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HISTORY OF

DUNN COUNTY

WISCONSIN

COMPILED BY

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PREFACE

The aim of this book is to present in available form what the average citizen desires to know about those events which have conjoined to make Dunn County what it is today. To the narration of said events has been added biographical mention of many former and present-day citizens, having a strong human interest that will be personal, directly or indirectly, to many readers of the volume.

The material for the history proper has been drawn from many sources, among them: the History of Northern Wisconsin, 1881; History of the Chippewa Valley, 1892; the back files of the Dunn County News; papers prepared by well known pioneers and long-time residents of the county and read by them at meetings of the Old Settlers' Society; official records at Madison and at the Dunn County courthouse; the Wisconsin Blue Book or legislative record; the state and federal census reports giving various statistics; and other literary and documentary records, in addition to which must be mentioned a considerable amount of valuable data that was orally contributed.

The large amount of biography, amplified in many cases by more or less genealogy, was obtained through personal interviews with those who are thus represented, or with some member or members of their respective families.

The purely historical data—that contained on the first 246 pages of the volume—after being compiled, was for the most part submitted to certain well informed citizens for approval or correction before going to press. Mr. C. E. Freeman, of Menomonie, in this capacity rendered much valuable service, also contributing some articles from his own pen. There were also many other helpers, some in Menomonie and some in other parts of the county, to whom the publishers owe a debt of gratitude.

Probably no perfect history was ever written, but we trust that in the present work we have rectified the most serious errors of former historians of this region without any of our own being sufficiently great to affect its value as a fairly reliable history of the county of which it treats.

H. C. COOPER, JR. & CO.

Minneapolis, Minn.
September, 1925

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CHAPTER I

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN AND THE RED CEDAR

Dunn County lies at an altitude of about 1,000 feet above sea level in its highest part. It is situated near the southern border of the first continent that was lifted from the ocean's bed, and which extended from Labrador southwest along the margin of the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes, and crossed into Michigan and Wisconsin, thence stretching northwest to McKenzie's River. As the land gradually neared the surface with an ever-advancing shore, it was subject to the action of the waves, the heat and cold, and other vicissitudes of that distant geologic period, and the disintegration of the rock-bound coast followed, pulverizing the formation and forming numerous beds and drifts. In the process of time these became cemented and indurated, and the rock produced what is called the Potsdam sandstone. That this rock was formed by the disintegration of an older rock, by aqueous action, is proved by the ripple marks everywhere seen on it, and that it originated in an early geologic period is gathered from the fact that so few animal remains exist in it, and those of a simple form, namely, trilobites and two varieties of lingula.

While the water over this region was comparatively shallow, innumerable icebergs, crowded into the ocean by glacial action, and holding in their frigid embrace the boulders and other material, called the drift, accumulated in a more northern region, deposited their debris as they melted, which accounts for the formation that is found so generally distributed here.

There are signs and indications that while the coal measures were forming this region was above the sea, but that it afterwards sank and received other deposits. Above the drift alluded to, the sandstone crops out wherever the upper strata has been deeply cut into by water courses. Characteristic sandstone ledges may be seen in various parts of the county, in particular along the Chippewa and Red Cedar Rivers and along Wilson's and Gilbert's Creeks.

In the southern part of the county a narrow strip of the Niagara limestone may be found, appearing above the glacial drift in the towns of Sherman, Eau Galle and Lucas. There are no metallic ores, properly so called, in this region, and although a number of years ago some traces of iron, and even gold, were found in the vicinity of Knapp, causing considerable excitement for a while, there was not enough of either metal to repay the cost of smelting, and what was found was undoubtedly the result of glacial action. Nothing has ever been found in Dunn County to repay the labors either of a mineralogist or an antiquarian.

Dunn County comprises 24 government townships, as divided by ranges, or 22 political towns, with a total area of 552,960 acres. The eastern part of the county is fairly level, consisting mostly of prairie, with some marsh land, the soil being easily worked and productive. The western portion is more rolling, and in pioneer days was covered with extensive forests, but most of the valuable timber was subsequently cut by the lumbermen, who acquired the rights to thousands of acres. The soil produces excellent crops, and the greater part of the land is now laid out in farms. Fish and game in numerous varieties, were abundant in early days, this whole region being a paradise for hunters and trappers, but the fur bearing animals and larger game have disappeared. In some of the streams, however, there is still good fishing. There are few lakes in the county, the largest, Lake Menomin, at Menomonie, having formerly been a mere pond used for storing logs, but increased in size and depth by the building of a dam.

Much of the early history of Dunn County, and the Red Cedar or Menomonie Valley, of which it is a part, is closely connected with that of Prairie du Chien, the oldest city in western Wisconsin. Prairie du Chien was probably first occupied by white men, the servants and agents of LaSalle, in 1681. As early as 1737 it

doubtless became the semi-yearly rendezvous of fur traders and in 1781 the permanent abode of settlers.

The immense profit in the sale of furs in European markets was one of the incentives for private exploration in the unknown lands of the West. In the fur trade Mackinaw became an important point between Quebec and all that region of country draining into the upper great lakes. As soon as the divide between the waters tributary to lake Michigan and those tributary to the Mississippi river was crossed and the Fox-Wisconsin route was established, a large business in furs on the head streams of the Mississippi opened for the adventurous trader. Mackinaw was a long way off and the site of Prairie du Chien, a prairie on the eastern bank of the Mississippi about three miles above the mouth of the Wisconsin, was the natural topographical place and the geographic point for a center of distribution of supplies for this trade and for the collection of the pelts of the fur-bearing animals of numerous kinds to be found along the newly discovered river courses.

Old world and new world treaties also played a part in fixing this point of future settlement. At first the whole of the western country was under the domination of France, but in 1763 she ceded to Spain all her lands on the west of the Mississippi River, and to England all those to the east of the river. A portion of the last by treaty with Great Britain in 1783, passed to the United States, which country later still acquired the lands formerly ceded by France to Spain lying on the west of the river.

During this time of the separate holdings of the country divided by the Mississippi, Prairie du Chien by reason of its location at the western entrance of the principal water way across the eastern half of the continent, assumed a position of national, even of international importance, and there was a demand for stockades, forts and barracks to be built and defended at national cost and with national troops. A military occupation drew to it a more or less permanent population. After the place became useless as an international outpost, the military structures and a military force were continued to protect the settlers and fur traders from the hostile Indians.

That Prairie du Chien was early considered a point of vantage, appears from a letter of La Salle's dated August 22, 1682. He, after setting forth the enterprise of Du Luth in securing beaver and other furs above the head of lake Superior and on the headquarters of the St. Croix River, and complaining of the action of the government in permitting Du Luth to bring his furs by way of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, says: "But if they go by Wisconsin, where buffaloes are hunted in the summer and where I have begun an establishment, they will ruin the trade on which alone I rely, owing to the great number of buffaloes killed every year, which is greater than one can believe." Reference is made in this letter to the Chippewa River, as though thus early blazing the way from Prairie du Chien to Menomonie. He says: "One comes to the Riviere des Boeufs (Buffalo River) which is as wide at its mouth as that of the Illinois."

This account is doubtless founded on a report of Father Louis Hennepin, a priest of the order of the Recollects of St. Francis. He and his two companions, Antoine du Gay Auguel, known from his birthplace as "le Picard" and Michael Accault were sent out by La Salle, from Fort Crevecour, near Lake Peoria, Illinois, on February 28, 1680. They were on their way up the Mississippi when they were captured by a band of Sioux warriors on the warpath against the Illinois and Miami nations. These Sioux took the white men to the Mille Lacs region in northern Minnesota. He mentions the Buffalo River, which he calls "R. de Boeufs," which he said was full of turtles and which he ascended for several leagues. It is believed that he ascended Beef Slough, which at that time was possibly the main channel of the Chippewa River. He does not mention any other river that would correspond with the Chippewa River of the present day. After spending some time in the Mille Lacs region in Minnesota, Hennepin and Auguel, leaving Accault as hostage, were taken down the river by the Indians after supplies which La Salle had promised to send to the mouth of the Wisconsin. On this trip they hunted in the region between the Chippewa and the Wisconsin, and possibly saw Dunn

County in these wanderings, Accault and his guards joined the party and were left for a while at the mouth of the Chippewa or possibly at the mouth of Beef Slough. Here and on various islands the squaws hid meat. They then again ascended the Mississippi, and were rescued from the Indians by Daniel Graysolon, Sieur du Luth. Toward the end of September Hennepin, Du Luth and the two other men again descended the Mississippi and reached Canada by way of the Wisconsin River, the Portage, Fox River and Green Bay. The Franquelin map of 1688 calls the Chippewa the R. des Sauteurs.

The next mention of the Chippewa River is in an account of a journey of Le Sueur's up the Mississippi River in September of the year 1700. It is there stated that on the fourteenth day after leaving the mouth of the Wisconsin River, "He left on the east side of the river, a large beautiful river, which comes a great distance from the north, and called Bon Secours, from the great number of buffalo, stags, bears and deer found there." This river, the account further states was below and near Lake Pepin. This reference serves to locate the river "left on the east" as the Chippewa; the same stream that Hennepin in 1680 called the River of Bulls and La Salle in 1682 mentions as Buffalo River.

In this account of Le Sueur's journey in 1700 is probably the first reference to the stream now known as the Red Cedar River. Speaking of the Chippewa it is said: "Three leagues up this river there is a lead mine: and seven leagues higher, on the same side, you meet another river of great length." From this description we may not be able to rediscover the lead mine, but the distances given do serve to locate the river spoken of as the Red Cedar.

The agents of La Salle probably learned of the general features of the lower Chippewa Valley as high up as the Red Cedar in the year 1680, for in his letter of 1682 he said, writing of the Chippewa: "It is followed from ten to twelve leagues, the water being smooth and without rapids, bordered by mountains which widen from time to time, forming meadows."

It is possible that the Red Cedar River had been explored by white men before Le Sueur's journey and perhaps before Father Hennepin's discoveries. It is known that Lake Court d'Oreilles had been a gathering place of the Indians from early in the seventeenth century. The trails from the headwaters of the Wisconsin, Black and Chippewa Rivers passed by this lake on the road to the Sioux country. It is near the sources of the Red Cedar River. Old beaver dams on all tributaries on the Red Cedar indicate that its valley was once rich in furs.

In La Salle's letter of 1682, he reports to the government that Du Luth had for three years been trading in the Lake Superior country and sending his men among the Sioux and the Chippewas, finally coming himself by the Bois Brule and St. Croix Rivers to Lake Pepin. Hennepin says Du Luth came by this route in 1680. In a letter directed by an official to the governor of Canada written in 1683, it is stated that Du Luth was then sending a company of traders to the Sioux which was to be joined by other persons. The Sioux were then on the upper Mississippi. In a similar letter in 1690-91 it is stated that Perrot in going up the Mississippi River met at the Fox-Wisconsin portage a canoe of Frenchmen coming from the Sioux country and further that he on arriving at the Mississippi dispatched men to warn the "French-men who were then among the Nadouaissoux to proceed to Michilimakinak, this because of a threatened war between several different tribes of Indians." It is stated that in 1693 Le Sueur built a fort near Red Wing, Minnesota, to protect the fur trade route from Lake Superior by the St. Croix River. When Le Sueur in 1700 arrived at Lake Pepin, word was brought to him that a Frenchman had recently been killed in the country near by. At his command the Indians brought the companion of the man who had been killed. He "was a Canadian named Dinnis. He stated that his comrade had been accidentally killed; his name was La Place; he was a soldier who had deserted from Canada and fled to this country." Further, there came to Le Sueur in the winter of 1700-07, on Blue Earth River in Minnesota "seven French traders from Canada." "They had been plundered and striped naked by the Sioux."

It is quite certain that there were at that early day beaver on the Red Cedar.

It appears that traders and trappers in large numbers were then pressing up the Mississippi and its branches. There is no direct evidence that these trappers caught these beavers, yet it is a fair inference that they did and that they knew of and traversed the Red Cedar Valley.

That the validity of this supposition, that white men were on this river as early as the year 1700 should not be impugned by reason of the absence of direct written evidence coming from the trappers themselves, is evident. They as a class were men who could neither read nor write. It was then unlawful for any one to trap for fur-bearing animals, especially beaver, without a license from the government. It was also unlawful to engage on the frontier in the fur trade without such license.

Notwithstanding these prohibitions many communications addressed to the government show that illicit trading and trapping was carried on to so great an extent that at one time the price of pelts was so reduced that there was fear that the fur trade would be ruined. Trappers often staid in the wilderness several years at a time and engaged friendly Indians to market, as their own, the pelts taken by them in violation of the regulations of the government. Soldiers neglected their duties and went on trapping excursions. Some even deserted and took to the wandering life of trappers.

Du Luth and Le Sueur were accused of engaging in this illicit trade. The former was said to cloak his trade under pretense of exploring new lands, and the latter to hide his violation of the law by eager search for mines. It was pointed out that both of these men carried on their operations in the best fur producing regions, and went equipped with large quantities of merchandise solely adapted to the Indian fur trade.

The Red Cedar being a side stream would naturally be visited, if visited at all, by individual trappers or small parties of trappers, who probably had no license. Even had they had the ability to make a record, such adventurers would not publish their discoveries. They would not by publication invite detection and punishment and at the same time inform rivals in trade of the locations where pelts were to be gathered in plenty.

The next reference to the Red Cedar after that of Le Sueur's journey of 1700 is in an account of a journey by Jonathan Carver. In 1767 he made his way up the Chippewa River and incidentally remarks: "Nearly thirty miles up, it separates into two branches, and I took my course through that which lies to the eastward." He followed this branch (the main Chippewa) to some distance beyond its falls. Then by one of the trails passing by Lake Court d'Oreilles he went to the headwaters of the St. Croix. Of the lower Chippewa, he says: "The country adjoining the river, for about sixty miles is very level, and on its banks lie fine meadows, where larger droves of buffalo and elks were feeding than I observed in any other part of my travels."

Carver was a Connecticut man who had served in the British army in North America during the French war, and seems to have been the first Englishman to make a journey through the Northwest. He is the first person for whom is made a claim of proprietorship of the site of Menomonie. The claim rested on a deed said to have been given by two Sioux chiefs to Carver, covering lands in western Wisconsin, including Dunn County. The territory of these two counties was in the early political organization of this state included in Crawford County, and this deed showing the symbol signatures of the chiefs, a turtle and a snake, is spread upon the records of that county. By the terms of the deed, this land grant had a maximum width of 120 miles on the line drawn due north from a point due east 100 miles from the head of Lake Pepin to form its east boundary; and from the north end of that line the northern or northwestern boundary ran southwestwardly in a straight course about 175 miles to the Falls of St. Anthony. The side formed by the Mississippi River and Lake Pepin, in their irregular meandering but generally southeastward course extends on a direct line between its ends about 70 miles.

Measuring due east 100 miles from the foot of Lake Pepin at the mouth of the Chippewa River, the southeast corner of this grant, is found in the central part of Wood County, Wisconsin, about five miles southeast of Pittsville. Thence the east

boundary, measured due north 120 miles, passes about six miles east of Marshfield, Wisconsin, through the west part of Marathon County, and along the east line of Taylor and Price Counties to the northeast corner of the grant in Iron County, about two miles southeast from Mercer, Wisconsin. On the northwest, a straight line running thence to the Falls of St. Anthony passes near Rossville, in Sawyer County, across the Red Cedar Lake and upper Turtle Lake in Barron County, and by the railroad towns of Turtle Lake and Amery, crosses the St. Croix about two miles north of the Apple River, and crosses the central part of White Bear Lake in Minnesota.

There is no evidence that Carver at any time took possession of the lands granted or ever tried to enforce a right of possession, but his heirs and their grantees have ineffectually tried to establish a title under the deed. The possession of the site of Menomonie has been claimed by many Indian tribes; France, Great Britain and the United States have successively exercised dominion over it, but Carver made the first private claim of ownership to it. This claim, the United States in 1854 ignored by issuing to William Wilson a patent covering a part of the site of Menomonie. A decision of the United States supreme court made in 1823 in effect ruled out the Carver claim and deed. Chief Justice Marshall wrote the opinion filed by the court. He reviews the history of the so called Indian lands, and points out as a fact that the French and English from the time of their earliest discoveries and conquests in North America had insisted that the fee in all lands vested in the power making the discovery or conquest and that the right of the Indian tribes therein was limited to mere occupancy. And that when these sovereign powers ceded to the United States parts of these lands so held such absolute fee therein vested in this nation. The court held that by the established law, whether right or wrong as an abstract proposition in ethics, the Indian tribes had only a right to remain in possession of the lands until the dominant power saw fit to disposess them. In the eye of the law the Indians held no claim to or right in the lands that they could sell and convey. They have been permitted to cede them to the nation in power but never to cede them to another nation nor under any inherent or original right to sell or surrender them to individuals.

From the time of Le Sueur's journey to that of Carver's, incidental mention in the official correspondence of Canada is made of traders being on the upper reaches of the Mississippi River and of French officers building forts on Lake Pepin to protect the traders and to conciliate Indian tribes that they might be kept from joining, at first the Sauk and Foxes in their war against the French and still later the tribes friendly to the Sauk and Foxes in their war against the French and later the tribes friendly to the English during the seven years of war. For over a half a century, from 1700 to 1767, no direct accounts of travellers are found relating to Prairie du Chien and the Chippewa River Country. The warfare above mentioned prevented settlement and discouraged exploration.

Carver in his book of travels has given what seems to be the first authentic and trustworthy description of the Chippewa River and has also given the first direct and particular account of Prairie du Chien. Carver says nothing of permanent settlers nor of resident traders. It is a much disputed question, this of the first white occupier or settler of Prairie du Chien, who he was or whence he came. Tradition has it that Jean Marie Cardinelli and his wife, both French, were the first real settlers of Prairie du Chien. They are said to have come there, bringing with them an Omaha Indian as a slave, some time between 1720 and 1730.

The next personal and succinct account of Prairie du Chien, after that of Carver, is given by Peter Pond, a successful fur trader. He, like Carver, was a Connecticut man born and bred. In 1773 he first traded on the Mississippi, and his account pertains to this and the two ensuing years. Pond seems to have entered the Western trade with a good deal of confidence and he and his partner accumulated an immense quantity of goods at Mackinaw for the Indian trade. He says: "I divided my goods into twelve parts and fitted out twelve large canoes for different parts of the Mississippi River. Each canoe was made of birch bark and white cedar; they would carry 7,000 weight." At Green Bay he "engaged nine clerks

for different parts of the Northern and Western country." After giving out some goods on credit to Indians on the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, he at Prairie du Chien saved one outfit for himself, which he took to St. Peter's River and sent out the rest in charge of his clerks. He says: "I had nine clerks which I had employed in different rivers that fell into" the Mississippi. On his return in the spring to Prairie du Chien he says of the trade; "the number of packs of peltry of different sorts was called fifteen hundred of a hundred weight each which went to Mackinaw." Of the amount that went down the river to St. Louis he makes no mention, although it is evident from his account that some did go this way. It is possible that one of his nine clerks "on the rivers that fell into the Mississippi" may have been located in the Chippewa and Menomonie Valleys.

In 1784, eight years after Pond's first visit, three Frenchmen purchased from the Indians, a large part of the Prairie des Chiens. This purchase was sanctioned by the British commander at Mackinaw, it was recognized in Jay's treaty, and later confirmed by Congress, not however until after 1820.

As permanent buildings became necessary at Prairie du Chien for defense and for trade it was found that the most accessible material for constructing them was the pine on the Red Cedar River, then called Menomonee River. And Wilson Creek then known as Meadow River, was found to be the first suitable watercourse above the mouth of the Menomonee for a dam, useful alike in getting out logs and in the manufacture of the same into timber and lumber. At its mouth this creek had on each side, high banks, rising sheer, not far from the water's edge. A wide extent of bottom lands immediately above gave ample room for a reservoir. On its banks extending several miles above its mouth, and on the banks of the Menomonee River near by stood large forests of pine.

This particular locality and the river courses of the Menomonee and the Chippewa connecting it with the Mississippi River were then within a neutral Indian belt of country lying between the lands occupied by the Chippewas and the Sioux. These streams made transportation easy and neutrality made it comparatively safe. It was under these conditions, therefore, that lumbering operations were started at the present side of Menomonie in 1822.

CHAPTER II

EARLY LUMBERING OPERATIONS

The first lumbering operations in Dunn County or in the Red Cedar Valley of which it is a part, were in 1822, when Harding Perkins, backed by James H. Lockwood and Joseph Rollette, rival fur traders, erected a mill at the confluence of the Wilson or Meadow Creek and the Red Cedar or Menomonie River, the present site of the city of Menomonie.

The next was the logging operations of a military expedition from Prairie du Chien in 1829 under the command of Lieutenant Levin Gale with the purpose of securing logs and timber for the defense of Fort Crawford at that place.

Shortly after this came the building of a second mill at Menomonie in 1830 and a mill on the banks of the Gilbert Creek, a short way down the river in 1831, both by James H. Lockwood, backed by Joseph Rolette.

A third location was selected by Hiram S. Allen on the banks of Irvine Creek, still further down the river from Gilbert Creek. This mill was evidently built in the middle 30's, as Allen probably did not come into the valley until 1834, and mills seem to have been running on Wilson, Gilbert and Irvine Creeks when John H. Fonda, who had been a member of the military expedition of 1829, started his second operations here in 1836 or 1837. Allen in addition to building the Irvine Creek mill bought the Gilbert Creek mill and possibly an interest in the Wilson Creek mill. Allen originally came to cut logs and get out squared timber to float down the river, but found that to make the lumbering business profitable he must have means of mill sawing. The Wilson Creek mill was called the upper mill, the Gilbert Creek mill the middle mill, and the Irvine Creek mill the lower mill.

Recorded information regarding these early operations is found in the narrative of James H. Lockwood published in Vol. II of the Wisconsin Historical Collections; the narrative of John H. Fonda, published in Vol. V of the Wisconsin Historical Collections; and the account of Henry R. Schoolcraft of his trip down the Red Cedar River, on pages 388-389 of his "Personal Memories of a Residence of Thirty Years With the Indian Tribes, 1812-1842."

Of the operations of Hardin Perkins, Mr. Lockwood says:

"About the year 1822, a man by the name of Hardin Perkins, from Kentucky, came to Prairie du Chien for the purpose of building a saw-mill in the Indian country, and obtained permission from Major Taliaferro, then agent for the Sioux Indians, with the consent of the Indians, to erect a saw-mill on their land on the Chippewa River and tributaries; but Perkins not having the capital to carry out his project, nor sufficient influence to obtain the permission of the Indians to erect this mill, solicited Joseph Rolette and myself to join him, which we did, and contracted with Wabashaw's band of Sioux, who claimed the Chippewa River country, for the privilege of erecting a mill and cutting timber for it, paying them about $1,000 per year in goods, and furnished Perkins the necessary means for the purpose; and he was to take charge of and conduct the business. He proceeded to Menomonee River, a tributary of the Chippewa, and on a small stream running into the Menomonee, about twenty miles from its mouth, erected a saw mill and had it so nearly done that he expected to commence sawing in a very few days, when one of those sudden freshets to which hilly countries are subject, came upon him and swept away the dam, mill and appendages, and Perkins returned to Prairie du Chien with his family and hands, having suffered during his residence there considerably from fear of the Chippewa Indians who resided near, and sometimes visited the mill builders.

"Col. Snelling, who commanded at Fort Snelling, had frequently since Perkins and his men commenced operations, threatened to send a force and destroy the mill, saying the Indian agent had no authority to give permission to build mills in

the Indian country. The parties being pretty well convinced of the fact, and that Col. Snelling had malice enough to carry out his threat, if for nothing else but to punish Mr. Rolette, with whom he had some difficulty, concluded not to rebuild, until they could be authorized by some better authority, supposing then that the Secretary of War had that power; and Mr. Rolette and myself made up our minds to pocket the loss, and let Perkins off with the loss of the few articles he had furnished and his services, which amounted to about fifteen hundred dollars. It proved a bad speculation to all parties. The annuity we agreed to pay the Indians for the privilege of building the mill and cutting timber, being stopped during the time there was no work on the mill, the Indians insisted upon its payment, and inquired the reason we did not go on with the work. We were obliged to tell them that their Great Father would not allow us to do so. They said they had given us permission, and that the country was theirs, and the Great Father had no right to say anything about it."

Mr. Lockwood continues the narrative as follows:

"In the fall of 1829, returning from St. Louis, I met at Galena Major John Biddle of Detroit, who had then been elected our delegate to Congress from Michigan, and inquired what he could do for me, or the people of Prairie du Chien at Washington. I then related to him the situation in which I and Mr. Rolette were placed with regard to the mill and annuities to the Indians. He told me that when I got home, if I would address him at Washington, stating our case, that he would attend to it. I wrote to him a full statement of the case and difficulties, and Major Biddle obtained for us from the Secretary of War, permission to erect mills, etc., provided we contracted with the Indians through the Indian agent at Prairie du Chien.

"We renewed our contract with the Indians, through their agents, and in May, 1830, sent a mill-wright who was also a partner, a superintendent, carpenter and blacksmith, with laborers, provisions, teams, and tools, to erect a mill on the Chippewa River or its tributaries. The mill-wright selected the site of the old dam of Perkins for his dam, and built the mill on the Menomonee River, and dug a canal across a point of land from the small stream to the mill. The hands we were obliged to employ were mostly Canadians, and we engaged the wife of one of them, a Menomonee half breed, as cook for the hands. Few Americans can manage the Canadian voyageurs to advantage. They suppose that they must be treated with the same familiarity as American laborers, and reason them into doing their duty; but this is not the proper treatment. The voyageur has been so long accustomed to look upon his employer, as his superior and to be treated by him as his inferior, that so soon as he is treated as American hands expect to be treated by their employer, they at once conceive a contempt for him, and become mutinous. Such was the case with our superintendent, and he proved not to be qualified to superintend any kind of men or business, and all the hands looked upon him with contempt.

"Three or four Chippewas came to them and the Menomonee half breed woman,—she being the only one that understood the Chippewa language,—and told them that if they did not leave there, they would kill them all. This was about nightfall, and the superintendent was so much alarmed that at dark he got into a canoe with one man, as much frightened as himself, and went down in the night over the rapids, that were difficult to navigate even in the day time, leaving orders with the men to load the provisions, tools, etc., into the boat, and to start in the morning down the Chippewa River near to its mouth, which they did, driving the oxen by land. The superintendent, whose name was Armstrong, arrived at the Prairie evidently much alarmed, and gave me a terrible account of his escape; and not until he had been at the Prairie some considerable time did he inform me that he had ordered all the men to leave the mill, and that they were probably on their way down. I was then satisfied that my presence was required there, unless I intended to abandon the mill; and it being in the hot weather of August, I did not feel much inclined to make a voyage in a canoe exposed to the sun, but from the materials we had to deal with, I saw at once that it was necessary.

"I had a canoe manned with a half breed Winnebago, who spoke Chippewa, and together with Armstrong and the Frenchman who had come down with him, put out at once, taking in my canoe provisions enough for myself and crew to reach the mill. We had proceeded about forty miles up the Mississippi, when early in the morning at a sand-bar, in the middle of the channel about one fourth of a mile from the shore, I met a canoe with a Menomonee half-breed and a large athletic Ohioan by the name of Hartwell, whom I had never seen before. Armstrong had engaged him as carpenter, and taken him to the mill without my having seen him, or knowing his name. I asked them where they were going, and they said to the Prairie. I said, "no!—you must return with me." I knew that the half-breed would obey without difficulty, but Hartwell said he was going to the Prairie, and I knew in order to take all of them back, I must take these back as I met them. Hartwell was a strong man and armed with a rifle, but I said to him, "This canoe at least is mine, and does not go to the Prairie; you can take you choice, whether to go back, or to remain on this sand-bar."

"He concluded to go back, and for fear that they might give me the slip, I got into the canoe with them and we proceeded up the river about ten miles farther, where we met all the Canadians with the half-breed Menomonee woman, when we all put ashore. I told them that they must go back to the mill, which they refused to do. I soon discovered, as I had suspected, that the woman was the leader of the party, and I bribed her to go back. She consented, and the others followed her example. She and her husband were in a large canoe, not half finished, which would go hard up stream. From the manner of her consenting so readily to return, I suspected that she intended as soon as they could lag a little behind, and get some point between me and them, to slip down the stream, which I afterwards learned was really their intention. To prevent this, I told them, as they were weak-handed, and had a heavy canoe, that I would embark with them and help paddle. I paddled all day, and made a good day's work up stream, and encamped in a channel of the river opposite to Wabashaw's Prairie.

"The men had only taken provisions enough to last them to the Prairie, and it was soon seen that my stock would not be sufficient for the additional mouths until we reached the boat. In camp at night one of the men named Francis La Pointe, a native of Prairie du Chien, and well acquainted with the customs of the Indians, told me that it was but a short distance across the country to the Chippewa, where the boat then was; and proposed to go there, take a canoe and meet us with provisions, which I requested him to do. He accordingly after breakfast borrowed a gun, took some crackers in his pocket, and started across, while we proceeded up the channel along under the bluffs for about five miles to where the canoes cross the Mississippi to the western side. Just as we were about putting off from the shore, La Pointe came running down the hill hallooing, "Indians." The canoes were all putting out into the river, but I ordered the canoe that I was in to put to shore, and take the man in, confiding, at the time, in his statement.

"La Pointe had on, when he started, two cotton shirts, and when he returned one of the shirts was nearly cut from him, and several stabs through the other. He had thrown away all his ammunition and his hat, and stated that after crossing the hill and getting into a ravine of tall grass, that five Chippewa Indians suddenly surrounded him, took away his powder, shot and provisions, cut his hat and shirt all to pieces, called him a dog, and would have taken his gun had he not begged hard to retain it, telling them that it was not his. He told so probable a story of what would naturally be the conduct of a war party of Indians, that I at first believed him, but we stopped shortly after for dinner, and although the men pretended to be much afraid of the Indians, I discovered something in their conduct that satisfied me, that it was a hoax. They proposed to turn back to Prairie du Chien for fear of the Indians, but I told them that I was never in the habit of turning back through fear, until I saw there was really danger, and that I did not require them to run any risk which I would not myself freely share."

"We finally proceeded on quietly until near the mouth of Riviere Au Boeuf or Buffalo River, when Armstrong and the man who came down with him, who were

actually in great fear, as they were not in the secret of the plot, discovered an Indian on the bluffs below its mouth, or imagined they did, and gave the alarm of "Chippewa!" But we met some Sioux at the foot of the Bluffs, and they said that it could not be Chippewas, as they had the day before been hunting over there and thought it probable that some of their people might still be hunting there. So we proceeded to a point opposite to the mouth of the Chippewa River, and encamped for the night.

"So much had been said about danger from the Chippewas, that I began to believe there was something in it, and must confess that the next morning I entered the narrow mouth of the Chippewa, fringed with bushes, with some fear that some Indian might be hid, and fire upon us without giving notice of his presence; but once in, the feeling of fear wore off, and we proceeded on with little to eat until 10 o'clock, when we came to a Menomonee lodge, where we found a great deal of venison, and a quantity stuck up around the fire cooking, to which we did ample justice. We then proceeded about ten miles up the river, where we found the boat and three Americans who had remained with it. But they refused, as well as the Canadians to go back to the mill under the superintendence of Armstrong; and from all accounts of the men, as well as from what I had seen of of him, I was satisfied that he was not calculated to conduct such a business, and I concluded that the best way to get rid of him, was to purchase him out, even if I had to give more than he was justly entitled. His fear of the Chippewas was such, that he did not wish to return. He owed me about five hundred dollars, which would not be worth much if he left the mill; yet, to get rid of him, I gave him that, and took a quit claim of all his claims upon the mill, and let him have a small canoe in which he descended the river.

"My people agreed to go back to the mill, provided I would get the Menomonees to go up the river with us, but I had no interpreter in whom I could confide, as my half breed Winnebago had joined his comrades, the Canadians, against me. I sent down for the Menomonees at the lodge we had passed, to come and go with us; but presume that the half-breed Menomonee woman had instructed them how to act; for although I offered them a high price, they pretended to be afraid of the Chippewas, which I was satisfied was not the case, and they declined to go, unless another band who were hunting on the Chippewa, above the mouth of the Menomonee River, would go with them. So I sent an Indian for them and proceeded on with my boat, and encamped on a sand-bar opposite the Menomonee River, and waited for the Indians until about noon the next day, when they arrived, but they did not want to go into the Menomonee, expressing their fears of the Chippewas. I offered them a keg of powder, a bar of lead, and promised, when they next came to Prairie du Chien, to give them a keg of whiskey; but they still declined going, reiterating their apprehensions, which I was satisfied were feigned for the occasion, and that they were but playing their part as instructed by the half-breed woman. Believing such to be the case, I ordered the men to put the things in the boat, telling them that I was not afraid of the Chippewas, and should go to the mill. Upon this, some of the Canadians showed a disposition to mutiny, but I had made up my mind to go, and knock down the leader with a club; and force them to accompany me. How I should have succeeded I do not know, but at that moment the Indians finding that I was determined to go without them, said they would go, and we proceeded up the Menomonee River about nine miles, where we encamped.

"The Winnebago and Menomonee half-breeds unloaded one of the canoes and said there was a lake near there, and that they would go and shoot elk; but in about an hour they returned, apparently much alarmed, and said they saw tracks of Indians around the lake. But the Menomonees who had agreed to go with us fearing to lose their promised pay if we went back, said that the tracks were not Chippewas but Menomonees, as some of their people had been there that day hunting. The next day we proceeded on up the river without anything of note until we reached the mill, except occasionally seeing a Chippewa in imagination.

There was among the carpenters of my party a discharged soldier of the name of Holmes, who was a better mill-wright than Armstrong, and upon whom, as I after-

wards learned, Armstrong had depended to build the mill. I then made a bargain with Isaac Saunders, one of the carpenters Armstrong had taken up, giving him an interest in the mill to superintend it, and engaged Holmes by the day to build the mill. There had been very little work done during the summer, and they did not get the mill ready to commence sawing until March, 1831; and by the first of June following, had sawed about 100,000 feet of lumber. It was impossible at that time at Prairie du Chien to get any other hands than Canadians, except occasionally a discharged soldier; and among the Americans that were at the mill, there was not one who knew how to construct a raft.

"The Canadian manner of rafting had been to lay two floats of timber about ten inches square, and raft the boards on them, and they rafted our lumber in that way; but when they had completed the raft, they found there was not water enough to float it, the water being very low that spring. As many of the men's time would be out in May, I went up with another set of hands to supply the places of those that would come away with the raft. But on arriving there, I found the water very low, and the Canadians declared that the lumber could not be rafted out of the river. It appeared that we would have to wait for a rise of water; and having a double set of hands, I concluded to build another mill, on a stream about one mile from the other. I set the hands to work getting out timber for the dam, mill, etc.,

"The Canadians who had first gone there, and went back with me against their will, and whose times were about expiring, were still disposed to be mutinous, and declared their intention of not waiting for a rise of water to get the timber out, and of leaving as soon as their time should expire. I told them that they could not leave until they took down the lumber; that I would pay them for their time, and that they could not get provisions to go unless they took it by force, and that, I did not think, would be very safe for them to attempt while I was there, and if they cut a pine tree to make a canoe of, I would have them prosecuted and imprisoned—and, as a Canadian is much afraid of a jail, they concluded to continue their work.

"During the time I was contriving how this lumber was to be got to the mouth of the Menomonee, and talking with Holmes one day about it, he told me he had somewhere seen lumber rafted over rapids by laying one sawed board or slab lapping about half its length upon another, after the manner of shingling, and thus repeat and combine until the raft or crib should be formed; and that it would hang together in passing over any rapids. Upon this hint I caused a crib to be made, but the men said it would drown any one who would be fool-hardy enough to take it over the rapids. I waited till the following Sunday, when the men would be idle, and then told two of the hands that if they would take that crib to the mouth of the Menomonee, I would pay them one dollar each. They did so without accident, and returned by land before night, and reported that the lumber could be taken down in that way without any difficulty. The men now went to work and rafted it; got it nearly all to the mouth of the river, when about the first of June, it commenced raining, and continued most of the time very hard for a fortnight. The stream on which our dam was, rose in about twelve hours something like twelve feet, and the Menomonee River about the same, carrying away the dam, and sweeping the loose-made cribs of lumber from their moorings, and scattered the lumber over the bottoms of the Menomonee and Chippewa Rivers. About fifty thousand feet of this lumber was afterwards recovered in a damaged state, at a great expense, and taken to St. Louis and sold at a reduced price. Such were some of the difficulties attending the early attempts at lumbering in this country. The only hands that could be employed were the Canadian voyageurs; they could row a boat well, or run a raft, but that was about the extent of their knowledge of lumbering. Occasionally you could pick up a discharged soldier that had some knowledge of the business, and these were the materials that pioneer saw-mill proprietors had to use, and manage as best they could."

Of the military expedition of 1829 Mr. Fonda says:

"It was in the fall of 1829, while the present Fort Crawford was building, that Col. Zachary Taylor, afterward president of the United States, ordered a body of

men to proceed to the pineries on Menomonee River, there to cut logs, hew square timber, make plank and shingles to be used in the construction of the Fort and its defences. The number of soldiers drafted for the purpose was seventy, besides three officers and myself. Col. Taylor himself came to me as he had done before, and did afterward—and said he wanted me to pilot that expedition. It was late in the season, and I did not like to bear the responsibility, and told him so; but Taylor had more confidence in me than I had in myself, and nothing would do but I must go. We left here in seven Mackinaw boats, with ten men in each boat. The officers accompanying the expedition were Lieut. Gale, Lieut. Gardinier, Sgt. Melvin, and myself as pilot. Lieut. Gale was the senior officer, and had command. I was put in command of the advance boat, Gale in the third boat, Melvin in the fifth, and Gardenier in the rear boat, with orders to keep the boats well up, and see that they reached shore together at night.

"The weather was fine for that season of the year, cold nights and clear frosty mornings. The boats made good heading against the current, kept together admirably, and the men felt vigorous under the influence of the pure, bracing atmosphere. Officers and men were in good spirits, and we passed along swimmingly until we reached Wa-ba-shaw's Prairie. As we entered Lake Pepin, floating ice was encountered, the current was swifter, and the cold intense. Now, instead of the men being in good spirits, good spirits got into the men, and from that moment we had trouble. Lieut. Gale would get ashore with his gun and a couple of men, to kill some of the geese and ducks for our mess, and always left orders for the boats to keep together. One afternoon, when we had entered the Chippewa River, Gale landed on the northwest shore to shoot brant geese, that were very plenty, leaving Lieut. Gardenier in command, with strict orders to keep all the boats together, and at night to land them in a body, so the men might form one camp. This was necessary for the sake of convenience, and because it kept the men from getting separated, in case the river should close suddenly. After Gale went ashore, I took his boat, which was the flag-boat, of the expedition, and appointing one of the men to take temporary command of mine, continued up the river. Chippewa River is a very crooked stream, and the channel is worse. Often only one or two of the boats would be in sight, on account of the bends and abrupt turns in the river. At sun-down we had arrived to within fifteen miles of the mouth of the Menomonee River, and only three boats in company. I decided to encamp, and wait for the other four boats.

"Selecting a place on the southeast side of the river, the men prepared camp, and I sent a skiff to the opposite shore to bring over Lieut. Gale and one soldier named Earl, who had come down stream opposite to the camp. Gale saw the other boats were missing, and sent me down in the skiff to find them and hurry them up. Some distance below, I met Melvin with two of the boats. He said Gardenier had run aground on the sand-bar that I had guessed as much, for Gardenier was far behind when across the river at right angles with the course of the stream. Lieut. Gardenier was not aware of this, and when his boats struck the bar the men tried to force them over into the deep water channel just above, but this made matters worse, for the boats were heavily laden with stores, and the quicksand closing around them, soon made it impossible to move back or forwards. Between the boats and the shore on either side, the swift, icy water was too deep to wade, and the only alternative was to remain where they were until the other boats took them off. So when I got down to the bar, there they were tight enough—in more respects than one. It was very cold, and to keep the blood in circulation, they had tapped two of the wiskey casks, and were circulating the liquor—every soldier was allowed a certain amount of wiskey per diem, at that time called "wiskey rations"—this article of the soldier's rations was abolished during Jackson's administration, and coffee and sugar substituted.

"On arriving alongside of the boats, I saw it was useless to think of getting them off that night, so telling all who could to tumble into the skiff, I pulled for the shore, and after three or four trips, had all the men, together with their blankets and provisions, safely landed in the Chippewa Bottoms. After the fires were made, I

got into the skiff and rowed back to the main camp, where Melvin had arrived before me. I reported to Lieut. Gale, and sitting down regaled myself on roasted goose. Next morning we went to Lieut. Gardenier's camp to inquire into the matter of running the boats aground. A council was held and resulted in Lieut. Gardenier's being sent back. There was an effort to attach the blame on me, but it fell through.

The day following was spent in unloading the boats, and fruitless attempts to get them off the sand bar. On the third night the Chippewa River closed, and while the ice was getting strong, we made sleds to draw the stores on the ice fifteen miles up to the point on the Menomonee River, where we were to cut timber. By the time the sleds were made, the ice on the river was strong enough to bear a team, and the sleds were loaded with casks of wiskey, blankets and provisions, and we drew them up to the proper place on the Menomonee River, where Gale remained with two men to watch the stores, while I returned with the men and sleds for another lot.

"It seems that soon after I left, Gale discovered a war party of Chippewas on the path, looking for Sioux, and having a natural fear of Indians, he made off through the wooded bottoms at the top of his speed. The chief of the party sent a couple of his swiftest runners to bring Gale back, but they could not overtake him. The warriors had no idea of disturbing anything, but seeing the liquor and goods lying around without a guard, they were tempted to help themselves, and took some of the goods and filled everything they had that was capable of holding whiskey, and then departed. It is seldom war parties are out after snow has fallen; I have only noticed it among the Sioux and Chippewas, who were always warring against each other. I arrived the second day with more goods, and learned from the two men that Lieut. Gale had been gone almost sixty hours from camp. I sent men in the direction he had taken, and discharged guns every moment, and stationed a look-out on the high ground that commanded an extensive view of the Chippewa Flats. The day passed without our finding the Lieutenant. On the third day, the oldest chief of the war-party paid us another visit, returning all the things they had taken, except the whiskey, which they promised to pay for with venison.

