherever needed and his loyalty to the best interests of his employers, he is contributing a large share to the success of the Waterford Post.

Mrs. E. A. English (Jennie Malone) entered the office of her brother, Edward Malone, when only eleven years of age. "I was just an old fashioned devil in the office," said Mrs. English in reply to a question about her work with the Post. She had learned to set type before she was twelve years of age. After completing her school work up to the time of her marriage to Dr. English, November 5, 1891, she devoted practically all her time to the work of the office. She now gives part time to the paper.

An important asset of any weekly paper is its staff of correspondents. The Waterford Post is particularly fortunate in this respect. They are: Mrs. Clarence Beaumont, Honey Creek; Miss Priscilla Bucholtz, Walworth Border; Miss Jeanette Hardie, Rochester; Mrs. Vinnie Fisher, Caldwell; Mrs. E. W. Jackson, Big Bend; Miss Naomi Anderson, Norway; Mrs. C. E. Rolfson, DeNoon; Mrs. G. W.

Drought, Union Church; E. A. Erickson, Tichigan; Mrs. S. E. Rygh, North Cape; Charles Bull and Harvey Spriggs, Dover, and Mrs. Clarence Noble, English Settlement.

In addition to the work of publishing the Waterford Post a large job printing business is being carried on. Two presses are required. This department has kept pace with the growth in circulation of the paper, which is now equal to that of any paper of its class in the state.

The first change in the form of the Post was made February 21, 1878. Many times since then it has changed form and has been enlarged to meet the demands of the advertisers and to keep abreast of the times. In February 1922 the Waterford Post was awarded first prize for being the best newspaper published in places of less than 1,500 population in the state, in the contest conducted by the Wisconsin Press association in connection with its winter meeting in Milwaukee. The judges in the contests were Walter Abel, Dean of Marquette University school of journalism and Prof. Walter Johnson, University of Wisconsin school of journalism. In sending the above information to the management of the Post, the secretary, Louis H. Zimmermann, writes:

"The honor is a signal one and one over which you have every cause to feel proud. Papers were entered from all over Wisconsin and were judged largely upon the service they were rendering to their respective communities.

"It proves that the Post is serving Waterford and vicinity to the very highest degree and is printing more local and community news than any paper in cities of that size, a fact that should be appreciated by your readers and advertisers.

"I want to add my personal congratulations to both you and Mrs. Merrill as the award bears out the statement that I have often made that there is no better local paper in the state than the Waterford Post. You are certainly giving Waterford an excellent paper and I trust that your readers appreciate the fact."

In its nearly half a century of existence the Waterford Post has witnessed many and great changes. It still numbers as its readers some who were among its first subscribers and it is being read by many who belong to the second, third and fourth generations of those who took the little sheet of 1877. It is today, as it always has been, a clean, optimistic, fair and impartial newspaper.

The publishers of the Post believe in the profession of journalism and in the mission of the country weekly. They look upon the publication of the Waterford Post as a public trust and feel, that they, as publishers, are the trustees of the public. To give less than the best would be a betrayal of a public trust.



## B. G. FOAT BUSINESS PLACES

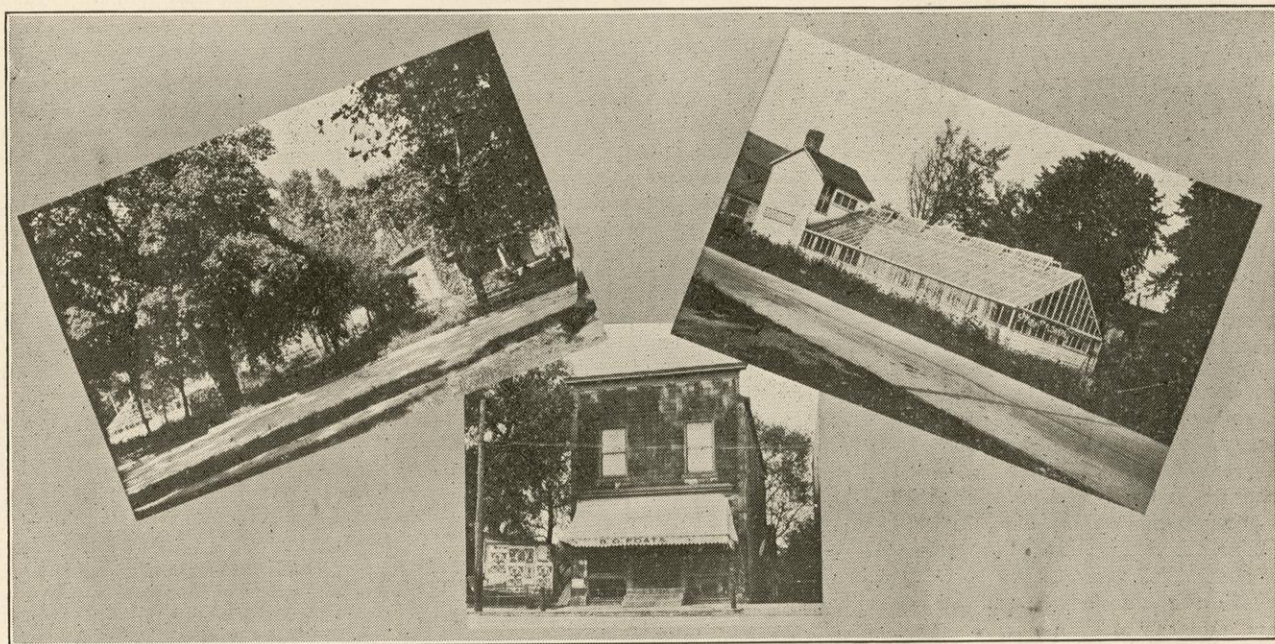
A man's avocation is that which calls him away from his regular employment or vocation. It is what he does in his leisure hours—his hobby that for which he has a special liking or talent. His vocation is his regular employment—that which he does to earn his "bread and butter." Not infrequently a man's avocation becomes his vocation. This has been true of B. G. Foat, who began his business career in the village of Waterford as a barber but who has so developed his two hobbies—music and flowers—that

earlier days. Among Mr. Foat's pupils were Henry Dufenhorst, Dan Bradshaw, James Best (for many years Mr. Best, who was a son of the man of whom Mr. Foat learned the trade, conducted a shop in the village of Rochester. He is now in Madison.) Almir Krakofsky (now in company with Fred Albrecht, operating a shop in Waterford), William Kepke, Max Stoneberg, Roy Alby, Hall Carpenter and Irving Foat, who is now associated with his father in business under the firm name—B. G. Foat & Son.

Six years after Mr. Foat opened his barber shop he bought a lot of Pal-

day and night, to carry on the business. The barn on Second street proved too small and a larger one was built by Mr. Foat on the Foat property, large enough to meet the needs of the growing business. The coming of the electric car and the automobile drove out the horse and after fourteen years Foat & Patrick went out of business. The large barn still stands but it is now used for storage.

The second floor of the Foat building was first used for a dance hall, then by the Modern Woodmen as its place of meeting, and later was remodeled into offices and living rooms,



today they take practically all of his time and his first vocation, his tonsorial work, is looked after almost wholly by his son, Irving G. Foat, who is his partner in the business.

It was on March 17, 1891, that B. G. Foat opened a barber shop in the Ole Hedjord block on Main street, Waterford, where the Waterford State Bank now stands, which makes him the veteran barber in the village. He learned his trade of the late "Mike" Best, for many years one of the best known barbers in this vicinity. Mr. Foat proved to be a credit to his teacher; his work gave satisfaction from the first, business increased and in the fall of '92 he took Ed. Mealy, a Dover boy, into partnership. This partnership continued for three years and was dissolved when Mr. Mealy decided to open his own shop in Burlington.

Teaching the trade to others was an important part of the work in the

mer & Moe on the bank of Fox river just east of the Main street bridge. On this lot in 1897 he erected a large fireproof, two story building of cream brick veneer and to his new building moved his barber shop and opened a general store. Sporting goods were soon added. The first floor was also used as the office of the livery business of Foat & Patrick.

For a number of years B. G. Foat in company with Joseph Patrick conducted a large livery business in what is now the Maas building. This was an important business in the "good old days." Foat & Patrick was the first of several livery firms in the village to provide "hacks" or closed carriages, used for weddings, funerals or other special occasions. Such carriages which later became a necessity, were a luxury when first introduced. Orders were taken in the Foat building and two men beside the proprietors were required regularly,

occupied at different times by Dr. George Newell, Dr. Swan, Dr. Baird, Dr. M. Huber, and Dr. Violet. At the present time it is unoccupied.

In the great fire of July 2, 1898, when the larger part of the business section of the east side of the village was destroyed, the Foat building, then only a year old, was the only one in two blocks that did not burn. After the fire came the "New Waterford." An era of building began, new grades were established. The level on Main street was raised and if Mr. Foat was not required to erect a new building on the ashes of the old one, he did have to raise the one he had erected the year before 6 feet and 4 inches in order to be "on the level" with his neighbors.

Music has always had a special interest for Mr. Foat—it was one of his hobbies—vocal as well as instrumental. He not only enjoyed good music but was himself a pianist of



more than ordinary ability and frequently played in public. That was secondary, however, to his success as a vocalist. No musical program was complete in the late '80's or early '90's without a solo by Bert Foat. His "vaudeville stunts" were classed with those of professionals. It is therefore not surprising that very early in his business career he became identified with the sale of musical instruments and "talking machines" which were fast coming into popularity.

The little dog listening to "His Master's Voice" has held a place in the show window of the Foat store since the Victor was first manufactured. Mr. Foat carried the first disc machine with six inch record, made. The Victor keeps its popularity. It has won its right as it faultlessly reproduces the work of both individual artists and musical organizations. Great artists choose it undoubtedly, because it reigns supreme in the talking machine field. Mr. Foat has himself invented, or "assembled" he says, a talking machine which is the equal, according to competent judges, of anything on the market today. Some day this, too, may be "on the market" and Waterford may become famous as its home.

Interest in the piano naturally led Mr. Foat to add this line to his stock. He has carried on a particularly successful business the last few years in the sale of pianos, player pianos, and the electric player piano. Many of the latter have been installed by Mr. Foat in public halls, movie houses and ice cream parlors in this vicinity.