"While the party were in the camp, the look-out reported that he could see some object moving on the marsh, about three miles distant. Two soldiers were sent out who succeeded in creeping on Lieut. Gale, and catching him before he could get away. He had been wandering three days and three nights, and exposure had deranged his mind, and he did not recognize his friends. He was brought in, and, on examination, I found his feet and legs were frozen up to the knees. A hole was cut in the ice, and the Lieutenant's limbs thrust through. After the frost was out of the frozen parts, they were greased with melted deer-fat, and wrapped up in blankets. In a few hours Gale had come to his senses—especially that of feeling—and ordered us to carry him down to Prairie du Chien. We made him as comfortable as possible on a sled, and with three men started to draw him to the Prairie, leaving Sergeant Melvin—who was my senior, and ranked me—in command of the men. Lieut. Gale endured great pain, for every motion was torture, but when we were within sight of the Indian lodges on Wa-ba-shaw Prairie, he forgot his pain, and wanted us to avoid meeting the Indians. This would have been a difficult thing to accomplish, so we marched into the village, and Wa-ba-shaw came out of his wigwam to welcome us. Upon learning the condition that Gale was in, the chief had him carried into his lodge, and treated after the Indian manner with a concoction of white-oak bark and poultice of roots. To these remedies Gale owed his perfect recovery, if not his life. We left Wa-ba-shaw Prairie and arrived safe at Prairie du Chien, and the Lieutenant was placed under the care of Dr. Beaumont. I was immediately ordered up the river again, with the three men, and had to drive two yoke of oxen back. When we arrived at the camp on Menomonee River, the men had a log cabin most finished, and were drawing the goods into it.

"We had only been there a short time, when one of the men who was drawing a sled, slipped down and broke his lower jaw. Sergeant Melvin was a severe dis-

ciplinarian and believed in flogging a soldier for an accident. He ordered the man to strip and prepare to receive a few lashes. It was brutal, to scourge a man who was already suffering with pain, so I told the man to keep his coat on. The Sergeant glared at me, but perhaps he discovered something in the expression of the men's faces, for he kept silent, and the man was put on the sick list. The men were divided into three gangs, two of thirty men each, one gang commanded by Melvin, another by me; and the third gang of ten men, remained in camp. It was my first duty to build a large flat boat, and having selected a piece of timber suitable for the gunwales, we erected scaffolds and prepared pullies and ropes to raise the log upon them. This preparation attracted the attention of Melvin, and he supposed the men were about to hang him. Fear had previously caused him to have built a small block-house in which he had placed all the arms and ammunition, and where he now unnecessarily shut himself up. He gave me orders through a loop hole, but would never come out to see if they were faithfully executed.

"The work progressed steadily until the river opened. Trees had been felled, timber hewn, stuff for the flat-boat got out, and we had divided the log with whipsaws, and the parts were being hewed into the proper shape for gunwales, when one of the men laid his thigh open to the bone with a broad-axe. It was necessary that the man should have medical aid, so Melvin made out his report of the work done, also a charge against me for creating mutiny, and appointed me to carry the documents and two wounded men—the man who broke his jaw was unfit for duty—in a dugout down to headquarters. I paddled down the river without accident, and entered the slough north of fort one evening after dusk, and was surprised to hear the bugles playing the "Dead March." I had the men put in the hospital as soon as I landed, and then repaired to Maj. Garland's office, where I found Taylor and his officers, holding a council. They were deliberating on the removal of Lieut. MacKinzie's body from the old burying ground near the mound, where Col. Dousman's dwelling stands, to the officers' graveyard north of the new fort. It was to be done with the honors of war, and the musicians were practicing for the occasion, which accounts for the music I heard. I delivered the papers to Quarter Master Garland, and after perusing them in silence, he began to read Melvin's charge against me in his droll tone, that convulsed all present with laughter. Garland asked me if we intended to hang the sergeant. I told him we hadn't thought of such a thing, and then gave a straight-forward account of all that had transpired from the departure of the seven boats, up to my leaving the camp on the Menomonee in the dug-out. I was not court-martialed.

"Lieut. Gardenier, Boiseley, myself and seven men, returned to the pineries to bring down the rafts. We found on our arrival, that the men had worked well, and had got out a large quantity of square timber, with any amount of shingles, and the flat boat was put together and nearly finished. Two rafts were soon formed of the timber, and I was put in command of one, and Lieut. Gardenier took the other. My raft was the largest, but it drew less water, and therefore all the provisions for the men of both rafts, were placed on it, except a barrel of whiskey. Melvin was left with some of the men, to bring down the shingles in the flat boat, as soon as it was launched."

The account of Fonda of the location of this force on the Menomonee is provokingly meagre, but from what is stated it would seem that the camps were established and the cutting done near the mouth of the river, and not far from Dunville. First he makes the statement that the stop on the Chippewa for repairs was made within fifteen miles of the mouth of the Menomonee River," and then he says that when the start was made again the journey was "fifteen miles up to the point on the Menomonee River where we were to cut the timber."

The description of the wanderings of Lieutenant Gale on the Chippewa flats, over which was an extensive view from the high point occupied by the lookout, also fixes the place at the mouth of the river in the vicinity of Dunnville, as no other place on the Menomonee can be made to fit this description.

There is a tradition also that one camp of this expedition was located on the west bank of the Menominee as far up as one mile below Irvine Creek.

From the account of Schoolcraft of his journey down the Red Cedar River in August, 1831, we learn that this second stream which he passed on August 11, here referred to by Lockwood was "a creek just below" the creek on which the first mill was built. And from it we also find this first stream estimated to be 15 miles below the falls of the Menomonee River, at present Cedar Falls, then called "Kakabika Falls." Lockwood in writing about the dam construction by Perkins says it was across "a stream running into the Menomonee, about twenty miles from its mouth." These two accounts clearly locate the first and second dams as built on Wilson Creek and the third on Gilbert Creek.

Schoolcraft in his account also mentions the fact that after two hours run from the falls he "reached the site of a saw mill," and further that "a Mr. Wallace, who with ten men was in charge of it, and was engaged in reconstructing a dam that had been carried off by the last spring freshet, represented Messrs. Rolette and Lockwood of Prairie du Chien." He said that no Sioux had been here for seven years. At that time a mill was here and the Sioux came and encamped in it. Wallace also told him there was a mill on a stream just below but not in sight from the river.

The Mr. Wallace mentioned is probably Captain George Wales, a confusion between the two names being entirely possible. It is known that Gilbert Creek mill was built some distance up that creek and not visible from the Red Cedar River. Schoolcraft asked Wallace "where the lines between the Sioux and the Chippewas crossed. He said above." On a map accompanying the report the Chippewa-Sioux boundary under the treaty of 1825 is shown to cross Wilson Creek about one one mile above its mouth and to cross the Menomonee River at a less distance above the mill, then it is represented by a straight line running to the Chippewa River at a point near the mouth of Mud Creek.

After the freshet of June 1831, Lockwood makes no further mention of the Menomonee mills, the record made by Schoolcraft under date of August, 1831 is not continued.

In 1836 or 1837, Mr. Fonda again visited the mills on the Red Cedar. He speaks of going to Lockwood's mills on the Menomoniee in 1836 or 1837 and remaining two years. In another he casually remarks "In 1839 while in the Menomoniee pineries," and in still another place he speaks of an election at Prairie du Chien in 1840 as having taken place "the year after my coming down from Lockwood's mills. This would indicate that he was here in 1837-39.

Of these two years he writes: "I went to the mills on the Menomoniee River. I went to Lake Pepin with my family in the steam boat Science. At the lake were two trading houses. Immediately upon our arrival at the lake, a fierce battle was fought on its shores, between the Sioux and Chippewas, which resulted in the defeat of the latter. I passed the scene of the fight, and saw the mutilated bodies of the dead Indians. The Chippewa Indians were better warriors than the Sioux, but being poor, their arms are almost valueless, which accounts for their defeat. From the lake we went up the Chippewa River in Mackinaw boats. The water of the Chippewa is as red as wine, and a crimson streak may be seen for some distance below its mouth. This color I attribute to deposits of iron-ore through which the channel on the river runs. On reaching the mills, (there being three of them,) I entered upon my duties as a lumberman. The mills were situated on the Menomonee River, in a tract of neutral ground between the Chippewa and Sioux Indians. These two tribes were constantly warring against each other, and I had frequent opportunities to see war parties of both tribes. There were some Chippewas living near the mills, who sold game, maple sugar, wild fruits and such like articles to the mill hands.

On one occasion the hands had gone to work, and left their cabin locked up, when a number of Chippewas came in their absence, crept through a window, stole the blankets from the beds, pork from the barrel, filled their blankets with flour and started away with all their plunder. Fortunately, the mill hands discovered their loss early. They pursued the Indians, overtook them, gave them a good whipping, and took away everything that had been stolen. It was with such incidents as these, that we relieved the monotony of life in the pinery.

"One day my wife was alone in our cabin, when an old Chippewa who had often visited us, came in with some maple sugar. My wife took the sugar, and in return gave him some pork and flour, at the same time telling him she thought there were Sioux Indians near, for that day she smelled kinnikinnick smoke in the woods. The Chippewa soon left, and it seemed not more than a moment after that the house was filled with a war party of Sioux. The chief asked if there were any Chippewas there, and she answered that she had not seen any. The Sioux said they had tracked one to the cabin, and taking some of the sugar the Indian had brought, called it "Chippewa's sugar," and said they would eat the sugar, and cut the Chippewa's throat when they caught him. The war party ate all the food they could get, and then filed out; but they didn't catch the old Indian, for he managed to escape, and afterwards brought game to our house.

"There is something mysterious in the appearance of a war party. I have seen several, and they glided along like a serpent, with noiseless, even motion; and had I not been looking at them, I should not have known that they were passing within thirty feet of me. Once a raft broke to pieces, and I went with the men to recover the lumber. While engaged in collecting it, we had to pass over a ridge frequently during the day, and at night when we were going over on our way back to the mills, we heard a laugh close by our side. We looked around for the cause, but not finding it, we were about to move on, when the laugh was repeated, and we were surprised to see what we had taken for a pine stump, assume the form of a Chippewa scout. It appears he had been hid there all day, watching for Sioux, and we had passed within arms' reach several times, without seeing him.

"I remained two years in the pineries and could have made money, had I accepted the offer made me if I would remain longer; but I desired to return to Prairie du Chien."

One feels the loss of specific statements by Fonda as to the location of the Wilson Creek dam and mill; of the work and living shanties used, and where located; of the specific localities where logs were cut; the manner in which when cut they were transported to the mill and the method by which they were there sawed; as well as the place where and the manner of the rafting of the lumber. How the lumber was run out of Gilbert Creek; the number of men in each crew at the different mills; the way in which the people lived; whether in one mess or in several messes; how many women were then here; what if any food was raised about the mills for the people; and the names of some of the men and women he met during his two years stay in the "Pineries." The nearest Fonda comes to the mention of names in his narrative is to be found in the use of pronouns and impersonal designations, as "I", "my wife", "my family", "the mill hands", "the Sioux" and the "Chippewas." Besides the general statements herein before given there is but little touching the life generally of the people at the mill.

The mill on Irvine Creek was probably built about 1835 by Hiram S. Allen, afterward a pioneer of Chippewa Falls, where he spent the remainder of his life. Allen came to the Red Cedar Valley from Galena in 1834, and started getting out logs and square timber. He found however, that lacking booms in which to secure logs near the mouth of Chippewa, he must saw his logs into lumber if he was to be successful in his venture. Accordingly in 1835 he bought the Gilbert Creek mill and probably acquired an interest in Wilson Creek mill. This part ownership is indicated by a deed dated January 8, 1841, conveying the Wilson Creek mill from James H. Lockwood and Hiram S. Allen to James Green. Allen was married in 1838 to Mary De Marie, a daughter of Louis De Marie, who lived at French Town opposite Chippewa Falls. The romance started when the young lady accompanied her father from Chippewa Falls to the Allen camp in the Red Cedar country for supplies. The Irvine Creek (Randall calls it Spring Creek) mill was sold in 1841 to Stephen S. McCann. Among his employees were Simon and George W. Randall, who afterward, with himself and Jeremiah C. Thomas formed in 1846 the Eau Claire firm of McCann, Randall and Thomas. The Irvine Creek mill was burned in 1843, the loss falling on Allen, the original owner.

The mill was rebuilt by Bois Hurd. From the fall of 1847 to June, 1849, Andrew

Tainter was his partner there getting out shingles. Mr. Tainter sold to Lorenzo Bullard, who became Hurd's partner. The United States survey of 1849 says of this point on Irvine Creek: "Creek 25 links wide. Hurd's mill on this creek is a small fixen one saw, and very little timber around."

An entry in the books of Black & Knapp under date of September 1, 1847, shows a charge against Hurd & Tainter, "To repairing stirup for mill, $2.50." In November same year, "To boating goods to mill, $36," and the account continues to June 16, 1849. These books show that on June 26, 1849, an account was opened with Hurd & Bullard, the item on that day being, "To mending mill stirrup, $1.00." It is a singular coincidence that these two accounts should be opened with an item of the same nature, repairing for mill, and presumably the Irvine Creek mill in both instances. This inference is strengthened by the fact that a note of Bullard's was turned in by Tainter to Knapp & Tainter for $311 on Tainter's purchase of a partnership interest in the Wilson Creek mill from John H. Knapp in 1850.

The Gilbert Creek mill, erected by James H. Lockwood in 1831 was sold in 1835 to Hiram S. Allen. In 1842, G. S. Branham became his partner. In 1846 they sold to Samuel Gilbert, Sr., from whom the creek takes its name. From the fall of 1846 to the summer of 1847, Andrew Tainter was associated with Mr. Gilbert in getting out lath at the mill. In the minutes of the United States survey made in 1849 is this legend,"Came to corner of a house near which 5 others belonging to Samuel Gilbert and son and occupied by their families and workmen. Breast of mill dam, 15 feet high; fifty links south is a sawmill running one upright and two circular saws."

A mill was built on the Eau Galle, the present site of Eau Galle village, in 1838-39. It was erected by Captain George Wales with Thomas Savage as a partner. The millwright was Captain Dix. Captain Wales was a brilliant young West Point graduate, who appears to have acquired extravagant habits while in frontier army posts. He was in charge of the Lockwood operations at Wilson and Gilbert Creeks for a while, and upon leaving that employ, started for himself on the Eau Galle. Captain Dix had also probably been employed at the Lockwood mills. The Eau Galle mill was put in operation in 1839. In 1839, not long after the completion of the mill, William Carson, a Canadian, and Henry Eaton, a down-east Yankee, appeared. Claiming that the mill company had no exclusive rights in the forest, they commenced getting out square timbers and shingles, the former by hewing and the latter by riving and breasting, forming the timber into rafts upon which the shingles were loaded for transportation. This proved annoying to the owners of the Eau Galle mill, for it not only took much of the most convenient and valuable timber but also obstructed the navigation of their little river for their cribs of lumber. Dix and Savage, therefore, decided to sell an interest in the mill to the intruders, and thus maintain the monopoly which they had established and prevent the monopoly which they feared. The partnership about this time and for some time thereafter was known as William Carson & Co.

Not long after this, Savage and Dix withdrew and the partnership of Carson, Eaton and Wales continued the business, Wales being the financial man of the concern. Wisconsin was at this time a territory, and the Chippewa and Red Cedar Valleys little more than unexplored wilderness. Mr. Carson was optomistic as to the future which would bring great numbers of people to so heavily timbered a region. The mill owned by Carson, Eaton and Wales was a large one for that time, having a cutting capacity of 10,000 feet per day with two upright saws of the gate variety, the only kind known to the times.

Captain Wales, as noted, was the financial and also the sales agent of the firm. In his visits to St. Louis and other Mississippi points which this work involved, he found his expenses more than his income, and in 1844 he sold out to his partners.

The partnership of Carson and Eaton was continued for some years. In 1852 an interest was sold to Eldridge D. Rand, a prominent lumberman of Burlington, Iowa. Later Mr. Eaton retired and the firm became Carson and Rand. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1860 but was immediately rebuilt.

The Eau Galle operations of the firm continued with many enlargements and improvements to the mill until 1874 when through the scarcity of timber on the Eau Galle, the further operation of the mill was not thought profitable and operations were discontinued. The firm however, continued to operate a flour mill in connection with the mercantile business they had established. In 1874, Mr. Carson removed to Eau Claire where he died in January, 1898.

Samuel Lamb, a veteran of the Black Hawk war, came to the Red Cedar country in 1834 and settled at what afterward became known as Lamb Creek Falls. Lamb's wife was Susan Margaret De Marie, a daughter of Louis De Marie, a pioneer of Frenchtown, opposite Chippewa Falls. Arthur McCann and Hiram S. Allen also married daughters of this sturdy French Canadian. In 1835, Lamb and his wife settled at Cedar Falls, above what is now Menomonie, and their first child, Charlotte, was born there in 1838.

Shortly afterward Lamb built a house near the junction of the Red Cedar and the Chippewa, and opened a saloon. It became a noted resort for the lumbermen and hunters who roamed the region. The Lamb settlement later came to be called Dunnville.

The second child of Mr. and Mrs. Lamb was born at Dunnville in 1840. This child, Henry, is still living at Brookville, St. Croix County, this state. Lamb was a carpenter and millwright. He not only built several houses at Dunnville, but also worked on some of the mills elsewhere in the valley. In 1841 he sold out to his brother-in-low, Arthur McCann, and moved to Brookville, St. Croix County. There he met his death by falling from a mill which he was building. Arthur, Stephens and Dan McCann had come to the valley in 1840, the year previous. They were natives of Marietta, Ohio. Arthur McCann was murdered by a man named Sawyer in 1843. His wife returned to her parents and afterward married George P. Warren, first county clerk of Chippewa County. Philo Stone took possession of the tavern. Philo and Roswell Stone, brothers, had come from Vermont in 1838 and engaged in hunting and fur trading in this region. Amos Colburn was another early settler, and the settlement was for a while called Colburn's. He erected a frame building and used it as a tavern. In 1843 John Macauley settled nearby.

Dunnville was tentatively designated the county seat of Chippewa County in 1845 and was made the county seat of Dunn County in 1854. The temporary county building was burned in 1858, and on January 1, 1861, the county seat was removed to Menomonie.

The murder of Arthur McCann is vividly recounted by Randall. He states that McCann had formed a partnership with J. C. Thomas, who proceeded to build a mill then known as the "Blue Mill" midway between the present cities of Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire. McCann continued to live at Dunnville. They had employed on the work for some time, a man by the name of Sawyer, who when his time was up, went down to McCann's for a settlement, after which McCann proposed cards, at the same time treating freely.

The game went on until evening, when some dispute arose the later threw a scale-weight at the former, whereupon he repaired to the cabin of Philo Stone, near by, carefully loaded his rifle, went back to the door of McCann's house and called him; on his appearance at the door Sawyer took deliberate aim, and McCann fell dead on his own door-step, the victim of a drunken brawl. Sawyer made his way up the river to Eau Claire, and thence to the Falls of Chippewa, where his pursuers lost track of him, since when he has never been heard of, although a large reward was offered for his apprehension by McCann's friends.

In the spring of 1846 John H. Knapp, with William Wilson as silent partner, purchased the Wilson Creek dam and mill from David Black, followed by a conveyance there of June 10, 1846. From that time authentic records are in existence, and the settlements which sprang up about the various mills and camps may be treated as separate entities.

In considering the history of Dunn County from this point it is well to bear in mind that before that year mills had been erected on Wilson Creek, Gilbert Creek,

Irvine Creek and the Eau Galle River. A settlement had been started at Dunnville at the junction of the Red Cedar and the Chippewa. Several lumber camps had also been established at various points.

CHAPTER III

THE JEFFERSON DAVIS MYTH

The story that Jefferson Davis, afterward president of the Southern Confederacy, was at Menomonie in the early thirties is one that has found much favor with those who later delighted in telling of pioneer operations on the Red Cedar. The story was repeated from mouth to mouth, and has been published in many books, including histories of the Chippewa Valley and its counties. Attorney Charles E. Freeman, of Menomonie, has made a close study of the subject, which has attracted wide attention among historians, and is here reproduced to correct an error which has been wide spread. In his article, Mr. Freeman says:

"While the second Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien was being built was Jefferson Davis at the site of the present city of Menomonie? Was he an officer of the United States army, in charge, during that time of a force of men engaged in the cutting of pine timber on the Red Cedar River?

The Red Cedar, or Menomonie, empties into the Chippewa River from the north, at a point about 30 miles from the mouth of that river. The location of the city of Menomonie is on this river about 18 miles from its junction with the Chippewa. The first Fort Crawford was established in the year 1816, and the second fort of that name was constructed during the years 1829 to 1832. Davis was in the army from July 1, 1828 until some time in August, 1835. Timber was cut on the Red Cedar by direction of the commander of Fort Crawford during the time of its construction, and while Davis was in the army. The army records show that Davis was at three different times from 1828 to 1832 assigned to duty at Fort Crawford.

It was customary at that early day for privates in the army, at the end of their term of enlistment to remain on the frontier and engage in such work as they could find to do. Among the privates at Fort Crawford who followed this custom were Elisha Brown, Joseph Benson, Mr. Decker and Mr. Lemon. They came after service in the army to the Red Cedar country and worked in the lumber camps. It appears from the account books of the firm of Black and Knapp that Benson and Brown were here as early as 1846, the former in June and the latter in September of that year. Benson opened his account with the purchase of "2 plugs of tobacco, $1.50" and Brown with "1 pair of Pantaloons, $4.50." It is probable from statements of early residents of Menomonie as to their impressions, that these two men had been here for some time previous to 1848, working for former owners of the Wilson Creek mill to which the account book's mention pertain.

Upon the statements of Brown, Benson, Decker and Lemon as remembered by those to whom they ever made, rests the local tradition, perpetuated in widely circulated printed accounts, that Davis was on the Red Cedar in person, that he was in charge of a force of United States soldiers, and was engaged in the cutting of lumber with which to build Fort Crawford. Like all other traditions there is in this an uncertainty as regards time and place. It may have been at any time from 1828 to 1832 or even earlier. As pine grew in abundance on the west side of the Red Cedar River, the place of Davis' supposed operations is referred to as being on the west bank, anywhere from the mouth of the river to the present site of Menomonie.

It is a noticeable fact in trying to trace down these traditions that some of these men were not free and explicit at any time in regard to their adventures in the service of the government, and were extremely reticent in the early years in regard to their army experiences. Benson continued to live in Menomonie during the remainder of his life. He died in this county and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery. Brown lived in Menomonie for a number of years and then moved away, but frequently returned to visit with relatives. Decker and Lemon lived many years in

this county. It is believed that these men originated the tradition of Jefferson Davis and the Red Cedar, and the facts and circumstances that can be marshalled, which by inference only, go to support it.

It is to be regretted that no definite and specific statement, made by any of these four men, can be given in support of the story that Davis was on the Menomonie and cut timber from its banks. Local writers on early times in Wisconsin have followed this traditionary story regarding Davis, and in some instances have cited Brown's supposed statements as authority. Reviewers of the ante-war service of Davis and one of the biographers, also, seem to have adopted these local statements made by the narrators of early events.

In a little book written by Thomas E. Randall, of Eau Claire, entitled "The History of the Chippewa Valley" on page 11, he, after referring to the establishment of the mills of Lockwood on Wilson and Gilbert Creeks, tributaries of the Red Cedar River, says: "It is to these mills that young Lieutenant Jefferson Davis is said to have been despatched for lumber to rebuild Fort Crawford. An amusing incident is related by several of the old soldiers who were with Davis and some officers on one of these trips for lumber. The order had been filled at the mill (Lockwood's), the lumber rafted down the Red Cedar in strings to the Chippewa, all safely coupled up, and an old voyageur shipped as pilot. The officers and all leaped on board, and all went well until they neared the head of Beef Slough. "To de right, hard," said the old Frenchman. "What's that, you villain?" cried the West Pointer, "You're going to run this raft right to hell. I tell you to pull to the left where the main river is." It was done and the lumber lost in Beef Slough, as the channel was effectually blocked with drift wood.

In the "History of Northern Wisconsin," a large quarto volume, published by "The Western Historical Company, in 1881, at Chicago, mention is made of the early cutting of timber on the Red Cedar River for Fort Crawford, and of the probable connection of Davis with such cutting, and it is stated; "The story as told by the old settlers is, that this was the redoubtable Jeff Davis, which is probably true, as Davis was located at the fort." This is on page 274.

In a "History of the Chippewa Valley," also a quarto volume, published at Chicago, in 1891, reference is made to the story of Davis' being on the Red Cedar River and especial mention is made of the story as given by Elisha Brown. On page 141, we find it stated that Jeff Davis "went in 1830 with about thirty men, Brown being one of the number, up the Chippewa River to fell timber and make it into rafts."

A comparison of the general trend of the traditions as to the time when, the place where, and the purpose for which, Davis was hereabouts, with well authenticated statements of traders and residents on and along the Fox-Wisconsin route from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien; with records concerning the army; and with Davis' own statements, seems to lead to the conclusion that there is no trust-worthy basis for this traditional story and that as a matter of fact Davis was never in charge of the cutting of timber on this river for Fort Crawford and was never here in person.

The tradition or traditions are associated with many personal incidents, such as the great peril of Davis while here from hostile Indians; his mistake in running a raft into Beef Slough, and his elopement with General Taylor's daughter. The peril and the mistake of others, and the elopement, it is believed, is aside from the questions under discussion.

Brown is cited as authority, by the Editor of "History of the Chippewa Valley" for the story that Davis ran a raft into Beef Slough, and is credited with being one of the soldiers who manned Gen. Taylor's boat when, it is said, he pursued Davis and his eloping daughter.

In a book of some wider circulation than the local works referred to, "Dodd's Jefferson Davis," the various versions of Davis' expedition to this river have become crystallized in this form: "Davis was stationed at Fort Crawford in 1828 and 1829 and in the early months of 1829 was detailed to superintend the cutting of timber on the banks of the Red Cedar River, a tributary of the Chippewa. The party

camped near the present site of the town of Menomonie. Owning to the proximity of unfriendly Indians, it was necessary to fortify the camp and maintain guards or small out posts." Then follows an account of Davis' becoming isolated from camp and of his having to hide in the underbrush to escape being scalped by the Indians. No authority is given for these statements, either as to Davis' being here or as to the incidents detailed. In the memoirs of Davis by his wife, on page 59 it is stated: "While stationed at Fort Crawford in 1829 he commanded a detachment for cutting timber to repair and enlarge the fort." While, on page 65, it is stated: "In the autumn of 1829, Lieut. Davis was ordered down to Ft. Winnebago where he remained until 1831." Attention is especially called to these statements of Mrs. Davis, as they indicate that Davis, if on this river in 1829, must have been here before the autumn of that year, and as Dodd states, in the early months of 1829.

Coupled with the first statement is this: "The requisite timber for the repairs he found among the hackmatak, (tamarack), cedars and other varieties of timber that grow near the Menomonie or Red Cedar River." Again, "Lieut. Davis was camped ten miles from the mouth of the Chippewa, the first stream that empties into that river." As this stands, it is a meaningless description. If we eliminate some of the data as worthless, the location would seem to have been ten miles up the Menomonie or at the site of Varney Creek. This is where some of the traditionary statements place him. At this place, however, he certainly cut no cedars and probably no tamarack.

Then is given in these Memoirs an account of the running of the timber cut, similar in detail to that given by tradition. It is said, "When the timber was rafted oxen and outfit were placed upon it, but the swift stream sucked it into a side current of the Chippewa River. The raft was broken up, several of the oxen drowned, and the whole work had to be done over again." "In consequence of this accident it was called Beef Slough, and it is so named to this day." It certainly did not need this incident to name this slough as the whole river over a century before had been known as Beef River from the numbers of buffalo that roamed its adjacent meadows. So the name cannot be brought forward as proof of the incident and then the incident being thus established taken as proof of the fact of Davis' visit here. The account closes with this statement: "Four miles from where Lieut. Davis logged in the wildernesses is Menomonie, a city of 7,000 inhabitants." For authority, Mrs. Davis cites some western historian whose name, she says, was not communicated to her.

These traditions, and the statements, presumably based upon them, do not seem to have any direct confirmation either from history or from personal statement of Davis himself. The fact that for a brief time in 1829, for a longer time in 1831-32 and for a short time in 1832-33, Davis was stationed at Fort Crawford, coupled with that statement in a letter written by Davis, that he was at one time put in charge of the cutting of timber for Fort Crawford, would perhaps, at first blush, tend to corroborate the traditions and statements mentioned. But a careful consideration of these supposable confirmatory proofs in connection with records of Davis' employment during the years mentioned, and with recorded statements of the employment of others in the building of this fort during the years of its construction, comes near positive disproof of the facts claimed as to Davis' sojourn on and his command of a force working on this river.

As showing the improbability of such local visit and temporary employment of Davis, the following facts and arguments are presented. The Army Register for 1828 shows Jefferson Davis to have been graduated from West Point Military Academy in that year and to have been commissioned July 1, 1828, second lieutenant of the First Infantry.

In Cullum's Officers and Graduates of that Academy, vol. 1 p. 333, is this brief army assignment of Davis. "Served: on frontier duty at Ft. Crawford, Wis., 1829; Ft. Winnebago, Wis., 1829-31; Yellow River, superintendent saw-mill, 1831; Ft. Crawford, Wis., 1831; Dubuque mines, Ia., 1832; Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1832; and Ft. Crawford, Wis., 1832-33."

After Jefferson Davis had been chosen president of the Southern Confederacy,

the taunt by the aristocratic Southerners that Lincoln had been a rail splitter was met by the retort that Davis had been a "lumber jack." Davis' friends wished to clear up the matter so far as he was concerned, and he finally wrote a letter to his friend Gen. George W. Jones, then of Dubuque, Iowa, dated January 5, 1872. A newspaper copy is in the library of the Wisconsin History Society marked F834-3D. F. I.

This letter reads in part as follows: "In 1829, I went to Fort Winnebago, then a stockade, and was put in charge of the working parties to obtain material for the construction block houses, barracks, and stores. Gen. (then captain) W. S. Harney was sent with his company to the maple, ash, and oak forest on the Baraboo River; both parties used the whip saw, and being among wild Indians were, doubtless, objects of wonder. When the timber procured on the Wisconsin was brought down to the portage of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, the former was so full that its waters flowed over its banks and ran in a broad sheet into the Fox River. Taking advan-tage of the fact, we made rafts suited to the depth of the water and floated the lumber across to the site of the fort on the east bank of the Fox River." Again, referring to the year 1831, he writes: "Was ordered to Prairie du Chien and subsequently was sent up the Yellow River, where we (the government) had a sawmill, to cut lumber for Fort Crawford. Pine logs were obtained on the Chippewa and rafted to the mill on Yellow River, oak logs were cut around the mill and the lumber of both kinds rafted and floated to the landing at Prairie du Chien." He than adds: "To this extent was I a 'lumberman' in Wisconsin, being then in the United States Army."

The Yellow River mentioned by Davis, is a stream flowing into the Mississippi River from the west, in the state of Iowa, about two miles above Prairie du Chien, (see Wis. Hist. Colls. vol. 2 p. 156 and vol. 5 p. 126, note). This river was a well known place as early as 1766. Jonothan Carver in an account of his travels of that year says that, on leaving Prairie du Chien and proceeding up the Mississippi, "A little farther to the west, on the contrary side; a small river falls into the Mis-sisippi, which the French call Le Jaun Riviere, or the Yellow River. Here the traders who had accompanied me hitherto took up their residence for the winter." Carver's Travels p. 42.

In the Memoirs of Davis by his wife on pages 80, and 81 it is stated; "In 1831 while Fort Crawford was still in the process of construction Lieut. Davis was ordered up Yellow River to superintend the building of a sawmill." "The weather was in-tensely cold and he was often wet to the skin for hours." "The exposure brought on pneumonia, and he lay for many months at this isolated place, directing as best he could, the operations of his men from his bed." It will be noted that Davis' himself says, that he was ordered to a mill already built. As to the other statements of Mrs. Davis, it must be said that it is very singular that Davis should have been left sick at this place for so long a time when medical aid was within two miles. If the weather was intensely cold the river must have been frozen over and he could have been taken to the fort. Or, if too sick to be moved, it is singular that some other officer was not put in command. It may have been such improba-bilities that induced Hon. A. J. Turner, in his account of Fort Winneabago and Portage, in 14 Wis. Hist. Colls., to transfer this Yellow River episode, sawmill and all, bodily, to Yellow River, a tributary of the Wisconsin River, and to picture Davis successfully running a raft through the Dells of the Wisconsin, instead of unsucessfully into Beef Slough off the Chippewa. And for a similar reason Dood in his "Jefferson Davis" may have thought it proper to locate this Yellow River, as he says; above Chippewa Falls, some three hundred miles from Fort Crawford."

Davis' statement and the army records show that Harney ranked Davis, so it is evident that he did not have charge of the Upper Wisconsin expedition of Harney in 1829, so probably Davis was not at Yellow River on the Wisconsin or if Yellow River above Chippewa Falls be taken as the site of the sawmill, then, it is evident, logs from the Menomonie were not sawed there.

In pursuing this subject it is well in connection with Davis' letter and the Memoirs to note the statement of Saterlee Clark an early resident of Wisconsin,

published in vol. 8 Wis. Hist. Colls., pp. 309 and 310, as to the whereabouts of Davis from 1828 to 1831. He says: "The same season, 1828, the first infantry was ordered to the Portage to build a fort, to be called Fort Winnebago." Again, "Of the officers stationed at Fort Winnebago from 1828 till the 5th of July, 1831, only two survive, to-wit: General William Harney and Lieut. Jeff Davis. Harney at that time was a captain, and Davis his subaltern."

It should be remembered that the Army Register before cited shows the First Infantry to be Davis' regiment.

This statement of Clark is supplemented by Morgan L. Martin in a narrative published in 11 Wis. Hist. Colls., where he states that in the autumn of 1828, he met Maj. Twiggs and Lieut. Davis with three companies of soldiers going to establish a garrison at Ft. Winnebago. Morgan met them on the Fox River and they were going to the Portage of the Wisconsin.

Although Davis does not mention being at Ft. Winnebago in the fall of 1828, but says that he went there in 1829, these statements of Clark and Martin show him to have been there in 1828. Confirming this is a report of Maj. Twiggs of the First Infantry, dated at Ft. Winnebago, September 30, 1828, in which he says that he had that day arrived with his command and selected a site for temporary barracks. Again in December, 1828 he reports progress in getting up the temporary barracks and states that the timber has been and is being procured in the vicinity not more than 9 to 11 miles away .These reports are given in 14 Wis. Hist. Colls. pp. 73, and 74.

It will be noted that in his letter, Davis in connection with this statement that he went to Ft. Winnebago in 1828, says; "than a stockade." This shows a prior occupancy, that of the year before, according to Clark, Morgan and Maj. Twiggs, and Davis there.

The report of the secretary of war for 1828 with an accompanying report of the engineer in charge, shows that old Fort Crawford was not to be kept up, and that it was recommended that a fort be established on a bluff opposite Prairie du Chien, on the west bank of the Mississippi River. Detailed plans for the proposed fort were submitted with the report. This report is dated, December, 1828.

The county records of Crawford County, book "A" in the office of the register of deeds, page 84 and other pages, show that the United States did not purchase the site of the second Fort Crawford until in May, 1828.

John H. Fonda, an early resident of Prairie du Chien, in reminiscences published in Vol. 5, Wisconsin Historical Collections, says that he enlisted in the United States army in April, 1829, at Fort Crawford, then in command of Col. Zachary Taylor; that in that year the second Fort Crawford was commenced; that he was sent by Taylor to show a force of men where to get timber with which to build the fort; that he took them up the Wisconsin River to where Galena was afterward built, and that timber was there cut and rafted down the Wisconsin River; that in the fall of 1829, Taylor ordered a force of seventy men under the command of Lieutenant Gale, having under him, Lieutenant Gardenier and Sergeant Melvin "to proceed to the pineries of the Menomonie River, there to cut logs, hew square timber, and make planks and shingles to be used in the construction of the fort and its defense. Fonda was sent on this expedition as general utility man. He gives a very circumstantial account of the expedition, in its going to Menomonie, its operations there during the winter of 1829-30, and of its return to Prairie du Chien in the spring of 1830.

Some things stated by him are very noticable, when read in connection with the traditions and accounts given by others of Jefferson Davis' operations on this river. The commander, Gale, in fear of a Chippewa war party left his temporary encampment and to save his scalp, as he supposed, went in hiding in the Chippewa bottoms, and nearly perished there from cold and want of food. Fonda further states that Sergeant Melvin later built stockades and placed guards to protect his men from the savages and that Lieutenant Gardenier recklessly or carelessly ran the raft under his command into Beef Slough where it was lost among the wreckage with which the slough was filled. Fonda's account is "I cried to Gardenier to either make fast above me or pull for the point opposite the slough. He heard me and tried

to make the opposite shore, but owing to the strong current or some mismanagement, the raft was wrecked in the slough."

It is possible that Mrs. Davis' "Western Historian" appropriated this account of Lieutenant Gardenier's mishap in the spring of 1830 to his own purpose and applied it to Lieutenant Davis in the spring of 1832. It does not seem possible that army officers would have allowed this "sucking in" of a raft into Beef Slough to have occurred twice within two years.

Fonda's account would indicate that the early camp and operations of which he speaks were near the mouth of the Menomonie, probably near the site of the present village of Dunnville.

It is a singular fact that in the telling by Brown and Fonda of this matter of the running of the raft into Beef Slough there is a similar personal incident related by each. Brown is reported as saying that Davis told him "to tell General Taylor that the logs could be hauled across the country, but this he refused to do." Fonda says: "Gardenier promised me something handsome if I would not give the particulars in my report as to how the raft was lost."

It is possible that Brown, Benson, Decker and Lemon were with the expedition of 1829-30. If so, it is probable that in after years their recollections of the names of officers in charge was a trifle hazy. Davis' name became prominent in connection with the Civil war, and the fact of his presence at Fort Crawford in an early day became a matter of public talk. Under these circumstances it would be natural for these men to come to the conclusion that their employment on this river had been under Davis.

Prof. Butler, in an article in Vol. 10, Wisconsin Historical Collections, page 75, states that Davis at one time wrote to him that he, in 1829, while on detached duty from Fort Winnebago, visited the site of Madison, and claimed to have been the first white man there. This tends to show that any assignment which Davis may have had at Fort Crawford in 1829 must have been temporary.

In a note in Vol. 12, Wisconsin Historical Collections, page 234, it is stated that Davis was absent from Fort Crawford during January and February, 1832, and on furlough from March 26 to August 18, 1832, and was sent to St. Louis, with Black Hawk in August or September, 1832, If on furlough, as stated, it is not probable that he ran lumber by raft out of the Menomonie into the Chippewa and thence into Beef Slough in the spring of 1832.

Conceding that Davis was at Fort Crawford in 1828, he could not have been there until after the date of his commission, July 1; the statements of Clark and Martin place him at Ft. Winnebago in September of that year. The report of the secretary of war for 1828 shows that the site of the new Fort Crawford had not been established as late as December of that year and would indicate that no considerable rebuilding or repairs of the old fort were under way. The narrative of Fonda states that work on the new fort was not commenced until after April, 1829, and the records of Crawford County showing transfer of the site of the new fort to the United States in May, 1829, corroborates his statement in this regard.

It is evident, therefore, that Davis did not get out timber on the Red Cedar River for Fort Crawford before the summer of 1829.

According to Davis' letter to Gen. Jones, he did not go to Fort Crawford until 1831. The Memoirs state that he did not go there until that year. Clark states that Davis was at Fort Winnebago until July 5, 1831. Davis' letter to Prof. Butler shows he was at Fort Winnebago in 1829 or on detached duty from there.

It is quite certain, therefore, that Davis did not in 1829, 1830 nor up until July 5, 1831, get out timber on this river for Fort Crawford.

An examination of the unpublished reports of commanders and subaltern officers at Forts Crawford and Winnebago, during the years 1828 to 1832, inclusive, might throw new light on this question of Davis' employment during that period of time.

It is stated in the History of Crawford County page 337, that in the year 1831, the garrison was removed from the old fort to the new fort on the prairie. This would indicate that the fort was built but not finished. Naturally then it would be lumber that was now required for finishing. And Davis in his letter distinctly

says, that he was sent to a government mill on Yellow River to cut lumber, and tells from where the pine logs were obtained, that is, on the Chippewa. If he had gone personally to get the pine logs he would have said on the Menomonie, for as a matter of fact if any were obtained they were taken from there. At no time has there been pine on the Chippewa below the falls of that river, a distance of fully fifty miles farther away than the location of pine on the Menomonie.

Here again, basing a conclusion on what Davis himself states to have been his employment and the place of his work; on the fact that the fort had been so far completed that the garrison had moved in, warranting the inference that it was lumber for finishing and not timber for construction that was needed and that Davis supplied; together with the fact that he could have been employed in getting out lumber for only a short time in 1831-32, judging from the record of his frequent absences, furlough, and the period of his sickness at Yellow River narrated in the Memoirs, it is evident that Davis was not on this river in 1831-32 getting out timber for Fort Crawford.

There seems to be no claim that Davis was here at a later date than 1831-32 nor are there any circumstances warranting such a claim, and in his letter of January 5, 1872, he states that his work on Yellow River in 1831 closed his service as lumberman in Wisconsin.

A summarization of these separate conclusions into one final judgment can result in no other determination than that Jefferson Davis was at no time in charge of a force of men cutting logs on the Red Cedar River, and that probably he never was at the present site of Menomonie, nor on the Red Cedar River.

CHAPTER IV

JURISDICTION AND COUNTY BOUNDARIES

Jurisdiction over Dunn County has been claimed by four nations, Spain, France, England and the United States; the French and English colonial authorities; the territorial officials of the Northwest Territory, and of the Territories of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin; and the officers of the counties of Crawford, St. Croix and Chippewa.

Spain, by virtue of the discoveries of Columbus and others, confirmed to her by papal grant (that of Pope Alexander VI, May 4, 1493) may be said to have been the first European owner of the entire valley of the Mississippi River, but she never used this claim as a ground for taking actual possession of this part of her domains other than was incidentally involved in De Soto's doings. The name of Florida was first applied to the greater part of the eastern half of North America, commencing at the Gulf of Mexico, and extending northward indefinitely.

England, basing her claims on the explorations made by her subjects along the Atlantic coast, issued to various individuals and "companies", charters to vast tracts of land extending from the Atlantic westward. Practically, however, the upper Mississippi valley may be considered as having been in the first place, Canadian soil, for it was Frenchmen from Canada who first visited it, and traded with its natives. The names of Canada and New France were used interchangeably to apply to the vast French possessions of the American continent. The name Louisiana was invented by La Salle and applied by him to the entire Mississippi valley. But, generally speaking, the Canada or New France of the Eighteenth century took in the upper Mississippi valley, while the name Louisiana was used only for the lower valley.

At the close of the great European conflict which found its echo in the so-called French and Indian War in America, the area that is now Wisconsin, became by the Treaty of Paris, signed Febuary 10, 1763 (a preliminary treaty having been signed at Fontainebleau, November 3, 1762), a part of the British empire.

The success of the American Revolution resulting in the Treaty of Paris, September 3, 1783, revived the claims of the coast states, but finally these claims were ceded to the Federal Government, in order to form new States and Territories.

After the land was acquired by the Federal authority, many plans were proposed for its government, Thomas Jefferson suggested that the territory be divided into ten States, of which the State of Michigan was to include the present Dunn County.

The Northwest Territory was erected by the Congress of the Confederation (the Constitution of the United States not being adopted until Sept. 17, 1787) through the "Northwest Ordinance", passed July 13, 1787. Eventually there were formed from the Northwest Territory, in addition to Ohio, the Territories of Indiana (May 7, 1800), Michigan (Jan. 11, 1805), Illinois (Feb. 3, 1809), and Wisconsin (April 29, 1836).