The Foat Flower Shop (a picture of which is shown on this page together with the Foat business block and the old Foat home) like the music department of the Foat store, is the development of that which was another hobby. From childhood Mr. Foat was interested in flowers. This might have been his inheritance or it might have been environment. "Sally Ann" Foat, as the older residents still speak of Mr. Foat's mother, was passionately fond of flowers and growing plants. Her flower garden was the pride of the village. Today the Foat Flower Shop stands in the midst of what was once that garden—a monument, it might be called, to a mother's memory and her interest in flowers.

This old garden where the green-

houses stand is a part of the land which has been in Mr. Foat's family since territorial days. His great-grandfather, Levi Barnes, one of the two first white men to visit and locate in what is now the village of Waterford, took the land from the government. It was in the fall of 1836 that Mr. Barnes and his son-in-law, Samuel Chapman, reached the west bank of the Fox river after a long day's ride and were so pleased with what they say that they determined then and there to make this their future home. The story goes that they dismounted, wrapped their blankets about them and laid down to sleep. So soundly did they sleep that when morning came they found that stealthy Indians had stolen from their heads the red handkerchiefs which they had tied over them the night before. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Chapman "staked their claims," returned to their eastern homes, and when they came back to the new country soon after, brought their families with them.

Mr. Barnes' possessions, which were almost wholly on the east side of the Fox river, amounted to about six hundred acres at one time. For some of this he paid ten shillings an acre, for some the munificent sum of twelve cents an acre. The Foat and Barnes families are today living on a part of what was once this large tract of land.

The house, now the home of B. G. Foat, was built by Levi Barnes in the late '30's or early '40's. The frame was of 10x10 hewn oak, fastened with pegs. All lumber used in its construction was taken from the land where the buildings now stand. A huge fireplace, replaced by a modern electric range, occupied one side of the large kitchen and many times Indians slept on the floor in front of the hospitable hearth.

The old home became the property of Hiram Barnes, one of the seven children of Levi Barnes and the one with whom the aged father spent his last days. The other children were, Elmira, who died before the family came to Wisconsin; Harriet, Mrs. Samuel Chapman; Adeline, Mrs. Samuel Russ; Martha, Mrs. Richard Short; Sally, Mrs. Hiram Page; and Alpheus. This pioneer family was of English ancestry. Lord Barnes, one of the forbears, came from England on the Mayflower.

Hiram Barnes, who was the maternal grandfather of B. G. Foat, was the father of three children. Curtis, father of Seymour Barnes, of this village, died of smallpox in the awful

epidemic which swept through this little settlement sixty-five years ago, leaving his young wife and infant son. His body, like those of the other victims of the dread disease, was carried by ox team at night to the old cemetery on the hill north of the village, later moved to the Rochester cemetery, where rest his grandfather, father and other members of the family. Sally Ann, the only daughter, married Daniel Foat. Their entire married life was spent on the home place. They were the parents of Irving Foat, who died several years ago, and B. G. Foat, who has always lived in the old home erected by his great grandfather Barnes. Many times this old house has been added to and remodeled. It is today a pleasant, modern home.

The other son, George Barnes, is still living. His home is in Axtell, Marshall county, Kansas. Though past eighty years of age, he is professor of violin in Axtell college. He is a veteran of the Civil war and has lived in Kansas many years.

It is at the old home that the last of Mr. Foat's business interests has evolved. He saw that Waterford, to keep in line with the other progressive towns, needed a greenhouse and in September, 1922, he erected the first unit of his greenhouse. This was soon found to be too small for the rapidly growing business and in March, 1923, another unit was built. These are equipped in an up-to-date manner. A modern system of heating regulates the temperature. It is a pleasant place to visit. In the cold winter months one finds the atmosphere laden with fragrance and beautiful flowers of all varieties.

Mr. Foat also carries a large trade in garden plants, selling cabbage and tomato plants by the hundreds as well as hundreds of plants for summer flower gardens. Many come to the Foat Flower Shop from Milwaukee, Burlington, and other cities for their plants. He also finds a ready sale for garden truck. Eight-five baskets of ripe tomatoes were sold in one day this season. Mr. Foat's location is an exceptionally good one. Concrete roads border two sides of his property. It is near the M. E. R. & L. station and convenient to the business center of the village. The windows of the B. G. Foat store are used to display cut flowers and potted plants. The greenhouses are now filled for the winter trade and are prepared to "Say it With Flowers" for you at any time and on any occasion.

Thus from an interest in music and flowers with modest beginnings, has grown two lines of business which have progressed and expanded until Mr. Foat finds himself the head of two large and reliable business concerns in the community. Now, firmly established as a Gibraltar of reliability, he sells musical instruments, plants and flowers of quality which he backs with his personal guarantee. As a result his word in this section of the country, is final in these matters.



## WM. A. MAAS &amp; SON

The William A. Maas and Son's horseshoeing and general repair shop and manufacturing establishment is one of the important and growing industries of the village of Waterford. In it is combined the old and the new—the past and the future. The old time village smithy with its flaming forge and roaring bellows, its brawny armed smith swinging his heavy sledge or fitting the red hot shoe to the restless horse's hoof, while the manufacturing of oil heaters reaches into the future for its perfection, as it revolutionizes the heating problem, which is rapidly becoming a problem of no small proportion.

The building shown in the accompanying picture, was purchased by William A. Maas and Son of William Craft, on November 15, 1919. The first floor of the building is used by Maas and Son as a horseshoeing and general repair shop and office. The second floor is used as a manufactory.

Since coming to Waterford, three years ago, Mr. Maas and Son have been working on the perfection of a wagon tire heater, which was finished and placed on the market in the spring of 1922. This is something new. The old way of heating tires for setting or re-setting was costly and troublesome. The Maas heater uses kerosene oil, the cheapest fuel known, and will heat from one to four sets of tires at a time, heating the tire evenly all around. Cleanliness is one of its appealing qualities and the amount of room space spared is another. The Maas heater is taking readily among the blacksmiths of the middle west. Maas and Son are now putting on an advertising campaign which will in a short time cover the entire United States.

The firm is also working on the perfection of an oil heater to be used in furnaces and stoves. While these heaters are not perfect they are now found to be about equal to coal in cost and in time spent in keeping a fire. These are meeting with splendid success locally.

The building purchased by Mr. Maas and Son was built by Henry Plucker, now of Sacramento, Calif., for a livery barn. Every village boasted at least one livery barn in the old days. Waterford had several. Plucker and Olson, after running the livery for two years, rented it to Foat and Patrick, who enlarged the business. Foat and Patrick remained there twelve years. When their lease expired they moved to their own barn which they erected on the Foat property on Milwaukee street.

Those were the gala days in the livery business. Foat and Patrick were the first liverymen in the village to provide "hacks" or closed carriages which were used for funerals, weddings and other special occasions. From twelve to sixteen horses were kept busy practically all the time. Ed. Leahy, now with the Halbach Bros. Company store, and the late George Ensing, as well as the proprietors were on duty day and night. People were taken to weddings and funerals;

drummers and travelling men were carried on their long trips around the country; strangers and visitors had to be met at the station seven miles distant; and the young fellows had to take their best girls out for a Sunday afternoon ride or to an evening dance or other social functions.

The coming of the electric railroad, and the automobile changed all this and the "livery stable" which was something of a community center twenty years ago is extinct here as elsewhere. Its place is taken by the garage, the filling station and the repair shop.

After Foat and Patrick moved to their own barn, Plucker and Olson sold their building to Will Craft, who, having learned the blacksmith trade of

four years Mr. Maas ran a shop which he was finally compelled to give up on account of his health. He moved his family to a farm south of Lake Geneva, where he lived until 1911 when he again took up blacksmithing at Hebron, Ill., entering into partnership with his oldest son, F. W. Maas. This business was sold and soon after Mr. Maas came to Waterford.

Thomas J. Maas, junior member of the firm, started working in his father's shop at Hebron, Ill., while still in school, working before and after school and on Saturdays. After completing the eighth grade he graduated from the commercial department of the Brown's Business College at Rockford, Ill. From that time until the



Quinn and English on the west side, had been conducting a smithy in the small building just south of the livery barn now used as a tin-shop. He moved to the larger building using it for his blacksmith shop until he sold to Maas and Son three years ago.

The smaller building above referred to and another small unpainted building which stood where the Maas building now stands had served as blacksmith and wagon shops for fifty years or more. William Vos, a blacksmith, whose home was on the corner north of the shop where the Beilfus home now stands, used one of the buildings for his blacksmith shop and John Hofer had his wagon shop in the other. Mr. Vos sold his business to John Alby who conducted a blacksmith shop there for several years before Plucker and Olson erected their large livery barn on the site of the old smithy.

William Maas, the senior member of the firm of Maas and Son, was born at Slade's Corners, Wis., in 1862. At the age of fourteen he began working in his father's blacksmith shop, and like his father before him made blacksmithing his life work. In 1900 he moved his family to Vinemount, Alabama. After two years they returned to Walworth, Wis., where for

fall of 1917 he worked in the shop at Hebron. That fall he enlisted in the army. He served for two years, half of that time overseas as a mechanic in the air service.

After his discharge from the army in July, 1919 Mr. Maas spent considerable time in the west looking over homestead land. After his return he located at Waterford where he became his father's partner.

Maas and Son employ three men and a bookkeeper at the present time. The bookkeeper is Miss Florence Maas, daughter of William Maas, a graduate of the Waterford high school with the class of 1922.

Although driving horses are seldom seen now, farmers are still using horses on their farms for all farm purposes. Comparatively few farmers are using power machinery so horseshoers and blacksmiths are needed, and the newer lines of work keep assembling mechanics busy. The larger future for the business, beyond a doubt lies in the two inventions, which, as stated, are becoming known and are giving satisfaction. They are destined to bring success to the inventors and a knowledge of the little village of Waterford to the outside world.



### L. P. HERRICK

When the first Ford car was advertised in the Post ten years ago, even the most optimistic little realized that the time would come when this much-maligned machine should become the most popular, or at least the most common, car seen on Wisconsin highways.