Wisconsin was a part of the Northwest Territory from July 13, 1787, to May 11, 1800; of Indiana Territory from May 7, 1800, to Feb. 3, 1809; of Illinois Territory from Feb. 3, 1809, to April 18, 1818; and of Michigan Territory from April 18, 1818, to April 29, 1836, when the Territory of Wisconsin was created.

Crawford County, erected by proclamation of Lewis Cass, governor of Michigan Territory, October 26, 1818, included what is now Dunn County. When the Territory of Wisconsin was organized, April 29, 1836, Crawford County, Wisconsin, also included in its vast area the present limits of Dunn County.

St. Croix County was created Jan. 9, 1840 under No. 12, Laws of Wisconsin Territory, 1839-40. This county embraced all the territory north and west of a line beginning at the mouth of Porcupine River, on Lake Pepin, thence up said

river to its first forks, thence to the Meadow fork of Red Cedar River, thence up that river to Long Lake, etc. Thus all that part of the present Dunn County, north of Wilson Creek and west of the Menomonie River was placed in St. Croix County, and the rest remained in Crawford County. St. Croix County elected officers on the first Monday in August and selected what is now Stillwater in the state of Minnesota as the county seat. The early settlers in what is now Dunn County, north of Wilson Creek were in St. Croix County, but it is doubtful whether the jurisdiction was ever more than in name only.

Chippewa County was created in 1845, by an act of the territorial legislature approved February 3. It embraced all the area west of Portage County, north of Crawford County, east of the Mississippi and south of St. Croix County. This county included in its territory that part of the present Dunn County not already described as being in St. Croix County. An election of officers was set for the fourth Monday in November, 1845. At this election, commissioners were also to be named to create a county seat. Until such action was taken the county seat was to be located at the mouth of the Menomonie River, at or near its junction with the Chippewa River, at or near the residence of Samuel Lamb. This would place the county seat at Dunnville. The county was to remain attached to crawford for judicial purposes. While Chippewa County was thus created, no organization was perfected until some years later.

By a readjustment of the boundaries between St. Croix and Chippewa Counties on March 8, 1849, Chapter 77, Laws of 1849, all the present Dunn County was placed in Chippewa County.

Dunn County was set off from Chippewa County on Feb. 19, 1854 by Chapter 7, General Laws of 1854. It embraced all the present Dunn and Pepin Counties. The county was attached to Chippewa for judicial purposes. A general election was ordered to be held in November, 1854, for all proper county officers, not including clerk of the circuit court nor county judge. The officers were to take office on Jan. 1, 1855. The "seat of justice" was to be located at Amos Colburn's at or near the ferry across the Red Cedar River, near its mouth; in other words, at Dunnville.

By an act approved, March 31, 1856, it was ordered that Dunn County be fully organized on Jan. 1, 1857. It was placed in the eighth judicial district, and court was to be held in the county on the second Monday in June and the second Monday in December. A county judge was to be elected on the first Monday of September, 1856, and the county officers, in November, 1856. All were to take office on Jan. 1, 1857.

Pepin County was set off from Dunn County by Chapter 15, General Laws of 1858, thus leaving Dunn County with its present boundaries.

The county was named from Charles Dunn, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin Territory, appointed by President Andrew Jackson, in 1835. The legislative steps which led to the creation and organization of Dunn County are worthy of extended study.

The Journal of the Assembly shows that William M. Torbert, then representing the counties of La Pointe, St. Croix, Pierce and Polk in the assembly, presented to that body on January 21, 1854, a petition of William B. Newcomb and others for the organization of a new county; that the petition was immediately referred to the committee on town and county organization; that W. J. Gibson, member from La Crosse County was chairman of this committee; and that on January 16, five days before the petition of Newcomb was presented, Gibson had introduced a bill to attach a part of Chippewa County to Pierce and Buffalo counties, and that he on January 18, introduced a bill to attach a part of Chippewa County to Buffalo County; and, that on January 24, the committee of which Gibson was chairman acting on the petition of Mr. Newcomb reported a bill for the organization of Dunn County. This became known as Assembly Bill No. 71. On January 27, this bill was considered in committee of the whole and reported back without amendment. On January 28, it was reported as correctly engrossed, and on the same day read a third time and passed.

The Senate Journal shows that this bill was, on January 30, reported to that body as having been passed by the Assembly; that on the thirty-first the Senate heard the bill read a third time and passed it.

Again, by the Assembly Journal it appears that on February 1, the bill was reported back from the Senate as passed, and that on February 2, it was reported by the Assembly enrollment committee as correctly enrolled.

The bill thus passed by both houses was approved by Governor William A. Barstow on the third day of February, 1854, and became "An Act to organize the County of Dunn," known as Chapter 7, laws of 1854, and was published February 19, 1854.

The area of the county is given in the bill as that now comprised in the present county of Dunn together with all of the territory of Pepin County as now constituted. The act provided for the election in November, 1854 of "the proper county offices for county government, (not including clerk of Circuit Court nor County Judge)." The officers elected were to enter upon their duties January 1, 1855. For judicial purposes the county was attached to the county of Chippewa. The county seat was designated as "located at Colburn's at or near the ferry across the Red Cedar River, near its mouth."

Mr. Gibson on January 19, seems to have paved the way for Mr. Newcomb's petition, for he on that day moved that his bill to attach a part of Chippewa County to Pierce and Buffalo counties be laid on the table. Mr. Gibson's other bill to attach a part of Chippewa County to Buffalo County became a law. It detached but a small part of one government township lying to the southeast of Dunn County.

The present generation may never know the log-rolling that brought all this about. But note the celerity of action. The petition was presented January 21, and on February 2, 13 days after, the act was signed and approved by the governor.

In 1856 Mr. Gibson, then a state senator, introduced in the Senate on March 14 a bill to organize the county of Dunn for judicial purposes. This bill took the usual parliamentary course through the Senate, was sent to the Assembly and returned to the Senate as passed by the Assembly, and from the Senate presented to the governor for his signature. The governor on March 31, 14 days from the introduction of the bill, signed and approved the act which became Chapter 91, Laws of 1856.

By this act the county became fully organized for judicial purposes from and after the first day of January, 1857, and was to constitute a part of the Eighth Judicial Circuit.

What is here given is but a brief abstract of the legislative procedure by which Dunn County became a political subdivision of the state. The present generations lack the historical setting; a knowledge of the social and political conditions that prompted the effort that inaugurated the legislative action.

Records state that William B. Newcomb and others petitioned the legislature to act. But, why did they petition, and who were the others who joined in the petition? The petition itself was doubtless cast aside as it cannot now be found in the state archives. It, of course, would if found show the names of the signers, and perhaps disclose the conditions then existing or the reasons then offered to show why the Legislature should dismember Chippewa County and out of the territory taken away establish the county of Dunn.

One suggestion made as a demand for the organization of this county is that the government of this part of the territory of Chippewa County was inefficient and weak, both as to civil and criminal matters. No records of the proceedings of the county board of Chippewa County, nor of the action of its officers prior to the time of the organization of Dunn County can be found; it is generally understood that no permanent record was ever made. This absence of records and failure to keep records lends weight to the suggestion of an inefficient and weak government.

It may have been that taxes were not equitably levied or that public moneys were not impartially expended; that roads were not judiciously laid or properly kept up; that political offices were not fairly distributed or that political patronage was not satisfactorily dispensed. In any event the county was duly created and

organized, and was launched upon the career which was to make it one of the most prosperous communities in the whole sovereign state of Wisconsin.

CHAPTER V

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

When Dunn County was created in 1854, the act of the Legislature provided that a general election should be held in November, 1854, and that the officers thus elected should take office, Jan. 1, 1855.

A general election was held Nov. 7, 1854. The officers elected for Dunn County which then included Pepin County, were as follows: William Cady, clerk of the board of supervisors and register of deeds; Henry Eaton, county treasurer; Thomas B. Wilson, county surveyor; Alex Hamel, coroner; William Wilson, supervisor; Willard Holbrook, sheriff; Sheriah Stevens, superintendent of schools and justice of the peace; and Jacob Rowell, constable. These officers were certified to the secretary of state by the clerk of the board of supervisors of Chippewa County on Dec. 5, 1854.

By the provisions of law at that time applicable to a case where a new county was established having within its territory no organized town, the whole territory of the county was deemed to constitute a town and its inhabitants were authorized to elect town supervisors. These supervisors were by positive provision of the statute empowered to act as supervisors of the county. Tradition has it that the other two supervisors beside Mr. Wilson, elected in the fall of 1854, were J. McCain and William Carson. It is more probable, however, that they were elected town, and consequently county, supervisors in the spring of 1856.

It would appear that William Cady qualified as clerk of the board of supervisors, for late in 1855 he signed himself as clerk in filing with the secretary of state a list of officers elected in November of that year. This list is as follows: Samuel B. French, register of deeds; William Cady, clerk of the board of supervisors; Thales Burke, treasurer; L. G. Wood, surveyor; and Seriah Stevens, coroner.

That any county government which existed before 1856 was more or less vague and informal is indicated by the fact that despite its action of 1854, the Legislature in the spring of 1856, ordered a general election for November, 1856, and specified that the county officers elected then should take office on Jan. 1, 1857.

Apparently the three town supervisors, Thomas Wilson, J. McCain and William Carson met on Aug. 11, 1856, as the county board of supervisors and created seven townships; Menomonie, Spring Brook, Eau Galle, Dunn, Rock Creek, Bear Creek and Pepin. The last two named were in what is now Pepin County.

A general election was held in November, 1856, and officers elected.

A town election was held in each of the seven towns on April 7, 1857. The seven chairmen elected constituted the the county board. They were: William Wilson, Menomonie; Carroll Lucas, Spring Brook; William Carson, Eau Galle; John Gardner, Dunn; Daniel Weston, Rock Creek; L. C. Wood, Bear Creek; M. M. Davis, Pepin.

All the early records of Dunn County were destroyed in the fire at Dunnville in 1858. There is considerable doubt as to the exact date of this fire. There is considerable conflict of testimony.

From a minute book used as a reception book for instruments delivered for record, now in the office of the register of deeds, it appears that the last mortgage recorded on page 497, in volume 1 of mortgages, this volume having been burned, was received for record from September 28 to October 10, 1858, while previous to this omission of twelve days and immediately afterwards that instruments were received nearly every day. Again volume 3 of deeds, saved from the fire, shows on page 530 an instrument received for record September 22, 1858, while the next instrument, recorded on page 531, is marked as received for record October 12, 1858.

In the absence of more precise information it seems safe to place the time of this court house fire between some date in August and some date in October, 1858.

Probably between September 28 and October 18, 1858.

In the Eau Claire Free Press, a weekly paper established in September, 1858 appears a paragraph under date of October 14, 1858, as follows: "Destructive Fire." "By a gentleman from Dunnville, we learn that the court house of Dunn County was burned last night, at 11 o'clock. All the records of the county were destroyed, except the record of deeds. We did not learn how the fire originated."

At first blush this might seem to fix the date of the fire during the night of October 13, 1858. But no one can now tell when the paragraph was written, October 14, or on some previous day of the week, before which the paper went to press. In any event the time limit within which the fire occured is apparently shortened to the week ending October 14, 1858.

The first official record of the meeting of the county board, now to be found at the Courthouse, is that of its meeting on November 9, 1858. At that time the destruction of the county property and records was evidently considered complete. Rooms were rented for county offices. New record books were purchased. As to articles saved no action seems to have been taken, except that a committee of the county board was appointed whose sole duty was stated to be, "to dispose of one keg of nails that was saved from the fire of the courthouse."

Register of Deeds—It is possible that William Cady elected register of deeds in 1854 did not qualify as such officer. The only records from the register's office saved from the courthouse at the time of the fire in 1858 were the index of the record of instruments. It does not appear from this index book nor from the deed book who was register in 1855 or in 1856. The first date of the receipt of papers for recording shown therein is of June 18, 1855. There appears to have been five deeds received for record on that day.

An old appointment record at Madison shows that William B. Newcomb of North Pepin was appointed register of deeds for Dunn County on May 3, 1855. North Pepin was then in Dunn County. In the list of officers for 1855 heretofore given, it appears that Samuel B. French was elected register of deeds in November of that year. Mr. French in later years stated that after he was first elected register, Mr. Newcomb refused to turn the books pertaining to his office over to him and that finally he hired a young attorney-at-law who came to Menomonie to locate, to go to North Pepin and get the books. Mr. French stated that the attorney got the books but he was under the impression that they were procured by tact and force rather than by writ and due process of law.

The appointment of Mr. Newcomb presupposes a vacancy in the office of register of deeds. The election of 1855 being in an odd numbered year indicates that it was a special election. At that time a vacancy in a county office might be filled at a special election. Mr. French having been elected register of deeds at such special election, would, if he qualified, take the office and supplant Mr. Newcomb, the appointed officer, for the remainder of the regular term of two years to which William Cady had been elected in 1854, and for which he failed to qualify.

Probably the controversy between Mr. French and Mr. Newcomb was over the question whether an appointee to fill a vacancy in the office of register of deeds held for the remainder of the full term or only until a successor should be elected at a special election to fill such vacancy and should qualify. Following are the registrars succeeding Mr. French: J. H. Green, 1857-58; F. R. Church, 1859-60; Francis Breck, 1861-64; W. S. Grover, 1865-66; F. R. Lockwood, 1867-69; J. Kelly Jr., 1870-75; S. A. Peterson, 1876-81; Peter Peterson, 1882-88; and Charles Knutson, 1889-92; Charles Knutson, 1893-94; Martin Fladoes, 1895-1902; Hy. S. Inenfeldt, 1903-10; Edward C. Quilling, 1911-18; M. F. McLeod, 1919-25.

County Judge—An Act of the Legislature of 1856 provided for the election of a county judge for Dunn County on September 1, 1856, he to take office January 1, 1857, and hold for the term of two years. There is however no record of either an election or an appointment. Whether elected or appointed, William Cady seems to have become the first county judge of Dunn County. The record book now preserved in the office of the county judge shows a probate proceeding commenced before Mr. Cady as county judge and an order therein made by him as

early as February 18, 1857. The file of papers in such proceeding has also been preserved and is now pigeon-holed in such office. By such record book Mr. Cady seems to have held the office of county judge until 1859, two years, the limit prescribed by the act of 1856. The county judges succeeding Mr. Cady are as follows: E. B. Bundy, 1863-68; P. C. Holmes, 1868-73; Robert Macauley, 1874-81; John Kelly, Jr., 1882-98; Robert Maccauly, 1899-1902; William S. Swenson, 1903-16; J. W. McCarley, 1918(resigned after 1 year) and C. R. Freeman, 1919.

Coroners—Axel Hamel, 1855; Seriah Stevens, 1856-58; D. H. Buman, 1859-60; Walter Crocker, 1861-62; office vacant, 1863-66; A. W. Studabaker, 1867-68; J. P. Wood, 1871-78; H. S. Barden, 1879-80; N. Crosby, 1881-82; G. M. Lanchkton, 1883-84; John Knoble, 1885-86; John Borland, 1887-88; J. J. Merrick, 1889-90; W. H. Park, 1891-92; George W. Higbie, 1893-94; George Galloway, 1897-1908; Frank Hintzman, 1909-18 and Carl Olson, 1919-25.

Sheriffs—Willard Holbrook, 1855-56; Amos Colburn, 1857-58; E. E. Evans, 1859-60; W. R. Culbertson, 1861-62; Levi Vance, 1863-64; S. Marugg, 1865-66; Thomas Blair, 1867-68; W. W. Winterbotham, 1869-70; E. L. Doolittle, 1871-72; Samuel Omdahl, 1873-74; T. J. George, 1875-76; C. W. Moore, 1877-78; T. J. George, 1879-80; S. Severson, 1881-82; George Thum, 1883-84; Thomas W. Macauley, 1885-86; William H. Wright, 1887-88; George Thum, 1889-90; George Dyle, 1891-92; Henry Miller, 1893-94; Charles Howison, 1895-96; Daniel P. Chamberlin, 1897-98; Henry Miller, 1899-1900; George Parker, 1901-02; John Stule, 1903-04; Willard L. Smith, 1905-06; Henry Haefner, 1907-08; M. F. Swant, 1909-10; Frederick G. Kopp, 1911-12; Fredinand Mortenson, 1913-14; Ludvig A. Tilleson, 1915-16; Fredinand Mortenson, 1917-18; Ludvig A. Tilleson, 1919-20; Charles J. Owen, 1921-22, and C. W. Helm, 1923.

Superintendents of Schools—Seriah Stevens, 1855; A. J. Messenger, 1865; Carroll Lucas, 1866-67; T. C. Golden, 1868-69; Carroll Lucas, 1870-71; W. S. Johnson, 1872-73; George Tonnar, 1874; George Schaffer, 1875-79; Florence Tickner, 1880-81; A. B. Finley, 1882-84; Mary B. Slyle, 1885-86; J. C. Sherwin, 1887-88; H. W. Reed, 1889-90; J. E. Florin, 1891-92; J. E. Florin, 1893-94; Elvera Brickley, 1894-98; Nelson O. Varnum, 1899-1906; Jennie M. Brackett, 1907-10; John W. Klingman, 1911-18 and Earl L. Eades, 1919-25.

County Clerks.—William Cady, 1855-56; James R. Green, 1857-58; James Breck, 1859-60; Francis Breck, 1861-64; W. W. Winterbotham, 1865-68; Samuel Black, 1869-74; W. H. Landon, 1875-88; Alexander Horsford, 1889-98; Charles G. Sedgwick, 1899-1906; Hans M. Halvorson, 1907-10; Frank Pieper, 1911-19 and Arthur O. Quilling, 1921-25.

Clerks of Court.—Francis Breck, 1859-60; Milton E. Jones, 1861-62; P. H. Foster, 1863-64; A. D. Harrington, 1865-66; F. R. Lockwood, 1867-69; J. Kellye, Jr., 1870-74; Nils Michelet, 1875-78; W. J. Cowan, 1879-82; Thomas Running, 1883-86; Timothy Murphy, 1887-98; Ole N. Oleson, 1899-1914 and Joseph Trinko, 1915-25.

County Treasurers.—Henry Eaton, 1855; Thales Burke, 1856; David Hiller, 1859-60; F. R. Church, 1861-64; L. A. Newsom, 1865-66; Carroll Lucas, 1867-92; Edgar M. Drake, 1893-95; Elmer B. Hill, 1897-99; William F. Micheels, 1901-04; Frank A. Vasey, 1905-08; O. P. Stenerson, 1909-12; John C. Hardy, 1913-22 and O. N. Nesseth, 1923-25.

District Attorneys.—C. S. Bundy, 1857-60; William D. Webb, 1861-66; S. W. Hunt, 1867-68; Robert Macauley, 1869-72; R. C. Bierce, 1873-78; C. E. Freeman, 1879-82; R. D. Whitford, 1883-86; J. C. Ticknor, 1887-88; R. D. Whitford, 1889-90; Robert Macauley, 1891-92; Peleg B. Clark, 1893-96; Joseas E. Florin, 1897-1902; J. W. Macauley, 1903-12; C. R. Freeman, 1913-14; J. C. Ticknor, 1915-16; H. W. Ruhdow, 1917-22 and J. C. Ticknor, 1923-25.

County Surveyors.—Thomas B. Wilson, 1855; I. G. Wood, 1856; D. Beeman, 1857-58; M. E. Jones, 1859-62; T. A. Butterfield, 1863-66; G. M. Fowler, 1867-68; Thomas Parker, 1869-70; C. M. Bonnell, 1871-72; W. S. Johnson, 1873-74; J. A.

Webster, 1875-78; Samuel Omdahl, 1879; Daniel Harshman, 1880; D. W. Waite, 1881-90; H. Webster, 1891-92; William Parker, 1893-94; L. W. Morris, 1895-96; Daniel W. Waite, 1897-1908; W. A. Harding, 1909-10; A. T. Thompson, 1911-14 and W. A. Harding, 1915.

As already mentioned when the court house burned at Dunnville in 1858 the records of the county for the first few years of its history were destroyed. The new book of records (proceedings of the county board) that was started after the fire shows the names of five towns namely; Eau Galle, Spring Brook, Rock Creek, Dunn and Menomonie, into which the county was then politically divided. It was from these towns, or some of them, that the others were subsequently set off. In this process there were very few fragmentary changes, or transferences of a few sections from one town to another, so common in the early history of some counties; when a new town was set off its boundaries were in almost every instance made to correspond with the government townships and ranges.

The first new town mentioned on the earliest record book now existing was that of Peru, which was organized on March 5, 1859, being set off from the town of Rock Creek. This—the smallest town in the county—had for its north and west boundaries the Chippewa River, and hence to that extent was, and is, irregular in outline.

The town of Red Cedar was organized Dec. 5, 1860, and included in addition to the present town of Red Cedar the towns of Wilson, Sand Creek, Otter Creek, Grant, Tainter and Colfax.

An entry in the county board records in August, 1861, shows that the towns of Dunn County were at that time associated for government purposes with Dallas County, or, practically, that territory that is now Barron County. The name Dallas County appears regularly in the assessment tables on the county board records for some seven or eight years, being first omitted in the tax table recorded in November, 1869.

The next town organized after Red Cedar was Weston, which was set off from Eau Galle with the same territory as at present.

The town of Lucas was next set off, from Menomonie, with its present territory.

Elk Mound was next set off from Spring Brook, on Dec. 30, 1865, with the same territory as it has today.

The town of New Haven was set off from the town of Menomonie on Dec. 10, 1866, its territory being defined as "all of townships 29, 30 and 31 of range 14," which includes what are now the towns of New Haven, Tiffany and Stanton.

The town of Grant was next organized, being set off from the town of Red Cedar on Dec. 26, 1866. Its territory included what are now the towns of Grant, Sand Creek, Wilson and Otter Creek.

The town of Sherman was set off from the town of Menomonie on Nov. 13, 1867 and included the present towns of Sherman and Hay River.

The town of Sheridan was set off on Nov. 13, 1867, its territory being defined as township 31 of range 13, or what it is today. The records do not say from what town it was taken.

The town of Colfax was set off from Red Cedar on Dec. 28, 1868, and contained the present towns of Colfax and Tainter.

The town of Tainter was set off Jan. 25, 1869, from the towns of Colfax and Red Cedar, the part taken from Red Cedar being Sections 5 and 6 and the north half of Sections 7 and 8, which included, or was, the site of the village of Cedar Falls.

The town of Stanton was the next town created, Nov. 15, 1870, from the town of New Haven, and included what is now the town of Stanton and the south half of what is now the town of Tiffany.

The town of Tiffany seems to have been organized between November, 1873 and November, 1874, as it appears as a separate town in the tax tables recorded in the latter month and year but not in the former. The present editor could find no record of the exact date of its organization. It probably was given the territory which it now has, as none seems to have been taken from it or added to it subsequently.

The town of Sand Creek, with the territory it has today, was set off and organized

from the town of Grant on Nov. 16, 1876.

The town of Otter Creek was set off from the town of Grant on Nov. 16, 1877, as now constituted.

The town of Hay River was set off from the town of Sherman on June 28, 1879, with its present territory.

The town of Wilson was set off from Grant in 1886, though at what particular session of the county board does not appear. It was the last town organized in the county, making up the full total of 22.

As elsewhere stated, Dunn County orginally included the county of Pepin, which was set off as a separate county in 1858. An act of the legislature, approved April 2, 1860. sanctioned the submission of the question of the removal of the county seat from Dunnville to Menomonie at the next general election. The majority having voted affirmatively, the seat of government was accordingly changed, the officers and county business moving to Menomonie on Jan. 1, 1861. On their arrival they occupied the private residence of G. M. Fowler on Main Street, (where the post-office now stands) which, in accordance with previous arrangement, was vacated for that purpose. They remained there three years, after which the county rented any suitable building that could be secured. Several of the county officials at times for a few years occupied other buildings, as happened to be most convenient to them. The terms of court were held in a hall at the rear of the Menomonie House, also in what was known as Grob's Hall now Smith's Hall.

In 1867 the county hired and fitted up what was known as the "Charley Waller building," on the corner of Main Street and Broadway. The offices were on the first floor and the court room upstairs. On the night of Oct. 14, 1868, burglars broke into the former and stole one hundred dollars. In 1870 the court house business was moved to the building that was later used as the "Times" office, located on the site of the present Arcade building. That building was used but a short time as the court house, however, as in 1871-72 the present structure was erected by Canute Thompson, at a cost of $36,000. The inside fittings brought the total cost up to $45,000. It was occupied in the fall of the latter year. It is a good-sized and substantial brick building and is situated in the center of a park occupying a whole square, the land having been donated to the county by William Wilson. A. J. Kinney was the architect of the court house and the supervisors at the time of its construction were T. W. Macauley, J. W. Granger and A. Sherburn. It is interesting to note that the brick used in the building was made on the court house ground and in Wilson Park, a tract also donated to the city by Captain Wilson soon after the plat of the city was made. The clay was hauled to the spot from beds lying on the outskirts of the city. An addition was made in 1915.

The first jail possessed by the county was a small building at Dunnville, which in October, 1858 burned down. A block building was then erected, and in 1869 after the county seat had been removed to Menomonie, the jail was taken to pieces and moved also, being erected at the southeast corner of the courthouse park. It was destroyed by fire, and the present jail was erected in 1874, at the corner of Chestnut and Fourth Streets, (now Ninth Avenue and Tenth Street) at a cost of $7,500. It was subsequently improved at a cost of $2,000.

When Dunn County was organized it was made a part of the Eighth Judicial District, which was presided over by Judge S. S. N. Fuller, who served until 1860. His successor was Henry D. Barron, whose service, however, was short, as in that same year, 1860, Judge L. P. Wetherby of Hudson became circuit judge.

In 1862 the Eighth District was composed of Eau Claire, Chippewa, Dunn, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Polk, La Pointe, Douglas and Burnett counties, and it so remained until 1865, when several counties having been dropped, or transferred to other circuits, it was made to include only the counties of Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix.

In 1866 Dallas (now Barron) was added, and in 1867 Judge H. L. Humphrey, of Hudson, became the circuit judge as successor to Judge Wetherby. The judicial records for 1873 mention Barron County, omitting its former name of Dallas.

A change was made in the circuit in 1878, Barron and Chippewa counties being

placed in the Eleventh Circuit and Eau Claire in the Thirteenth, leaving the Eighth Circuit to include the counties of Dunn, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix. At the same time Judge Egbert B. Bundy of Menomonie succeeded Judge Humphrey on the bench.

In 1879 Buffalo County was added to the circuit and Eau Claire was taken back, making the Eighth Circuit to consist of Buffalo, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix. Thus it remained until 1892-93, when Eau Claire was transferred to the Seventeenth Circuit. As no further change has been made, the Eighth Circuit is now composed of the counties of Buffalo, Dunn, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix.

Judge Bundy, having served on the bench of the Eighth Circuit for 18 years, was succeeded Jan. 1, 1897, by Eugene W. Helms, of Hudson, who died in office and whose successor, in 1915, was Judge George Thompson, of Ellsworth, the present judge of the circuit.

Dunn County in general has always been one of the most law-abiding sections of the state and few notable crimes have been committed here. What was supposed to be the first murder of a white man in the valley happened at Menomonie in 1844. The victim was stealthily shot in the garret of an old log house. The perpetrator of the cold-blooded crime was arrested and taken to Prairie du Chien, where he was tried before Judge Dunn and acquitted.

Another episode which cost the lives of a respected official of Dunn County and that of his brother of Pepin County, and which resulted in the lynching at Durand of one of their murderers, will always form one of the most interesting portions of local history. While the principal events took place at Durand, Dunn County was directly concerned and its entire population was acutely interested. The excitement incident to the tragedy extended to the whole country and the affair became one of national celebrity.

On Sunday, July 10, 1881, Milton Coleman, under-sheriff of Dunn County, and Charles Coleman, deputy sheriff of Pepin County, accompanied by E. A. Toft of Menomonie, were returning through Durand in charge of a prisoner captured at Wabasha, who was accused of burglary committed at Mr. Toft's jewelry store two weeks before. As they entered Durand about 5:30 p. m. they were told that Alonzo and Ed. Williams, alias Maxwell, notorious horse thieves and desperadoes from Missouri, for whom a reward was out, had crossed the river in a skiff that day, and were skulking in the outskirts. Placing their prisoner in the Durand jail for safe keeping, the Coleman brothers, against warnings given them, set out to look for the outlaws. They were armed with shot guns and had no fear. At about 8:30 o'clock, on the edge of town, they saw two men approaching along the road, each armed with a Winchester rifle and a revolver. Milton Coleman raised his gun and cocked it, aiming at Alonzo Williams. At the same time he said, "You are my ....." but he never finished the sentence. Williams fired with unerring aim and Milton fell back, his neck broken by the bullet. As he fell his gun was discharged at his antagonist. Alonzo fired a second shot and fled down the road. At the same time this occurred Charles Coleman and Ed. Williams exchanged shots. Charles received a fatal wound just below the heart, and Williams kept on firing, shooting five or six times with his revolver. Coleman sank on one knee in the road and fired a second time. Then he fell dead. He had been hit twice. Both the Williams brothers, it later developed, had been struck by shot, Ed's wounds being the more serious, but after the shooting he walked away and joined his brother. The excitement throughout the entire Northwest was aroused to the highest pitch, and for more than six weeks the Eau Galle woods, in which the murderers had taken refuge, were scoured without avail. Armed men came from as far as Winona and Red Wing to join in the search and menomonie furnished many volunteers. The Ludington Guard was called out in July to assist in the hunt. Not until November, however, was definite news obtained of the fugitives. Word was at last received that Ed. Williams was captured in Hall County, Nebraska. Sheriff Killian of that county found both brothers in bed in a farm house, and, after a desperate struggle made Ed. his prisoner, Alonzo making his escape. Ed. was

brought to Menomonie Thursday, November 17, by Sheriff Killian and Deputy Henry Coleman of Dunn County and locked in jail here by Sheriff Severson. At this time Williams told of their terrible experience in the Eau Galle woods. Both men suffered intensly from their wounds and went for days at a time without food. After ten days they emerged from the woods, reached the Mississippi at Maiden Rock, found a boat and crossed Lake Pepin to Minnesota. Not until they reached that state did they learn of the effect of the shooting. At 10 a. m., Friday, Williams was brought into the circuit courtroom to enable the people to see him, but there was no disorder. That afternoon the man was taken to Durand for preliminary examination by Sheriff Killian of Nebraska, Undersheriff Miletus Knight, Deputy Henry Coleman, Justice N. F. Carpenter, and the correspondent of the Pioneer Press. On Saturday morning, the time set for the examination, the hearing was postponed until 2 in the afternoon. Williams was then taken before Justice W. B. Dyer in the Durand courthouse, the room being crowded with spectators. The prisoner when arraigned gave the name of William E. Maxwell and pleaded not guilty. He waived examination, however, and was remanded for trial. As the officers with the prisoner were coming out of the courtroom and down the stairs, cries of "Hang him" were heard. A man with a rope dodged through the outer door and placed the noose over the prisoner's head. The officers were then hurried down the corridor by a crowd of men, after offering fruitless resistence Maxwell, or Williams, fought like a tiger, but was quickly overpowered and dragged by the rope outside and to an oak tree in the courthouse grounds. He was hanged over a horizontal limb of this tree, and fifteen minutes later his body was cut down by the authorities. It is said that not more than 25 men had a hand in the hanging, which was well planned. The body was buried in Potter's field. Nothing further was heard of Alonzo Williams (up to 1910).

CHAPTER VI

DUNN COUNTY IN THE BARSTOW-BASHFORD ELECTION

The Barstow-Bashford election took place in 1885. At this early date, Dunn County became connected with a state wide political scandal. The situation was not made in the county and came about by no criminality of its electors nor through any iniquity of its citizens. The accidental association of the county with this unsavory episode has generally been attributed to an attempt on the part of certain Eau Claire democratic politicians to exploit the Dunn County community in an illegal endeavor to elect as governor the candidate of their party. The opposing candidates for governor were William A. Barstow, democratic nominee, and Coles Bashford, republican nominee. Dunn County had then been established but little more than one year and was not fully organized by the election of a board of supervisors and by the election of general county officers until 1857.

It appears that the records in the office of the secretary of state show, that at the election of 1855, Dunn County was apparently divided into three voting precincts. It had in fact but two such precincts. The vote in these three supposed precincts on governor was given in the returns made, as follows: Menomonie 44 for Barstow, democrat, and 1 for Bashford, republican; at O'Galla (Eau Galle), respectively, 27 and 28, and at Gilbert's Mills 53 and 14. The return of this vote at Gilbert's Mills was filed with the secretary of state on an application of Mr. Bashford for a writ of quo warranto to oust Mr. Barstow as governor, into which office it was alleged he had intruded. He was in fact inducted into that office on these fradulent votes supposed to have been cast at Gilbert's Mills and other similar votes cast in other parts of the state, counted for him by the state board of canvassers. A similar conclusion as to the fraudulent character of these votes at Gilbert's Mills was reached by a legislative committee appointed to investigate charges made of corrupt practices at this election, so far as it concerned the office of governor.

The whole story as to the entire state is interesting reading, but of especial interest to Dunn County people is this vote at Gilbert's Mills. The return filed was certified to by William Smith and Thomas Taylor, inspectors, and James Henry and Henry Wilson, Jr., clerks. John W. Hunt, assistant secretary of state, testified before the committee that he received this return at the secretary's office on Dec. 14, 1855. He thought he received it by mail. He also testified that he received a similar return from Spring Creek, Polk County, on the morning of December 15. This was the day set by law for the state canvassing board to canvass the state vote.

This return from Spring Creek was found by the court and by the committee of investigation to be a forgery and fraudulent. The fact is, the evidence taken failed to locate any such place as Spring Creek, Polk County, where an election was or could have been held. As to Gilbert's Mills, it was found to be a geographical entity, but it was also found that no election had been held there. J. Gillet Knapp, assistant sergeant-at-arms of the senate, testified before the committee that he and others went to Gilbert's Mills and there on Dec. 26, 1855, "saw and conversed with Oliver Gilbert, the proprietor of the mills, and inquired of him and of others whether an election was held at that place in November, 1855," and further says, "we were assured that no election precinct had been established there, and no election had been held, nor attempted to be held." He also stated that Gilbert's Mills is in the same township, and but two and a half miles from the Menomonie Mills, where a precinct had been established and a poll opened. But Mr. Gilbert assured this deponent that no one went there from Gilbert's to vote."

Mr. Knapp unhesitatingly asserted before the committee that in his opinion the returns from Gilbert's Mills and from Spring Creek as well as another return

which had been declared fradulent by the court, and had been filed as a statement of a vote at Bridge Creek in Chippewa County, were all written at the same place and time by a Jackson County official. That he had written them in his office at Black River Falls. Mr. Knapp explained that he had examined the handwriting of the returns filed at Madison for the places named and had taken particular attention of the kind of paper on which the returns were written. That he had inspected the handwriting of the official in question found in his office and in the public offices of Jackson County. He then states before the committee, "I also first pointed out ..... the fact that one of the half sheets, on which the returns from Gilbert's Mills were written, on file in the secretary's office, had been torn from a half sheet of the returns from Bridge Creek, and the other half sheet had been torn from the returns from Spring Creek." The aggregate spurious votes returned from the three precincts named were 294, showing a majority for Barstow of 207. Adding to these the spurious votes returned from Waupaca County, the aggregate was raised to 384 and Barstow's apparent majority from these four sources to 283.

The result of the state canvass on the face of the returns was to give the office of governor to Barstow by a majority over Bashford of 157. The Supreme Court in its decision as to the result of this election for governor contented itself by declaring that Bashford received a plurity of the legal votes cast for that office and was therefore duly elected governor of the state. In arriving at this decision many Bashford votes were discarded not because they were inherently fraudulent but because the result had not been properly certified to the state board of canvassers. For instance, all returns made direct to that board from the voting precincts were rejected as the law provided that the precinct officers should certify the results found by them to the county board of their respective counties and thence be reported to the state canvassers. Under this ruling, which was the law, the votes of Menomonie Mills and O'Galla in this county were thrown out. It was not possible here to comply with the law, as this county had not become fully organized and it had no board of supervisors at that time. So far as the result of the gubernatorial election of 1855 was concerned the two legal precincts of Dunn County exercised no more influence on the results of the election than did the supposed legal but spurious vote of Gilbert's Mills.

It might be thought that after all Barstow was ousted from the office of governor not on the strength of charges of fraud but by reason of the informality of the return of votes but the Supreme Court in overruling his motion to dismiss the proceeding provided for his further participation in the proceedings by way of answer and trial. His counsel, however, appeared at the bar of the court and declined to take further action in the matter. By thus refusing to proceed in the case it was virtually admitted by Barstow that he knew that the legal vote of the state was against him.

Through the intermeddling of outside politicians Dunn County not only became named in the scandal but also innocently became named in connection with the resulting epoch-making decision relating to the rights of electors to have their votes which have been lawfully cast, counted, and not be nullified by the counting against them of spurious votes, which by mere forms of law have been placed before a canvassing board. It has been said that in this quo warranto case our Supreme Court was the first of all courts in the United States to decide that it would go behind the returns of a legally established canvassing board and ascertain in a judicial proceeding the true lawful vote cast by the electors for a nominee at a political election for the office of governor of a state, and decree the installation of the rightfully elected candidate for the office in dispute, as so ascertained by it.

It was conceded by the attorneys for Barstow that in the case of a state officer, the present procedure would lie, but they insisted that a governor was not an officer but something other and greater, that he was an executive; that the executive branch of the government was in some way embodied in him and that he and it was beyond the reach of the judiciary branch of the government. The court held that the governor is an officer within the meaning of the provisions of the constitution and of the statutes, that he in person is distinct and separate from the executive

department of the state.

After the decision of the canvassing board the scene in this political contest was confined to the capital of the state. The action in the story henceforth was swift and the shifting events connected with it created intense feeling and interest in the spectators. On Jan. 7, 1856, Barstow was installed as governor and on the same day Bashford appeared before the Supreme Court and took the official oath as governor. On the eleventh and twelfth of that month Bashford applied to the attorney general of the state, as relator, for leave to present to the Supreme Court a writ to try the right of Barstow to the office into which he had been inducted and left with him the form of application that he wished him to present to the court. The attorney general refused to grant leave as requested but prepared an application and writ of his own devising, which on the fifteenth he presented to the court, and on which on the seventeenth a summons was issued requiring Barstow on February 5 thereafter to answer thereto. The summons having been served and return made on January 22, Bashford appeared by his attorneys and moved that the information filed by the attorney general be discontinued and that he, Bashford, be permitted to file an information in his own behalf. The motion was denied and the attorney general allowed to prosecute the proceeding. No sooner was this done than Barstow by his attorneys filed a motion to quash and dismiss the summons issued at the request of the attorney general on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction in the premises. The position taken by Barstow was that the executive department of the government was a co-ordinate department and as such was independent of the judiciary department even to the extent that it had the right to determine the matter of the election of its head—the governor. That the governor was not an officer within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory provision providing for an interference by the courts. This motion was denied and Barstow ordered to plead. On February 21 a stipulation was presented to the court in effect asking the court to pass upon the case on certain features thereof then presented. The court refused to consider the case as presented. Then on February 25, Barstow filed a plea which by its terms denied the jurisdiction of the court. To this the attorney general demurred and the court sustained the demurrer, saying, "We have already decided that we have jurisdiction of the case." Barstow was required to answer over within four days. Whereupon on the day set for Barstow to plead his attorneys came into court and announced that now they withdrew from the case and handed to the court a communication from Governor Barstow which stated his views and his position and closed with these words: "And I shall deem it my imperative duty to repel with all of the force vested in this department, any infringement upon the rights and powers which I exercise under the constitution."

The attorneys for Bashford then moved the court for judgment on default of Barstow to plead. The attorney general protested that this motion was made without consultation with him and that he representing the people desired time in which to consider the matter. Time was granted to March 18, at which time the attorney general filed a statement to the effect that the rights of the people were not being conserved by the prosecution of the case any further and asked to dismiss the case. This statement was dated March 15 and the records of the court show that the attorney general had filed with the clerk of the court on the tenth a statement that he would not prosecute the case further and that he then and there dismissed the same.

Later "the court proceeded to the decision" of both motions, the attorney general's motion to dismiss and Bashford's motion for judgment. It was ruled by the court that technically a judgment of ouster should be entered on the record but considering the gravity of the matter involved wished notwithstanding the default to have evidence presented as to the right of Bashford to a judgment. Testimony was taken relative to the returns which had already been placed before the court by Barstow on his plea which was called a plea to the jurisdiction of the court. Upon the default and on the evidence required by the court, a judgment of ouster was entered against Barstw.

Barstow and his partisans, having foreseen what would be the decision of the

court, though to negative its effect so far as that was to be political in its nature by resigning. Accordingly on March 21, in a communication to the legislature he submitted his resignation, and the next day Arthur McArthur, lieutenant governor, addressed a communication to the legislature informing that body that he had assumed the duties of governor, the governor having resigned.

It was pointed out that Barstow not having been legally elected governor could not by a pretended resignation of an office to which he was not entitled thus transmit it under the provisions of the constitution to the lieutenant governor. March 28, Basford sent a message to the legislature informing that body that in accordance with the judgment of the Supreme Court he had assumed the duties of governor and that he was ready to co-operate with them.

McArthur had asserted that he would never give up the executive offices until compelled to do so by a judgment of a competent court, but Bashford armed with a certified copy of the judgment in the Barstow-Bashford case and accompanied by a sheriff's posse of friends walked into the governor's offices and McArthur walked out. He is credited in the official report as having served from March 21 to March 25, 1856. Bashford took office March 25, 1856 and served the remainder of the term.

During this time of the trial of the right to the gubernatorial office in the court, there went on a sort of comic opera series of events in the legislature, which pieced together would make a laughable chapter. The whole situation is probably presented in the resolution offered by a disgusted member who sought to condemn the practice of the legislature in spending its time, "in political discussions, passing buncome resolutions, framing or building political platforms," and equally frivolous ways. The senate was republican and the assembly democratic in complexion.

This state was new at the time; it had been admitted to the union but seven years before this trial; Eau Claire County had not yet been established; Dunn County had not then been organized; the state capital was mentioned in the proceedings as the "Village of Madison;" the total vote of the state was less than 73,000 and the margin between two political parties in a bitter contest was less than 200 votes. The peaceable outcome was a distinctive triumph of law over force. The acquiescence of the people in the decision rendered showed the strength of their faith in the efficiency and honesty of the judicial branch of their government. At the trial three able men sat upon the bench. Judges Edward V. Whiton, Abram D. Smith and Orsamus Cole presided. At the bar appeared advocates of wide reputation for learning and ability. Barstow was represented by Matt H. Carpenter, J. E. Arnold and Harlow S. Orton, and there appeared for Bashford, Edward G. Ryan, James K. Knowlton and Timothy O. Howe. In the report of the proceedings are transcribed the main arguments of counsel on both sides and the separate opinions of the three judges. The proceeding then in court was novel in its nature and the question presented was political in aspect. It had already been discussed both in and out of the legislature and had been decided in their own mind by thousands of our citizens mostly according to the political bias of each.