L. P. Herrick, proprietor of the Herrick Sales and Service in the 13½ months he has been in business in Waterford, has sold one hundred and seventy-five Ford automobiles—new and used. The Ford car adver-

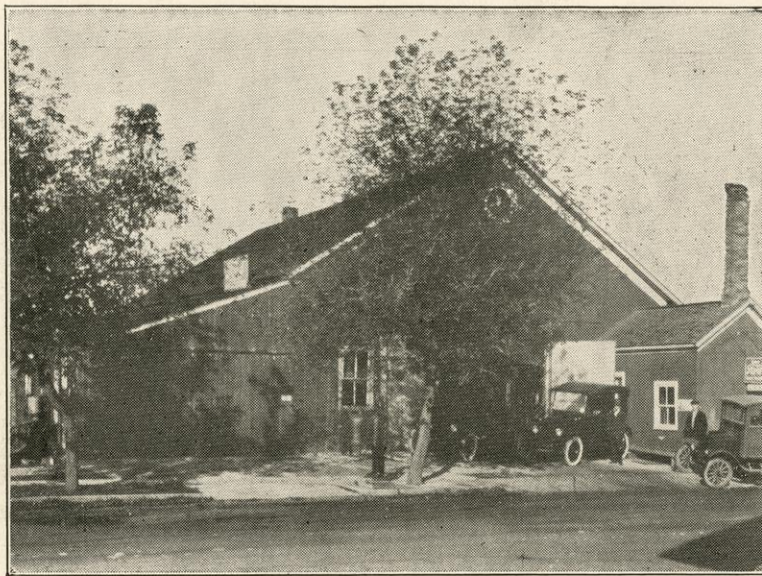
livery barn for five years and he turned it over to L. C. Bullmore who for another five or six years used it as a livery barn. The land on which the barn stands was bought by Mr. Plucker of the late Ole Hedjord.

Finding that the automobile was rapidly replacing the horse, Mr. Plucker fitted the barn up as a garage and rented it to Martin Hansen who used it for his Ford garage. Mr. Hansen later sold out to A. W. Evans, of Big Bend, who operated it in connection with his business in the neighboring village by employing Albert

time and operating it for nearly four years.

Work in a barber shop was close and confining and Mr. Herrick receiving an advantageous offer began selling Buick cars for the Breitbach Auto Co., of South Milwaukee, who placed him in charge of the Wauwatosa territory. This gave him his first interest in the automobile business and about three years ago he entered the employ of E. A. Swendson, Ford dealers of Milwaukee, for whom he worked as salesman for two years.

August 18, 1921, he came to Waterford and with Mr. Koss purchased the



tised in the Post ten years ago was a "second hand" car. There are no longer such cars—they are now "used" or "made over"—a difference in name if not in quality.

The building which is today the home of the Herrick Sales and Service was erected long before Waterford had seen an automobile by the late William Plucker and is now the property of his son, William. It was built about thirty-five years ago, the carpenter work being done by Barney Geising.

It replaced a smaller barn which was sold to Peter Jacobson and moved to the Malone home. Later torn down by Dr. E. English when he built his present large barn.

The large stock fairs held at this place and the transient trade made a larger barn necessary accordingly Mr. Plucker had this one erected. His son, the present owner, used it for a

Hansen as machinist and Louis Hansen as salesman. In August, 1921, the business was sold to Herrick & Koss, of Milwaukee, Koss withdrawing from the partnership soon after.

Mr. Herrick is a Milwaukee product. He was born and reared on the south side. When a youth he attended the parochial and public schools and spent some time in the south side high school. After leaving high school he became a stock clerk with the Riverside Printing company.

Not seeing much of a future in this, Mr. Herrick made up his mind to learn a trade, deciding on the barber trade. Accordingly he entered a barber shop on Second and Greenfield in Milwaukee and soon became proficient in the tonsorial art and was made manager of the J. C. Davis six-chair barber shop. Later he worked for C. W. Mienke on the south side purchasing the business in a short

A. W. Evans Ford garage which was then in charge of the Hansen brothers. The firm was known as the Herrick-Koss Auto company. Two months later, October 5, he bought out his partner's interest in the business and since then has been running it under the name of the L. P. Herrick Sales and Service.

Being satisfied that Waterford was a good center for his business and a good place to live he found a desirable apartment and moved his family here in the early spring. Mr. Herrick is very well pleased with the start made. He is getting acquainted and working up an excellent business here and in the surrounding community. A number of improvements have been made in the building and the stock room is one of which Waterford may well feel proud. From it Mr. Herrick is supplying from eighteen to twenty garages in neighboring towns and villages.



## GRAF'S GARAGE

With the completion of the new Graf Garage Waterford has one of the best and most up-to-date business blocks to be found in villages its size or much larger, in the state of Wisconsin.

Faith in his own work and faith in the future of the village are shown when a man erects such a building in these days of business uncertainty and high cost of materials. Credit for such confidence is due O. R. Graf, born, reared and educated in Milwaukee. Though city bred and city trained it was in this smaller community that Mr. Graf saw the opportunity to work out business problems. Here in Waterford he saw possibilities for himself, for his business and for the village in the erection of such a building as is shown in the accompanying picture.

Mr. Graf's first work after leaving school was with the Milwaukee Gas & Electric Light Co. where he held a responsible position in the office of the complaint department. His interests lay along an entirely different line, however, and when he fully realized this, he decided to give up the position he held and to take up the work for a which he had a natural trend—that of a mechanic. Having reached that decision he determined to learn his trade thoroughly, accordingly he began at the foot of the ladder and climbed upward round by round. Four years were spent in this special training. Working in several different shops in Milwaukee followed and the experience was gained which was necessary for the successful carrying out of his plans.