The fact that all of the prevailing excitement subsided on the announcement by the court of its decision is matter little short of the miraculous. In the case the protest of Barstow was that the judiciary could not constitutionally interfere in the executive department of the state and supervise its prerogatives and privileges, as it would do if it assumed to correct or set aside the action of the state canvassing board which had certified that he had been elected to the office of governor. On the part of Bashford it was claimed that no interference was asked with the prerogatives and privileges of the executive department; that the claim was that on a proper application the court could and would protect the people in their right to an honest vote and an honest count, this under the fundamental right of suffrage reserved to them by the constitution. If the wrong doing against such right had been done by a canvassing board it made no difference, the wrong would be righted. The position of Barstow's counsel was specifically put on record by a question put by the court and answered by Mr. Carpenter, thus:

"Chief Justice Whiton—'Do you hold then, Mr. Carpenter, that the executive

is judge of his own election?' "

"Mr. Carpenter—'Certainly, I hold that the governor is the ultimate judge of his own election and qualification, subject only to the people; that there is no other department of the government authorized to decide.' "

The claim of Bashford was concretely stated by Mr. Ryan:

"We do not propose to interfere with the executive at all; only to ascertain who is the executive. If the record is true, the canvass is a falsehood" and "the intrusion of Barstow into the executive office was a usurpation, it was a violation of the constitution."

The court held in the case before it that it had power to determine who had been elected and adjudged that Coles Bashford had been elected to that office. In writing the opinion of the court the chief justice announced, "An election by the qualified voters of the state, and not a canvass of the votes, confers a right to office."

As an aid to those who may wish to study this portion of our history the following references are given:

Vol. 4, Wis. Repts. pp 567 to 836.

Senate and Assembly Journals for session of 1856 with the appendices to the same.

The various histories of Wisconsin especially those of Thwaites and of A. M. Thompson. The first author had the advantage of interviews with a friend of Bashford who knew personally of the events of this election as they transpired, and the last gained knowledge from a friend of Barstow's who was daily about the capitol during the time when the returns of this election were being canvassed.

CHAPTER VII

SOME ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF 1846

James H. Lockwood, to show that his comtemplated enterprise of lumbering, on the Red Cedar River, was in the nature of a public benefit, set forth in his application, in the year 1825, for a government permit, that "the improvement now going on in the country between this valley and St. Louis and the probable increase in population that will come into the mining country, makes timber necessary, there being none cut in the Indian country."

The mining country mentioned was the Galena District on the Galena River. Its population did soon increase, but its supply of lumber, in a few years, came largely from the Wisconsin River, cut from Indian lands under government permits. In fact one of its lumbermen, about 1835, built a sawmill in this "mining country." Evidently Mr. Lockwood failed to foresee the enterprise of others.

No record appears on the account books at Menomonie of sales of lumber in this mining country. The only entry found pertaining to it seems to indicate merely a tie-up of the raft at that point. It is a cash credit, in 1848. "By provisions for man at Galena $2.92."

Lockwood seems to have been too sanguine about trade at the mines, and also as to a quick settlement of the Mississippi River Valley. As a matter of fact there was no considerable settlement in this valley between Prairie du Chien and Fort Snelling before 1846. It has been stated by a good authority that the only settlement between these places up to 1845, was that at La Crosse and but seven males and five females were then living there, and that in that year the first frame house was built between Prairie du Chien and Red Wing. In 1846, below Prairie du Chien and above the rapids of the Mississippi River there were only the mining settlements mentioned and the small towns of Dubuque and Ft. Madison.

St. Louis was the first market place below the rapids. To run lumber to St. Louis added greatly to the expense of up-river lumbering. There was not only the increase of cost in wages and board of the raft's crew for the additional distance down and back, but the breakage in passing the rapids at what is now Keokuk. This loss of breakage has been estimated by a Wisconsin River lumberman who in the early days of lumbering ran his lumber to St. Louis, at five per cent, one-twentieth part of the whole amount of lumber run over the rapids.

The river towns below Prairie du Chien had greatly increased in importance from 1829 to 1846, but their condition at the end of that period was one of depression. This is what the newspapers of the valley in 1846 said, and they evidently voiced the talk of the people in their conventions and upon the street. One leading paper in presenting the situation stated it to be such, that, "our river towns are languishing." The cause of this sickly state was said to be the neglect of the general government to improve the channel of the Mississippi River at the rapids. By reason of this neglect it was said there was not available sufficient transportation facilities and all trade was being diverted to Chicago and other great lake towns.

During the summer, conventions were held at Memphis and at Chicago. The former to urge improvement of the river and the latter to make further known the fact, that at the head of Lake Michigan there was a natural distributing depot from the West to the East and also from which to distribute the goods of the East over the West. At this convention there were present 2,300 delegates.

Whether during the latter part of the period from 1829 to 1846 the demand for lumber on the river below was too limited; whether the proprietors of the mill at Menomonie did not give the business proper attention; whether the financial backing of this enterprise was too small, or whether from all these things combined the result came, it is not easy to determine, but the fact is, the business here was not prosperous. It does not appear to have been as successful in 1846 as it was from

1837 to 1839, at the time when John H. Fonda says he worked here for Lockwood.

The existing conditions did not seem to warrant an investment, in 1846, in a sawmill at Menomonie but business men often forecast future conditions and invest on what they think they foresee, rather than on those things which have become established in the past and are continuing at the present time. John H. Knapp and William Wilson probably, in 1846, invested, believing that future favorable conditions in the Mississippi River Valley for a lumber trade would so on exist, as did Lockwood in 1829. (See article on the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company).

The river towns may, as reported, have "languished," but there was a large rural population, yearly emigrating into southern Wisconsin, northern Illinois and Iowa. The hard times of 1837 and other adverse economic factors operating in the eastern states, set in motion a stream of westward emigration. Men came, with and without families, each eager to secure cheap lands. This rush was in full push in 1845 and continued well into the fifties. This farm settlement beckoned trade in lumber but local conditions at the mill at Menomonie were adverse to purchase. From Jan. 1, 1841, to June 1, 1846, there had been four successive proprietors of this sawmill, called the upper mill, located at the mouth of Meadow River, now known as Wilson's Creek. Four changes of ownership in five years does not present a situation indicating that continuity of action necessary to the stability required for the prosperity of any permanent business enterprise. The court records of the time show the last three of these proprietors each to have been bankrupt or nearly so when he quit business here.

It was not a fully prosperous and well established enterprise that Mr. Knapp and Mr. Wilson bought in May, 1846. Mr. Knapp although somewhat forehanded had his money invested in business at Ft. Madison. Mr. Wilson, had no ready money to invest and in fact had heavy obligations as the result of an unfortunate steamboat venture. Mr. Knapp paid the money required to be paid down on the purchase and his financial standing supplied the credit necessary to start the business.

These men were cautious. They bought only a one-half interest, but to secure some stability of action, entered into a contract with David Black, from whom they bought and who retained the other one-half interest, by which for five years they were to have full and unquestioned control of the entire business.

They were at Menomonie in conference about June 1, 1846, the time set for them to take full possession of the property. It was agreed they should divide supervision. Capt. Wilson was to attend to the manufacture of the lumber at Menomonie, and start it on its run as far as the mouth of the Chippewa, at that point, Mr. Knapp was to take charge of running it down the river and selling it at any river towns where he found a market.

This decision served to make Capt. Wilson a resident partner at the mill. He soon saw what this meant to him in social life. He was to be separated from his family, to live with a crew of mill men, they equally deprived of the social influence of family life. Connected with this social situation is an incident told by Henry E. Knapp, the same having been told to him by his father, John H. Knapp.

At the end of the conference here mentioned Mr. Knapp started on his journey home. At the mouth of the Chippewa River he found the steamboat on which he was to take passage on its way up the river instead of down, as by schedule time it should have been going. Rather than wait ashore he went aboard and made the trip up and back. On the return, at the Chippewa, Mr. Wilson got aboard. Mr. Knapp, surprised, said, "Why, Capt. Wilson, what has happened? You were to stay at the mill." The captain replied: "Mr. Knapp, I concluded it was not the best thing for me to stay there without my family. I am going to Ft. Madison and make arrangements for my family to move to the mill." The captain's wife and his family did arrive here on the ensuing fourth of July.

A man ordinarily considers the city, town or country community where his family resides as his permanent abiding place and all other human settlements where he may chance to be mere temporary living places. Here was an instance of the application of this principle or theory of living. Capt. Wilson now sought

to connect, with his definite business aim to establish a stable business enterprise, the helpful aid of a permanent home. He extended the application of the theory to his workmen, and proposed to employ a better class of workmen than those he had found here and to employ when he could men of family who would bring their families here. Several men of family soon did move here with their families. Among them may be named Lorenzo Bullard and Jason Ball. John Vale probably already had his wife here. An entry of credit in Capt. Wilson's account in 1846, reads: "By six days in June procuring supplies and hands, $6.66." Probably the time mentioned was when he was at Ft. Madison after his family.

Heretofore the workmen were to a large extent such as Lockwood describes as being hired in yearly shifts. Of the workmen left here by David Black many were transients, some staid but a few weeks, others but a few months. Among those recently hired or who staid here and who did remain for some time may be named, William and Samuel Whitcomb, Isaiah Hix, Alexander Hammal and Joseph Benson.

The leaving of workmen did not in all instances mean that the men who quit here left the Red Cedar basin. There was then on the river above a logging camp at Lamb's Creek and another or more on Hay River. There was a sawmill settlement at Gilbert's Creek; a mill at "Hurd's Mill" on Irvine's Creek; and on the Eau Galle River, that of Carson and Eaton. The quitting of a man here might mean simply that he was shifting to one of these places. John Fay was a transient. His account in 1846 shows that he worked six and one-half days, became indebted for medicine, board and whiskey and went away 75 cents in debt. Others show an account of but a few weeks' duration.

One of those chance or unlucky events soon occurred to work its unfavoring influence on this sawmill enterprise. David Black, the equal partner of John H. Knapp, died in July, 1846. In law the death of a partner dissolves the partnership. The natural and normal business of the firm instantly stops. The remaining partners are thenceforth known as the surviving partners. Their lawful duty and their only legal right is to close out the business, convert the partnership effects into money and to therefrom pay all expenses incurred by them in relation to the partnership property, pay all just claims and demands against the firm and then pay to the legal representative of the deceased partner the part of the net proceeds in their hands to which his estate is entitled.

This restrictive activity of a surviving partner is so rigidly enforced under the law that if they engage in new ventures even though made with the purpose of making present assets of greater value, yet in case of loss they have personally to bear the whole loss, while if there should be a gain, they must divide that gain, as profit, with the estate of the deceased partner.

The contract by which Knapp and Wilson were to have supervision of the business for five years was intended to give stability to the enterprise. It expired with the expiration of the partnership, at the death of David Black, and so became as naught.

We have no traditions to tell us what was done to keep this business venture running or what steps were taken that resulted in the preservation of the property intact in the hands of Knapp and Wilson and from no early chronicle can we read it. From the court record at Prairie du Chien of the administration of David Black's estate and from the account books of the upper mill from 1846 to 1850, it is possible to construct this probably true story.

At the death of David Black, administration of his estate was granted to John S. Lockwood, as administrator. He came here in November, 1846, and staid until about December 18. On that day he is charged $10, for four weeks' board while "administering of estate of D. Black," and is charged in the month $6 for service of horse and driver to Lake Pepin. The driver was John H. Knapp as we learn from his account in the same month. While here Lockwood settled an open account between Black and the firm of Black and Knapp. He is credited "By 15847 ft. of lumber at $8.62 per M. being amount due estate D. Black on lumber a/c for 1846." The credit is carried out at $136.60. It seems to have been subject to certain deductions, which having been made, Lockwood was paid in cash $117.10.

On Black's account during the summer there are five separate memorandum charges for lumber delivered for his benefit, to which no price is attached. These charges taken in connection with this definite measurement amount found due, indicates that the basis of this account was a certain quantity of logs or lumber belonging to David Black which was not included in the sale to Knapp and Wilson and which he left at the mill for the then present use of the firm, to be at some time returned to him in kind.

On this same trip Lockwood closed up, for the time being, the co-partnership business of Black and Knapp. His account is credited with the sum of $595.94 on settlement of partnership business to Dec. 1, 1846. There is a statement on the account that this sum is to be paid according to an agreement entered into, the terms of which are not stated.

These adjustments only touch the difficulties consequent upon the death of Mr. Black as to business already done. They did not provide for the future operation and development of the lumber enterprise. The ownership of the property was still left clouded with an uncertainty as to who would eventually own Mr. Black's one-half interest.

This interest could be and doubtlessly was considered from two different standpoints. Mr. Lockwood claimed the mill and buildings to be property owned in common in which Mr. Black's estate held a one-half part. Mr. Knapp claimed them as personal property which he and Mr. Black had held as partnership property and the full ownership and control at Black's death came to him as surviving partner. Probably Mr. Knapp's position was correct. The private rights acquired here in the improvements made were merely the rights of squatters on the public lands. The land belonged to the United States. It had not been surveyed. It had not been thrown open to sale. Had the improvements become actually a part of the land then they would have been the property of the United States. Evidently they were personal property the same as logs cut, lumber manufactured or goods put into the store or warehouse. The license from the government to Black and Knapp merely permitted them to possess the site and cut timber in the Indian country. Lockwood, as administrator, proceeded to make, if possible, at public auction, a sale of Black's supposed separate one-half interest, ignoring Mr. Knapp's claim of right to sell it as a part of the whole assets of the firm.

Knapp and Wilson did not help to further this public sale. In one of Lockwood's reports to the court he complains that Captain Wilson failed to post up at the mill a notice of this sale. A public sale meant for Knapp and Wilson great annoyance if not considerable financial loss. It was next to impossible for them to raise the money to buy in Black's one-half interest, and it was not desirable to them that a stranger become a part owner of the mill.

The public sale was not made and the matter was allowed to drag along for four years. On May 4, 1850, Lockwood as administrator transferred Black's interest to Knapp and Wilson. In the price paid there was probably included such sum as the parties agreed upon for all unsettled partnership affairs of the firm of Black and Knapp.

To keep the business running after Black's death it is apparent from the partnership books that many makeshift schemes were resorted to and dummy accounts kept, and probably with the knowledge and consent of Black's administrator.

To get logs for the mill required an obligation of some one to pay for the cutting and driving. As Knapp and Wilson were to assume any such debt and it could not be made a charge to the business of Black and Knapp, they entered upon the work of logging. This was done in the name of several partnerships. In some the name of Capt. Wilson openly appears as a partner, while the accounts of others but thinly veil the fact that he and Mr. Knapp were interested parties adverse to Black and Knapp.

Of these companies there was Bliss and Whitcomb, Whitcomb and Wilson, Bullard and Wilson and Wickham & Co. There were also three other partnership logging companies operating in this immediate vicinity that furnished logs to Knapp and Wilson. In two of these three companies Mr. Bullard was interested. One

of these three companies was that of Brown and Vance. Its accounts on the company book continue from 1846 to 1852. It had a camp at Lamb's Creek and was an independent company. William and Samuel Whitcomb, William Wickham and Lorenzo Bullard were employees of Knapp and Wilson. William Whitcomb was a general laborer, Samuel was a millwright, Wickham was an expert shingle maker and Lorenzo Bullard was at different times in charge of special departments of the work here. The firm of Whitcomb and Wilson seems to have had a camp on Hay River. Josiah Harris, one of its workmen, is credited with $30, "for measuring logs on Hay River." This company appears to have bought shingles and to have bought as well as cut logs. The aggregate amount of its account running over two and one-half years is $7,000. On the ledger for 1847 are columns of the scale of logs of this company filling two pages with one colmun over. The scale is unfooted and at the bottom is the memorandum "measured at the mill."

The account of Wickham & Co. seems to have been but a name under which Knapp and Wilson carried on a logging and shingle business. At the end of this account which for the most part consists of general entries without price carried out is this statement: "1850, Oct. 4, settled all accounts on this book to this date, Wickham & Co., and William Wickham, and balanced the book." No totals nor balance given in figures.

At one time separate from the accounts of Wickham & Co., Wickham is credited with 680,000 shingles, $1,360.00. Shingle makers were usually charged with the bolts turned over to them and credited with the price of the shingles made. In the account of Wickham & Co. appear credits to thirteen different men for shingles made, aggregating 701,500. No price stated.

It does not seem necessary to carry the examination further. We must be satisfied by the showing made that these logging companies named were to a large extent fictitious. It is not fair to assume that they were conceived in fraud and carried on to cheat, but rather that they were necessary business methods resorted to for the purpose of keeping in operation this lumber enterprise until such time as the legal entaglement consequent upon the death of Mr. Black could be in a legal way untangled and the proprietory right to Black's one-half interest in the property be acquired by some person who could be legally charged with losses as well as credited with gains.

The number of men employed in the Red Cedar Valley in the early days is uncertain.

Lockwood merely says that a force of carpenters, and laborers were sent here at the building of the first mill. Nothing stated from which the number could be estimated or calculated. Fonda states precisely of the military expedition of 1829-30 that there were 74 persons. From an account by Lockwood of his picking up detachments of his returning crew of 1830 when they abandoned the mill, in July of that year, we can estimate the full force at from 20 to 25. As to how many he brought in 1831 or then had here in all it is barely possible to make a random guess. If we take the estimate of 20 to 25 for the first crew and suppose the crew brought to replace them to be equally strong, then we can put the force of 1831 at from 40 to 50 persons. Schoolcraft on August 11, 1831, in an account of his voyage down the Red Cedar River, says, that a Mr. Wallace with ten men was at the upper mill. Lockwood being then engaged in getting out timber for the dam and mill at Gilbert Creek would naturally have a much larger force there. From Fonda's account of 1837-39 we can learn nothing of the number of people here at any one or at all of the mills.

We have no mention during the earlier period under consideration of the personal property at the middle and lower mills. The first mention of such property at the upper mill is in the mortgage given by Green to Lockwood January 28, 1841, for there is included "6 pair of oxen with yokes and chains, and 1 set of blacksmith tools, and also all tools belonging to said mill (called the upper mill)."

The next mention of such property is in the estate of William Black who died in 1844. The inventory filed shows:

"Sawmill $2200, Frame house $250, Log house $200, 6 yoke of oxen, yokes and

chains $450. Blacksmith tools $45, Farm and kitchen utensils $20." Total value $3,165.

No inventory appears of record in David Black's estate, and in the deeds of Black and of his administrator to Mr. Knapp the personal property is mentioned only in general terms, as including all that pertains to said upper mill. But it appears that Mr. Knapp paid in all for the property $4,600, an increase over the William Black inventory of $1,435. This sum includes of course in part the accumulations for such time as Mr. Knapp may have accounted for profits of the business to the estate of Black.

By a rough inventory as of August 20, 1853 the property at the upper mill was put at $70,000. By a more carefully taken inventory, taken in April, 1853, it is shown to be $78, 317.21. To those who knew of the millions shown by the later inventories of this upper mill this inventory will be of interest in its details. For this reason it is here given:

Farm, $2,000; mill, $30,000; 20 yoke oxen, $2,000; 10 horses, $800; 6 wagons, $400; sleighs and harness, $250; 15 cows, $350; young cattle, $125; 1 corn mill, $100; 2 boats, $250; farm implements, $150; mdse. on hand, $6, 575; logs, $30,000; lumber in yard, $5,317.21; total, $78, 317.21.

This last inventory was taken by the persons interested as the value of the property as of the organization of the firm of Knapp, Stout & Co., on August 20, 1853.

The increase of property from 1846 to 1853 would indicate a prosperous condition of the business in those and the intermediary years. The entries in the books of Black and Knapp for the first three years show an immediate increase of business under the management of Knapp and Wilson. By an entry Nov. 24, 1846, there appears to have been put into the Chippewa River 60,000 feet of logs and 21 M. shingles. In July, 1847 is shown under designation of trip No. 2, receipts from raft $1,555.52 and expenses paid in getting the raft to market of $701.22. Aug. 24, 1847 trip No. 3 a credit of $1,708.95 and debit against same $599.59. November, 1847 trip No. 4 $1,220.52, debit $887.79. Three trips were made in 1848 aggregating credits of $5,087.34, debits $2,423.48 and in June of this year there is a credit from sales at lumber yard and to individuals of $1,165.18. The output for 1849 must have increased greatly or the price of lumber must have been advanced for the credits for trips during that year are from two and one-half to three times larger than for 1847.

The number of accounts of workmen for 1846 and 1847 indicate a force of men employed of 20 to 25, and the accounts of payments for logs, lumber and shingles shows a large amount of these commodities to have been gotten out by jobbers.

The success of these men men (Knapp & Wilson) is in strong contrast with prior failures. The records of Crawford County show that Green quit a bankrupt and that the estates of both William and David Black were insolvent.

All hands, loggers and shingle makers, were, judged by the standards of a dry town, hard drinkers. A liquor account here was for a few years kept in the form of a score, a mark to each drink not paid for, it covers several pages and is kept as threshers tally grain, in blocks, four upright marks crossed by a fifth. The scores run, for each credit customer, from 20 to 150 drinks, each month. Some are entered as: "103 drinks and 1¼ pints, $61.82," and "81 drinks and 5 pints, $6.31." Often the transfer to the drinker's general account is humorously covered up, as "sundries," or as "nourishment."

Much liquor appears in the book accounts. Alexander Hammal, a workman, who appears also to have been a trader, is charged in July, 1846, with "Boating whiskey from the lake, $2.00," and in March, 1847, he is credited, "by 40 gallons whiskey, $20.00." George Wilson was probably a workman and jobber. His account shows that at one time he worked for Brown and Vance, he was here with David Black before 1846. His account in 1847 is credited with thirty-eight gallons of whiskey, delivered to Whitcomb. Brown and Vance as late as September 12, 1850, balanced their account by turning back "whiskey to balance, $34.10." On the debit side of its account on the first page thereof it is charged with four barrels

of whiskey. Joseph Benson worked in Wickham's camp. On July 14, 1850, he is charged, "To whiskey at Wickham's, $3.75." One J. J. Gage on settlement of his account in July, 1847, is credited, "1 barrel whiskey to Whitcomb & Wilson, $25.00." In the winter of 1846-47 there are several credits in Capt. Wilson's account for whiskey charged to Whitcomb and Wilson and to Brown and Vance. In 1850 George R. Buckley is charged with whiskey to date, $7.50. In the same year Andrew Case appears charged each month with about $3.50 for whiskey. In the day book of 1851-52, Quinn Schay is charged on a certain day, "4 bottles wine, $2.00." A couple of days later he is charged for, "upsetting table and breaking furniture, $15.00." William Mullaney is also charged, on this book, with "pint of brandy, $0.75," and soon after for "lying and getting drunk, $5.00."

Mr. Knapp and Mr. Wilson belonged to separate religious organizations, but both churches held to the doctrines of "free will" and man's personal moral responsibility. Here they acted on the principle that the man who drinks to excess should be held accountable for the result of his actions. There is shown in the accounts above quoted no disposition to shift the penalty for drunken misdemeanor from the drinker to the man behind the bar.

Mr. Knapp and Mr. Wilson were when they came here ardent temperance men and they continued through life to be consistent advocates of temperance. Soon after their coming they abolished the custom of rolling out, at the unloading of the keel boat at each trip, a cask of liquor for general drinking. But they were men of great common sense. They saw the rights of others and understood their whole duty towards and their obligations to those under and about them, and governed their management of affairs accordingly.

All accounts of early lumbering show that the workmen were as a class hard drinkers. Lockwood has so described the workmen on this river. The account books of Black and Knapp show that such were the laborers left here by David Black, and they also show that the new men hired by Mr. Wilson in June, 1846, equalled, possibly excelled in deep potations the men that staid.

High as were the personal principles of the Messrs. Knapp and Wilson, deeply as they deplored some of the conditions existing in the lumber woods, earnestly as they endeavored to promote temperance, they did not nevertheless attempt to override, through their authority as employers the habits, customs and appetites of a class of laborers who, independent and carefree, as all old settlers know, would have snapped their fingers and ranged on to other camps and other mills had their supposed private right to drink as much liquor as they pleased been forcibly interfered with by an employer.

Knapp and Wilson did succeed in overcoming the adverse business factors encountered by them and did establish a successful business. This was primarily for what they came here. They did not come here as prohibition missionaries nor as temperance apostles but they are entitled to much credit for what they did accomplish here in inducing sobriety and correct living.

After 1850 the success of the business established by Mr. Knapp and Mr. Wilson and afterwards conducted by them is such that the story of its success seems tinged with romance. Its narrative recital can scarcely be believed to be what it really is, a veritable historical review.

CHAPTER VIII

MILL AND DAM LOCATIONS AT MENOMONIE 3088

About a year or two after Hardin Perkins, backed by James H. Lockwood and Joseph Rolette, secured permission to erect a mill, in 1822, a dam was built across Wilson's Creek, and a mill was there constructed. Dam and mill were soon swept away by a sudden freshet, the mill not yet having been put into operation. In 1830 Lockwood and Rolette sent a second crew here, the foreman of which selected as a site for his dam the identical place built upon by the former crew. The number in the respective crews is not stated, but from things that are stated by Mr. Lockwood in his narrative of these two expeditions it is inferred that there were from 20 to 25 men in each. No woman is mentioned in the first crew but in the second was a Menomonie squaw who served as cook and as interpreter with the Chippewas. She was the only woman and the only member of the force who could speak the Chippewa language.

Again a freshet broke the dam after about 100,000 feet of lumber had been sawed. Probably at this time the mill was not carried away, as Lockwood in his account of the incident does not mention the mill and only states that the dam was carried away. Schoolcraft, who passed here in 1831 soon after the freshet, mentions particularly the work of replacing the dam, but says nothing about a mill having been destroyed.

These two consecutive dams and the third one, built in 1831, it is now confidently affirmed, stood where the present dam across this creek now stands. To support such a conclusion there is not only Lockwood's statement and Schoolcraft's report, but there are the statements of men who saw this dam rebuilt and repaired in later years. The then position of old timbers, they say, clearly indicated, at this certain place, the foundation of a former very old dam and no other foundation for such a purpose, either above or below it, was thus, or in any other way shown.

It seems to be a matter of general knowledge that a dam has been continuously maintained on this early site. As before, so since 1831, it has, at times, been swept away by freshets, once, within the memory of many now here, when the yellow-brown water of Wilson's Creek was forced through the channel of the Red Cedar River, then itself at freshet stage, and across the lake to the foot of the bluff below the City Hall. The broad band of muddy water could be easily traced this whole distance by one standing above on the bank of the lake. This current of water from the creek then cutting transversely that of the river, then at its flood, shows the terrific force of a freshet on this small stream.

The shape of the lower valley of this creek is such that an on-coming freshet has no opportunity of lateral expansion. The descending flood cannot spread. The basin of the creek at its mouth is bottle-shaped. For 100 rods above the dam it is straight and narrow and the water is confined between high banks. The exit of a flood into the river is as through a chute, that a government surveyor reported in 1849 to be 150 links (99 feet) wide.

This site on Wilson's Creek for a dam has been accounted a fairly safe one, not withstanding the frequency of its visitation by disastrous floods. The destruction each time, although annoying and expensive, was not wholly financially ruinous to those who owned it. In 1838 and in 1846 the first dams were built at Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire and they were soon injured by freshets and in 1847 they were completely washed away by floods, entailing so serious a loss that all of the proprietors were made bankrupts. These dams have since frequently been swept away by high water.

While the historian may with confidence locate the three first dams across Wilson's Creek on the site of its present power dam, some uncertainty creeps in when

we attempt to locate the first three sawmills built here. Three such mills are mentioned in early narratives as having been built on this creek. Probably the first dam and the first mill were built together as they went out together, and as such a joint or close construction was the usual early method of building a low power dam and its accompanying mill. Regarding the second mill Lockwood states that the foreman of his crew built it below a point of land that jutted out into the river, as a lower lip of the creek. That he cut a canal across this lip through which to bring logs to this mill. The north bank of the river in that day extended out considerably into what is now the channel of the river. In imagination one might place the position of this mill bodily in the present river channel between the power house and the north end of the wagon bridge, both as now located.

We are not told how water was supplied to this mill for power purposes, but naturally it would be by a flume from the creek pond along the west bank of the creek to the mill. Provokingly there is an entire absence of information on this point, neither are we told why this mill was placed on the river. Possibly it was so placed as a precaution for its safety in case another freshet carried away the dam, a precaution which it seems did save the mill at the time of the flood of 1831.

It has been a general impression of early settlers that all early mills were located at the east end of the creek dam. This impression would seem to have been confirmed by the statements before mentioned of these who reconstructed and repaired this dam as to the foundations found, and their further statements that no abutments or approaches along the creek such as are required to support a mill building were found, except at the east end of this dam. But, here is Lockwood's statement that the second mill was built below the creek on the river and the fact that Lockwood does not mention the destruction of the mill at the carrying away of the second dam, and the fact that Schoolcraft does not say anything about the rebuilding of a mill but does mention the rebuilding of a dam. It is possible to reconcile the correctness of the general impression of early settlers with the fact that the second mill was built where stated by Lockwood and that it remained there intact when the second dam was washed out.

There is extant a statement, in a history of the Chippewa Valley,—we do not know on what authority it is founded—that Hiram S. Allen in 1837 rebuilt the first sawmill erected here. Such a rebuilding possibly furnishes a solution of this perplexing question as to the location of the mills. When Allen rebuilt he constructed at the east end of the creek dam a mill to take the place of the second mill. This mill undoubtedly remained and marked the mill site known to the early settlers and its foundation timbers superimposed on those of the first mill helped to make the aggregate accumulation of timbers found by those who later dug into them in making repairs.

It is a pleasure to record the fact that the dam built here somewhere between 1846 and 1849 across the Red Cedar River not far below the entrance of Wilson's Creek was never while the manufacture of lumber continued, wholly nor partially destroyed by freshets. It is to be noted in the first place that this dam seems to have been well constructed and in the second place it is known that it was well cared for, both as to its physical condition and as to its subjected strain.

From the foregoing discussion, it would appear that the second man in authority to come here built where the first man had constructed. That is, at the head of the gorge that leads out of Lake Menomin, just within the mouth of the creek that empties from the north into the gorge. For effective and efficient work within the terms of his employment he could have made no other selection. He was to erect a mill of moderate capacity and construct a dam at low cost. It must be in the Sioux country near the Chippewa line, and within the neutral belt recognized by an Indian treaty, which was approximately 25 miles in width. The Chippewa line across the river was scarce a mile farther up, and there was no available creek between here and Cedar Falls, beyond which place it was impracticable to go. Above the mouth of the river and below these falls no stream so completely answered the purpose sought as did this creek. Irvine's Creek was passed; it was too small, with insufficient water. Gilbert's Creek had a fair flow of water, but no banks at

its mouth into which to set a dam to make a reservoir. Here was a creek of fair capacity and with banks at its entrance into the river. A dam here with a mill placed beside it served not only the creek but also the river. Logs cut either on the creek or on the river could be conveniently floated to the mill and there sawed. At Gilbert's Creek logs from the river could not be sawed at its mill save by forcing them up stream at least one mile, a thing utterly impracticable.

In passing it might be of interest to state that the Gilbert's Creek valley contained an immense quantity of as excellent pine, both as to size and quality, as grew anywhere in the Red Cedar River basin. Old settlers have stated this as a fact, and an inspection and measurement of the stumps on any uncultivated tract to be found in this creek valley corroborates the statements.

The selection here, on Wilson's Creek, once known as Meadow Creek, of the site for the dam was made from business considerations of adaptability and utility; the place was adapted to the cheap generation of power and could be readily utilized as a point for the cut of a wide range of pine.

CHAPTER IX

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF MENOMONIE

The modern history of Dunn County dates from the beginning of the lumber business at Menomonie in 1822-23. The permanent settlement dates from 1830. Milwaukee was settled but a few years earlier; Madison in 1837, seven years later; Chippewa Falls, 1838, eight years later; Black River Falls, 1839, nine years later; Hudson, 1841, eleven years after; and Eau Claire, 1845, fifteen years after. Going outside of the state it is found that Chicago had but two families one year after the site of Menomonie was first occupied; that St. Paul was not settled until 1838, eight years after permanent settlement in Menomonie.

The occupation of 1822-24, told about by Lockwood, cannot be said to have been a settlement; it was at best only an attempted settlement. This was followed by an occupation of the river banks near Dunnville in the winter of 1829-30 by officers and soldiers of the United States to the number of 74, engaged in getting out timber and lumber, but there was no thought by them of making a settlement. Quite a full account of the doings of this force, detailing the character of their work and the mode of their life has been given by one of its members, from which it appears that the expedition was purely military.

The occupation here in 1830 is the first that can truly be called a settlement occupation. That of Gilbert's Mill was close upon its heels as it was begun in 1831. The life of these camps can only be conjectured. The workmen were French-Canadians who had formerly served in the fur trade and discharged United States soldiers, or, in some cases, deserters. In general, rough crews, whose daily life of work, with recreation of cards, music, dancing and drinking can be imagined from many accounts extant of western pioneer life. The Indians furnished venison, bear meat, fish, game birds, maple sugar and berries. The men so inclined, on leisure days hunted and went fishing. Some ate in the company kitchen and slept at the company's bunk house; some, by couples, or more, organized a mess and lived by themselves, and some took to themselves squaw wives. All traded at the company store and their supplies were occasionally pilfered by thieving Indians. The crews were for the most part hired for a season; came here in the fall and during the next summer from May to November went on company rafts to Mississippi River towns. Some came back, others did not return, and new men were hired to take their places. Often brothers or chums came at the same time and went away together.

Schoolcraft reports a Mr. Wallace with ten men as being here in August, 1831. Randall in his papers on the Chippewa Valley states that George Wales, an ex-army officer, was then in charge here. As the name of Wallace, as a lumberman, is not known in this region, and Wales is known to have engaged in other lumber enterprises in this vicinity, it seems proper to consider that the man interviewed by Schoolcraft was named Wales and not Wallace.

John H. Fonda was the member of the military force of 1829-30 who wrote an account of the expedition. He also came to this mill in 1837-39. He has recorded the fact of his living here, but his account is very meager. He brought here his wife and children, but we are not informed that any other family resided here at the same time. He has, however, stated the method of transportation in and out. He and his family came from Prairie du Chien to Reads Landing on a steamboat, thence up the Chippewa and Red Cedar Rivers on a Machinaw boat. When he went away he got a Machinaw 30 feet long in which with his family he floated down the rivers to the place from which he came. He expresses himself with having been pleased with his work and his life here, and tells us of the Indians as providers and as pilferers, and describes the quite, stealthy and serpent-like glide of an Indian war party on its chase through a forest.

The enterprise of lumbering called for a united effort of a crew of men or of several crews of men located at one place or at nearby places, to cut, draw, skid and float logs to the sawmill; to there saw them into timber and lumber; and grade, pile and raft the same, and from the mill run the rafts to market. The sawmill was the central point of each particular enterprise; the place where the logs came, where they were sawed and from whence the product was shipped. It naturally became a center of settlement, a place where proprietors and those employed lived and to which their respective families came and remained. The lumber business decidedly fostered community life. To this business this valley owes its first settlements made at the very earliest period of settlement of the upper Mississippi River basin above Prairie du Chien.

The year 1846 ushered in here a new era; it is the date at which, socially, permanent and abiding things began at this place and have continued to this day; it separates the present period of records and recorded knowledge, concerning what has and is now happening here, from accounts before traditional and conjectural; it marks the time of the advent into the settlement at Wilson's Creek of woman as a permanent factor, and the commencement time, when marriage was instituted, in this valley, and after which children were born and reared, the time when the family became established in this prior settlement of gregarious woodsmen massed in crews.

Captain William Wilson established permanent family life on the present site of Menomonie, when in 1846 he established a home here, and brought here his wife and family. Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Bullard came with them. John Vail, one of the workmen, already had his wife here. A little later than the Wilsons and the Bullards came Mr. and Mrs. Jason Ball. These four were the only families living in Menomonie in 1846.

Of the arrival of Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Bullard, Randall has said: "At this early day there was no means of ingress or egress to any part of this valley except by the river, the keel boat, propelled by men with poles, going back and forth on the running boards, the lower end of every pole being furnished with a steel pointed iron socket, which was thrust against the bottom, while against the other end pressed with all his might if need be the shoulder of the "living engine," whose duty it was to drive the boat over sand-bars and rapids to its destination."

On the first trip up the Red Cedar, the river being low and the boat heavily laden, got around four miles below their destined home, and these ladies with their children, took the foot path winding along the side hills, and over the steep rocky bluffs to their new homes.

Of the many amusing incidents related by these ladies of their first experience in their secluded and nearly embargoed domicil, there is room here for only one. Soon after their arrival, Mrs. Blois Hurd came with her husband, who was a millwright, to reside at Gilbert's Mill, three miles below, and for some months, was the only woman residing there—a beautiful intelligent lady, but whose health was very delicate. Near the close of a day in September, Mr. Gilbert, (the old gentleman) came up and requested the immediate assistance of one or both of these neighbor women for Mrs. Hurd who had been taken very ill. How they were to get there, was now the difficult problem to solve, to walk three miles over the difficult, intricate foot-path, after the fatigues of the day, was too much for their strength. Their husbands were ready to accompany them, and a bright thought seized one of the party, a raft with oars all on, "ready to pull out," lay just below the mill; to "tie loose" was only the work of a moment, but not one of the men had ever run those rapids, or knew how to handle a raft, but in high glee away floated the party, their hearts full of benevolence, and their heads with novel ideas of traveling; down they went with wonderful speed, and hair-breath escapes from wreck, over the first falls, but on the second chain, where the intricate channel wound along between great boulders, the necessity for the guiding hand of an experienced pilot was soon made apparent, by the bow running high and dry on the rocks while the stern was whirled around by the rapid current, which threatened to break up the whole contrivance. No boat was near, night was coming on, the water was deep

all around them, and there they were inextricably fast, nothing now remained but to wade ashore, and cautiously they followed Mr. Gilbert supporting each other, as waist-deep in water, whirling and eddying between the smooth boulders, they made their way to terra firma, and climbed the steep bank to the trail, and in their wet garments, drabbling in the sand, walked on to the residence of the sick lady, after again getting wet, by fording Gilbert's Creek.

The census reports both state and federal, reflect the untoward conditions existing here for settlement, up to 1860. In 1850 Chippewa County comprised practically all of the territory at present included in Buffalo, Trempealeau, Chippewa, Eau Claire, Rusk, Barron, Polk, St. Croix, Pierce, Dunn, and Pepin counties, and yet the United States census of that year gives the population of Chippewa County as 615. This nearly staggers belief, that less than 70 years ago the area of these eleven counties contained but 615 inhabitants subject to census enumeration. However, the state census of 1855 gave Dunn County only 1796 and the federal census of 1860 only raised it to 2704. An estimate of the number of persons at this place and in the camps in its immediate vicinity in 1850, based on the names appearing on the account books of the company gives 150.

Elisha Brown and Levi Vance came here in the summer of 1846 and each worked for Black and Knapp until in October of that year. They on October 28, jointly began logging on contract for this firm under the partnership name of Brown and Vance. It does not appear that they had had any former experience in this business, they apparently had no capital. As might well be predicted, they did not make money. They first established a camp at Lamb's Creek and later moved to the South Fork of Hay River. Their business was confined to transactions with Black and Knapp and their account shows a settlement November 21, 1847. They were then in debt $180.62. On September 12, 1850, there was a final settlement with them and they were still in debt. While the fact of this showing of continuous and ultimate indebtedness does not of itself show that these men did not make a profit, yet the character of the articles shown as charges in their account against the price of their logs indicates it. Most of the price was absorbed in charges for supplies and equipment to be used up in camp.

There is a tradition that Jason Ball died here in the spring of 1847 and that his widow that same year married Levi Vance, one of the partners of the firm of Brown and Vance. By Vance she had children and some of her descendants still live in this city. On the company's books there is some corrobative evidence of the death of Ball and of the marriage of his widow to Vance. From legendary story, Ball's burial place is placed by some at the big elm near the present warehouse and by others on the eastern bank of Wilson's Creek above the La Pointe Lumber yard.

Up to March 10, 1847, after July 26, 1846, Ball's account shows a daily liberal purchase of household supplies and of articles of family domestic use. After March 10, but few entries appear. On March 23, 1847, the account is credited with, "1 overcoat $11.50." On April 28, "By charge to Philander Ball $3.00." On Philander Ball's account of the same date is a charge "To credit of Mrs. Ball $4.00," and under the entry is another which does not appear on Jason Ball's account, "To credit of Mrs. Ball $20.00." The significance of this last entry lies in the fact that in the account of Brown and Vance, the same year, month not shown, there is a credit, "By Mrs. Vance, balance due her, charged to Philander Ball, $20.00." No charge on Philander Ball's account is found as a credit to Mrs. Vance. It seems probable that the same $20 is concerned in these two entries; that Black and Knapp charged it to Philander Ball and gave to the widow of Jason Ball some paper to the effect that it owed to her the amount of this charge; later that Mrs. Ball as Mrs. Levi Vance transferred it to Brown and Vance, that this firm presented it to Black and Knapp and were given credit on its books for the sum called for, $20.

Jason Ball's account was closed with the credits mentioned and one from John Vale for $1.25. These various credits seem to indicate that Jason Ball dropped out of the life of the settlement in some way, and the form of the credits in the closing of his account seemingly indentifying Mrs. Ball as Mrs. Vance indicate that Jason

Ball died. We may look at the matter in one of two ways; that the legend that Jason Ball died and his widow married Vance is confirmed by the entries on the books, or that the probabilities arising from the entries on the books, of such death and marriage are substantiated by the legend.

The Wilsons and the Bullards remained here permanently. Levi Vance moved to another part of the county but as noted his descendants are still here. All that is known of Jason Ball rests entirely on tradition, save the entries in his personal account on the lumber company's books.

Present information regarding John and Fannie Vale comes from early written narratives and personal testimony of early settlers. In Randall's History of the Chippewa Valley is this reference to Mrs. Vale: "Since the departure of Allen and Branham, with their families, no female, or, only one, Mrs. Fannie Vail, had been bold enough to seclude themselves and undertake the hardships and privations of such an isolated abode."

This reference to the Allen and Branham families, would indicate that several of the early lumbermen may have had their white wives here in the days before 1846. It is well established, however, that there were no white women here except Mrs. Vale when the Wilsons and Bullards arrived.

A more extended mention of the Vales appears in a narrative written by Mrs. Bella French and published in 1875 by the Sketch Book Company, LaCrosse, Wisconsin. It purports to be founded upon tradition but its language suggests that the narrative is somewhat colored by the imagination of the writer, and is confined almost exclusively to an account of the death of Mrs. Vale at the cabin of A. Lemon and of her burial at a nearby place. John Vale is described as an old man, uneducated and much given to drink and Mrs. Vale as a woman who had lived a hard life and "in the matter of civilization, was but little above the savages." This expression is emphasized by the further statement that two white women, Mrs. Vale included, as one, had "been among the Indians so long that they had about forgotten that they did belong to the Caucassian race." No clue to the name of the other of the two women referred to by this writer, is given by her.