In the year 1915 Mr. Graf and his brother erected a garage in Milwaukee on 32nd and Lisbon, where they worked up a very successful trade.

Two years later Mr. Graf, who was personally qualified to work in any line of machinery, decided to go into business for himself. It was just at this time that he learned that Waterford was in need of another good mechanic, one who knew how to repair farm machinery as well as automobiles. Confident that he was qualified to meet these requirements he made up his mind to establish his business in this village and to make Waterford his home.

The building, now the home of the Kinney, Hanson and Noll garage then called the Hamm building, though known to older generations as the Moe store, was rented by Mr. Graf. The first floor was used for his garage and machine shop and the second floor for the home of Mr. and Mrs. Graf and son, Bobbie, then four years of age.

Later when Mr. Hamm, owner of the building, decided to enter the garage field himself Mr. Graf was forced to seek new quarters. He found a temporary home for his business on the opposite side of the street in the H. B. Morse shop and for his family in the Mrs. Hugh Cooper house on Jefferson street. The move was made August 1, 1920. Soon after

Mr. Graf purchased a lot and began to plan the building which has just been completed.

The new Graf block is situated on Main Street, two doors west of Fox River bridge and immediately west of the John Rein blacksmith shop. The building, which is practically fire proof, is of steel and flat concrete blocks with face brick front of buff. It is a three story building, 48x72 feet, with basement walls of concrete.

The west half of the basement, as the first floor is called, will be used for storing cars and as a battery repair shop where storage batteries of all makes will be repaired and recharged. The front part of the east

street, will be used for repair work and storage. The office, on the same floor is a pleasant room 18x20. It also faces Main street. Just back of the office is a hall from which one enters the stock room, 8x20, the men's lavatory, the ladies' rest room and the ladies' lavatory.

For the first time in the history of Waterford, the ladies have a rest room. Heretofore there has been no place for the wives and daughters of farmers when shopping in the village to rest or wait for the men folks. The rest room in the Graf building meets a long felt need. It is in the southwest corner, a room 8x23 with several large windows overlooking the Fox River and Ten Club park. The views to be seen through the



side of the basement floor contains the large heating plant which assures heat for the entire building at all times. This was purchased of and installed by Wallman & Steinke, of Waterford. At the rear of the furnace room is the fruit and vegetable cellar, a large cistern, and a light and well equipped laundry.

The steel used in the construction of the building was bought of the Worden-Allen Co., of Milwaukee. This company had furnished the steel for the building the Graf Bros. erected in Milwaukee several years before and Mr. Graf was so well pleased that he went to them again. L. L. McDonald, of Honey Creek, who has been at the head of the Worden-Allen Company's highway bridge department for a number of years, supervised the installing of the steel in the new building. The mason work was in care of Clark Bros., Caldwell. Albert Noll & Sons, of this village were in charge of the carpenter work and Teut, the electrician, of Burlington, was responsible for the wiring of the building.

The west side of the main floor, a large, well lighted room, in which cars may be driven directly from the

windows are such pretty ones that women will avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting the rest room for these alone. This room is reached through the office.

A large modern apartment, now the home of the Graf family, occupies the second floor. This consists of a kitchen, 9x12, a dining room 12x13, a living room of the same size, a large sun parlor, two good sized bed rooms and a bath. Entrance to the apartment is from the east side of the building.

Graf's new building stands on "Mill Site No. 1," as shown in the early plats of the village. There were five in all. Eliphalet Cramer, of Milwaukee, was the first owner. In March 1839, a few days after Cramer's claim was entered, this lot, with others was sold to Samuel Chapman and Levi Barnes, and later, by them, sold to Samuel Russ. Stillman, Truman and Nathaniel Moulton purchased it of Russ. From the Moultons it was passed to James Gibson in 1850.

Two years later Nelson Darling bought it. To him belongs the credit for erecting the first building on the lot. This was a two story building



## STORIES OF WATERFORD AND ITS BUSY LIFE

which was used as a wagon and paint shop until it was destroyed by fire in 1873, when in the possession of Barnard Holenbake, who had purchased it of James Iverson and Silas Erickson, two well known business men of this village for many years.

Among others who owned the property after the wagon shop was built to the time of the fire were F. A. Weage, James Iverson, Noah and Odle Crabb, James Iverson, Amassa Harden and Silius Erickson.

At one time Wenzel Raymond used part of the first floor of the wagon shop for his harness shop. It was there that William Shenkenberg, the present postmaster of Waterford, learned the harness makers trade. He was with Mr. Raymond at that site for three years.

Following the fire of 1873, Mr. Holenbake sold the lot to Nelson Palmer, who according to the records, sold to Henry Naber, father of H. J. Naber

of this village. At the same time, John Rein then a young man of twenty, came from Burlington and bought the lot where the blacksmith shop now stands. The two lots were bought for \$150 apiece. "Mr. Naber furnished the money," says Mr. Rein, "as well as the money for the two buildings we erected the same year—his wagon and paint shop and my blacksmith shop." These two buildings, the wagon shop, a two story building, cost in the neighborhood of \$150 each.