This account of the death of Mrs. Vale is a grewsome tale. The asserted squalor of the place where she died, the revolting detailed circumstances of her death and burial and the impassioned action of her husband on these two successive occasions need not be here repeated, but it is very questionable whether the place as described and the scenes as depicted justify the conclusion above stated.

The books of the lumber company show that Vale in 1846 and 1847 was a common laborer and was credited with work to the amount of $423.40, and in 1847-48 with $239.72. Does a savage at low wages perform labor to the value of $663.12 inside of three years. Vale's account opens in the fall of 1846 and closes March 19, 1849. From October 28 to December, 1850, Vale again ran an account but it was small and he went away in debt to nearly the total amount of this his last account.

From Mrs. French's narrative it would seem that it was in the fall of 1850 that Mrs. Vale died. Her name appears on the books of the company but once. It is in a credit to Capt. Wilson, under date of September 6, 1847; "By boarding Stickney and Fanny Vale when sick, $12.50." Mrs. Vale may have been but "little above" the savages yet Capt. Wilson and his wife took her in and ministered unto her.

On the company's books in November, 1848, Vale is charged with "6 pounds of beefsteak." This is the first instance where a charge for meat is found designated as "beefsteak," on these books. His account shows a fair average for family food supplies, large charges for liquor and little that was designed for the personal service or individual comfort of the wife. At the death of his wife, Vale, according to Mrs. French's statement threatened to go and drown himself. What became of him she does not record. It is probable that this couple had knocked about the frontier half a life time, living often in penury and dying in want. They were one of the four families that Capt. Wilson gathered here in 1846 with which to start his policy of building up a stable community with workmen having resident families.

Modern investigators have been reluctant to believe Mrs. French's low estimate of the Vale family, and are inclined to believe that she was striving for dramatic

effect rather than for historic accuracy or justice to pioneer womanhood.

Recent testimony regarding Mrs. Vale has been given by William Lemon of Weston in this county, that Mrs. Vale died at his father's house at Varney's Creek, formerly Tainter's Creek, and that he was at home at the time. This is a small stream that empties into the Red Cedar River on its west side about one and one-half miles below Irvington and five miles below Menomonie. Anthony Lemon, William's father, when he first came into this country went to Chippewa Falls, from there to Dunnville, then to Varney Creek, later to Gilbert's Mill and later still to Eau Galla. In 1850 he lived at Varney Creek; William was then nine years old. He remembers John Vale as a tall slim man of a crooked appearance and as being a hard drinker of intoxicating liquors, but of a kindly manner and disposition, and Mrs. Vale as mean spirited and especially vixenish in word and action toward her husband. At this time she repelled his every advance of attentive kindness. Perhaps this was not an inate disposition of Mrs. Vale but a shrewishness acquired by reason of the hard condition of her life. Mr. Lemon distinctly remembers the circumstances of Mrs. Vale's death but does not recollect where she was buried but thinks it probable that she was buried on the east side of the river opposite Varney Creek on the prairie. He remembers that Vale, after his wife's death staid at Varney Creek a short time and recollects that it was told about the camp not long after that he had gone down the river.

Two incidents served to fix the memory of the Vales in the mind of young Lemon. One that at the near approach of death he remembers it was said Mrs. Vale should not die on a feather bed; that she should be put on a straw tick. Whether this was the expression of a superstitious early day notion or merely the enforcement of some economic or sanitary domestic practice the writer is unable to say. The other incident was, that during Mrs. Vale's last sickness she gave to his mother, Mrs. Lemon, two old fashioned heavy flatirons. One of these with the handle gone. William Lemon now has and in a somewhat changed form uses it in the setting of saws.

From another source, from a person who then occasionally lived at the Upper Mill, it is learned that Mrs. Vale figured in one of the frequent Indian scares of those times. One day word came to Captain Wilson that an Indian was assaulting Fannie Vale. It is to be believed that Mrs. Vale was a woman small in stature and of spare form. The Captain went at once to her cabin, located near and east of the site of the present piano factory, and found that an Indian had Mrs. Vale against the inner wall of the cabin and was choking her. When rescued she was nearly strangled and was black in the face. When the Captain entered the cabin he grabbed the Indian whose blanket immediately slipped off and the Captain clutched him by the tufts of hair on his head and pulled him to the door. There the Indian braced himself, a hand on each side of the opening for the door. In his determination to oust the Indian the Captain had dragged him so energetically that upon stopping at the door the Indian's hair was pulled out. Resistance on the part of the Indian then ceased and he went away and laid down on the nearby river bank where members of his tribe came to see him. Rumors of dire vengeance on the part of the Indian's friends became rife, but when the Captain met the principal Indians and had explained how it had all come about they put away their wrath and said the Indian was justly punished. The Indian's assault was on account of Mrs. Vale's refusal to turn over to him all of the bread that she had baked for her own use.

The women mentioned on the company books from 1846 to 1850 are: Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Bullard, Mrs. Clair, (she lived with the Bullard's) Mrs. Ball, (later Mrs. Vance,) Mrs. Vale and a certain Phebe Brown. The least is known about the last woman mentioned. She had an account which in 1850 shows a credit by "22 prs. mittens $5.50 and 8 flannel shirts $2.00." The items of this account indicate a habit of industry that pertains to the Caucasian race rather than to general savagery. What man is there who on the facts known will be so ungallant as to assert that any of these women were near savages? Probably Phebe Brown was the wife of Elisha Brown and she probably stayed at the camp of Brown and Vance on Lamb's Creek. In an early mortgage record, in volume 2, page 624 of mort-

gages in the register's office in this county, "Elisha Brown and Phebe Brown his wife" are named as mortgagors.

Mr. Bullard opened an account at the Company's store July 13, 1846, and from the credits on his account it would seem that for several years he ran the boarding house, worked in the mill, got out logs in the pinery and cut lath. Two of the entries in his account would indicate that the widow Clare worked at the boarding house: "August 15, 1846, 1 pair side combs for Mrs. Clare, $0.19;" "August 5, 1847, to Mrs. Claire's bill to January, 1947, $26.72." That Mrs. Bullard was here seems evident from this charge, "November 1, 1847, pair shoes for Mrs. B., $1.25." That Mr. Bullard at that time had a daughter who may have been away is indicated by the charge, "May 26, 1847, cash paid out for daughter, $13.55." This daughter, some years later, married Samuel B. French.

The same store accounts show that July, 1846, Jason Ball was charged, "to amount of steamboat fare, $8.00," and in August, 1846, he was credited by "37 days cooking, $25.34." These charges in a way corroborate the early statements regarding the coming here of Jason Ball. A further entry in his account, "March 23, 1847, to 2 notes of hand, handed to Mrs. Ball," tends to prove that he then had a wife here.

After 1846 there was a successive annual increase in the number of families that settled here. Women came and remained. The state census of 1855 shows of females 358 of males 726, in the Menomonie precinct, practically one-half as many females as males. The families came and business success came. The company's lumber business increased amazingly and no other industry for 14 years was started here. The camp became a permanent settlement.

In April, 1847, Mrs. Claire, already mentioned, married William Whitcomb. Two years later, Thomas Piercewell and Margaret Scott were married.

In 1858 the occupied part of the site of Menomonie was that on the north side of the river. The Wisconsin Milling Company's office now stands where probably the first cabin was built in 1822-24. It is the spot upon which in 1830-31 stood the trading shanty, and upon which ever since, to this time, has stood either a trading shanty, a store or an office. There was not, up to 1858, any individual ownership of the lands or of houses. The lumber company owned everything.

In 1854, the erection of a first mill, the first building to be put up on the south side of the river was begun. In 1857-58 a bridge was built across the river where the present bridge stands. The mill and bridge were built by the company. In 1858 a village plat on the south side of the river was surveyed. It was duly mapped and recorded. The next year the sale of lots commenced. Thus in 1859 there began still another period in the development of the city.

But before proceeding any further with the general history of Menomonie, it is necessary to glance back once more, and, starting at the very beginning, narrate in a detailed and consecutive manner the story of the Knapp, Stout & Company; for, this famous lumbering concern for many years practically was Menomonie; the foregoing chapters of this volume have been merely preliminary to its history, and what afterwards remains to be told will be largely the story of what was since grown out of its work in this region. While this task will make it necessary to deal with certain subjects that have already been more or less casually mentioned, the advantage of having the story related in a systematic and consecutive manner as to details, and dealt with as a complete entity in a separate chapter will outweigh the inconvenience of occasional reiteration. The story of the rise and growth of this great concern has been told on several occasions, in different publications, but never without a considerable admixture of error, not to mention the omission of important facts. Its early history, in particular, was never correctly given, and with reasonably full detail, until written by C. E. Freeman and read by him as a historical paper before the Unity Club of Menomonie as representing the Memorial Library some years ago. Later in a general way it was presented in a paper read before the January meeting, 19—, of the Commercial Club. Mr. Freemans paper begins far back and with meticulous care traces every step in the history of lumbering operations in the valley up to the year 1858, when the site of Menomonie was sur-

veyed and platted, together with the successive steps in the formation of the Knapp, Stout & Company. It will be given verbatim in the following chapter, supplemented by additional data from other sources refering to the later history of the company. Mr. Freeman's article includes the consecutive paragraphs in quotation marks.

CHAPTER X

THE KNAPP, STOUT & CO. COMPANY

The original Knapp, Stout & Company was organized on August 20, 1853. The co-partnership was based on an inventory of an estimate value of $70,000 holdings by the gentlemen who entered into the agreement. The story of the acquiring of the various interests dates from 1846.

William Wilson, a resident of Fort Madison in the then territory of Iowa, who previously had had some experience in lumbering operations in northern Pennsylvania, having been informed that there were vast pineries and excellent inducements and opportunities for investment on the Chippewa River and its tributaries in the territory of Wisconsin, concluded to make personal examination. Accordingly he made the trip to the Chippewa and Red Cedar counties, and his comprehensive business grasp, practical knowledge and keen insight enabled him to see and determine at once that here was a rare opportunity for investment in pine lands and to engage in the manufacture of lumber. He returned to his home full of enthusiasm and confidence, and told his friends of the beautiful rivers, vast forests of pine and rare opportunities for investment and labor and the securing of remunerative reward for each.

He found in John H. Knapp, also of Fort Madison, one who saw like himself his life's best opportunity, and who earnestly and enthusiastically offered to join him in an effort to gain a competency in the almost uninhabitable wilds of the Chippewa Valley. On May 19, 1846 the two men executed a co-partnership agreement for lumbering operations in the Chippewa Valley. They were not, however, the first arrivals or pioneers in this business here, though the enterprise they started in time so far over-shadowed the comparatively insignificant work of their predecessors that the latter has almost been lost sight of. Mr. Freeman's story of the evolution of the Knapp-Stout concern, together with the antecedent facts, referred to at the end of the previous chapter, is as follows.

"He who studies the past growth of this city gets at the same time the history of the city and the story of a great lumber enterprise. Until recent years the history of either well might be taken as the narrative of the other. Among the fruits of that enterprise are two of our city's important benefactions—the Memorial Library and the Stout schools. That this lumber business was a great enterprise is a fact attested by tradition, by the pages of contemporarily published lumber magazines and periodicals, by the statements of some now living who were engaged in its later year activities and by the business records of the company that conducted the enterprise.

"A writer for the Wisconsin Historical Society Collections, in a book of the Industries of Wisconsin during and after the Civil War, has stated that Knapp, Stout & Company was said, in the early '70s, to be the greatest lumber corporation in the world; that it in 1873, on the Red Cedar and Chippewa Rivers, owned 115,000 acres of pine lands, and had in its employ 1200 men. The real estate book of this company shows that during its existence it owned in the valley of the Red Cedar River alone some 490,000 acres of pine lands.

"The first occupancy here for the lumber business was in 1822 or 1823. The first permanent settlement, that which has continued to this day, was in 1830. In 1830-31, 100,000 feet of lumber was cut here. At our river mill the last log was sawed in August, 1901. There was a continuous cutting of logs into lumber for 70 years, the once appointed term of a man's life, but more years, by far, than the actual span of life of many a man who in those years worked here.

"It is evident, in the association of past events and in years of settlement, that this is an old city. Its age, measured by years, is best understood by a comparison of its permanent beginning with the time when other cities near and far had their beginnings.

"A search of the records of the state shows that Milwaukee was settled but a few years earlier; Madison in 1837, seven years later; Chippewa Falls, 1838, eight years after; Black River Falls, 1839, nine years later; Hudson, 1841, eleven years after, and Eau Claire, 1845, fifteen years after. Going outside of the state it is found that Chicago had but two families one year after the site of Menomonie was first occupied; that St. Paul was not settled until 1838, eight years after permanent settlement here.

"In the administrative function of the state it is presumed that every person knows the law. In considering the history of a community, a town or a city it is assumed that every person knows the history of the place where he resides. We all know that as a matter of fact the presumption and the assumption are mere fiction, that there is scant basis of truth for either to stand upon. A decent regard for the feelings of our fellows constrains us to admit that we all do know the history of the place in which we live.

"By way of apology, for considering the history of this city at this time, perhaps it may suffice in connection with the admission that all permanent residents do know the city history, to suggest that each year ushers in a new generation and each week strangers are welcomed as permanent settlers, and to call attention to the fact that no authoritative publication in book form is available for correct information for the new generations and for the new settlers.

"The books treating of the history of Menomonie are: The History of the Chippewa Valley, published in Chicago; The History of the Lumber Industry of Northern Wisconsin, published in Chicago; A Sketch of Menomonie, by Mrs. Bella French, and an Early History of the Chippewa Valley, written and published by Thomas E. Randall, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, in 1875; the others are founded upon it so far as the early history of our city is concerned. All of these books are grossly inaccurate in statement as to dates, and as to the personal names of proprietors, and as to the relative times of their ownership, and as to the mutual association of persons in firms or corporations. Even the writer on Civil War industries referred to, whose work was published by the Wisconsin Historical Society, makes the blunder of misnaming the corporation operating here, giving it as "Knapp Stout and Company." It should have been The Knapp Stout & Co. Company. Again, he antedates the operations of this corporation by laying the stress as to his statistics at a time some five years prior to its organization. He refers to 1873 and this corporation was not organized until 1878.

"The matter of a name of a corporation is not a trivial thing. The exact name of a corporation stands to it in the same stead as does the baptismal name of a person. The corporation is an entity, a corporate thing, and at its organization the state stands sponsor for its name. By the name given it, it is known in the law, and by no other name. The corporation operating here was named The Knapp Stout & Co. Company. When a part or parts of this name are eliminated through carelessness its identity is lost. It may not legally contract in a shorter name and it cannot be successfully prosecuted in such shorter name in a civil or a criminal tribunal of the state.

"Of all of the early settlements in this state this settlement has probably the most complete original record evidence of its initial time of commencement and of the precise local place of its beginning. Its first step and all subsequent steps are authenticated, by either the written statement of some one who participated in the events constituting the step, by files or records of the transactions of the step in some court of record of the state, by the extant original instruments attesting transfers or agreements as to transfers of the site or by preserved daily original business entries in business books kept from 1846 continuously to the recent close of the active affairs of the corporation that finally took over and continued the business enterprise here. Any one certain fact in our history may be evidenced by more than one of these testimonies.

"Such being the available material it would seem to be our duty to correct rather than by inaction help to perpetuate the errors that outside narrators have engrafted upon our local history. It were well that some "Truthful James" enter the field

and tell in simple language what he knows about the scenes, the persons and the events that make up our aforetime history. As an aid to such a coming result I give to you an abstract of the information that lays open at your door.

"The first location and establishment of a dam and mill in this valley was in 1822-23, on Wilson Creek, at its mouth. These were destroyed by a flood within a few months after commencement of work and before their completion. Both were rebuilt, but not until 1830-31. By March, 1831, 100,000 feet of lumber had been sawed at the Wilson Creek mill, but in June of that year the dam was swept out by a freshet and the lumber carried away and scattered. This dam at Wilson Creek was probably on the exact site of the present dam on that stream.

"There is no definite and well authenticated account of an occupation even temporarily on this river for any purpose before this of 1822-23. Between the occupancy of 1822-23 and that of 1830 it is probable that some private forays were made on the timber growing here, but no mention is found of them. Lawfully, only those having a permit from the United States could then cut timber on this river, and during this period it is believed no such permit was issued.

In both instances, that of 1822-23 and that of 1830-31, James H. Lockwood and Joseph Rolette, rival fur traders, both of Prairie du Chien, were the backers of the enterprises. In the first venture one Hardin Perkins was interested and a man named Armstrong was a part owner in the second. Perkins lost his services and $1,500 and Lockwood & Rolette divided the remainder of the loss. Armstrong, to get rid of him, was paid $500 for his interest in the business venture of 1830-31, before the dam and mill at Wilson Creek were completed. Then an interest was given to one Isaac Saunders.

"From August 11, 1831, until the fall of 1837 we find no mention of this mill by any one claiming to have been here during that period. John H. Fonda, an early resident of Prairie du Chien, in a published statement, states that he was at the mill on the Menomonie River in the years 1837, 1838 and 1839, in all two years. He calls the mill Lockwood's mill.

"From a statement made by James H. Lockwood, the last known owners before 1841 of the Wilson Creek mill were Lockwood and Rolette, with an interest in Isaac Saunders, given to him to induce him to take charge of the business there. By Fonda's statement it would appear that in 1837, 1838 and 1839, Lockwood owned this mill. There is no evidence of a transfer of the interest of Rolette or of Saunders in and to this mill. Yet it is probable that not only the interest of Rolette, but that of Saunders, was, at some time, conveyed, for by a deed recorded in Crawford County, it appears that a transfer was made of the Wilson Creek mill to James Green by James H. Lockwood and Hiram S. Allen. This deed bears date January 8, 1841. By the same records it appears that Green, by a deed, dated May 18, 1842, conveyed this mill to William Black. The records of the county court of Crawford County show that William Black died in 1844 and that David Black, described in the petition for administration of his estate as the nearest relative living in this vicinity, became administrator of his estate. An inventory was filed which showed only personal property. David Black asked for an got an extension of two years in which to settle the estate, which in fact never was settled so far as the records show. Before the two years for which the extension was given had expired, David Black died. It is conjectured that David Black in some way acquired title to the Wilson Creek property through these administration proceedings, for by a deed recorded in Crawford County, dated June 16, 1846, for a consideration of $2,000, he conveyed to John H. Knapp an undivided one-half interest therein. It was but a few weeks after the giving of this deed that he, David Black, died.

"A partnership was formed between David Black and John H. Knapp at the time of the sale of the one-half interest by which Mr. Knapp was to carry on a lumber business at the mill for the firm styled "Black and Knapp" for a term of five years.

"David Black's estate was administered through the county court of Crawford County and the administrator thereof became authorized to and did give to Mr. Knapp a deed of the one-half interest remaining in David Black. This deed is

dated May 4, 1850. For this one-half interest $2,600 was paid. On thousand dollars in cash and two short time notes of eight hundred dollars each. It will be remembered that for the first one-half interest Mr. Knapp paid two thousand dollars. By the record it appears that now John H. Knapp became the sole owner of the Wilson Creek mill, paying therefor the sum of forty-six hundred dollars. As a matter of fact, however, Mr. William Wilson, through whose enterprise this purchase was made, was a joint and equal owner with Mr. Knapp. On the death of David Black it was the legal duty of Mr. Knapp to close up the partnership business, but it is evident that this sacrifice of the property was avoided by a contract entered into with the administrator of Black's estate, by which Mr. Knapp agreed to continue to conduct the business. He did so until 1850 when he bought the remaining one-half interest of the administrator.

"It is not difficult, from this time on, to trace the successive ownership of this property. In 1823, and again in 1830, the right acquired by Lockwood and Rolette rested on a permit from the United States government to cut timber on Indian lands, supplemented by a contract with the Indians by which they were to receive $1,000 per year in goods for their consent to the privilege granted. The first avowed claim to any specific tract of land at Wilson Creek appears in the deed from Lockwood and Allen to Green, wherein the grantors covenant to put the grantee into possession of land on the Menomonie River in Carver Grant, so-called, one-half mile square. By a description of the survey, the mouth of Wilson Creek was placed at the middle of the east boundary line of this square. The deed from Green to William Black conveys the same tract, so also do the deeds of David Black and of the administrator of David Black, to Mr. Knapp. It has been noted that no transfer from William Black to David Black is found, and it is surmised that title came to the latter by administration of William Black's estate.

"The country about here had not been surveyed when the deed of Black to Knapp was given, and it contains this promise: "that whenever the above tracts of land shall be sold by the United States or when the same shall be in the market, that then and in such case the said Black shall either prove up a pre-emption or purchase the same at the land sales and convey the one equal undivided half thereof to said Knapp, he, said Knapp, paying one equal half of the consideration money."

"Black's death occurred before the land was pre-empted or sold and before it came into market.

"In May, 1846, before the purchase by Knapp from Black had been consumated by deed, Mr. Knapp and William Wilson entered into an agreement by the terms of which they were to carry on a lumber business at the Wilson Creek mill for five years. This agreement, although technically not a partnership agreement between Mr. Knapp and Mr. Wilson, was in effect such an agreement to carry out the agreement on the part of Mr. Knapp with David Black. Its effect was to make Knapp, Wilson and Black partners and on the death of David Black, it left Knapp and Wilson the surviving partners, and they conducted the business under the firm name of Black and Knapp until 1850 when the deed was given by the administrator of the estate of David Black to Mr. Knapp.

"The death of David Black made it impossible to secure title to the land described in his deed in the manner therein agreed upon. A United States survey of the lands was made in 1849, and we find that William Wilson, on April 24, 1851, by pre-emption entered lots 1, 2 and 3, section 26, township 28 north, of range 13 west, which corresponds in area and location closely to the trace conveyed by David Black. Mr. Wilson four days later, April 28, 1851, conveyed these lots to John H. Knapp. On this pre-emption Wilson received a patent dated April 19, 1855. The title granted by this patent, by operation of law, inured to Mr. Knapp and his grantees by virtue of the conveyance to him of April 28, 1851. The remainder of section 26 was pre-empted by other persons in 1855, who were then members of the firm of Knapp, Stout & Company.

After the conveyance by the administrator of the estate of David Black, and the entry by Wilson, the changes in the associates in business and the title to the property at Wilson Creek mill were rapid. August 19, 1850, Knapp sold a one-

third interest in the business to Andrew Tainter, and a new set of books were opened in the firm name of Knapp and Tainter. Knapp and Tainter sold within the next three years interests in the business to B. B. Downs and Henry L. Stout.

"To give a summary of the successive steps in this four-part partnership,—first, Mr. Knapp sold to B. B. Downs a one-twentieth interest; second, Mr. Stout bought the interest of Downs, whereupon Tainter sold to Stout a one-twelfth of the whole property and Mr. Knapp sold to him seven-sixteenths of the whole business. This gave Mr. Stout a one-fourth interest.

"The new and old owners formed a co-partnership as of August 20, 1853, based on an inventory of an estimated value at $70,000, to be known as Knapp, Stout & Company. The apportionment of interests made on the books shows Knapp, one-half, Tainter one-quarter, Stout one-fifth, and Downs one-twentieth. It will be borne in mind that William Wilson's interest is here included in Mr. Knapp's one-half. In 1854 Knapp sold to Thomas B. Wilson a one-fourth interest in the business with the agreement that the firm name should remain as then fixed. Downs, in the same year, sold his interest to Stout, thus reducing the number of partners to four, each having a one-fourth interest. But, in fact, the interest of William Wilson was carried in the one-fourth part of Thomas B. Wilson, he making a declaration of trust showing his father's interest in his share.

"This somewhat circumstantial and detailed account of the organization of the firm of Knapp, Stout & Company is given in the hope that it may correct some of the whimsical and unsatisfactory statements which have appeared in histories of the Chippewa Valley and have been written into the biographies of the deceased members of this firm.

"The private papers and the private records of the last line of owners showing the establishment of their business and the successive firm names of their enterprise have been put in my hands and I have used them, in connection with information found in the public records of Crawford and Dunn counties, in an earnest endeavor to give a correct statement of events, leading from the first settlement here up to the permanent organization of the lumber company as a corporation.

"An investigation will show a certain parallelism of continuous advancement in business and in social development. The temporary logging camp had a force of men, only, independent and self-reliant, unrestrained, save at times of actual work; a somewhat permanent camp was attended with a self regulated hamlet; a more permanent camp with a politically organized town government and a permanent corporate organized business became seated in a civic organized city.

"After the formation of the partnership company Mr. Knapp sold to John H. Douglass an interest and there were then six members of the firm although record title appeared in only five members. These later members were John H. Knapp, William Wilson, Andrew Tainter, Henry L. Stout, Thomas B. Wilson and John H. Douglass, named in the order in which their repective interests were taken. These men, at first some of them as a group and later all of them as a group, conducted business under the firm name of Knapp, Stout & Company from August 20, 1853, until March 16, 1878. On June 1, 1878, they formally transferred their firm and individual interests to a corporation organized by them.

"In order to preserve, as nearly as the law would permit, the old firm name under which they had done business there was prefixed to such old name the word 'The,' and affixed thereto the word 'Company', making the name of the corporation 'The Knapp Stout & Co. Company.'

The capital stock of the corporation was fixed at $2,000,000. John H. Knapp was made president; Andrew Tainter, vice president; Thomas B. Wilson, secretary; and John H. Douglas, treasurer. Of these men, William Wilson, John H. Knapp, Andrew Tainter and Thomas B. Wilson actively identified with the history of Menomonie as residents here. Henry L. Stout was a prominent resident of Dubuque and ended his days there. John H. Douglas moved from Dubuque to St. Louis and ended his days there. John Knapp, son of John H. Knapp, became a stockholder in the corporation, and soon afterward Peter E. Wilson, eldest son of Thomas B. Wilson, and William W. Cassidy of Read's Landing, also became stockholders.

"Of the three early mills along the Red Cedar River we have a traditionary account. It has been given by Mr. Thomas E. Randall, now deceased, late of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Some years ago he wrote a series of sketches on the early history of the Chippewa Valley, printed first as newspaper articles, later published in book form. He did not come to the valley until 1845, and located and lived to the time of his death on the main Chippewa. He and Hiram S. Allen became great friends. An inspection of his book reveals but incidental mention of the Menomonie or Red Cedar River, and for the most part such mention is for the purpose of giving incidents in the life of Mr. Allen. The traditions as given by Randall have been copied in subsequent publications concerning this county as being its early history.

"As given by Randall some of the legendary history runs as follows: 'In the spring of 1828, Street and Lockwood erected at Wilson Creek the first mill built in the Chippewa Valley. This firm constructed a second mill at Gilbert Creek. In 1835 Street and Lockwood sold both mills to H. S. Allen. In 1839 Allen built a sawmill at Irvine Creek, which he rebuilt in 1841. He then owned the three mills called Upper, Middle and Lower Mills. The same year (1841) he sold the Lower mill to Stephen S. McCann; it was burned in 1843; in the fall of 1841 the Upper mill was sold to one Green, who soon after transferred it to a Mr. Pearson, by whom the first dam across the Menomonie was erected; he soon sold it to an old gentleman by the name of Black, who, in 1844, transferred a half interest to Knapp and Wilson, who, the following year, associated themselves with Mr. Stout under the firm name of Knapp, Stout & Co.; in a later article this event is placed by Randall as of 1846; and that Knapp, Stout & Co. in 1860 sold to Andrew Tainter a one-fourth interest in their business.'

"Generally speaking, it may matter but little to the general reader in giving early local history whether events be placed within five or even ten years of their real occurrence or whether names of settlers and owners connected with such events be given as Jones or Brown, but, to the local resident it is sometimes exasperating to find the antecedents of his present personal surroundings grossly misstated.

"In the present instance it is well established that the first mill here was built in 1822-23, not in 1828, and that no mill was built here in 1828, but that in 1830 and 1831 this mill was built by Lockwood and Rolette and none at any time by Street and Lockwood; that Mr. Black mentioned by Randall did not in 1844, nor at any other time, transfer the property to Knapp and Wilson, but that another Black did transfer a one-half interest in such property in 1846 to John H. Knapp; that Mr. Stout did not associate himself with Knapp and Wilson in 1844 nor 1846, but not until 1853; that Andrew Tainter acquired an interest in 1850, instead of 1860, and prior to Mr. Stout's purchase.

"The records show that Lockwood and Allen conveyed the Upper Mill to Green, but at the same time it shows that out of a consideration of $5,000 Green gave back a mortgage of $4,671 running to Lockwood. While these transactions might indicate an interest of Allen in the Upper Mill they negative the idea that Allen owned it and sold it to Green. There is no direct evidence that Allen ever owned this mill.

"As the records show a deed to Green in January, 1841, and one from Green to William Black in May, 1842, it seems improbable, in the absence of direct evidence, that there was an intermediary named Pearson, as stated by Randall to be the fact, who made some progress in the erection of a dam across the Menomonie River. Regarding the dam across the river, we find in the deed of David Black, given four years after the time stated as being the time when Pearson entered upon its construction, this proviso: that the grantor also transfers an equal undivided interest in and to a contract in relation to the building of a new mill on and a dam across the said Menomonie River. This proviso would seem to indicate a project for the building of a dam and mill rather than the completion of an enterprise already well forwarded. In the accounts of Black and Knapp there is no appearance of this contract having been in any way entered upon or carried out, although the fact is a dam had been constructed across the river before October, 1849. Perhaps the death, soon after this deed was given, of Mr. Black may have put the project in abeyance.

"As to the time when Mr. Stout acquired his interest and as to the time when the co-partnership under the name of Knapp, Stout & Co. was formed, an entry on the firm books of Knapp and Tainter shows it to be as of August 20th, 1853, instead of 1844 as stated by Randall.

"To corroborate Lockwood in his statement that he and Rolette built the mill, we have from the United States Department of the Interior copies of the application of Lockwood for, and of the permit by the War Department to build this mill, which shows that Rolette was associated with Lockwood. Schoolcraft, when in 1831 he was at the Wilson Creek mill, was told by the man in charge that the mill belonged to "Messrs. Rolette and Lockwood." Fonda in 1837 calls this mill Lockwood's. The permit here mentioned required a contract with the Indians through the Government Agent. General Street was at that time such agent at Prairie du Chien. Popular suspicion may have connected him with the enterprise and Randall have merely written the suspicion into his sketch.

"It was long the fashion to write the histories of monarchies by setting forth the facts as to the rise, the reign and fall of monarchs. It may be a suspicion that I have here given you as a history of our city but a list of successive proprietors who have in succession each obtained, held and relinquished the ownership of the Upper Mill, the early name of this site.

"To set out in detail the progressive economic story of the former business period here with its accompanying social advancement would take too much of your time.

"The ground that I have gone over is that whereon chaotic error has heretofore mostly been found, the field wherein wrong statements have been most persistently repeated.

"Up to 1858 the occupied part of the site of Menomonie was that on the north side of the river. The Wisconsin Milling Company office now stands where probably the first cabin was built in 1822-23. It is the spot upon which in 1830-31 stood the trading shanty, upon which, always, ever since, to this time, has stood either a trading shanty, a store or an office. There was not up to that time (1858) any individual ownership of lands or of houses. The lumber company owned everything.

"In 1854 the erection of a grist mill, the first building to be put up on the south side of the river, was begun. In 1857-58 a bridge was built across the river where the present bridge stands. The mill and the bridge were built by the lumber company. In 1858 a village plat on the south side of the river was surveyed. It was plotted and recorded. The next year the sale of lots commenced. From this time on the general histories of this place are for the most part accurate in statement although meager in narrative."

Thus ends Mr. Freeman's narrative as he wrote it. That which follows is derived, as previously stated, from other sources, but is printed with Mr. Freeman's approval.

The little single sash sawmill of Black & Green had a capacity for manufacturing from 5,000 to 7,000 feet of "timber" (lumber?) per day. The sawing and rafting of the lumber, running it to market and selling it in those early days devolved mainly upon the proprietors. There was at that time no market for the sale of lumber, or the purchase of food, nor any of the commodities essential to living, even on the frontier, nearer than Prairie du Chien. The only means of communication with the business world was by keel boat down the river or by the Indian trail.

About 1850 a new mill, 60 x 100 feet in ground plan, was built by the firm, and two years later a gang saw was placed in the mill. This mill burned Dec. 26, 1856, and the firm then erected a large water sawmill on the same site, which was enlarged from time to time, and was in operation at the time of the fiftieth anniversary of the company's activities.

They bravely and energetically met every obstacle and disadvantage, each year adding a little to the plant and resources of the firm. The company did not during the first 41 years of existence declare a dividend nor divide its profits. The members of the firm clearly perceived that at no far distant day, the value of uncut pine lands

would of necessity become greatly enhanced, and on this account, as well as the maintenance of their business they used much of their surplus capital in the purchase of large tracts of timber mostly pine lands which in those days were obtainable at low prices.

Among these were the purchases from C. C. Washburn, Cornell University, Russell Sage, Haley & Pitcher, the North Wisconsin and the Omaha railroad companies, the United States government and the state of Wisconsin. The purchase from C. C. Washburn in 1863 was over 10,000 acres of land and the mill at Waubeek. The purchase from the Cornell University in 1879-80 was also over 10,000 acres. The total purchase of pine lands in Wisconsin as shown by its real estate records were about 530,000 acres of which about 490,000 acres were in the Red Cedar valley.

Regarding the extent of the pine forests in this valley, it is a matter of history that they were included in the great pine belt which extended across the states of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. Some men now living tell of the immense tracts of pine they saw in this valley in an early day. In many instances in solidly covered contiguous sections were found the best quality pine trees that grew in the valley. Many still living can remember seeing in the spring of each year the pond at this place, now Lake Menomin, covered to far above the cemetery with saw logs so thickly massed that scarce a square yard of open water could be seen in the whole area covered, more than 300 acres. This supply was for the current year, the logs to be replaced by the next winter's cut.

The amount of lumber cut by this company was enormous, but there is not sufficient data at hand from which to make even an approximate accurate statement of the total. No estimate based on an average cut per acre of the lands purchased can be of value. In two instances, that of the Washburn and the Haley-Pitcher purchases, a large acreage was of cut-over land. From 1846 to 1851, the pine trees manufactured were cut on government lands under permits from the departments at Washington. Early inventories and sawmill accounts have been destroyed or lost by accident of flood or fire.

The vast area of cut-over land was eventually devoted to agriculture. Some of the finest farms in Barron County, one of the leading dairy communities in the world were developed from lands once covered with dense pine forests and cut-over by Knapp, Stout & Co.

In the 70's Knapp, Stout & Co., was said to be the greatest lumber corporation in the world. It was certainly most excellently situated so far as established facilities for carrying on the lumber business was concerned. It had nearly complete mastery of the Red Cedar River Valley; its mill dams and its mills were located at most of the available sites on the main river; its flooding dams were built across every northern tributary and contiguous to each such dam there were located as many logging camps as could be accommodated in their output of logs by the forced artificial flooding capacity of the streams; at the mills were well stocked supply and merchandise stores; on every route from each central mill to its outlying camps were, at easy stages, stopping places; at these stopping places there was either a farm or a large camp garden; at the mills were local lumber yards and at most of the important towns on the Mississippi River as far down as St. Louis were sales yards, each with its complement of finishing mills.

The efficiency of this system of mills, stores, farms, gardens, stopping places, local and sales yards and the right of exclusive control of the upper small streams of the Red Cedar River can best be summed up by citing the remark made by Mr. William Carson, a lumberman of Eau Claire, and one of the founders of Eau Galle this county, made at a time when the price of lumber was, for the producer, ruinously low. He stated, that owing to the system of operation here described, the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company could manufacture lumber at the then general market prices and make a profit, while lumbermen on other rivers could not at the same prices get back the cost of production.

In the earlier years in this region men were averse to looking forward to a life of work for wages. It was not uncommon then to see a man buy horses, harness,

and a wagon, and haul produce or products under a general contract or at a specific price per load rather than drive an employer's team at daily, weekly or monthly wages. This man cheerfully faced loss rather than take personal service. It was usually in such a case a loss, if the man's income at the end of the year were to be compared with the amount of wages he might have received for the same period of time. Some, or all, of these things, were sure to happen; loss of a horse by disease or accident; loss of time, from lameness of the horse, from laying off for repairs to be made, by the shoeing of horses or in the hauling of hay and feed.

In 1873 the firm owned 115,000 acres of pine lands on the Chippewa and Menomonie Rivers, from which it cut and manufactured during that year, in its various stream and water power mills, 55,000,000 feet of lumber, 20,000,000 shingles and 20,000,000 lath and pickets. It maintained at Menomonie, in addition to its lumber mills, store, and stables, a foundry machine shop and blacksmith shop, a grain warehouse of 40,000 bushels capacity and a grist mill in which its yearly requirement of flour was ground. It owned six large farms in Dunn and Barron counties containing 6,000 to 7,000 acres of improved land; upon which was raised large supplies of wheat and pork. It conducted general merchandise stores, the annual sales of which amounted to $750,000. Its dams and camps were on every available site in the valley. Large lumber yards were maintained at Read's Landing, Dubuque and St. Louis. Twelve hundred men were on its payroll.

As the time approached when the pine timber would be exhausted in Wisconsin, the company looked to other localities for investments. During the five years prior to 1896 it carefully selected, examined and purchased over 400,000 acres of pine lands situated in Missouri, Arkansas and Mississippi. The comapny also owned extensive and valuable real estate properties in St. Louis, Mo., Dubuque, and Fort Madison, Ia. The combined sawing capacity of those mills in the late 90's was over 750,000 feet of lumber a day, allowing 11 hours' work for each day. The mills in Wisconsin were cutting 650,000 feet of lumber per day. This did not include lath and shingles. The principal lumber yards were at St. Louis, Fort Madison, Dubuque and Cedar Falls. The lumber for all the yards located outside of Wisconsin was rafted at the mills and run down the Red Cedar, Chippewa and Mississippi Rivers to the points of destination.

As an indication of the cut per year it may be cited that at a stockholders' meeting in 1887 a proposition was brought before the meeting to limit the board of directors in their operation of the mills in that year to a cut of 87,000,000 feet of lumber with its proportionate cut of shingles and laths.

The annual manufacture of the company for many years was from 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 feet of lumber and 50,000,000 shingles at the several mills at Menomonie, Cedar Falls and Downsville, disposed of at its wholesale yards at various points on the Mississippi River, in addition to an extensive car trade which the company had been enabled to carry on with the western prairie country, through the railroad facilities which had opened direct communications with all parts of the nation. The number of employees on the payroll of the company averaged about 2,000 during the last twenty years of operations. In this number were included the employees at the various business branches in the states where the corporation carried on business.

This concern was one of the oldest lumbering institutions in the country. From the point of view of the business transacted during the last 30 years of its existence, it stood at the head of the list of lumber manufacturers in the United States. There have been associations, or combinations of corporations, that have cut more timber in a given time, to be floated down streams or transported by railway to different points, to be manufactured by different persons, firms and corporations, but no single firm or corporation equaled it in the amount of lumber manufactured.

Perhaps the most significant fact in the whole history of the institution is that while its members may have been prosperous, may have accumulated a competence, yet at the same time hundreds of the employees have been able, through their employment and aid, to purchase and pay for homes and purchase and improve farms, so that there is scarcely a neighborhood in the Red Cedar and the Chippewa

valleys where there are not well-to-do and prosperous farmers who received the first dollar that was paid on the purchase price of their homes from the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company for services rendered. Nor is this all. It may safely be said that no other lumbering concern in the Northwest bore so largely and yet uncomplainingly the burdens of taxation nor paid as much into the public treasury. During the last 35 years of the company's operations, it paid, as a firm and corporation over $1,500,000 in Wisconsin alone. This does not include taxes paid by individual members nor taxes paid in other states. During the last 30 years of its activities the company as a firm or corporation paid in taxes in the several states where its business and prosperity has been located, more than $2,000,000.

In the days that saw the beginning of this significant venture, this section was a wilderness covered by splendid pine forests. Civilization followed the woodman's axe. The lumberman literally blazed the way for settlement and progress. The small industry that was taken over in 1846 by Messrs. Wilson and Knapp and which increased and flourished under the wise direction of these men and their associates became the nucleus around which for many years all things in this vicinity centered. From this nucleus was evolved a busy, beautiful and prosperous city. At no time did the interest of these founders in the welfare of the settlement ever flag. Nearly every pioneer now living includes in his biography a period when he was employed in some capacity by the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. The archives of this corporation contain the material from which an almost complete history of Menomonie might be written. Its pay rolls for many years contained the roster of nearly all its bread winners. When gradually the lands were cleared and fertile farms sprang up where the virgin forests had reared their majestic heads, the interest of these sturdy and far-seeing founders did not cease with the passing of the era of lumbering, but continued through that epoch when agriculture was established as the stable and enduring foundation of the communities prosperity.

On August 12, 1896, the members of the corporation, their families and invited guests assembled to celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary of the beginning of this enterprise. The exercises were held during the afternoon and evening of that day at the residence of Senator James H. Stout. The spacious grounds had been appropriately decorated for the occasion, and for two hours were thrown open to the public that all might share in the notable commemoration. A novel feature of this observance was the presence of a band of Chippewa Indians, who had pitched their tepees on the lawn, and as a pleasant reminder of the amicable relations always maintained between the company and the red men in the early days, the leader, Aleck Moose, lit a peace pipe, which was passed among the officers, each of whom puffed heartily at the calumet. At the banquet which was spread out upon the greensward, addresses were delivered and reminiscences recalled by members of the company and pioneers bearing upon the long-continued and honorably conducted activities of the corporation.

Between 1846 and the final cessation of operations in 1901 the company's activities continued practically unabated. The company was never formally dissolved for the reason that its services are still occasionally needed in the clearing of land titles and the like, but while its corporate existence still endures theoretically, the great enterprise like the men who made it what it was, has passed from the field of effort, leaving a permanent monument behind it in the form of other varied and important interests which it made possible.

In 1886 John H. Knapp, on account of failing health, declined serving longer as president of the corporation and Henry L. Stout was elected president. Mr. Knapp died in the autumn of 1888, and his widow and children, in the settlement of his estate, became stockholders in the corporation. The next of the founders to depart this life was the oldest of them all, Capt. William Wilson, who died in this city (Menomonie) in 1892 at the age of 85 years. T. B. Wilson, his oldest son, who gave practically his entire life to the company's business, having come to Menomonie with his father in 1846, and who enjoyed before his death the distinction of being "the oldest inhabitant" passed away in March, 1898. Capt. Andrew Tainter died Oct. 18, 1899, after an active career here, which began in 1850. Henry L. Stout

died at his home in Dubuque on July 17, 1900. It was claimed as a remarkable coincidence that on the day of Mr. Stout's death the rear of the last drive from Rice Lake left that place. At about the same time, James Bracklin of Rice Lake, head woods foreman, and one of the well known characters of the northwest, died, the date of his passing being July 26, 1900.

Singularly enough, the lives of the founders nearly spanned the period of activity of the big lumber company. Though the organization went on, and the mills kept on sawing, in the course of a short time it was necessary to abandom manufacture because of the exhaustion of the supply of material. The Cedar Falls and Downsville mills ceased work in the fall of 1900. The following year the three Menomonie mills—the steam mill, the water mill and the shingle mill—closed business, the last raft being sent down the river on August 12, 1901.

The water power and franchises were sold to the Wisconsin Power Company, which disposed of them to the Chippewa Valley Railway, Light & Power Company, by which they are now owned and operated for the transmission of electric current to various points. The St. Louis property was taken over by the heirs of T. B. Wilson. The Thornton, Ark., interests were acquired by J. H. Stout, who greatly extended them. He died Dec. 10, 1910. F. D. Stout purchased the properties of the company located at Leeper, Mo., Dubuque and Fort Madison, Ia., and in Mississippi. The land holdings in this vicinity went to various parties. The Wisconsin Land Company purchased a large tract of Barron and Washburn County lands.

Thus closed one of the most interesting chapters in the history of Northern Wisconsin's pioneer industry, the source of its greatest wealth, a chapter without which the annals of settlement and progress in the entire northwest would be incomplete.

CHAPTER XI

AGRICULTURE

Most of the pioneer settlers in Dunn County were attracted to this region by the opportunities for steady employment in the lumber industry, though there were a few, even in the early 60's, who took homesteads and began to build up farms. Some of these settled on prairie land in the vicinity of Colfax, and are mentioned personally in connection with the history of that village.

With the clearing away of the timber the number of farmers increased, coming here from various places, even as far as New England. Many of them—undoubtedly a majority—worked for a part of the time at lumbering, either in the woods, on the river, or in the mills, to earn money for current expenses, for few of them had any capital except what they gained by such labor, and there were many who settled on lands with the idea of farming when they had not more than a dollar or two in their pockets. In such cases they put up a hastily built shack or log hut, with a straw-roofed barn for their cow or oxen, installed their families—if they were married—and then went into the woods as lumberjacks, which they remained for years, improving their farms as they found opportunity.

It took hardy men, and women, too, to endure the hardships of such an existence, and there were few others who tried it. The labor of tree-felling, grubbing, or extracting the stumps of the cut timber, breaking the soil, and building houses and barns, in places remote from any depot of supplies, and sometimes far from even the roughest kind of a road, was not such as to attract the soft-handed or pleasure-loving habitant of the cities, accustomed to the conveniences of civilization. It was work that took strong hands and a stout heart, endowed with a plentiful stock of patience and endurance, and it was by such men—lumberjacks and farmers that the foundations of Dunn County's wealth and prosperity were laid.

Dunn County has evolved agriculturally into one of the richest areas in Northern Wisconsin. Dairying is the branch of farming that is now most favored, and a tour through the districts contiguous to Menomonie, as well as in many other parts of the county, invariably surprises the traveler by the character of the farm houses which it reveals. According to recent figures the equalized property valuation in Dunn County is over $51,000,000, the greater part of which is on the farms that have Menomonie as their trading center. Other available figures show the value of the dairy products shipped from Dunn County to be $5,100,000 for one year. Wisconsin is known as the greatest dairy state in the Union, and Dunn County ranks fourth among the 71 counties in the state in the output of butter, which in one year from the 18 creameries now operating amounted to 8,000,000 pounds, valued at $4,000,000. Each of these creameries contributed its share to the reputation Wisconsin butter enjoys for quality throughout the world.

The combined output of the three creameries located in and near Menomonie, namely, those operated by the New Hudson Road, Rusk ,and Downsville co-operative creameries last year (1924) reached the enormous amount of 5,000,000 pounds of butter. The cash receipts of these same plants for the year amounted in round numbers to $2,500,000.

Dunn County has seven cheese factories also, making approximately 1,000,000 pounds of cheese annually. The increase in the number of fine dairy cows has accounted for the banner years in production, there being 45,100 dairy cows in the county, 20,000 cows have had "C. T. A." records.

Much of this progress must be credited to The Dunn County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy, which for the last 23 years or more has been a potent influence in educating the farmers and inducing them to adopt scientific methods.

Many farmers are interested in the raising of pure bred cattle, the breeds most favored being the Holstein-Friesian, Guernsey, Jersey, Ayrshire, Shorthorn, Here-

ford and Brown Swiss. There are three county dairy breeders' associations—Holstein, Guernsey and Jersey. The high quality and high production of the dairy cows of Dunn County has been demonstrated at the National Dairy Show. Cows from Dunn County won first in the grade Guernsey class of the Cow Testing Association work. In calf club work Dunn County made among the largest number of winning points. The county also ranks first in the number of silos and first in corn production among the ten counties in Western Wisconsin. It is also first in potato production. It ranks among the first in the northern part of the state in the amount of hogs and corn and corn products. Due to the splendid climate, warm soil, and favorable weather conditions, corn grows, matures, and yields much better than in some of the counties farther to the east and south. Because of the abundant growth of corn many hogs are produced, the leading breeds of which are the Duroc-Jersey, Poland-China, Chester-White, Berkshire and Hampshire. Sheep do very well in the vicinity of Menomonie, as the soils are well drained and afford good grazing. Shropshire, Southdown, Hampshire and Oxfords are the leading breeds.

While there has been a constant and consistent rise in the value of farm land about Menomonie, the community is fortunate in that it has experienced no artificial inflation such as has characterized in some sections the period following the war. Consequently the lands are not over-encumbered and there is room ahead for a healthy development without a set-back. Official records show that Dunn County has surpassed in material progress the average county of the state. This is proved by the actual value of the land, which in 1911 was $34.25 an acre, in 1921, $92.50 per acre. In 1921 the average for the state was $83.00 an acre.

Fifty carloads of lime were spread on the soil in 1924. And over 1,000 acres of alfalfa were sown. In the winter and spring of 1925 there were 100 cars of limestone spread on the soil and over 2,000 acres of alfalfa sown.

With respect to the acres in cultivated crops, land area and number of farms, according to the agricultural statistics for the years 1922 and 1923, Dunn County ranks second among the ten counties of the West District (Buffalo, Dunn, Eau Claire, Jackson, La Crosse, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix and Trempealeau), being exceeded only by St. Croix County. The total crop acreage in Dunn County was 204,507 acres; approximate land area, 556,160; the land in farms, 490,044; the number of farms (1923), 3,543; the number of farms owned and managed, (1919 census), 3,126; number of farms rented (1919 census), 440.

Of the above mentioned counties in the West District, Dunn County stood highest in total corn production, the amount being 1,199,750 bushels. It had the largest area in corn, namely, 52,625 acres, but was slightly exceeded by four counties in the yield per acre. It stood highest, however, in the farm value of the product, $1,599,800. The acreage of corn for grain (1923), 28,367 acres—was the highest in the West District, as also was the production, 1,077,946 bushels. With respect to corn for silage, the yield per acre was 7.5 tons. The silage and fodder acreage of the county was 24,258; the number of silos, 1,942, increase of 189 over the previous year (1922).

In the same year, 1923, Dunn County devoted 63,400 acres to the raising of oats, producing 1,902,000 bushels, with a farm value of $817,860. The yield per acre was 30 bushels, not a high average as compared with the other counties of the West District, all of which exceeded that figure.

The amount of land sown to barley was 11,243 acres, with a yield of 30 bushels to the acre, or a total of 337,290 bushels, having a farm value of $205,747. In this crop the county ranked among the first as to yield per acre.

The statistics for rye for the same year show as follows: number of acres sown, 6,711; bushels produced, 100,665; farm value, $65,432.

Spring Wheat—Number of acres sown, 2,311; production, 41,598; yield per acre, 18 bushels; farm value, $40,766.

Winter wheat—Number of acres sown, 838; production, 13,408; yield per acre, 16 bushels; farm value, $13,140.

Buckwheat—Number of acres sown, 1,762; production, 24,668 bushels; yield per acre, 14 bushels; farm value, $21,594.

Clover seed (1922)—Number of acres sown, 4,686; production, 7,029 bushels; yield per acre, 1.5 bushels; farm value, $71,696.

Clover and timothy hay (1923)—Number of acres, 56,578; production, 67,894 tons; yield per acre, 1.2 tons; farm value, $936,937.

Alfalfa (1923)—Number of acres, 362; production, 941 tons; yield per acre, 2.6 tons; farm value, $20,937.

Other tame hay—Number of acres, 2,380; production, 3,094 tons; yield per acre, 1.3 tons; farm value, $35,581.

Wild hay—Number of acres, 6,417; production, 8,342 tons; yield per acre, 1.3 tons; farm value, $83,420.

Potatoes—Number of acres, 4,929; production, 374,604 bushels; yield per acre, 76 bushels; farm value, $146,095. In this crop Dunn County stands at the head of all the counties in the West District, though the figures are small compared with those for the year 1922, which were as follows: Number of acres sown, 7,043; production, 802,902 bushels; yield per acre, 114 bushels; farm value, $216,783. The decrease was due to low price of potatoes.

Tobacco (1923)—Number of acres, 504; production, 622,680 pounds; yield per acre, 1,235 pounds; farm value, $68,049. This was an increase in the acreage over 1922 (434 acres) but a somewhat smaller production, which in that year was 1,260 pounds.

Cabbage—Number of acres, 356; production, 2,492 tons; farm value, $24,621.

Peas for canning—Number of acres, 220; production, 3,916 cwt.; farm value, $11,230.

Dry edible beans—Number of acres, 411; production, 3,699 bushels; farm value, $1,336. Only 2 acres were sown to sugar beets, 74 acres to flax, and 285 acres to soy beans.

The number of tractors in Dunn County in 1923 was 396.

In 1924 (January 1) the number of dairy cows and heifers of one year old and over in Dunn County was 45,100, with a total farm value of $2,300,100, or farm price per head, $51.

Number of all cattle on farms (Jan. 1, 1924) was 66,500, valued at $2,749,500, or $41.35 per head.

The number of horses and mules was 13,900, with a farm value of $1,223,200, or $88 per head.

The number of swine was 48,000, with a farm value of $465,600, or $9.70 per head.

The number of sheep was 8,300, with a farm value of $70,550, or $8.50 per head.

The total land area of Dunn County is 556,160 acres. The following figures present a summary of the general increase in agricultural values for the period between 1900 and 1920:

Number of farms: In 1900 there were 3,221 farms in the county; in 1910 there were 3,297, and in 1920 there were 3,566.

Improved land in farms: 1900, 218,067 acres; 1910, 245,142 acres; 1920, 265,693 acres.

Value of all farm property: 1900, $8,748,003; 1910, $20,913,419; 1920, $50,732,758.

How divided: Land, 1900, $5,255,710; 1910, $12,985,549; 1920, $30,228,423. Farm buildings: 1900, $1,726,950; 1910, $4,356,001; 1920, $11,154,746.

Implements and machinery: 1900, $417,200; 1910, $937,317; 1920, $3,348,312. Live stock on farms: 1900, $1,348,143; 1910, $2,643,552; 1920, $6,001,277.

CHAPTER XII

THREE DUNN COUNTY INSTITUTIONS

Agricultural Society and Fair—A society called the Dunn County Agricultural Society was started in 1872 and a single fair was held, after which operations were suspended for a time owing to the difficulty of transportation.

On June 19, 1885, a new Dunn County Agricultural Society was organized at a meeting held in the courthouse, when 44 farmers signed the constitution. George Gallaway called the meeting to order, and the officers elected were: William Millar, president; Theodore Louis, L. D. Brown and John H. McGilton, Sr., vice presidents; H. W. Reed, secretary, and Samuel Black, treasurer. No fair was held the first year, but in that year the county board was induced to appropriate $3,500 for the purchase of 50 acres of land east of the city for a fair ground. The first fair was held in 1886, when the gate receipts were $965.62.

Since then fairs have been given annually except during the war years of 1916, 1917 and 1918. But while this gap appears in the annuals of the fair, each succeeding exhibition from the beginning has been an advance over its predecessor. The aim has been to make a show worth while to the people—a fair of real educational value. Thus the amount put into the plant and into premiums has increased with the increase of receipts. The purpose has not been to make a profit but to create an enterprise of the highest service, bearing in mind that prudence requires a margin of safety for continuance of the life of the institution and as provision against the rainy day.

For the last five years the society has been on a stock basis; its indebtedness has been cleared up, improvements have been made on the grounds, and its finances are in a prosperous condition. The policy of the county board toward the fair has been liberal and, in short, the fair is in a better position than ever to serve the public. In 1924 a new grand stand was erected that will seat 3,000 people, 2,000 of the seats being covered by a roof. Along the front end of the stand there are several box sections with a capacity of six to each section.

The following statistics illustrate the growth of the fair. Gate receipts—1886, $975.62; 1923, $8,802. Grand stand receipts—1886, $67.15; 1923, $1,348.50. Amount of premiums—1886, $349.50; 1923, $5,690.

A good idea of the present activities and financial status of the institution may be obtained from the annual report of the society for 1924, the fair being held that year from September 16 to 19 inclusive, which contains the following items:

Receipts—From the state since last report, $4,345.37; from Appropriations—Aid, $2,500.00; from subscriptions or gifts, $67.50; from loans, $13,500.00; from memberships, $20.00; from gate receipts, $8,274.25; from grand stand and bleachers, $2,823.25; from entries—speed, $265.00; from space and privileges, $1,875.22; from stall and pen fees, $370.80; from advertisements, $393.00; cash on hand at date of last report, $5.12; total $34,439.51.

Disbursements—Total premiums actually paid, $5,486.50; for ribbons and banners, $315.70; for repayment loans and interest, $8,190.03; for plant and equipment, $9,578.83; for officers' salaries, $274.00; for purses—speed department, $2,352.70; for special acts and features, $4,088.82; for advertising and publicity, $337.30; for printing and supplies, $816.74; for judges and superintendents, $474.71; for police, gate and other help $1,085.14; for insurance, $455.51; for water, light and power, $210.88; for hay and forage, $398.85; general expense, $361.24; cash on hand, $12.56; total, $34,439.51.

Assets—Value of grounds owned, $5,000.00; value of buildings owned, $31,076.03; cash, $12.56.

Liabilities—Capital stock outstanding, $1,810.00; bonds or mortgage loans, $5,000.00; notes payable, $1,550.00.

In addition to the competition in exhibits of various kinds of stock there were running races for Dunn County horses, and a number of special features, as a bread contest, a school display, a flying circus consisting of an aeroplane and a corps of acrobats performing daring feats on the wing of the plane, a carnival on the pike, a teachers' meeting, American Legion dances, and a great fireworks spectacle—the Dunn County historical pageant.

The following is a list of the successive presidents and secretaries of the society from the beginning, the presidents' names being places first in each year:

1885 to 1887 (inclusive)—William Millar, H. W. Reed; 1888—A. C. Sherburn, H. W. Reed; 1889—William Millar, H. W. Reed; 1890—Geo. H. Seely, John N. McGilton; 1891—A. R. Hall, O. W. Massee; 1892—Geo. Gallaway, O. W. Massee; 1893—F. J. Golden, O. W. Massee; 1895—Paul C. Wilson, Geo. Gallaway; 1896 to 1897—Henry Millar, Geo. Galloway; 1898—F. A. Vasey, Geo. Gallaway; 1899—F. A. Vasey, R. W. Cronk; 1900—J. B. Chickering, R. W. Cronk; 1901 to 1905 (inclusive)—J. B. Chickering, Geo. Gallaway; 1906 and 1907—S. W. Jackson, N. J. McArthur; 1908—S. W. Jackson, J. D. Millar; 1909 to 1915—Paul C. Wilson, J. D. Millar; 1916 to 1918 (inclusive)—no fair; 1919 to 1924 (inclusive)—Frank Pierce, J. D. Millar.

The Dunn County Asylum for the Chronic Insane is an institution of which the county may well be proud. The Dunn County News, in its Semi-Centennial Edition in 1910 said in regard to it: "Humanity and economy—tender consideration, enlightened methods of treatment and efficient business management—these are the cardinal characteristics which have made the Dunn County Asylum for the Chronic Insane a source of relief for hundreds of unfortunates and a means of profit to the tax payers of the county. They are a combination of qualities in public service rarely found developed in so high a degree, and have placed the local institution well to the forefront among those of its kind in the United States."

The primary object of the institution is not to make money but—to quote the words of a former trustee—"to provide a comfortable wholesome home where the unfortunate charges placed in our care may be made happy," and this object has been well attained.

It has required careful and efficient management, but more than ordinary foresight was displayed when the plan was conceived by the authorities in control of the government some 35 years ago. At the session of the county board of 1890, a special committee appointed the year before, consisting of A. R. Hall, H. D. Ransier and George Gallaway, reported that it would be advisable to build a county asylum, and recommended that a building commission of three be appointed. At that time there were 20 county asylums in the state, and Dunn County was supporting 49 patients in various hospitals. The expense of this burden amounted to $4,000 annually to the county, and a like amount to the state. It was urged that at least 200 acres of land be procured near the existing poor farm for an institution that would enable Dunn County to properly care for this class of indigents, and at the same time save money to the county.

On Feb. 10, 1891, at an adjourned meeting of the board, a special committee, consisting of A. R. Hall, William Miller, J. H. Stout and R. J. Flint, made a report. They found that the present system of keeping the chronic insane in county asylums was inaugurated in this state in 1881, the rate for maintenance per patient being fixed at $3 per week. As an encouragement for counties to try the new system, the state agreed to pay $1.50 for the local support of each patient. Each county providing a suitable asylum would receive $1.50 per head for supporting its own insane, and $3 per week for supporting the insane of other counties. In November, 1881, the State Board of Charities and Reform certified five counties to the secretary of state as having availed themselves of this inducement, and the system had been found a success from the start.

The committee visited the asylums in Dodge, Jefferson, Iowa, Dane, Outagamie and Racine counties, and they found that the best results were obtained in a building

large enough to accommodate 100 inmates, with a central building and two wings. The open door plan was urged, which means that the patients are given a minimum of restraint. This was the system adopted and which has proved to be one making for the comfort and contentment of the afflicted, leading in many cases to their complete recovery. One of the chief benefits of the plan, and which was dwelt upon by the committee, is that it furnishes inmates with employment and keeps their minds occupied in a wholesome manner. The committee showed that the system had an average cost per capita in the existing asylums in 1888, running from $1.25 in Winnebago County to $2.63 in Sheboygan. They were all self-supporting and all had paid for their buildings. Architect John Charles of Mineral Point had made estimates showing the total cost of the buildings to be $60,000, which, with the initial investment in land, would bring the original investment up to $65,000.

An appropriation for this amount was recommended, the general government of the institution to be placed in the hands of a board of three trustees, each to be elected by the county board for three years. The trustees were to elect a superintendent and a physician. Resolutions were unaminously adopted for the purchase of a site, for an appropriation and the appointment of a building commission. It was stipulated that the asylum was to be completed by Dec. 1, 1891, and a committee of four members of the county board was to act with the building commission. The chair appointed as a commission J. H. Stout, A. R. Hall and William Miller, and as the committee to act with the commission E. C. Jacobs, J. K. Heller, A. C. Sherburn and E. H. Drake. At the annual session of the board in 1892, the building commission reported that it had finished its labors Feb. 8, 1892, and turned over the buildings ready for occupancy to the trustees. The whole amount expended was $64,703.77, leaving a balance in the fund of $296.23. The first patient was received on Feb. 10, 1892.

The first board of trustees consisted of J. H. Stout, A. R. Hall and William H. Smith. Their first report, submitted in the fall of 1892, showed the institution to have been a success from the start. The gain shown in that report, covering a period from Feb. 9, 1892 to October 1 of the same year was $5,147.88. The number of patients received during that time was 111, there remaining in the institution Sept. 30, 1892, 90, of whom 48 were Dunn County charges. By 1905 the indebtedness to the state was discharged.

The institution has always been self-supporting, so that no county tax nor appropriation has ever been needed to meet a deficit in its finances. The building covers considerable ground and consists of a basement, first and second floors, and an attic. The portion occupied by the patients is divided into four wards, each containing seven sleeping-rooms, and there are four day rooms. In addition there is a cottage containing three rooms. The normal capacity of the asylum is 117 patients, but two or three more can be cared for when necessary. The average number approaches close to the normal capacity. The main kitchen is on the first floor and there is an auxilliary one in the basement. The buildings have been improved from time to time, chiefly through interior changes or adaptations, and no expense has been spared to keep them up-to-date and make them thoroughly commodious and serviceable for their purpose.

Each year one of the trustees retires, his place being taken by one newly elected. The official indoor staff of the institution consists of a superintendent, matron, four day attendants and two night attendants. There is no resident physician, but the asylum is visited twice a week, or oftener if necessary, by a physician from Menomonie, who is a member of the staff. The medical attendant for the last 25 years has been Dr. N. L. Howison.

It should be noted that the asylum is located two miles east of Menomonie, in the town of Red Cedar, and a short distance farther east on the same road, (State Highway No. 12), is the Poor Farm, the two institutions being under the same management, which arrangement has prevailed since the asylum was built. The amount of land originally included in the property has since been increased to 1010 acres, on which farming and dairying is carried on for the benefit of the institution, three men being employed on the farm. These men are assisted in summer by

some of the more trustworthy patients, in accordance with the plan originally conceived of giving the latter healthful occupation tending to direct their minds into normal channels. In this, so far as may be, the patients' individual inclinations are consulted, some liking to care for horses or cattle, while others prefer field or garden work.

As more farm products are raised than can be used by the institution, the very considerable surplus is marketed, the receipts from this source proving an improtant item in its resources. These products include not only the ordinary farm crops but also a considerable quantity of milk and cream.

The water supply of the institution is obtained from two wells on the premises, each with a depth of 400 feet, and a resevoir on Bullard hill having a capacity of 3,000 barrels. The water is pumped into the resevoir from the wells by electric power derived from the power line which supplies the city, and which also supplies the current for the electric lighting system.

The report of the trustees for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and signed by the superintendent and matron contains the following statements:

"During the past year the usual amount of general repair work, and some permanent improvements, have been made. The new building used for a pump house and garage has been completed since our last report. This building houses the new deep well pump, and the 500-barrel storage tank was a necessary addition to the water system. The old ice house is in poor condition and has been condemned by the State Board of Control, and the institution is now quite in need of a more modern and up-to-date cold storage to take its place. A new and modern building for this purpose, equipped with an ice-machine and storage rooms for vegetables and fruits, meats and dairy products, and a work room where these commodities can be handled, would be most desirable." The report of the attending physician showed the general health of the patients to have been very good, but few sick, and six deaths due to old age and chronic diseases.

The balance sheet of the institution for the year ending June 30, 1925, showed the proprietary interest of Dunn County therein to amount to $252,210.99, this including the value of all properties, the available balance charged to the county treasurer, and accounts receivable. The total expenses of operation for the year were $37,257.08. The operation of the farm and garden showed a net profit of $4,412.43.

The board of trustees (April 1, 1925) consists of the following members: Geo. R. Topliss of Eau Galle, president; Edward S. Roach of Colfax, vice president; and C. K. Averill of Menomonie, secretary. T. H. Moore has been superintendent since April, 1912, and Mrs. D. C. Moore, matron. H. O. Geopfarth is bookkeeper.

The Dunn County Home and Poor Farm are situated just east of Bullard Hill, and adjacent to the Asylum grounds, the land pertaining to it being included in the 1010 acres mentioned in connection with the Asylum. The two buildings are not more than half a mile apart, but the Poor House is the older building. It is very much smaller than the Asylum and is a red brick structure of two stories and basement, having accommodations for 25 inmates. This institution also is equipped with all modern conveniences. It is heated by two furnaces located in the basement; the electric current for lighting, etc., is supplied from the city, and the water supply is derived from the Asylum plant on Bullard Hill. Since the Asylum was built the two institutions have been under the same management. At the present time (April 1, 1925) the Home has 12 inmates who are being cared for by the county. The report of the trustees for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, showed the cost of maintenance for the year to have been $2,696.21. There was in the Poor fund the sum of $1,351.47, and there was due from county, towns and villages the sum of $2,665.00. The inventory of farm products, live stock, and other property pertaining to the farm amounted to the total value of $1,438.00; accounts receivable, $2,665.00; receipts, $3,740.69; disbursements, $2,396.21; total assets, $23,135.41.

CHAPTER XIII

THE COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM

With respect to the early rural schools in Dunn County few records have been preserved; perhaps because there was little to record in regard to them. Though not insensible to the benefits of education, the pioneers were engaged in too hard a struggle for existence, and had too little means, to be able to devote much money for school purposes. Schools were started here and there, however, where there was a sufficient population to support them, and teachers were engaged for a small recompense. Many of them had received no special training for that work, but as they were expected to instruct the pupils in little more than the three most elementary branches of education—reading, writing and arithmetic—their duties were not particularly hard. Perhaps their greatest troubles lay in the management of unruly children and in the primitive accommodations with which they had to put up.

The first county school superintendent was Seriah Stevens, who took office in 1855, and apparently served ten years, as the next county superintendent mentioned was A. J. Messenger, who entered upon his duties in 1865. In 1859 the county board of supervisors appropriated a total of $144.96 for educational purposes, which was distributed among the five towns then composing the county as follows: Menomonie, $19.20; Eau Galle, $17.92; Rock Creek, $27.84; Spring Brook, $44.48; and Dunn, $35.52.

In the following year, 1860—in which there were six towns, Peru having been set off from Rock Creek—the total apportionment was $169.00.

A. J. Messenger was succeeded as county superintendent by Carol Lucas, who served in 1866-67. By this time, if not before, the schools of Dunn County were receiving state aid, as the county board records in November, 1867, mention the sum of $959.27 as "State school money from state paid the several towns."

The successive county superintendents up to 1892 (after the two already mentioned) were: T. C. Golden, 1868-69; Carroll Lucas (second term), 1870-71; W. S. Johnson, 1872-73; George Tonnar, 1874; George Schaffer, 1875-79; Florence Ticknor, 1880-81; A. B. Finley, 1882-84; Mary B. Slyle, 1885-86; J. C. Sherwin, 1887-88; H. W. Reed, 1889:90; J. E. Florin, 1891-92. (For later superintendents see chapter V).

With the meager records that have been found for these early years, it is impossible to give a detailed account of the growth and development of the educational system of the county. The tax apportionments from year to year show a steady increase, and for the year 1900 there is a record to the effect "That there be levied for school purposes a county school tax of $10,800.70, to be the same as the amount apportioned to the several towns and Menomonie City by the state superintendent for the year 1900." As the amount set apart for Menomonie City was $2,519.17, the apportionment for the rest of the county was $8,413.60.

From the year 1912 down to the present more definite information is available. In that year the county was divided into 133 school districts, with 135 schools, in which 163 teachers were employed. Of these schools 122 were one-room district schools; two were two-room district schools; three were second-class state graded schools; six were first-class state graded, and two were free high schools. Colfax and Downing had high schools, that at Downing having been organized at the beginning of the year. In the same year five teachers' institutes were held at as many different places in the county, and one school board meeting was held in the city of Menomonie. The total expenses of the office of county superintendent of schools (not including the superintendent's salary) were $763.41, which had been previously paid out of the general fund. In the following year, 1913, a sum of $2,532 was set

apart (to be raised by taxation) to defray the expense and salary of the superintendent of schools. The county school tax, aside from this, was $24,846.96.

The annual report of the county superintendent of schools to the county board of education for the school year ending June 30, 1914, showed that there were then in the county 134 school districts and 136 schoolhouses, in which 170 teachers were employed. One new building had been erected during the year and a number of schoolhouses had been remodeled. Of the teachers, 11 were men and 159 women. There were 7,476 children of school age in the county, 5,222 of whom were enrolled in the public schools and 384 in the parochial schools. The high schools (outside Menomonie) had 14 graduates. The average daily attendance in all the schools in the county (outside the city of Menomonie) for the year ending June 30, 1914, was 3,398. The average yearly salary of teachers was: Rural—male, $337.03; female, $332.88. State Graded—male, $615.37; female, $528.83. High Schools and Grades below—male, $833.67; female, $397.91. The total cost of maintaining all the schools in the county (outside of the city of Menomonie) was $105,592.95. One-day teachers' institutes were held in each of the following places: Eau Galle, Knapp, Elk Mound, Wheeler, Boyceville, Downing, Colfax, Downsville and Ridgeland. A two day institute conducted by F. S. Hyer of the Stevens Point Normal School was held in Menomonie.

The state Graded Schools were those at Boyceville, Cedar Falls, Downsville, Elk Mound, Eau Galle, Knapp, Ridgeland, Weston and Wheeler. The High Schools were those at Colfax and Downing. The report (containing other items not here included) was signed by Dona A. Taylor, county superintendent.

The report of County Superintendent Dona A. Taylor for the school year ending June 30, 1915, showed that most of the school buildings had been improved during the previous summer. There was an additional school district and schoolhouse, and 169 teachers had been employed—one less than in the previous school year. The average daily attendance was 3,410. There was an increased interest in penmanship, with better results shown in the pupils' work. The last legislature having passed a law providing for the appointment of a supervising teacher in each county, Dunn County had obtained the services of Miss Theresa A. Leinenkugel, who for six years had been county superintendent in Eau Claire County. There were six graduates from the high schools.

Mr. Taylor was county superintendent also for the year ending June 30, 1916. His report for that year showed 30 graduates from the high schools, a large increase over the two or more previous years. The cost of maintenance was $108,381.22. Two children's Reading Circles had been formed, one at Sand Creek and the other in the Knapp Settlement School.

Dona A. Taylor was succeeded as county superintendent by Theresa A. Leinenkugel, the previous supervising teacher, and her report for the year ending June 30, 1917, showed the number of children of school age in Dunn County (outside the city of Menomonie) to be 7,567, of which 5,185 were enrolled in the public schools. There were 171 teachers, of whom 16 were men and 155 women. The total cost of maintenance (outside the city of Menomonie) was $112,785.90. In August, 1917, a Teachers' Institute was held for a week, and on September 15, the same year, a State Graded Teachers' Meeting was held in the assembly room of the Dunn County Normal School—the first of its kind ever held in Dunn County. Reading Circle work was progressing rapidly in the county. Miss Anna Ryss, formerly of River Falls State Normal School, was appointed supervising teacher.

Miss Leinenkugel's report for the year ending June 30, 1918, mentioned the formation of a new school district (No. 4 in the town of Sand Creek) and building of a schoolhouse there; also the construction of a schoolhouse in District No. 2 in the same town. There was a somewhat smaller enrollment this year, namely, 4,664. There were 174 teachers, and the cost of maintenance was $154,338.66. Teachers' meetings were held in all the larger villages, and a five day Institute was held in Menomonie, August 12 to 16 inclusive. The report mentioned the sale of thrift stamps and war savings stamps by the children, beginning in December, 1917; also the organization of War Savings Societies. Since the beginning of the war

much more work had been expected of the teachers, and also from the county superintendent, due to the fact that the public schools had been used as a medium by which information had been called for by the governement. This additional work included taking a census of the cattle and hogs and the organization of calf, pig, sheep and canning clubs.

Earl L. Edes, the present county superintendent, assumed the duties of that office as successor to Miss Leinenkugel, and his report for the year ending June 30, 1919, mentioned a four-page paper called "Dunn County Schools," issued by the principal of the Training School and the county superintendent semi-monthly, which was proving a help to the teachers, giving them valuable suggestions. Owing to the prevalence of influenza only two Teachers' Meetings were held, though in August a five day Teachers' Institute was held in Menomonie.

Mr. Edes' report for the following year—that ending June 30, 1920—showed that three new school buildings were under construction, and that extensive repairs were being made in several others. The general movement for school consolidation was acquiring impetus, and in June the first consolidated school in Dunn County was organized at Elk Mound, the new district including the Elk Mound Graded School, the Hanson School, the Transport School and the Banner School. Plans were under way for the erection of a new building to house the seven departments. For a more detailed account and description of this school the reader is referred to the history of the village of Elk Mound. The second consolidated school was organized at Rusk by combining the Rusk School, the Beyer Settlement School and the Lyndale School, but it was decided for the present to continue holding school in the three district schoolhouses. Nine days in the school year were devoted to Institute work.

In his report for the next school year, ending June 30, 1921, the county superintendent referred to a shortage of qualified teachers, which had made it necessary to issue some special third grade certificates and five special permits; in regard to the general undesirability of such proceeding he made some pertinent remarks. Some of the districts were remodeling their schoolhouses by putting in basements, installing modern heating, ventilating systems, and electric lighting systems. The total enrollment of children was 4,704; the total number of teachers, 177. Reference was made to community work, which was beginning to attract a good deal of attention throughout the state, and the organization of school societies was commended, with suggestions as to programs.

Mr. Edes' report for the year ending June 30, 1922, contained a list of books recommended for Teachers' Reading Circle work, which by this time was well organized, each teacher being required to read and study three such books during the year. The Young Peoples' Reading Circle work had also been improved. A number of text books were recommended for use in the rural and graded schools of the county.

The rural schools now number 128, of which 40 are joint district schools. The state graded schools are six in number—by name those of Downsville, Eau Galle, Wheeler, Knapp, Cedar Falls and Ridgeland. The high schools are at Colfax, Downing, Elk Mound and Boyceville. The above enumeration refers, of course, to the schools under jurisdiction, excluding the Menomonie City schools.

The work of the present county superintendent has been of a marked progressive character, with a strong tendency toward more perfect organization. Its main features deserve special mention.

One of his chief aims has been to systemize and coordinate the work of the rural schools, which up to six years ago, was lacking in such coordination, each school pursuing its own studies largely at the discretion of the teacher as to the time devoted to the different subjects, without reference to what was being done in the other schools. This lack of uniformity led to much unevenness in the results attained, and occasionally to deficiencies in certain studies on the part of the pupils of one school as compared with those of another. The new system has obviated this, and now the pupils in the rural schools all over the county not only spend the same amount of time daily on each study, but also pursue that particular study all at the same time, except in a few cases where special modifications of the rule have been found necessary.

Mr. Edes has also thought out and introduced certain activities and customs calculated to increase the interest of pupils, teachers, and parents in the work done, through the influence of competitive effort, which finds its manifestation in local and other exhibitions—a plan that has proved its value by raising the average of scholarship throughout the county. For a number of years previously there had been some small school exhibits at the annual county fair, but the work is now better systematized and more far-reaching.

This competitive exhibition work begins in the rural schools the pupils in each being encouraged to use their best efforts. The best examples are then selected from each school for exhibition in a community fair, of which 16 will be held this spring, each in a different community in Dunn County, and those winning prizes, or favorable mentions, are reserved for exhibition in Menomonie at the time of the graduation exercises of the eighth grade in the city schools, occurring usually early in June. The winners in the city exhibition are accorded the honor of having their work exhibited in the annual state fair held in Milwaukee. Thus, the interest of the children in their studies and related work is greatly and healthfully stimulated, and there are few who will not strive their best to win the approbation of their teachers, parents, and other judges, and perhaps have their efforts praised by the general public of their own and other localities.

The system not only includes examples of work in the ordinary studies suitable to such representation where the presence of the pupil is not required, but also takes in literary and musical contests and athletics. Each school decides for itself, with respect to the literary and musical contests, what kind of selection it can best give; the local winner then competes in the community contests, and the winner there competes at the county fair, the "Fair" contest being held in the evening. At the fair, also, races and other forms of competitive exercise, have been introduced recently for the older people to take part in, the spirit of friendly emulation existing among the children, being thus extended to the parents and others.

For these Fair competitions a special building was erected in September, 1924 on the pattern of a modern rural school, the ground plan measuring 34 x 34 feet, not counting the entrance portion of 10 x 16 feet. It has a basement, in which are the furnace and play-room, while on the ground floor are the library and class room in which the pupils' work is exhibited. Some of the material for this building was donated by business firms, both in and out of the city, the county board also making an appropriation, and the balance of the cost being raised by the schools through entertainments of one kind or another.

Another practice has been introduced by Mr. Edes with the view of increasing the efficiency of the teachers, and which has been carried on for the last three years. A group of teachers—usually some 12 or 15, accompanied by the superintendent, or one of the two supervising teachers—will pay a visit to some selected rural school during school session and observe the work of the teacher in charge. Then after the pupils are dismissed a general discussion is held, helpful suggestions being often made by which all present may profit.

Parent-teachers' organizations have also been formed in some communities, at which talks are made for the purpose of advancing community work, especially in regard to the schools, and to bring the teachers and parents of the children into closer touch with each other so that all may be interested and work together with a common aim.

All these activities are in accordance with the most modern methods of educational work, and present a striking and happy contrast with those in use in pioneer days when the rod was regarded by most teachers, and many parents, as the most effective means of stimulating scholastic effort on the part of the pupils. It was a method in use for many centuries in practically all countries, for a proverb that has been deciphered from the monuments of ancient Egypt reads: "The ears of a child are on his back," and classical literature reveals that the same stimulus was used by schoolmasters in Greece and Rome. The temptation to play truant under such circumstances was but natural. Modern society, in this country at least, is to be congratulated on its more humane methods, which make the path of learning

easy and pleasant to all but the most stupid or lazy pupils, of whom today there are comparatively few.

The educational exhibits at the county fair are not confined to the rural schools but include also the pupils in high schools outside the city of Menomonie, pupils of the ninth and tenth grades in graded schools and students of the Dunn County Agricultural School and Dunn County Rural Normal School. It is also open to teachers of Dunn County. Premiums are given for the best exhibits in the different classes. In Class A, for grades 1, 2, 3 and 4, the exhibits for the best specimens of which premiums were offered were (in 1924): Mounted display of freehand paper cutting, page of writing, poster, illustrated booklet, illustrated story or poem, illustrated alphabet, exhibit by any individual of not more than three articles not included under any other entry in this class.

In Class B, for grades 5, 6, 7 and 8: product map of any continent, product map of Wisconsin, three drawings, either in ink, pencil or crayon, mounted display of four letters received from pupils in other parts of the United States or other countries, four physiology drawings, page of writing, collection of six wild flowers pressed, mounted or named; map of the United States showing territorial growth since 1783; booklet showing mounted pictures of principal breeds of cattle, hogs, horses and sheep; school district map showing schoolhouse, roads, silos, breeders of pure bred stock, and pure seed farms; and best exhibit by an individual of not more than three articles not included under any other entry in this class.

Class C is open to all pupils of the first eight grades, and the exhibits, briefly stated, were: Map of the pupil's congressional district, bird chart, map of Wisconsin showing institutions, map of Dunn County, original poem, kodak views, model of log cabin, bird house, poster showing the development in methods of travel from early times to the present, poster showing changes in the means of communication from early times up to the present, poster illustrating the effects of invention upon the life of the housewife, and a booklet illustrating a selection studied in reading or litera-ture.

Class D, for pupils in high schools (outside Menomonie), ninth and tenth grade pupils, students in the Agricultural and Rural Normal Schools embraces exhibits arranged on the same general plan adapted to different or more advanced studies; while Class E, for teachers and students in the Rural School has similar application to the work of those special schools.

Class F included the athletic races, which were held by townships, the district contests being under the direction of the teacher or principal in charge.

Class G embraced the literary and musical program contest. It may be said in connection with this branch of competition that at Downsville there is a very good band, which is conducted by Mr. Edes; at Louisville there is a fine community orchestra, and at Cedar Falls also there is an orchestra. These organizations, besides others in the county, not connected with the schools, are exerting an influence in matters of musical taste not to be disregarded.

The Dunn County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy.—The extensive application of science to agriculture has within a recent period created a new branch of education. The pioneer farmer of the Northwest differed less in his tools and methods from his prototype of Biblical times than he did from the farmer of today. This great and comparatively recent change is due in some measure to the invention and introduction of agricultural machinery, but to an even greater extent it is the result of a scientific study of nature's methods.

The aid rendered the farmer by modern machinery, great as it is, is purely mechanical and mathematical. It simply multiplies the amount of power which he formerly derived from his own muscle and that of his draught animals. It has never called for a greater exercise of brain power on his part. The modern science of agriculture, on the contrary, has made him use his intelligence and demands from him a theoretical and practical knowledge of a wide range of subjects of which his

pioneer predecessor knew little or nothing. In short, it has made him go to school to learn his trade.

In 1903 an agricultural paper, "The Farmer's Voice," said: "Twenty years ago, well, anybody could farm. Today the successful farmer is the trained farmer, and ten years from now the farmer who is not trained will find it hard sledding to get on at all." About the same time a prominent Dunn County farmer remarked, "The time is rapidly coming when a farmer should know pretty nearly everything."

Each statement was a prophesy and the prophesies have been practically fulfilled. Even when they were uttered the time had come for an advance. For many years there had been state schools, or colleges, where instruction was given in agriculture and the mechanic arts, but only a small per cent of the sons and daughters of farmers had been able to avail themselves of the state colleges, partly because of insufficient preparation for entrance, and partly because of the distance to the school and consequent expense in attending. It was necessary to bring such schools nearer to the people, and to specially adapt them to the purpose in view.

The Dunn County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy was the first of its kind to be established in America. This school and the similar one of Marathon County were authorized by legislative act in 1901, and Dunn County was the first to organize under this act. Plans for the establishment of schools of this nature were outlined in a report of the state superintendent acting as a special commissioner. The principles laid down in that report, and in the law, were followed in the establishment of this school, which was primarily intended for boys and girls from the country who had finished the work of the country schools. No schools had previously been created to meet the special needs of those who, without a full high school training, wanted to pursue the special subjects of agriculture, manual training and domestic economy.

It was in November, 1901, that the Dunn County Board of Supervisors took action. The Normal School had already been established, pursuant to a legislative act of 1899, and was occupying temporary quarters. It was decided to house the two schools in the same building, and a building committee was appointed, consisting of Supervisors Clark and Cronk, with J. H. Stout, J. E. Florin and N. O. Varnum, Mr. Florin being an attorney and Mr. Varnum then county superintendent. The board appropriated $20,000 for the cost of the building; the actual cost, however was only $16,353.13. Its ground plan dimensions are 42 x 96 feet; it is built of brick and is three stories high. The four lots on which it stands, valued then at $5,000, were bought with money donated, Mr. Stout contributing $2,500, the city of Menomonie $1,500, and the balance of $1,000 being raised through the personal subscriptions of citizens, who were called on for that purpose by Henry M. Miller. The building was formally accepted by the board of supervisors on Saturday, Nov. 8, 1902, and was opened to the school on Monday, November 10, with K. C. Davis, Ph. D., principal, and in direct charge of the agricultural department; Grace J. Stokes in charge of the department of domestic economy, and L. M. Cole in charge of the department of manual training. The board of control consisted of J. H. Stout, president; N. O. Varnum, secretary, and J. E. Florin, treasurer.

In beginning the work of the school the instructors and county school board (board of control) asked for the loyal support and patronage of the people of Dunn County and the surrounding region, issuing a general statement in which, after referring to the origin of the school, they said: "Here the rural boys and girls will find splendid opportunities for securing more intimate knowledge of the things with which they are likely to be concerned in after life. They have a right to this knowledge and to the kind of training necessarily required in securing it. To compel the boys and girls to enter into the competition of life without the special training afforded by such schools as this is to deny them those things which are essential to success, as measured from a financial standpoint and from the standpoint of individual development."

In a printed bulletin, published quarterly by the school authorities, the courses of study were outlined and the students given useful and interesting information in regard to the institution. The second number, published in December, 1902,

contained the statement that the state law of 1901 provided that the state should pay to the county maintaining a school of agriculture and domestic economy "a sum equal to one half the amount actually expended for instruction" in such school during the preceding year, provided that the amount given by the state to the county should not exceed $2,500.