For six years Mr. Naber operated his wagon shop after which he sold it to William Auterman. Eighteen years later Henry Hegeman became the owner. He enlarged and remodeled the building and used it for a livery barn. Kinney & Best operated a livery barn there for a while and later Joseph DeGilleke ran a garage until called to the Colors during the late war. Michael Deneen bought it of Mr. Hegeman. Edward F. Kortendick purchased it in 1919, tore down the building and used the material in the construction of a barn on his farm. The same year he sold

the lot to Charles Apple. Mr. Graf bought the property of Mr. Apple.

Time moves on, the new replaces the old. The automobile takes the place of the wagon and the modern garage has made of the livery barn only a memory. The old frame building is succeeded by one more substantial as well as more beautiful and more artistic. With this new, modern garage Waterford is coming into its own. No better, no more up-to-date automobile establishment is to be found in this vicinity. The equipment is the latest and most complete to be procured. Mr. Graf handles the Hupmobile and Paige automobiles.

Honest and straight forward in his business policies Mr. Graf is recognized as one of the substantial business men of the community. He is now serving as president of the village and takes an active part in those things which promote the best interest of the life of the community. Waterford is proud of its newest building. May the confidence Mr. Graf has shown in this village in the erection of such a building be justified as the years come and go.



Louis Geif

Herman Trost

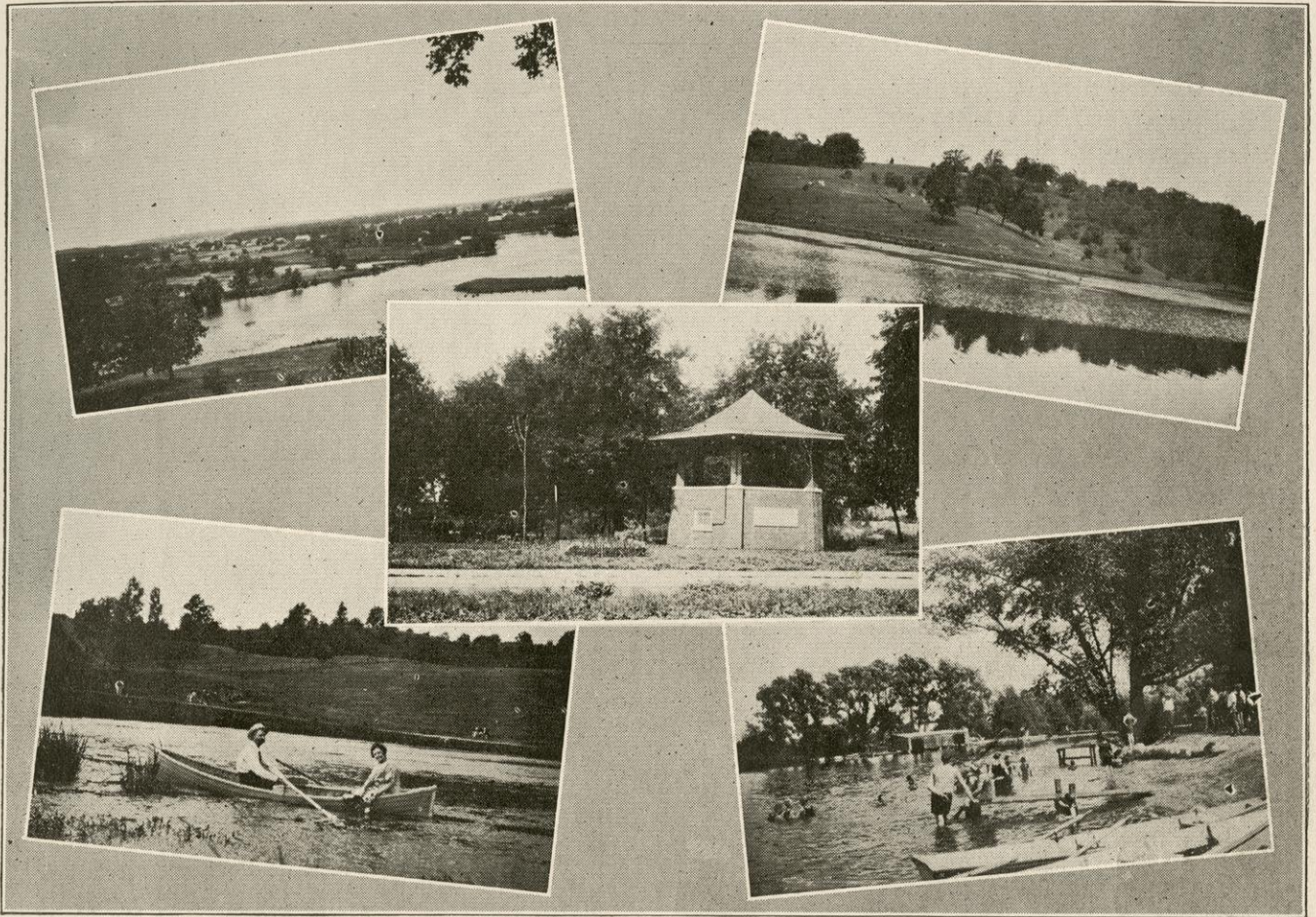
John Nehls

Charles E. Trost

Wm. Sanders

Old Waterford House





River Scenes—Ten Club Park—Bathing Beach

### TEN CLUB PARK

Donated to the village of Waterford by the Ten Club in 1920

Charter Members: Edward Malone, Walter Best, Eugene Patrick, Clint Ellis, Edward Kortendick, E. H. Miller, Will Kinney, Fred Johnson, L. F. Kortendick, Albert Glueck. Later Members: R. E. Bennett, B. F. Wiemer, A. B. Krakofsky, H. C. Berger, G. H. Thompson, Joseph Kepper, Thomas Ensing, Charles H. Reeseman, A. M. Rittman, Frank Rambo, Charles Confer, Dr. F. A. Malone, Geo. W. Shenkenberg, Henry F. Kempken, W. S. Jones, L. C. Storms, Nic Hauper, Oliver Noll, G. H. Caley, Irving Foat, Jr., Hubert Miller, Harry Mealy.