Some changes were soon made in the law so that it authorized "any county (not to exceed four) to build and equip a school of agriculture and pay the running expenses for one year. After that the state will pay two-thirds of the annual cost of maintaining the school—not to exceed $4,000 for each school." Two years' experience in running the Dunn County school then showed that the annual running expense was about $6,000, two-thirds of which was paid by the state and one-third by the county. The present law gives the County Agriculture Schools $6,000 per year as aid.

Much was done for the school by individuals and local institutions to make it a success. The authorities of Tainter Memorial Library began purchasing books of special value to students in the Agricultural School and they were granted the free use of the library. The authorities of the Stout gymnasium extended to the young men of the school the privileges of that institution. For the first year Senator Stout permitted the young men to use the complete equipment of the Stout Manual Training carpenter shop for their lessons in farm carpentry. This gave them time for fitting up the shop building belonging to the school and getting it properly equipped to begin work for the fall of 1903. It also saved the Agricultural School much expense in equipment while the other departments were being provided for. Senator Stout also had the yard in front of the building well cleared, filled, enriched and graded, and the floors of the entire building waxed and finished in the best possible manner; and a few months later he gave to the Agricultural School the original Stout Manual Training building, which was moved from its old location on the Central School grounds to the southeast corner of the Agricultural School lot. It was used by the Agricultural School for manual training work until the new shop was built.

Prominent educators, not only in the state of Wisconsin, but in many other states, were watching the school with considerable interest as an experiment which or might not prove successful, but it was not long before its success was a recognized fact.

The farmers throughout the county were urged to visit the school and see for themselves the work that was being done and they and their families were always made welcome, as they are today. The regular course for young men was as follows: science or agriculture, soils and fertilizers, dairying, poultry raising, stock feeding and care, judging and marketing, plant life; economic insects and diseases; vegetable, flower and fruit gardening; farm carpentry and blacksmithing; rural architecture and building; business arithmetic; farm accounts and commercial forms; history; civil government; library reading.

The course for young women included sewing, cooking, home economy, personal and domestic hygiene, millinery, home nursing, poultry raising, chemistry of foods, principles of gardening, history, civil government, library readings.

A special short course for young men and young women was also arranged to cover two winter terms of 12 weeks each. This short course did not require any academic work, but was made up chiefly of agriculture and shop work for young men and of cooking, sewing and laundering for young women. Tuition was free in in both the regular and the short courses to all students living in Dunn County; the amount charged students from other counties being only four dollars for the winter term of 12 weeks.

The enrollment for the first year in the regular course was 53, most of the students being residents of Dunn County, though four were from neighboring counties and one—a girl—from Pueblo, Colo. In the short course there were ten students, all of Dunn County, while one student took a special course.

Some students have been obliged to earn their way by doing various kinds of work out of school hours, but this has been no detriment either to them or the

school. It has taught them habits of self reliance and proved their earnestness and determination, and in no case have they lost caste either with the faculty or the student body by so doing.

Before the Agricultural School was established a Dunn County Farmers' Club had been organized. The instructors of the school began to work in unison with club, and sub-ordinate organizations were formed in the various townships of the county, with the object of advancing the interests of agriculture in all its branches. Rural school teachers having classes about to finish the country school course were invited to bring their pupils to visit the Agricultural School, and thus information was spread and interest increased.

Soon after starting, the Agricultural School purchased sets of tools to be loaned to any county school wishing to try manual work, either at noons and recesses, or in classes, and Senator Stout soon after presented the school with 15 sets of such tools to be used for that purpose.

In December, 1903 Dr. A. E. Bryant, V. S., was engaged to give special lectures on veterinary science. Angeline Wood had succeeded to the charge of the department of domestic economy. H. E. Layne had succeeded Mr. Varnum as county superintendent, and was secretary of the county school board, J. H. Stout being president and J. E. Florin vice president.

It is less, however, with men than with measures that this history is concerned. To enter into all the details of the school's work would be to usurp the function of its prospectus or bulletin. Some things should be mentioned, however, as most of the things the students did then, they do now, besides others, which will be subsequently referred to.

The young men learned to make models of farm buildings. In the metal working class they were taught forging, welding, tempering, pipe-fitting and soldering. They took drives to farms to learn how to test herds, judge stock and poultry, prune trees and otherwise test in a practical way the experience they had gained in school. In the domestic economy department the girls learned to make their own garments and became good cooks.

The school did many things and does now for the farmers free of charge. Milk and cream were tested for butter fat; farm and garden seeds were tested; clover and other legumes were treated for bacteria; oats were treated for smut and potatoes for scab; apple trees were grafted when the scions were furnished; good roads were planned; barns, silos, poultry and milk houses were planned; also water systems for houses and barns, and drainage and sewer systems for barns and homes; pure bred stock was selected for buyers, and information was given regarding feeds, stock, crops, new plants, planting, weeds, diseases, insects, spraying, fruits, machines, powers, and all farm subjects.

Another building was soon added to those already mentioned. It was given by Mr. Stout and 105 others, and the city of Menomonie, and was called the horticultural building. It measured 28x50 feet and was two stories high over a bank basement. The building derived its name from the basement story, which was used for the potting of plants, grafting and budding lessons, winter storage of scions, roots, bulbs and tender plants. On the main story was a poultry department and a room for keeping and exhibiting machinery and tools used by the school on the farm and garden. The upper story was used by the students as a gymnasium.

In 1905 Jennie M. Brackett was elected county superintendent, and in the spring of that year the school bulletin contained the following announcement, addressed to teachers:

"A summer school in agriculture, manual training and domestic economy will be held in the county building in Menomonie for two weeks, beginning July 24, 1905. The work will be in charge of the faculty of the County Agricultural School. Prof. Davis will have charge of the work in agriculture, Prof. Cole of the manual training work, and Miss Angeline Wood of the domestic economy work. Arrangements are being made to do some work in the common branches if it found that the needs of the summer school require it." This was a teachers' institute and all teachers in Dunn County were urged to attend.

Throughout the county agriculture was now experiencing a wonderful intellectual uplift, due to the work of the school. Young people were urged to enter the school at any time, if they could not enter at or near the beginning of the term. No entrance examination was given, and tuition was free to all living in Dunn County. The school was in the receipt from time to time of many useful gifts from individuals or business firms. Cordial relations existed between this school and the Teachers' Training School, and work was exchanged between the two schools to the mutual advantage of each.

In the same year, 1905, Mrs. Bertha Tainter gave a greenhouse to the school, which was fitted up for the work of the students. Soon after this, the testing of cattle for tuberculosis was taken up by the school, and classes of students were taken out to herds where the owners wished the testing done, the farmer and students getting the benefit. The farmers were also being taught to get rid of poor and unprofitable cows and replace them by better stock; also how to practice economy in feeding. They were shown the best methods of fighting insect enemies, preventing plant diseases, managing crops, grafting fruit trees, planning and building farm structures, combating weeds, establishing water and sewage systems, draining marshy or boggy lands, testing seeds, deciding on what power systems to use, whether water, wind, steam or gasoline engine, etc.

In 1907 Prof. James A. Wilson succeeded Prof. Davis as principal of the Agricultural School. He was a practical farmer, dairyman and stockman, and had much experience in farm institute work. He was a graduate of the Minnesota School of Agriculture, and had taken the full university course in the college of agriculture. He had also taught common school at Cottonwood and Thief River Falls, Minn.; at the latter place he organized and built up a good high school, and had been principal for one year of the School of Agriculture at Crookston, Minn.

It is not the purpose of this article to relate all the minor changes that have taken place in the growth of the school. Its origin and general plan of work have been described, and that plan has been pursued with but slight modification up to the present time. The number of students has increased to 85, and the faculty now consists of seven members, who are as follows: D. P. Huges, B. S. A., principal; Clara Moeschler, B. A., M. A., assistant principal; Mrs. E. Gibson, Stout Institute domestic economy; Elwood Cleasby, B. S. A., science; Ben McDonald, Stout Institute manual training; Arthur Gordon, River Falls normal husbandry; and Mrs. Florence Pierson, clerk and librarian.

Mr. Hughes became principal in 1917, succeeding Theo. Sexauer.

The courses of study now include the four-year agricultural course, the four-year home economics course, two-year agricultural course and the two-year home economics course, and the two-year winter short course in agricluture and domestic economy.

In the four-year agricultural course the first years work (suitably and progressively arranged for the two semesters) includes the following subjects: English, commercial arithmetic or algebra (algebra in alternate years to first and second year students), general science, animal husbandry, physical education, shop work, and civic biology.

The second year's work includes English, poultry, horticulture and bees, citizenship, farm crops, feeds and feeding, physical education and dairy husbandry.

The third year's work includes English, modern history, farm mechanics, soils, physical education and general geography.

The fourth year's work includes English or advanced shop work, U. S. history, chemistry or physics, economics, physical education, algebra, geometry, commercial arithmetic, advanced shop work are classed as elective studies.

In the same manner, the four-year home economics course for the first year includes English, arithmetic or algebra, general science, home economics, physical education; for the second year, English, poultry, citizenship, home economics, physical education, gardening and horticulture; for the third year, English, modern history, economics and physical education; and for the fourth year, English, Ameri-

can history, chemistry, home economics and physical education. The electives are geometry and algebra.

The two-year courses in agriculture and domestic economy consist of the same subjects as are given in the first two years of the four-year course. In addition, other subjects may be elected from the vocational subjects offered in the third and fourth years.

The two-year winter short course in agriculture includes for the first year, arithmetic, milk testing and feeds and feeding, crops and soils, farm mechanics (rope work, harness work, forge and carpentry) and physical education. For the second year it includes English, animal husbandry (veterinary science and farm animals), poultry and horticulture, farm mechanics (gas engine and autos), mechanical drawing and concrete, and physical education.

The general work of the school is very interesting as well as instructive to visitors, and those among them who are old enough to remember the agricultural methods in vogue 50 to 60 years ago in this region cannot resist the conviction that the young people of the present day are better off in their opportunities than their grandparents were.

Extension Work and Smith-Hughes Work.—The Dunn County Agricultural School has done a great deal of extension work with the farmers and their wives along the lines of farming and home making since its origin. The main lines of assistance given to the farmers are testing grass seeds for purity and germination and corn for germination; testing milk, cream and skim milk; testing soil and telling how much lime to use; organization of cow testing associations; breed associations; horticultural societies; soil improvement associations, as well as poultry and bee associations. This work has been carried on for many years. The farmers have been aided to secure pure seeds and better livestock and the use of limestone has been practiced. One year the school aided the farmers to get 14,000 pounds of certified Grimm alfalfa and 50 carloads of limestone. The surveying of land for tile drainage has been done also. Many thousands of hens have been culled by the teachers and pupils of the school and the vaccination of thousands of hogs for protection against hog cholera. Boys and girls club work has been carried on for several years and last year the club boys and girls exhibited 75 calves at the Dunn County Fair. Many orchard pruning demonstrations have been held in the county and many culling demonstrations.

The Smith-Hughes part-time schools and project work began in 1918 or 1919 and has continued up to the present time. The average attendance at the three part-time schools held during the fall of 1924 and spring of 1925 was 25. The study of dairy cattle and home grown feeds was the line of discussion at these schools. Several carloads of limestone were purchased by the farmers attending the meetings and many fields of alfalfa and soybeans are being planted as the result of these schools. The joining of Cow Testing Associations and improving of herds is one of the direct results. Sweet clover pastures are being started also.

The aim of the Smith-Hughes work is to bring practical instruction and follow up project work to the farmers and their sons who are actually engaged in farming and who cannot get away from the farm to attend other schools.

Principals of the Dunn County Agricultural School:—Kary C. Davis, 1902 to 1907; Jas. A. Wilson, 1907 to 1909; F. R. Crane, 1909 to 1911; W. W. Sylvester, 1911 to 1913; Theo. Sexauer, 1913 to 1917; D. P. Hughes, 1917 to 1925.

The Dunn County Rural Normal School.—The following historical sketch of this school was written by Miss Elizabeth Allen, principal, on the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary (1924), and is reproduced with her permission.

"On Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1899, State Supt. L. D. Harvey came to Menomonie, Wis., to discuss the question of establishing in this city a Training School to prepare teachers for the rural schools of the county.

"The idea of such a school doubtless originated in the brain of Conrad E. Patzer,

now of Milwaukee State Normal School, who with Supt. L. D. Harvey, gave publicity to the idea which was promptly seized upon by Marathon County, and especially by her capital city, Wausau, to whom belongs the credit of impressing the state legislature with the importance of investing a portion of the school funds for the improvement of the rural schools.

"As a result of their publicity work, the legislature of 1899 made an appropriation of $2,500 to establish experimental training schools in two counties of the state, of which Marathon County should be one. This sum was to be divided between the two counties, $1,250 each, provided the county board of said county would set aside $2,500, or twice the amount given by the state, for the same purpose.

"Marathon County responded promptly and her school was opened Sept. 11, 1899, with Ex-State Supt. O. E. Wells as principal and Miss Rosalia Bohrer as assistant. Twenty-five student teachers were enrolled the first day and the school has gone on from that day with rapid strides to its present splendid strength.

"At this meeting in Menomonie, Aug. 10, 1899, there were present Senator J. H. Stout, Mr. R. J. Mathews, Mr. J. E. Florin, County Supt. Varnum, Mr. G. W. Clark and several members of the County Board of Supervisors. Supt. Harvey made a very forceful presentation of the need of trained teachers throughout the state, and County Supt. Varnum gave important statistics showing the number of schools and teachers in the county and the extent of training for the teaching work.

"It was due largely to the discussions at this meeting and to the far-sighted vision of Senator Stout and his desire to promote educational advantages for the boys and girls in Dunn County that at a special meeting of the county board held Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1899, by a unanimous vote, it was decided that Dunn County should be the second county to accept the state's proposition. The state would pay $1,250, the city of Menomonie $500, and the county of Dunn $1,700. The school should be opened on Monday, Sept. 18, 1899, to graduates of the eighth grade and others who so elected, and it should offer a one year course.

"A Training School Board was elected consisting of President J. H. Stout, Treasurer J. E. Florin, Secretary N. O. Varnum, it being so ordered that the county superintendent should always be ex-officio secretary of this board.

"The board was empowered to secure a principal for the school at once and an assistant as soon as necessary; and on Monday, Sept. 18, 1899, exactly seven days later than the opening of the Marathon County school, Principal W. L. Morrison stood before a group of twelve student teachers ranging from eighth grade to high school graduates and formally organized this school. The following week eleven more students enrolled and Mr. Waite acted as assistant to Mr. Morrison until a permanent teacher could be secured.

"On October 23 of the same year the membership had reached 41 and Miss Elizabeth Allen of the Milwaukee State Normal School took her place as assistant. During that first year 57 students were enrolled, 18 of whom were graduated June 29, 1900. The course of study prescribed covered necessary reviews of all subjects taught in the rural schools added to a year's training along professional lines.

"The school was most fortunate at its inception in having men associated with its organization who so well understood the needs of the county and who were so strongly committed to the promotion of its welfare and to the advancement of rural schools, and also to the splendid attitude of the county board of supervisors.

"With no charge for their use Senator Stout furnished and equipped two large rooms on the fourth floor of the Stout Manual Training building, at the south end of the building, for the use of the school, and here it was housed for two years until it had a building of its own.

"The enrollment in the fall of 1900 made it evident that a building would very soon be an actual necessity, and the county board of that year appointed a committee to investigate the matter. Senator Stout offered the gift of "Music Hall," formerly the old Baptist church, provided the city of Menomonie would furnish a lot. After due consideration of the building and other factors in the situation, the matter was voted down for these reasons: The conservative element of the board considered the school still in its experimental stage. The building in itself was

inadequate for the purposes desired. There was a strong probability at this time that at the next session of the board a county school of agriculture would be established and both schools could be housed in the same building.

"In November, 1901, that school was unanimously ordered to be organized, at at the same session a building committee was appointed to take charge of the erection of a suitable building to house both schools. Supervisors Clark and Cronk, acting with the Training School board, Messrs. Stout, Florin and Varnum, were the committee who brought to a successful completion the present building. Meantime the school was working at full capacity with 70 enrolled selected from 80 applicants and with 10 on the waiting list.

"The board appropriated $20,000 for the building. The four lots on which the building now stands, valued at $5,000, were donated as follows: $2,500 by Senator J. H. Stout, $1,500 by the city of Menomonie, and the balance, $1,000, by personal subscriptions of citizens, and it is due largely to the splendid efforts of the present treasurer of the Training School Board, Mr. Henry M. Miller, that this last sum was secured. The total cost of the building and equipment was $20,216.85.

"The building was formally accepted by the board on Saturday, Nov. 8, 1902, and it was opened to the school on Monday, Nov. 17, 1902. "Moving Day" was an event not soon to be forgotten; the historical bottle was carefully stored in the office and the "County Normal" was at home.

"In the fall of 1902 it was found necessary to add another teacher to the faculty in order to accomplish work outlined, as the school was automatically growing into a two-year course school for eighth grade graduates, necessitating extra classes and broader curriculum. From that time the faculty was gradually increased to meet the demands of heavier enrollment, broader course of study and more extension work till it numbers five at the present time (1924).

"As principal Prof. W. L. Morrison served five years and began the sixth when his health made it imperative for him to go to California, where he has since resided, carrying on his splendid ideas in educational work through organized classes for training Sunday school and Bible class teachers. His work in organizing and promoting this school was one of absolute devotion and his memory is held dear in the hearts of the boys and girls who recited to him here.

"Mr. Morrison was succeeded by Mr. G. L. Bowman, who came to us Oct. 27, 1904, from the Waupaca County Training School. Mr. Bowman gave 18 of the best years of his life to this school and to Dunn County and was, by an untimely stroke, taken from his work April 19, 1922. His love, his loyalty, his ideals remain as a living testimony to the quality of his work.

"In June, 1912, Miss Allen resigned from her position as supervisor of practice and went to Newburgh, N. Y., as a fruit farmer. From this busy life she was recalled to take the principalship of the school in August, 1922, a position which she still occupies.

"In 1924 the Bowman Model School was erected, being dedicated in November, that year. It stands on the school grounds facing Third Street, and is used as a model school of practice and demonstration for the training classes (including grades 1 to 6). This building represents the standard type of a one-room rural school of the first class, thoroughly modern and up-to-date in every particular as to construction, heating, ventilating and equipment. The cost, including equipment, was about $12,000.

"In 25 years the school has had but three principals. It has enrolled about 1,000 students, graduated nearly 800, had 14 assistants on its roll, and been associated with seven different county superintendents, and always with the highest degree of co-operation. The original course of study was arranged for one year's work following eighth grade, leading to a third grade certificate. The course now administered is a one year's course following high school graduation leading to a first grade certificate, a noteworthy advance.

"The school was established on a basis of Loyalty, Integrity, Co-operation and Service—and it still stands on that platform. It is, as it has always been, a school of opportunity, of choice, of initiative. Its motto is "Forward" and it has not

departed from it. The prophecy uttered by Principal W. L. Morrison in 1900: 'If the normal keeps for its purpose the elevation of the rural schools; to reach the most remote corner of the county and give character to the weakest school; to furnish refuge and council to teachers in trouble; to relieve teachers from the burden of frequent examinations; to inspire to better and grander service; then it will live, because there is nothing that can take its place.' has been fulfilled."

The present faculty of the Normal School (1925) consists of Elizabeth Allen (principal), Mrs. Nelle Gordon Edes, Edith Carey, Gladys Zimmerman, Agnes S. Anderson and Agnes G. Winston. The county school board this year consists of John N. McGilton (president), Henry Miller (treasurer), and Earl L. Edes (secretary).

CHAPTER XIV

FURTHER HISTORY OF MENOMONIE

Linked with Prairie du Chien by the Mississippi, Chippewa and Red Cedar rivers and the opportunities for commerce upon their currents, the settlement at Menomonie followed that of the early military post and trading rendezvous as a natural consequence. Timber was needed to construct the buildings at the station on the Mississippi, and the pine on the banks of the Red Cedar River, then the Menomonie, offered an easily accessible supply. A temporary settlement had been made here in 1822, and the forests of the valley were well known to the frontiersmen. In 1822 Hardin Perkins obtained permission from the agent of the Sioux Indians to erect a sawmill in the Indian country, but his enterprise was never carried out, and James H. Lockwood and Joseph Rolette, fur traders of Prairie du Chien, obtained like consent in 1829. A mill was erected at the mouth of Wilson Creek, which began sawing in March, 1831, marking the beginning of operations that continued until Messrs. Wilson & Knapp bought the property in 1846, several changes of ownership having in the meanwhile occurred.

From this beginning was developed the great lumber industry that is traced more in detail in a review of the activities of Knapp, Stout & Co. From this beginning also grew up the community that became Menomonie. In 1855 the post office was established with T. B. Wilson as postmaster. Menomonie was platted in 1859 and was at once given its name. Various persons were asked by the lumbermen, Wilson & Knapp, who had the village plat made, to suggest a name. S. B. French, who had arrived six years before, proposed the name "Menomonee," which had been the original name of the Red Cedar River but had been dropped as such in 1850. Why the name of the river was changed is not known, as there was little red cedar on the banks of the stream. But a revival of the name in connection with the village appealed to the founders and the suggestion was acted upon. The letters in the last syllable of the name were later changed to "ie" by the post office department to distinguish it from other geographical names having the same pronunciation. The word is of Chippewa Indian origin and has reference to wild rice, of which there was an abundance on the stream when it was given the title.

Menomonie is known far and wide as a city of rare physical attractions. The citizens generally take especial pride in the appearance of their home surroundings; front lawns are kept sightly and back yards sanitary, and squalid conditions in any part of the city are practically unknown. Practically all the buildings that have been erected for a number of years past, especially in the residential portion of the city, are of substantial construction and pleasing architecture. The residence streets are for the most part laid out in the form of boulevards with grass plats at either side and skirted by handsome shade trees. Two parks, Wilson and Riverside, given to the city by wealthy citizens in early times, add to its beauty and afford means of wholesome pleasure to the people, and to these must be added the lake bank being developed by the Improvement Association.

Surrounding the city and extending throughout Dunn County, are many natural beauty spots of great charm, affording accessible places for enjoyable outings and fine opportunities for the sportsman with rod and gun. Well stocked trout streams are found in abundance, and the Red Cedar River and Lake Menomin contain numerous game fish of several varieties. Among the beauty spots with which nature has favored Dunn County may be mentioned as among the most popular, Wilson Creek, whose banks afford a wonderful variety of scenic delight; the banks of the Red Cedar, both above and below Menomonie; Paradise Valley; Chimney Rocks, southwest of Downsville, Lamb Creek Falls, Cedar Falls, and Elk Mound.

Evergreen Cemetery.—The ground comprising this cemetery, some 45 acres, situated near the river in the northeast part of the city near the limits, was formerly the property of Knapp, Stout & Co., and was laid out by them as a cemetery at an early date. They were at that time the prime movers in all public enterprises, and, a cemetery being necessary, they not only laid it out but also for many years retained the management of it. In 1904, the company—then the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company—having closed out their lumber business here, with other related enterprises, a meeting of the lot owners and citizens was called at the court house to provide other management for the cemetery. The meeting was called to order and presided over as chairman by C. E. Freeman, J. C. Wilcox acting as secretary. T. B. Wilson, of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, placed before the meeting the proposition of the company to deed Evergreen Cemetery to a properly organized association. On motion of R. J. Flint the association was named the Evergreen Cemetery Association. An annual meeting was provided for and three trustees were elected, namely, Torger Hansen, T. B. Wilson and J. B. Chickering, to serve for one, two and three years respectively. Through reelection the same trustees continued to serve until Mr. Hansen's death in March, 1924, when E. C. Quilling was elected to succeed him. In March, 1925, Paul E. Bailey was elected to succeed Mr. Chickering, who died that year. The cemetery has been improved and well cared for, and its headstones and monuments awaken many tender memories on the part of the old-time residents of the city who stroll through its quiet paths.

An important and interesting chapter in the development of the community was the advent of the railroad now known as the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha. The government had made a large grant for the building of a line to St. Paul, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul held this grant for years. In 1869 a popular movement was started which resulted in the organization of a partly local company, the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company having meanwhile built a line up the Mississippi River. The grant was transferred to the company above mentioned, and Messrs. Humbird & Baldwin made an agreement to build a line from Tomah on the Milwaukee road to Black River Falls, Eau Claire, Menomonie and Hudson, and the road was built under the name of the West Wisconsin Railroad Company. This road reached the city in 1871, the following January moving trains both ways. The route north of the city was one of three that were proposed. One went through the course of Gilbert Creek, another through the city and across the pond by the lumber yards, striking the route of the present line three or four miles out of town. There were objections to the trestle over the pond, and also to a bonus demanded for going through the city, and the course finally selected which passes through the present Junction. Henry H. Porter, who was then president of the road, came here several times in an effort to get the line over the pond, but failed. The West Wisconsin road experienced financial difficulties, and after several changes of name became a part of the present Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha system. The line at first ran between St. Paul and Tomah. After the Chicago & Northwestern built its line to Elroy, the route of this road was changed so that it went through Camp Douglas to Elroy, and it finally became attached to and affiliated with the Northwestern. For years it was necessary to go from the city to the Junction to take trains, and this led to a strong agitation for a connection with the city. On Aug. 29, 1876, bonds for $50,000 were voted for the execution of a contract with the Chippewa Valley & Minnesota Railroad Co., of which S. B. French was secretary. The arrangement was not carried out and the town was released from all obligations. Then President Porter of the West Wisconsin road proposed to bring a spur into the north side of the city for $10,000, but the citizens would give nothing unless the line came across the river. This Mr. Porter agreed to do if given a depot site and $25,000. This proposition was accepted, and the town issued $28,000 worth of bonds, of the proceeds of which $3,000 was to be used for depot grounds. An election was held on Aug. 26, 1879, the result being 412 for the bond issue and 135 against it. The bonds were for 10 and 20 years at 7 per cent interest, and the first half were retired Feb. 5, 1890, and the second half Feb. 5, 1900. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St.

Paul built its branch up the Red Cedar to Menomonie as a spur of the Chippewa Valley division in 1882 without sepcial financial inducement. Both roads operated short lines to the mill at Cedar Falls. J. H. Hyland, who later rose to an eminent position in the railroad world, was the first station agent here of the present Omaha company.

The proximity of Menomonie to the great railway gateways of St. Paul and Minneapolis and to the rail and water terminals at Superior and Duluth, together with the local rail connections, afford ready facilities to the inhabitants of the city and surrounding territory for getting products to market. The earnings at the stations of the two roads here—the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha (comprising part of the Northwestern sustem) and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—are indicative of the vast volume of trade which centers at this point. In recent years the total amount of freight received has approximated 200,000,000 pounds annually, on which was paid about $290,595.69. The total amount of freight forwarded is annually about 148,000,000 pounds, on which is paid $178,-929.13. The ticket sales of the two roads approximates $79,705.87. The combined earnings of these lines at Menomonie is therefore in round figures over $549,000 a year.

Included in the transportation facilities of the city and county must be mentioned the improved highway system that is now being developed. Four federal aid trunk lines pass through the city; one known as No. 12 and one, as No. 116 running east and west; and the others, No. 25 and No. 70, running north and south. No. 12 is the state's most direct and best highway connecting Chicago and the Twin Cities. No. 25 forms part of the shortest route between southwestern Wisconsin and the cities at the head of Lake Superior. Another federal trunk line, No. 64, cuts across the northern part of Dunn County east and west. Besides these arteries of interurban traffic, the county is developing a system of good roads with Menomonie as the center.

During the 36 years following the purchase by Wilson & Knapp of the Wilson Creek mill (1846) there was no village organization, and in fact there has never been any. Until 1882 the local government was conducted under town organization, though a village plat had been made. In 1882 Menomonie was incorporated as a city, the charter being prepared by Rock J. Flint, then a member of the state senate. A. J. Turner of Portage assisted in the work. Subsequently some amendments were made, but now all such are abrogated by the General Charter Act, changes now being confined to adoption of portions of the general charter. Since 1902 elections have been held biennially. In 1912 Menomonie adopted the commission form of government—by a mayor and two councilmen—which has proved more satisfactory to a majority of the citizens than the former aldermanic system. The commission keeps taxes down to as low a point as is consistent with good service, the rate being among the lowest known for cities of the same class in Wisconsin.

The first mayor elected by the city was Capt. William Wilson, and the first city clerk, J. R. Mathews. Succeeding mayors have been, in the years given, as follows: 1883, William Schutte; 1884, G. H. Seeley; 1885, E. Marks; 1886, William Schutte; 1887, T. S. Heller; 1888, Peter E. Wilson; 1889, E. Marks; 1890 E. Marks; 1891 and 1892, John Hopwood; 1893, E. A. Barker; 1894 and 1895, Rock J. Flint; 1896, George Gallaway; 1898 and 1899, John J. Carter; 1900, A. H. Johnson; 1902, Edward Haag; 1904, J. R. Mathews; 1906, A. H. Johnson; 1908-1910, J R Mathews; 1911-1915, Carl E. Peterson. The councilmen now serving are A. L. Johnson and F. W. Rowe, the latter being also city clerk and comptroller. A. L. Johnson is treasurer.

The Menomonie Improvement Association.—During the years of their operation here the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company (known previous to the year 1878 as Knapp, Stout & Co.) owned the water power which included the pond and pond bank—a fact not generally known to the public, as by many people it was supposed to be public property and was used as such without interference by the big

lumber firm. The situation was better understood, however, when T. B. Wilson, Sr., offered the pond bank as a gift to the city if the latter would accept it and make it a public park. This offer was declined and the company, wishing to dispose of the property, as they were practically through with their work here, sold it to private parties, a number of lots being disposed of to individuals. Finally the complete water power, including the pond and what was left of the pond bank, was transferred to the Wisconsin Power Company. A few thoughtful and far-sighted people now awoke to the fact that if the natural beauties of the city were to be preserved and become a heritage for future generations, it was necessary to take action at once in that direction.

It was over 20 years ago that on a certain day four prominent citizens of Menomonie, namely, J. H. Stout, C. E. Freeman, J. C. Wilcox and W. C. Ribenack, met on the street and the question of paving improvements came up and was discussed. Mr. Stout remarked, "Well, we'll have a town here after a while," to which Mr. Wilcox responded, "If we are ever going to have the town look like a civilized place we'll have to clean up the lake front." The remark was well timed, for the water front at that time was anything but clean or attractive in appearance. It had been uncared for and was defaced by unsightly shacks, sheds, dead and fallen trees and other objects detracting from its natural beauty, and had become a place that the better class of people were more disposed to keep away from than to visit. At that time there was a tax assessment against the Wisconsin Power Company (of which Mr. Stout was president) of $4,500 on account of paving improvements, and this matter having been mentioned on the occasion referred to, Mr. Wilcox further remarked that it would be a graceful act on the part of the Wisconsin Power Company to turn over the lake front to the city in consideration of the remission of the paving tax. Mr. Stout was favorably impressed by the suggestion and said that he would take the matter up with the board of directors of the company. Three or four days later he announced that he had done so and that they had consented to the proposition. The next thing was to get the city to adopt it, and early in 1904 the Advancement Association presented it to the city council. It had by this time received some publicity, and as it had been calculated that the handling of the project by the city would mean a tax of about $49, a number of prominent citizens objected and ranged themselves in opposition, presenting a petition to the council against it. The council thereupon turned the matter down and the friends of the improvement scheme were forced to seek some other method of carrying it through. The only way that seemed feasible was through public subscription but in that case it was necessary that there should be a visible and responsible organization possessing the necessary powers.

At a meeting held in the basement of the Memorial building, J. E. Florin, an attorney, told those present that such an organization could be formed under the provisions of the Olin law, which had been passed to meet a similar situation in Madison, whereby five or more persons could incorporate for the purpose of effecting public improvements by means of money raised through subscriptions. The Menomonie Improvement Association was thereupon formed, Mr. Florin being employed to draw up the constitution and secure the charter. The Woman's Club took up the matter of securing subscriptions and did secure money or pledges to the amount of about $1,500. But much more than this was needed—$4,500 being required to secure the transfer of the rights to that part of the water front involved from the Wisconsin Power Company to the Association, to say nothing of the further sums that would have to be raised to effect the desired improvements. But the purchase of the property was the first step necessary. The articles of incorporation were signed on June 1 and on the following day the first regular meeting of the Association took place, when officers were elected, namely: Alfred Pillsbury, president; Miss Stella Lucas and Miss Isabel Epley, vice presidents; Miss Elizabeth Allen, recording secretary; Mrs. F. F. Morgan, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. Kate Weber, treasurer. J. H. Stout was chosen director for three years; Mrs. A. J. Josephson, director for two years; and J. C. Wilcox, director for one year. The articles of incorporation provided that the purpose of the Association should

be to acquire, open, extend, maintain and improve parks, boulevards and pleasure drives in and about the city of Menomonie according to authority contained in Chapter 55 of the Laws of 1899 (the Olin law). A plan for raising funds through membership fees, suggested by J. C. Wilcox, was adopted and made a part of the by-laws, which provided for three classes of members—annual, life, and honorary. Annual members were to pay dues of $1.00 or more in advance; any person might become a life member by paying $100; honorary members might be elected by the directors but should have no vote. Under these regulations several persons became life members and about 125 more subscribed from $1.00 to $25 per year for five years in order to raise the amount necessary to purchase and improve the pond property.

In this manner the money was raised and the work began. First, the pond bank, or what was left of it, was purchased and with the assistance of many citizens, the pupils of the schools, and the expenditure of a moderate amount of money, the bank was cleared of underbrush, fallen and dead trees, and other unsightly objects, and from year to year it has been kept in fair condition. Four trails down the bank were put in and a running trail around the entire park was provided. The last payment to the Wisconsin Power Company was made in 1909.

Another task undertaken by the Association was the much needed improvement of grading and terracing Wilson Avenue from Broadway to a connection with the depot hill road, this work costing about $900. The city assisted in this improvement by putting down a good brick walk with gutters on each side. As a further improvement on depot hill the Association bought a lot and moved the Pixley house and blacksmith's shop, so that the city, having bought out Mr. Kirkland, the proprietor, could utilize the grading down of the depot hill in making a better roadway into the city from the west. A number of shacks which disfigured the approach to depot hill were moved to another track of land and improved to some extent in appearance by being better grouped and by the laying out of gardens and the planting of fruit trees about them. All this was good work and well done, but what was now needed was a comprehensive and coherent plan of operation so that the money raised, not without difficulty, through subscriptions might not be wasted in haphazard and amateur attempts at improvement which might prove ill-advised or too costly in the end, but that it might be expended wisely for permanent benefit to the community. This idea having been advanced by J. C. Wilcox, Mr. Stout, to whom it seemed timely and sensible, took early action on it by sending for Warren P. Manning, a famous landscape architect of Boston, who came here and for a fair remuneration took in hand the task of making a general survey and laying out a definite plan of work for the Association.

Subsequent to the sale of the pond bank to the Association the Wisconsin Power Company sold its holdings to the Chippewa Valley Railway, Light & Power Company, and when the latter company raised the old dam three and a half feet, the shallow pond, formerly used for floating logs to the mill, was suddenly converted into a navigable lake, which is now called Lake Menomin. At once a strong interest in boating sprang up which called for suitable accommodations. Several projects were proposed, and, as usual in such matters, there were various opinions, into the respective merits of which it is not necessary to enter. It is sufficient to say that a modern community boat house was built, supplied with boats and canoes, and which, with individual slips, cost something over $4,000. For this enterprise no subscriptions were solicited, and no money subscribed for general Association work was put into the boat house proposition, the intention being to make it pay its cost and be self-supporting. The boat house is well patronized by the people, and in particular by the students of Stout Institute.

The Association is responsible for a number of other improvements. Its latest work has been to reclaim the banks of Wilson Creek along Highway No. 12, the land between that highway and Wilson boulevard having been acquired. A part of it is to be made into a tourist park and the rest laid out into a community park and children's playground for North Menomonie. The Menomonie Improvement Association has now a membership of 200 or more prominent citizens, and its work

has met with the approval of the public and has made Menomonie a cleaner, better and more attractive city. Much more might be said in regard to the history of the organization than is contained in this outline sketch, but to relate it would be to go into too much detail. As might be expected with such an ambitious and extensive program, there was not always unanimity of opinion among the members, either as to the advisability of the plans suggested, or as to the methods that should be adopted in carrying them out; and there were times when the burden of initiative and decisive action fell upon the shoulders of a few; but the general public is mainly interested in the results accomplished, and those results speak for themselves.

All franchises on the Red Cedar River and tributaries were formerly, as elsewhere stated, owned by the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, and were used by them in the operation of their large lumber business. Under these franchises they had dams at Downsville, Menomonie, and Cedar Falls, in Dunn County; Rice Lake, Chetek, Cedar Lake, and Prairie Farm (on Hay River) in Barron County, and at Birchwood in Washburn County. These dams were used for flooding purposes to facilitate the transportation of logs down the streams. They also operated grist and flour mills at Menomonie, Chetek and Rice Lake. In 1901 they ceased operations in this region and in the following year sold their water-power franchises to the Wisconsin Power Co., who also took over the grist and flour mills, operating them until 1908, when they sold out to the Chippewa Valley Railway Light & Power Co. The last mentioned company in 1910 built a more modern dam at Cedar Falls, and the company continued operations under the same name until 1914, in which year the stockholders sold out to a Mr. Brewer (of Grand Rapids, Mich.) and the company was reorganized into the Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power Co. The latter concern sold in 1924 to the Northern States Power Co.

A waterworks system was installed in Menomonie in 1885, the city paying under the terms of the franchise $50 a year as hydrant rental on each of the 110 hydrants provided at the outset. The plant was built and owned by Moffet, Hodgkins & Clarke of Syracuse, N. Y., engineers and contractors, and consisted of the combined standpipe and direct pressure systems, the pumping being done by two compound duplex engines with a united capacity of 2,000,000 gallons a day. The number of hydrants has since been increased to 133. The franchise held by the waterworks company was made to cover a period of 60 years, or to run to the year 1945, but the city was given the privilege of taking over the plant at the end of five year periods upon an appraised valuation, provided a year's notice of the intention to purchase was given. In accordance with this agreement the city took over the plant in October, 1915. In January, 1918, the question came up of drilling artesian wells to improve and increase the city's water supply. Water, it was thought, could be obtained by drilling to a depth of about 280 feet. This artesian water was clear and cold and not too hard. The water from the then existing wells was too hard unless mixed with river water, but when so mixed it was not always palatable nor safe. This plan was approved and the wells were subsequently drilled, coming into use in 1920. There are two of these wells, each 387 feet deep and equipped with arc lifts, and all the present water supply is derived from them. The total capacity is 2,000 gallons a minute. There are now 17 miles of main piping in the city, and about 1,100 water takers.

Lighting System.—At an early day, soon after electricity came into use for general lighting purposes, the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company established an electric light plant on Wilson Creek and used it for their plant and to light the homes of some of their stockholders, the city then having no street lights. Finally, in 1897, the company organized the Menomonie Electric Light & Power Company, for more general purposes, the power being obtained from the dam and plant at Wilson Creek. As the power proved insufficient at times, a steam plant was added and the two were used together when it was found necessary. The Menomonie Electric Light & Power Company continued operations in this manner until May,

1911, when it sold its city franchises and outfit to the Chippewa Valley Railway Light & Power Company, which had previously—in 1908—bought the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company water franchises.

On April 11, 1904, an ordinance was passed granting a franchise to the Menomonie Gas Company, and since that year the service has been widely extended, especially for fuel purposes. The concern has changed hands a number of times and in 1909 the gas works were rebuilt an equipment for the manufacture of water gas being installed. In 1918 the company was reorganized with a capital stock of $40,000, all the stockholders except three living outside this state. There is now an investment of $65,000 in the business and the concern is in a prosperous condition.

A considerable quantity of paving has been done and the city now has modern streets throughout the down town district and in a part of the residential portion.

The city maintains a fine public hospital, built in 1915, fuller mention of which is made elsewhere in this chapter. There are several parks owned by the city, in addition to the beautiful parkway along the lake front, that along Wilson Creek boulevard, and other pleasure grounds along the lake and streams, owned and controlled by the Menomonie Improvement Association. These are much enjoyed by residents, students and visitors in the summer months.

According to its last census Menomonie has a population of 5,104. With the growth of the city its wealth has increased apace. The valuation in 1883, as equalized by the county board, was $1,375,705; in 1890 it was $1,762,955; in 1900 it was $1,787,967; in 1909 it was $3,003,089, and in 1924 it was $5,907,457. The total personal property (1924) is assessed at $1,428,555.

In 1885 a volunteer fire department was organized, with Thomas A. McNevin, chief; William Fricke, assistant chief; Frank Carter, secretary; and William Schutte. The men were paid for actual time in service. Abundant pressure through the water mains is had from an 80-foot standpipe situated upon a high elevation in the eastern part of the city, thus obviating the necessity of maintaining fire engines. The department includes: Hose companies Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and Hook and Ladder No. 1, one hose company being located at North Menomonie. In December, 1906, a substantial two-story brick hose house was erected adjoining the city hall. The latter is a frame building that was moved to its present location about 40 years ago. The equipment of the fire department now includes an American Lafrance combination truck of two horses. The department is now only partly volunteer, the chief and three drivers receiving full pay. At North Menomonie there is a volunteer company of ten men. Further improvements are being planned. Before 1911 the chiefs of the department succeeded each other at frequent intervals, few serving more than a year or two, but in that year cities of the fourth class came under the control of the state fire and police commission, by the rules of which a fire chief serves until he is incapacitated by age, or resigns, or is removed for cause. J. E. Johnson, who then became chief, has continued to serve as such up to the present time.

The first fire to occur in the city involving serious loss was that of 1880, which destroyed the S. B. French block on Main Street between Third and Fourth avenues. The second occured on Nov. 28, 1884, when flames wiped out Grob's hall and the Merchant's Hotel on Broadway, opposite the present Hotel Ryan. In this fire the damage amounted to about $29,000, those who suffered losses being Mrs. E. Grob, on building; F. Schmidt, saloon keeper; P. G. Hannemeyer, hotel and furniture; R. Farr, furniture in hotel; John Hanson, tools and stock; Anton Anderson, dwelling and blacksmith shop. There were other minor losses. The Grob building destroyed at that time was erected in 1869, when it was the largest business structure on this side of the river. The second floor was used as a public hall and a year before had been remodeled and finely furnished. The Merchant's Hotel was built in 1873, and at the time of the fire was conducted by R. Farr. The old hook and ladder company fought this fire as best it could, aided by volunteers. At one time the Eau Claire department stood in readiness to come to Menomonie's relief, but the request of Mayor Seely for assistance was countermanded when at

last the flames were gotten under control. After this blaze the fire department was reorganized. The next large fire was that which destroyed the Central School and Training buildings on Feb. 3, 1897. On April 24, 1906, flames wiped out property worth $50,000 on Main Street. The heaviest loss on this occasion fell on J. S. Sipple, whose department store was burned, with damage amounting to $26,000. Other properties destroyed or damaged were the buildings owned by C. A. Clark and Max Lachner, Paul Sommerfeld's stock, Pabst Brewing Company building, Mike Mitzger's stock, Palace Bakery, building and stock of Victor Hanschel, and a few other places, on which the damage was about $2,000. The flames raged on both sides of the street and devastated a considerable area. The next big fire occurred Aug. 31, 1922, when the three buildings of the Stori estate, with the two Teare buildings on Main Street opposite the Memorial Library were destroyed, with a loss of about $125,000. There was but little insurance, there being none on the Stori buildings. On Oct. 11, 1922, Edgar Johnson's garage on Main Street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, burned down with a total loss of about $25,000. The next and last big fire occurred May 5, 1924, also on Main Street, involving a part of the A. H. Johnson (now William Johnson) estate and the Ole Berg estate, the Evangelical church being also damaged. The total loss was between $135,000 and $150,000, there being a partial insurance. This fire was found to be of incendiary origin, as were also one or two of the others, evidence to that effect having been found after the fires.