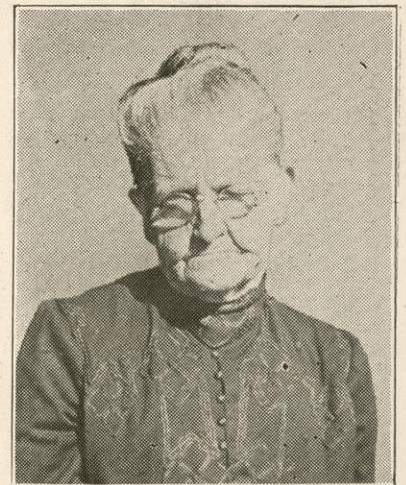
CAPT. JOHN T. RICE

#### CAPT. JOHN T. RICE

Captain John T. Rice, now living at Burlington, was the first white male child born in the town of Waterford. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Rice. His birth occurred on May 24, 1839.

#### MRS. NANCY BUTTLES

Mrs. Nancy Beardsley Buttles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elam Beardsley, was born in what is now the town of Caledonia, on December 11, 1836, the first white child born in Racine county. She came to Waterford when eight years of age and lived here continuously to the time of her death, June 17, 1922.



MRS. NANCY BUTTLES



## PLACES And INSTITUTIONS

Places and institutions ministering to the needs of the public and the mediums through which the world serves the people of Waterford and surrounding country:

### VILLAGE OFFICERS

President—O. R. Graf.  
Clerk—A. J. Smith.  
Treasurer—Eldon Shenkenberg.  
Marshall—Seymour Barnes.  
Trustees—J. J. Hucksdorf, L. F. Kortendick, Albert Hanson, Louis Hanson, Charles Guschl, A. M. Rittman.

### WATERFORD HAS—

2 Hotels.  
2 Banks.  
1 Jewelry Store.  
1 Drug Store.  
1 Millinery Store.  
4 Dry Goods Stores.  
5 Grocery Stores.  
1 Gent's Furnishings.  
1 Tailor shop.  
1 Hardware Store.  
1 Furniture Store.  
1 Undertaking Parlor.  
2 Meat Markets.  
3 Milk Depots.  
1 Farm Machinery Warehouse.  
1 Concrete Paving Company.  
1 Machine Shop.  
3 Wagon Repair Shops.  
5 Building Contractors.  
2 Telephone Services.  
1 Interurban Station (T. M. E. R. & L. Co.)  
1 Freight Depot (T. M. E. R. & L. Co.)  
2 Restaurants.  
1 Bakery.  
4 Barber Shops.

1 Harness Shop.  
3 Blacksmith Shops.  
2 Physicians.  
1 Veterinarian.  
1 Dentist.  
2 Sweet Shops.  
4 Garages.  
2 Shoe Repair Shops.  
2 Cigar Factories.  
2 Planing Mills.  
1 Flour Mill.  
1 Lumber Yard.  
1 Coal and Feed Yard.  
1 Printing Office.  
1 Weekly Newspaper. (POST)  
1 Florist Shop.  
1 Pickle Plant.  
1 Photograph Gallery.  
1 Tin Shop.  
3 Poultry Farms.  
1 Weaver.  
2 Filling Stations.  
1 Post Office.  
5 Soft Drink Parlors.  
1 Sporting Goods Store.  
1 Theatre (Strand).  
1 Amusement Hall.  
1 Band.  
2 Orchestras.  
11 Miles of Concrete Sidewalk.  
1 Mile of Paved Street.  
Electric Light, Heat and Power Service.  
Water Works.  
Sewerage System.  
Town Hall.  
Fire Department.  
Village Hall.

Public Library (County Branch).  
River (Lower Fox).  
Island Resort.  
Ten Club Park.  
Fine Shade Trees.  
Bathing Beach.  
3 Churches.  
1 High School.  
1 State Graded School.  
2 Parochial Schools.  
2 Ladies' Aid Societies.  
1 Woman's Guild.  
Foreign Missionary Society.  
Community Club.  
Waterford Parent-Teachers' Association.  
Waterford High School Alumni Association.  
Waterford Poultry Association.  
Alfred Essman Post No. 20, of the American Legion.  
Woman's Auxiliary of the American Legion.

### SECRET SOCIETIES

Modern Woodmen.  
Royal Neighbors.  
Free Masons.  
Mystic Workers.  
Catholic Knights.  
Catholic Foresters.  
Holy Name Society.  
Young Ladies' Society.  
And 700 of the best people on earth.