The serious disasters that have visited Menomonie since the time of its founding have been confined to the several fires, (elsewhere mentioned) of no great extent, though entailing considerable loss to a few individuals, and to two or three floods. During several seasons, the city was visited by floods which occasioned considerable loss, not only locally, but throughout the valleys of the Red Cedar and Chippewa rivers. The worst of these in the remembrance of those now living occurred in 1880 and 1905. On June 4, 5 and 6 of the former year copious rains caused a rapid rise in the waters of the streams, and the dams at Colfax and the Wilson mill on Elk Creek were carried away and a number of bridges were swept out. The rains were renewed and a week later the situation was greatly aggravated. The shingle mill at Cedar Falls was carried away, the boom went out and the bridge went into the river. The dam and booms of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company in Menomonie were for a time in great peril but held out. During the week beginning June 4, 1905, there were freshets that caused an estimated loss in Dunn County of $200,000. The old water mill, the west end of the "company's bridge," and the bridge near the residence of Thomas Stone were wrecked by the torrents in Menomonie, and the Irvington bridge and the railroad bridge at Downsville suffered a like fate. A ferry had to be operated across the Red Cedar 200 yards south of the old red wagon bridge near Riverside Park, and a ferry was put in at Irvington. The Milwaukee road suffered a heavy loss, and a stage route had to be established to Dunnville for mail. Many farms on the river bottom were inundated. The residence and business portions of Menomonie are fortunately situated, inasmuch as they occupy a plateau high above the water level, thus enjoying immunity in time of floods.

Post Office.—At a very early date in the history of Menomonie the mail was obtained from Prairie du Chien in any way that happened to be convenient. About 1850 a post office was established at the "middle mill" on Gilbert's Creek, with Oliver Gilbert as the postmaster. In 1855 it was removed to Menomonie, being kept in the office of Knapp, Stout & Co. on the west side of the river, with T. B. Wilson as postmaster. There it remained until 1860, in which year it was moved to the east side. Its first location on this side of the river, as now remembered, was in a frame building that stood on the site of the First National Bank. After that it occupied a building on the site of the present office and show rooms of the P. H. Hamarly stone and monument works on Main Street. From there it was moved to a building in the center of the same block known as the Tonnor drug

store. Its next location was across the street in a building owned by S. B. French. The latter building being destroyed by fire on Jan. 1, 1880, the post office was moved across to a warehouse on the north side of the street, being moved back into the French building after it had been rebuilt. Its next location was in the Heller building, opposite the school grounds, and after that in the Arcade building, where the Five and Ten Cent Store is now. There it remained until March 20, 1915, when it was moved into the fine government building that is its present quarters.

The postmaster who succeeded T. B. Wilson was Mr. Church, but it is not known when he took the office nor how long he served in it. He was succeeded by W. W. Winterbottom—probably about 1869—and Mr. Winterbottom's successors in consecutive order, with the approximate length of time during which they served, were as follows: S. D. McKahan, 13 years; E. L. Everetts, four years; J. R. Mathews, two years; O. P. Stenerson, four years; Thomas Stone, four years; E. Marks, 17 years; R. E. Bundy, nearly five years. Mr. Bundy was followed by M. A. Hanson, the present postmaster, who took the office in April, 1922, and who has served in the post office continuously in one position or another since April, 1882. The postmasters who had charge while the office was in the French building were McKahan and Everett; those in the Heller building, Everetts, Mathews, Stenerson and Stone, and those in the present building have been Postmasters Marks, Bundy and Hanson. The work rooms in this building are large, conveniently arranged and well lighted, and the building on the outside is neat and attractive in appearance.

To the Menomonie post office are attached ten rural routes, which is more than are controlled by any other office in the state. The first was established in April 2, 1900, when the rural route system was in an experimental stage. On Oct. 15 the same year two more were established, the others being subsequently added from time to time. None of them is less than 25 miles in length. On Dec. 1, 1904, the city carrier system was inaugurated and five carriers are now employed. This did away with most of the boxes, of which there were formerly 800 or more, a number now reduced to 150. Yale lock boxes were introduced in 1878. The large number of boxes previous to December, 1904, entailed a large amount of work on the postmaster and his assistants, as the people would rush to the office at every mail distribution. One man is remembered who thus called for three years without receiving a letter, and really not expecting one, but at last his persistence was rewarded, and much to his surprise and pleasure, one was finally handed to him. He is still a resident of Menomonie and has not forgotten the incident.

The first schoolhouse in Menomonie was a private one erected in 1852 by Knapp, Stout & Co., for the accommodation of their children and those of their neighbors. Dr. Rogers taught there during the winters of 1852 and 1853, and the Rev. Joshua M. Pittman in the winters of 1854, 1855 and 1856. A regularly organized district school was established in the last named year. When the village was surveyed and platted in 1859 a one-room frame schoolhouse was built. There were then about 40 pupils. This schoolhouse was destroyed by fire in 1868. In 1870 a new public school building was erected with four rooms, which later became a part of the Central, or high school, structure, to which additions were made from time to time. In 1880 the city schools were in a very prosperous condition, having a regular graded system and four schoolhouses, namely: The Central, erected at a cost of $12,000; East School, $4,500; Coddington School, $5,000; West Side, $1,000. The High School had a four years' course, including mathematics through geometry, Latin through Virgil, and German. The High School had 100 pupils, and, what was remarkable, there had been no case of tardiness for two years. The other schools were graded from the primary, through the intermediate, to the grammar, and embraced seven years of study. There were 600 pupils in the several departments, and good teachers were employed from the several state normal schools.

About 1890 or 1891, through the generosity of Senator James H. Stout, a

manual training and domestic science school of two rooms, was attached to the Central High School and soon had an enrollment of 40 pupils. The board of education made it a part of the free school system. The manual training building and Central School building were burned in 1897, but in a very few months work was under way for the erection of a larger and better building. This building, erected in 1898-99 is the brick manual training building conspicuous by a high tower, and was the first of the group of buildings in which the work of the Stout Institute is now carried on.

It should be noted that all the developments which had taken place before 1903 were for the boys and girls of the city of Menomonie, and all of the shop and laboratory work was carried on under the public school administration. The year 1903 marks the beginning of the Stout Training Schools, which were organized for the purpose of training teachers of manual training, domestic science, and kindergarten work. At this time Dr. Lorenzo Dow Harvey was made superintendent of all the schools of Menomonie, and his unusual capacity of organization and leadership had much to do with the rapid development of these schools, which, after Mr. Stout's death in 1910, were taken over by the state. In that year, 1910, there were enrolled in the public schools of the city, 1,114 children, divided as follows: High School, 205; Central, kindergarten and eight grades, 403; Coddington, kindergarten and four grades, 112; Fowler, six grades, 128; East, four grades; 48; North Menomonie, six grades, 143; Junction, ungraded, 31. There was but one large modern school building in the city system, the Central. The wide area over which the city extends presented a complicated problem in the proper housing of all the grades, and it was necessary for some students from all parts of the city to attend Central School.

In the interests of economy, as well as efficiency and convenience, it was planned to replace the Fowler and Coddington schools in the Fourth ward with modern buildings in which the pupils then attending those schools should have a centrally located school home. The Central school building now in use was erected in 1897, and when built was one of the finest and most complete of its kind in the state. It replaced the building which stood on the same site, and which was destroyed by fire with the Stout Manual Training building, the previous winter. The cost of the bare building was $42,850, the furnishing and equipment bringing the entire outlay to upwards of $60,000. A new Coddington School building, at the corner of Fifteenth Avenue and Sixth Street, was erected in 1917 and opened in January, 1918.

The first city school superintendent was Jesse B. Thayer, who held that position until about 1875, serving some 10 or 12 years. He was succeeded by John G. Ingalls, who served for a number of years. His successor was R. B. Dudgeon, who had charge of the schools until the fall of 1903. After him J. E. Hoyt was superintendent until the fall of 1903. Mr. Hoyt's successor was Dr. L. D. Harvey, head of the Stout schools, who was also superintendent of the city schools from the fall of 1903 to Jan. 1, 1909. The next superintendent was George A. Works, who in 1905 had succeeded Thomas L. Jones as principal of the high school, and who served as city school superintendent from Jan. 1, 1909 to 1921. He was followed by Fred Thompson, 1911-1914; C. G. White, 1914-1917; E. W. Waite, 1917-July, 1920; and Will G. Ballentine, July, 1920, to the present time.

Senator Stout's position on the Board of Education of the Menomonie public schools proved in the highest degree fortunate and uplifting. Educational development was a subject that lay close to his heart and he brought to the task a driving force that had already manifested itself in other directions, and which was guided by sound and far-sighted judgment. Coupled with the efforts of the local authorities, it accomplished wonderful results. Nor was he sparing of his ample means, as the magnificent Stout Institute, that has spread the fame of Menomonie as an educational center all over the land, sufficiently proves.

It was in the public schools that Senator Stout's progressive ideas were first worked out. The schools were organized into a senior high school, a junior high school, the intermediate and elementary grades, and kindergarten, and this system

has since continued. The senior high comprises the tenth, eleventh and twelfth grades, and the junior high school the seventh, eighth and ninth grades. The courses of study in the senior and junior high schools are organized around the five major fields of educational interest, namely: English, foreign languages, science, history and mathematics. In addition to these, vocational work, manual training, home economics and commerce are also taught, and opportunity for work in music and the fine arts is offered. The music work deserves special attention, having reached a high degree of excellence. The school maintains at a high standard, an orchestra, and glee clubs for both boys and girls. Thus, a pupil with musical ability finds opportunity and encouragement to develop his talent.

The junior high school is arranged to give the pupil a large number of comparatively brief contacts with the field of education. In other words it proposes to give the students a sample of each subject that the senior high school has to offer. With this experience he can enter the senior high school, knowing in a way his likes and dislikes, his special abilities, and with reasonable freedom of election select those lines of work which suit his interests best. Especial mention should be made of the exceptional opportunity for work along lines of manual training and home economics which is open to the high school students. All the faculties of Stout are available for this work, giving it a range and equipment far beyond that found in the average public school. As proof of the quality of the high school work it may be stated that the high school is on the accredited list of the North Central Association of Colleges. This rating allows its graduates to enter without examination any college or university in the 18 states comprising the Association. The first six grades are housed in four buildings distributed over the city, so that no child is far from a grade school. All the grade school buildings are modern structures, embodying the best features of up-to-date schoolhouse construction. The usual grade program is carried out by the regular grade teachers, who, in each of the subjects of music, art and physical training are assisted by a specially trained supervisor. The health of the children is carefully guarded by the schools. A graduate nurse is a regular member of the teaching force. She visits each room practically every day. Contagious diseases are detected promptly and epidemics prevented. Defects of eyes, ears, teeth and throat are discovered and recommendation for correction made to the parents. Under-nourished children are detected and, with the approval of the parents, are given one feeding of milk each day at school. In addition especially under-nourished children are formed into nutrition classes which meet for dinner one day each week. Correct foods are emphasized at this weekly luncheon. In Menomonie parents can send their children to school with confidence that their helath will not be jeopardized; rather that under the careful supervision the child has a chance to grow not only mentally but physically.

In the present year, 1925, the city has four school buildings—the Central, Coddington, East, and North Menomonie. The Central school includes high school, eight grades, and kindergarten. It is provided with a gynmasium, some of the pupils also using the armory for gymnastic purposes. Music is made a prominent feature and there is a band and orchestra conducted by Paul E. Gregg. The Coddington school includes six grades, with a kindergarten and an opportunity room reserved for retarded scholars. This is a comparatively new building and when it was erected the old Fowler school was given up, the present Coddington school taking its place and that of the old Coddington. The East school, now being rebuilt, which up to the present time has had four grades, will have six henceforth and probably also a kindergarten. The North Menomonie school has seven grades and a kindergarten.

The pupils enrolled number 1192, divided as follows: senior high school, 286; junior high school, 261; Central Kindergarten and grades, 179; Coddington kindergarten and grades, 276; North Menomonie kindergarten and grades, 126; East school, four grades, 64. All the school buildings are of modern construction, the North Menomonie, like the Coddington, having been completed within the last few years. In connection with each school there is a Mother's Club, designed to interest parents in the progress of their children. These clubs meet with the teach-

ers once a month and are well attended. Such are the Menomonie public schools today, but it is not unlikely that they may be better in the future, for the spirit of Senator Stout still lives and operates as an active influence in their management so that those who have them in charge, not satisfied with past achievements, however gratifying, are hoping and working for still greater results.

St. Paul's Lutheran School.—The St. Paul's Lutheran congregation, consisting of about 300 families, believing it a duty to impart a liberal education in a Christian spirit to the younger generation, has conducted for many years a well organized parochial school of eight grades. It is the aim of the teachers to make the pupils entrusted to their care healthy-minded by developing originality and by teaching activity, the mechanical part of education being subordinated to the understanding of those principles which regulate reason and sound judgment which can then be applied as circumstances demand. The present school building was constructed in 1904 and is very adequately adapted to the purpose in mind. The teachers are normal graduates of many years' experience.

St. Joseph's School.—As early as 1890 the members of St. Joseph's parish (Catholic) had felt the necessity of providing for a parochial school which should give adequate religious training as well as secular instruction to their children. The rather modest frame building on Ninth Street first used for school purposes soon proved inadequate to the purpose and a good brick school was put up in 1901. Within ten years or so this in turn was out-grown and in 1912, the present fine school building was erected, facing Tenth Avenue. It is a solid brick structure, two stories high, of tasteful architecture, and modern in every way, the four class rooms being fully equipped. In addition the building contains a beautiful chapel, a society room with a kitchen attached, and a roomy basement with all modern facilities. Special attention has been paid to the heating and ventilating systems. The average attendance varies between 110 and 125 pupils. For almost 30 years the Franciscan Sisters of La Crosse have had charge of the school, the pastor of the church acting as principal. At present there are four teachers besides the pastor. While the system of education followed at St. Joseph's school aims at the symmetrical development of the religious and moral sense, together with the cultivation of the mental faculties of the pupils, every effort is made to secure for them an all-round, complete, well-balanced, up-to-date elementary education. By harmonious and sympathetic co-operation, wherever possible, with the city schools, St. Joseph's has been fortunate enough to make arrangements very beneficial to its pupils. A special feature of this plan is that the children of the seventh and eighth grades spend one entire afternoon each week under the supervision of the Stout practice teachers. The practical results achieved by the children in both manual training and domestic science have been particularly gratifying under this system of co-operation with Stout Institute.

A parochial school was established in 1886 by the Evangelical Lutheran Friedens Church, but after being conducted for 33 years, was given up in 1919.

The City Hospital of Menomonie, a well equipped and well managed institution, was established in 1915, the building being erected and opened in that year. It cost $13,333 and was equipped with beds, other furniture, and all necessary utilities at a cost of $9,000 more, making the total cost over $22,000. It is a city institution, the money for its establishment having been raised by taxation, but is practically self-supporting, as the city and county physicians send some of their cases here to be cared for. There is no resident doctor, but there are five registered nurses under charge of a superintendent, who is also a registered nurse of experience. The hospital as first constructed was a brick building of two stories and basement, standing in the midst of spacious grounds between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets and, Eleventh and Twelfth avenues. On Nov. 15, 1920, a fire took place which destroyed the roof, besides doing other damage, the loss being $15,000, which was covered by an equal amount of insurance. The building was

at once repaired, being partly rebuilt and made as fireproof as possible, and some time after that a new addition was made to the building in memory of Melchior Brooks, a retired merchant of Menomonie who had died and left $16,000 to the institution. The hospital now contains 20 beds, having accommodations for that many resident patients. The first superintendent was Miss Lorna Stafford, who held that position until January, 1916. Her successor was Miss Leah Stratton, who was succeeded in March, 1920, by Miss Irene Lage. Within a few months after becoming superintendent Miss Lage died and in July, 1920, Miss Ethel Hewett succeeded her, the latter holding the position until May, 1924, when she was succeeded by the present superintendent, Miss Della M. Lystol. In addition to the superintendent and nurses, the hospital employs six persons in the general work of the institution. Among them, Frank Gadow, who has been employed here from the beginning, has proved himself especially useful and efficient as janitor and utility man.

Wisconsin Telephone Company.—The first telephone was installed in 1878 or 1879, on a private line from Knapp, Stout and Company's office to the place now known as Menomonie Junction. This line was grounded. In 1882 a local company was formed. O. K. Ranum was manager and he became toll agent for the Wisconsin Telephone Company. The exchange was located in a drug store on Main Street. In December, 1894, the Wisconsin Telephone Company, which had been granted an ordinance, took over this exchange. A year later an ordinance was granted J. D. Hills and Sanford Heafield to build an exchange to compete with the Wisconsin Telephone Company. This was accomplished and in January, 1899, the property was transferred to the Menomonie Telephone Company. This company had little success, however, and in September of the same year the Menomonie Telephone Company and the Wisconsin Telephone Company were consolidated, and the exchange was moved to the Johnson building on the corner of Main Street and Broadway. One toll section and two magneto local sections were installed. The number of subscribers amounted to approximately 300. In 1906 the exchange was moved to 307 Main Street, its present location. A modern type 9-D, six-position switchboard, equipped with 400 lines, was installed. All grounded lines were changed to metallic, the outside plant was rebuilt, a cable extending throughout the city being put in. At the completion of the new switchboard on May 1, 1906, the Wisconsin Telephone Company had 366 city subscribers and 90 rural. Business increased rapidly in volume and as a result of the congestion on cables and switchboards it became necessary, during the years 1915 and 1916, to install two additional switchboard sections and 200 additional multiples. The cable plant was enlarged and the cable system extended further into the residence districts. The underground system, costing approximately $7,000, was installed at this time in order that the poles and cables might be removed from the business section of the city. One of the cables installed was a 990-pair cable, containing 12 quads of No. 13 gauge, to handle the toll circuits. During the year 1919 one additional toll section was installed on account of the increase in toll business. During the year 1921 it was necessary to install one additional toll section and one additional local section. Two hundred multiple jacks and signals, also additional rural and toll equipment were installed. The construction crew has recently completed the erection of three miles of 50-pair cable commencing at Thirteenth Street extending east of Menomonie into rural territory in order to eliminate the over-head wires on account of the strain on the poles, also avoiding considerable trouble in the event of sleet storms. Erection of cable is contemplated for 1925 west of Menomonie in order to remove the excess strain of the over-head wire lead in this territory. On April 1, 1925, Menomonie exchange had 1770 subscribers, of which 645 are rural.

The Bank of Menomonie is the outcome of a very early banking enterprise in

Menomonie. For a number of years Knapp, Stout & Co. (later The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company) did a limited sort of banking business here as an adjunct to their lumber industry, the chief feature of which was the issue of script, which they paid out to their employees and which was good for its face value in Menomonie, but could not be redeemed elsewhere. But by 1867 the need of a banking institution of more general scope was felt, and one was started in May of that year by S. B. French, in the store he conducted, located two doors east of the present Bank of Menomonie, on Main Street. Mr. French issued drafts or bills of exchange, both domestic and foreign, but conducted no checking account. After a number of years a fire destroyed one half the block including the French store, and in 1881 he erected the building now occupied by the Bank of Menomonie, in which for some years he conducted a regular banking business. Then, owing to a deal on margin in "Omaha" railroad stock, which proved unfortunate, he became financially involved and made an assignment under the state law. The property and business were bought by Capt. Andrew Tainter, and his son Louis S., who conducted it as a private bank. Captain Tainter died in 1899, after which Louis S. Tainter ran the business alone until 1903, when, on Aug. 24, it was organized under the state law. The charter, or "certificate of authority," dated Aug. 28, was received a few days later and the concern began business as a state bank, with Louis S. Tainter, Fred L. French, Mrs. Bertha Tainter, and Mrs. Fanny McMillan as stockholders. Louis S. Tainter was president; Mrs. Fanny McMillan, vice president; F. T. Watson, cashier; and Fred L. French, assistant cashier. The organization was under the name of the Bank of Menomonie and the capital was $30,000. No important changes occurred until Feb. 19, 1906, at which time all of the old stockholders sold out, the stock being bought in by a new set, consisting of James H. Stout, L. D. Harvey, Elmer B. Hill, and W. C. Ribenack. James H. Stout was president of the new organization; L. D. Harvey, vice president and Martin Fladoes became cashier, no further changes occurring until the death of Mr. Stout Dec. 8, 1910, when L. D. Harvey was elected president. Mr. Stout's interest was bought by L. D. Harvey, Martin Fladoes, O. O. Nesseth, Olaf Noer and Dr. L. A. Dahl, and is still owned by them. The present officers of the bank are: Martin Fladoes, president; Oscar Wilson, vice president; John A. Fladoes, cashier; and Myrtle Hosford, assistant cashier. The bank's capital remains at $30,000; there is now a surplus of $8,000 and the deposits amount to $300,000.

In November, 1873, the firm of Schutte & Quilling, composed of William Schutte, Sr., and Albert Quilling, who were general merchants on Broadway, started a banking business as co-partners, occupying quarters in the rear of the Schutte & Quilling store building. The business was successful from the start and enjoyed a steady growth. It was continued as a partnership concern until 1903, in which year the state legislature enacted a law requiring all banks to incorporate or discontinue using the sign or name of bank or banking. To conform with this law, the Schutte & Quilling banking concern was incorporated as The Schutte & Quilling Bank, with a capital of $30,000 and a surplus of $6,000. The same quarters were occupied until 1907, when the bank was moved into a new home at 630 Broadway. In January, 1918, the capital was increased to $100,000, and in 1920 to $200,000. On Nov. 20, 1923, the bank celebrated its golden jubilee with an open house, entertaining in the afternoon more than 1,500 friends and patrons. Early in the following year it was merged into the First National Bank, Albert Quilling, the survivor of the two original partners, selling his stock and quitting the regular banking business, to organize the Security Loan & Trust Company. William Schutte, Jr., for many years cashier of the Schutte & Quilling Bank, became a vice president and a director of the First National, while O. C. Kausrud and Alfred Peterson, directors, also joined the First National.

The First National Bank was started as a state bank in 1879 by the late F. J. McLean, and began business with a capital of $30,000. On Jan. 2, 1883, it became a national bank. Mr. McLean was its first president and served in that capacity for many years. In 1906 his interest in the bank was taken over by the late Senator James H. Stout, who remained at the head until his death in 1910, when his

interest was acquired by Frank Pierce, then engaged in the banking business in Durand. Mr. Pierce became president of the First National in 1911, moving here on Sept. 1, and he has since continued in that capacity. The original capital of the First National was $50,000, which was later increased to $60,000. Continued growth made further expansion necessary and in 1920 the capital was again increased, to $100,000. J. A. Decker was the first cashier of the bank when it came into existence as a state bank, and continued in that capacity after it was nationalized until the spring of 1883, when he resigned, leaving Menomonie a few months later to engage in banking business at Baldwin. Mr. Decker was succeeded by the late W. C. McLean, who was cashier for many years. W. C. Ribanack followed Mr. McLean, holding the position for about three years, when he was succeeded by James P. McLean, who was cashier during 1904-1905. In 1905 Frank C. Jackson came here from Superior to take the cashiership, and continued in that capacity until July 1, 1923, when he resigned and went to California to make his home. A. M. Simpson has been serving as cashier since Mr. Jackson retired. One of the most notable events in the history of this bank, and in the business history of Menomonie, was referred to in the Dunn County News of Jan. 10, 1924, as follows: "Arrangements have been completed which will bring about consolidation of the First National Bank of Menomonie and the Schutte & Quilling Bank, two of the oldest and strongest banks in the Northwest. Frank Pierce, president of the First National, continues at the head of the enlarged institution. Within a week, as soon as the remodeling at the First National is completed, the working force and equipment at the Schutte & Quilling Bank will be moved to the First National building. By the transfer the First National takes over the assets and liabilities of the Schutte & Quilling Bank, with the exception of the Schutte & Quilling Bank building. The ownership of this property passes to Albert Quilling, who has for half a century been president of the bank which now goes out of business. The merger of these two banks gives Menomonie the largest bank for a city of its size in Wisconsin, and, with one or two exceptions, the largest bank in any city of 5000 population in the United States. The combined resources under the new arrangement will reach nearly $4,000,000. According to the financial report of the First National at the close of business Feb. 3, 1923, its resources amounted to $1,731,744.98, and those of the Schutte & Quilling Bank to $1,952,-117.16. To meet the needs of the business which this large expansion has made necessary, the capital of the First National will be doubled. Its present capital of $100,000 will be increased to $200,000; the bank's surplus will be $40,000." The merger was celebrated by a public reception held at the First National Bank on Saturday, Feb. 16, 1924. That it was an event widely noted was manifest when the officers of the local institution received bouquets and congratulations from the officers of various banks throughout the Northwest, including the cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Eau Claire, and Chicago, besides others. Visitors were received from all over the county and from neighboring counties, as well as from the city (Menomonie). Probably 4,000 persons visited the institution. Officers of the bank met the visitors at the door and presented flowers to the ladies and cigars to the men, and neat pocket-pieces of a new penny, surrounded by an aluminum horseshoe, were given to the children. There was music by an orchestra and the girls of the bookkeeping department were kept busy serving luncheon. Guides escorted the people through the large vault containing the money safes and safety deposit boxes, explaining the electrical alarm, time locks, and other features of interest. The new vault has four times the capacity of the old one, and is the last word in burglar-proof construction. It will accommodate more than 2,000 safety deposit boxes and anticipates growth for years to come. An attendant is constantly on duty to respond to the demands of the customers of this department.

The Kraft State Bank was formed in March, 1914, by Phillip Kraft and his sons, John S., William F. and Samuel P. Kraft. It was organized as a state bank with a capital of $30,000 and a surplus of $5,000, and the building was erected which has been the home of the bank up to the present time. The first officers were: Phillip Kraft, president; John S. Kraft, first vice president; Samuel P. Kraft,

second vice president; and William F. Kraft, cashier. In August, 1923, Phillip Kraft died and Samuel P. was elected president, O. G. Anderson becoming first vice president, John S. Kraft second vice president, William F. Kraft cashier, and Rudolph Rommelmeyer and H. B. Hendrickson assistant cashiers. There has since been no change in the official board. The concern was engaged in a general banking business from March, 1914 to May, 1924, when a trust department was added. In 1918 the capital was doubled, being increased to $60,000, and in May, 1924, it was further increased to $100,000. At the present time the total resources of the bank, including deposits, are over $1,000,000.

The Security Loan & Trust Co. was organized on March 17, 1924, by Albert Quilling, with certain business friends and associates. It received its charter on March 17 that year and started with a capital of $100,000 and a surplus of $10,000. It occupies the first floor of the building at No. 630 Broadway—the building which formerly housed The Schutte & Quilling Bank. The operation of the institution includes trust service, savings and time deposits, real estate loans and investment securiteis, and the drawing of contracts, deeds, mortgages, wills, and other legal papers. The present officers are: Albert Quilling, president; C. K. Averill, vice president; Geo. R. Brewer, vice president; H. W. Quilling, cashier; and Emil J. Bressler, assistant cashier.

In writing a history of retail lumbering in Menomonie, it becomes necessary to go back into the early 50's when material for the first buildings to be built in this city were retailed by the Knapp, Stout and Company from the present site of the LaPointe Lumber Company. The management of the Knapp, Stout and Company at that time was in the hands of Captain William Wilson, grandfather of the present manager of the company, G. W. LaPointe, Jr.

It was in this yard in 1879 that August Morscheck obtained employment as a yard man, and has for nearly 46 years handled building material that has gone out of the yard to furnish shelter for man and beast. Mr. Morscheck's record is one of faithful, continuous service. In his time he has undoubtedly handled more than a million feet of lumber every year.

With the closing of the saw mills, the retail operations were taken over by The Wilson-Weber Lumber Company, which was organized in May, 1902. Thomas B. Wilson, James F. Wilson, Charles H. Weber and Louis H. Weber were the incorporators. They continued retail operations here and at other points in this section of the state until 1911.

In 1911 the ownership of the local yard passed to the LaPointe Lumber Company, a corporation, and G. W. LaPointe, Jr., of Wilson, became manager. Mr. LaPointe had previously engaged in the hardwood lumber business and in logging operations in the northern part of the state and operated a retail yard at Wilson and also one at Downing. Associated with Mr. LaPointe at Downing was A. H. Barnard, a hardwood lumberman of Minneapolis. In the spring of 1912 the lumber yard at Rusk operated by the North Star Lumber Company was purchased by the LaPointe Lumber Company.

In 1916 the O. & N. Lumber Company was incorporated and its general office located in this city with Mr. LaPointe as secretary and general manager. The stockholders of the O. & N. Lumber Company are all lumbermen and pioneers. J. T. Barber, president of the O. & N. Lumber Company, came to this section of the country from Hannibal, Missouri. In 1875 he obtained a position with the North Western Lumber Company and, at the death of Mr. D. R. Moon, became its president. Mr. Barber has also served as secretary of the Montreal River Company. S. G. Moon, treasurer, is the son of D. R. Moon. Mr. Moon's father was first engaged in buying and selling timberlands, logs, lumber and general merchandise in Eau Claire in 1861. In 1869 Mr. Moon became interested in a saw mill at Hannibal, Missouri, and it was here that he made the acquaintance of Mr. Barber. Mr. Moon was also connected with the Sterling Lumber Company. A. R. Owen, vice president, is general manager of the John S. Owen Lumber Com-

pany at Owen, and is president and general manager of the Rust-Owen Lumber Company at Drummond. John S. Owen, director, is president of the John S. Owen Lumber Company at Owen, and is also interested in the mill at Drummond. Both A. R. Owen and John S. Owen are interested in extensive lumbering operations in the South and West. Aside from his duties as secretary and general manager of the O. & N. yards and president of the LaPointe Lumber Company, Mr. LaPointe has served the Wisconsin Retail Lumber Dealers Association as its president, treasurer and as a director.

The number of yards owned by the O. & N. Lumber Company was just about doubled in 1917 when they became owners of the Wisconsin yards of the Midland Lumber and Coal Company. Today they operate 33 yards located from Downing to Stetsonville on the "Soo" Line and from Wilson to Neillsville on the Omaha. O. & N. yards are located in nine counties and serve people in fifteen.

Up until the LaPointe Lumber Company became owners of the West Side yard, the majority of homes that were built in Menomonie were built without plans. Plan books were just beginning to be thought of. Up until this time lumber yards were merely looked upon as dealers engaged in selling lumber. So it was something a little bit new for the LaPointe Lumber Company to advertise in our pages that they furnished complete plans and prices for complete homes, which they did along about 1912 and 1913. Many homes were built in Menomonie from plans furnished by the LaPointe people, but it was found that in a number of cases plans that were offered in plan books were not suited to this particular section, or that very often the builder wanted to make changes.

With the thought in mind of increasing its service to the builders of this community, the company in 1917 employed a draftsman to take charge of making plans for prospective builders. Arnold O. Arntson, a graduate of Menomonie High School, took charge of this part of the work. From this small beginning, the Builders' Service Department, as it is now called, has gradually grown until today four men are employed in the drafting of plans and making guaranteed estimates of building costs. The LaPointe people have eliminated all the guess work from building. They have also provided a means whereby people are able to clearly understand what their homes are to look like through the means of complete blue prints and working drawings. This is a service that is not found in many towns the size of Menomonie and it is only because of the large system of yards which the O. & N. people operate that they are able to offer this service. here

The company employs the HoltBid System of estimating which was originally compiled by one of its former employees, A. W. Holt, now located in Minneapolis. The company also uses a modern electrical blue printing machine.

Few of us realize the number of people employed by the O. & N. and LaPointe Lumber Companies in this city. Twenty-five families are represented in the O. & N. and LaPointe offices here today. A group photograph was taken a year or two ago at the time of the annual convention of yard managers which is held in this city every February. Since the picture was taken a number of yards have been added and at the last convention banquet there were 90 present.

The Wisconsin Milling Co. owns and operates the flour mill that was started 67 years ago by Knapp, Stout & Co., that famous lumber concern having built the original flour mill in 1858. It was operated by water power and had five run of stone, to which two more were later added for feed grinding purposes. In course of time the old millstones were replaced by steel rolls, and other modern equipment was put in. The concern was incorporated as The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company in 1878, and continued to operate the mill subsequently until they ceased business here in 1901. They then sold it to the Wisconsin Power Co., by whom it was operated until 1906, when it was bought by the Wisconsin Milling Co. The latter have since more than doubled the capacity of the flour mill. The plant, consisting of several good-sized buildings, is situated on both sides of the Red

Cedar River, which at this point runs from east to west. On the south side of the stream, which is here crossed by a bridge, is the large flour and feed mill, with a small building formerly used as an office but which is not at present in use. It is in the larger building that the company manufactures its flour products, and to it the farmers bring their wheat to grind into flour, also corn, oats and barley for grinding into feed. Just across the bridge is the fine office building now in use, standing on land somewhat elevated above the level of the road, while to the west of it is the "scratch feed plant," where mixed feed for poultry is ground, and which has two elevators, one at each end, each forming an integral part of the building. The east end of this mill was formerly the warehouse of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, and it therefore possesses historic interest for the older residents of Menomonie and the surrounding territory. The flour mill turns out eight standard products, namely: Mill Rose Flour and Company's Best, the latter a fancy patent flour; Rye Flour, Bolted Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour, Hygienic Flour, a whole wheat product for bread and pancakes; Rye Graham, and Creamola, a breakfast food made from the heart of the wheat. The feed mill manufactures a number of brands, which bear the trade-mark of "A-C Feeds," and which are prepared in accordance with the published results of scientific research in the agricultural stations of America. They include: A-C Dairy Ration, made from pure grains and protein concentrates and mineral salts, for feeding cattle; A-C Calf Meal, Monarch Dairy Feed, A-C Scratch Feed, A-C Chick Developer Feed, A-C Baby Chick Feed, A-C Egg Producer (a mash), Monarch Scratch Feed, No. 2 Chop Feed, for horses and mules, and A-C Hog Feed. All these feeds are specially designed for the purpose indicated, containing a variety of grains, seeds, and other substances mixed in suitable proportions, and have won approval from the farmers and increased patronage of the mills. The flour mill has a capacity of 600 barrels in 24 hours. The mills are operated by water power, supplemented by electricity, and are fully equipped with the most approved modern machinery. The product is shipped to points in Wisconsin, the Central States, and Eastern territory, including the markets of New York and Philadelphia. The present officers of the company are: E. O. Wright, president; A. E. Brecht, vice president; B. L. Kabot, treasurer; and F. C. Myer, secretary. About 35 men are employed on an average.

The Menomonie Milling Company is engaged in the operation of a mill on Gilbert Creek, about a mile from the city. The enterprise was established some 35 years ago by Andreas E. Hofland, who built a steam mill on his farm. About six months later, steam power having proved unsatisfactory, Mr. Hofland made a contract, which included a 99-year lease, with Frank McLean for the water right on Gilbert Creek, and moved the mill to the new site, where he built a dam and resumed operations. Two years later the mill burned. Then, on April 19, 1902, the Menomonie Milling Co. was incorporated with A. E. Hofland president, O. J. Tilleson vice president, Alex Hosford secretary, and W. C. Ribanack treasurer. Albert Quilling was a director, in addition to the officers above mentioned. In January, 1904, Mr. Quilling was elected secretary, and in 1911 Odin Hofland became a director. Byran L. Kabot has been secretary and treasurer since 1912. The concern has continued to do a profitable business, doing custom milling, manufacturing pearl barley, and dealing extensively in feeds. The product of the mill averages 200 cars a year and is sold throughout the United States.

The manufacture of brick has been a leading industry for many years, and it may be said to have taken in large measure the place of the once great lumber industry.

One of the earliest brick makers in Menomonie, if not the first, was a man named Jesse Hughes, who operated a small plant located where the barn of the Hydraulic Pressed Brick now stands. It is not known just when he started, but he was still engaged in the business in 1888, ceasing operations soon after that.

In 1872 John and Frank Kelly, with W. A. Drowley, started a brick-making

plant situated on the Hudson road two miles west of Menomonie, which was known as the Kelly & Drowley yard. It was a small concern, but in 1882 was incorporated as the Dunn County Pressed Brick Co., with J. G. Thorpe, of Eau Claire, as president, J. T. Gilbert of Milwaukee secretary, and John H. Knapp of Menomonie treasurer. John Hopwood and Judge John Kelly were stockholders. Mr. Gilbert, though his legal residence was in Milwaukee, spent about half his time in Menomonie, being here during the summers. The output of the concern was increased. About 1886 the name was changed to the Menomonie Pressed Brick Co., Frank Kelly at the time being superintendent. W. A. Drowley dropped out about 1888 and went over to the Standard Pressed Brick Co., a new concern, and in 1897 the plant was sold to the Hydraulic Pressed Brick Co., who operated it until 1907, when they ceased to do so.

In 1888 the Standard Pressed Brick Co. was started, with yards in the town of Menomonie northwest of the city and outside its limits. The site had been previously occupied for brick making by a man named Maltby, who had about three acres of land, and who was bought out by the Standard people. The latter were from Minneapolis, a Mr. Byers being president of the company and F. W. Cook, secretary. W. A. Drowley of Menomonie was superintendent. The Standard Pressed Brick Co. went out of business in 1894, and the property was subsequently leased by the Menomonie Pressed Brick Co., who operated it for three years. They had no clay land, however, but leased some from Mr. Drowley who owned a tract across the road.

Another concern, called the St. Paul & Minneapolis Pressed Brick Co., also operated a brick-making industry, having 80 acres of land to the southwest of the Standard property. The president and manager was J. K. Caldwell, a New England man, who, it is said, came here from Galesburg, Ill., and the plant, therefore, was commonly referred to as the Caldwell plant or yards. Mr. Caldwell, however, was not successful, and after operating for a while, and buying machinery which he never installed, he quit and returned to Galesburg to live with a son-in-law who resided there. The plant subsequently remained idle for a number of years and was finally bought, about 1902, by the Hydraulic Pressed Brick Co., whose property it is now.

In 1885 the Wisconsin Red Pressed Brick Co. was incorporated, whose yards, covering about 28 acres, were situated, as they are still, on the west bank of Red Cedar River, within half a mile from the post office and within the city limits. At that time J. W. Kendrick, of Minneapolis, was president of the company, and A McMullen, also of Minneapolis, secretary and treasurer, while the superintendent was S. L. Alexander of Menomonie. The concern has enjoyed a prosperous existence up to the present time. It has a capital of $50,000 and employs about 55 men. Its officers are: J. P. McLean, president; F. J. McLean, vice president and treasurer; and Oscar Wilson, secretary. Since 1921 it has been controlled by the Excelsior Brick Co.

The Excelsior Brick Co. was organized as a stock company in the year 1900 by F. J. McLean, J. H. Stout, and S. L. Alexander. Its yards are located within the city limits about a mile and a half west of the post office. Its original capital of $15,000 has been increased to $50,000 and its present officers are: J. P. McLean, president; W. W. McLean, vice president; and F. J. McLean, secretary and treasurer. Oscar Wilson is manager and O. E. Carlson, superintendent. About 1912 this company bought from the heirs of Harry Sprink the property and good will of the Tramway Brick Co., whose plant was situated about six miles northwest of Menomonie, changing its name to the Menomonie Brick Co. The combined product of the Wisconsin Red Pressed Brick Co. and the Excelsior Brick Co., as united under one management, is over 12,000,000 brick per year. It includes rough texture brick, wire-cut-faced brick, red sand mound brick, also veneer, colonial, sewer, chimney and common brick. The concern also keeps fire clay and mortar coloring in stock.

The Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company, organized in 1868, having headquarters in St. Louis and offices in Minneapolis, has two brick plants a mile and a half

west of town, started about 1893, and is engaged in the manufacture of Hytex brick. The company ships to all parts of the Northwestern States and employs approximately 125 men in operating both plants.

In 1912 a man named Segerstrom came to Menomonie from Minneapolis and got the citizens and Commercial Club interested in the establishment of a piano factory here. He was given a site for a plant just across the river and a large factory was erected. After operating it for two years Mr. Segerstrom failed, and George P. Norris of Minneapolis was appointed receiver. He then organized the Holland Piano Co., which is now operating the factory, the present manager being J. M. Sleeper, who succeeded Henry M. Johnson in that position. The concern manufactures upright and player pianos, both under two names or trademarks, namely, the Holland piano and the Geo. P. Norris piano, the total output being about 3,000 a year. From 60 to 100 men are employed.

The Forster Foundry Co., a concern that has enjoyed an uninterrupted career of prosperity for the last 27 years, was started in 1898 as the Dunn County Iron Works by H. H. Forster and Gotfried Kruger, who erected the building now in use—a frame and concrete structure. The site, on Broadway near Ninth Avenue, was part of a tract formerly belonging to John H. Knapp, and 56 years ago was occupied by the Edwards & Son chair factory. But after a few years the chair factory burned down and for a number of years thereafter the land was used for a cow pasture and sometimes as a circus ground, until Mr. Forster bought it from Henry Knapp. For four years the Dunn County Iron Works were conducted as a common repair shop. At the end of that time Mr. Kruger sold his interest to Mr. Forster and the latter, about six months later, sold it to T. L. Thorsen. The concern then went into the manufacture of the Aetna gas engines. Mr. Thorsen remained in it for two years, and when he dropped out his place was taken by Samuel H. Forster, a son of H. H. Forster. On Jan. 1, 1922, the concern was incorporated as the Forster Foundry Co., with a capital of $10,000, and George B. Forster (another son of H. H.) was taken in as a member of the company. The manufacture of gas engines had been given up several years before, and since then the business has been conducted as a first class repair shop, though some manufacturing is still done to order—chiefly of structural iron work and miscellaneous building material, which is shipped mostly to points in Wisconsin and Minnesota. The present officers of the company are: H. H. Forster, president; S. H. Forster, vice president; and George B. Forster, secretary and treasurer.

The Globe Iron Works were for some six or eight years a manufacturing concern of Menomonie that was engaged in the manufacture of the White gas engines. The promoters came here from Minneapolis and had a good engine, but failed to develop a domestic trade, shipping their product mostly to Australia and New Zealand. For a while they did a good business, but the inventor of the engine, becoming manager, made some changes in it which he regarded as improvements, but which were not acceptable to the foreign trade, the consignees returning the shipments, and soon after that the concern went out of business here. Their plant was bought and is now used by the Litnum Bronze Company.

The Litnum Bronze Company was organized as a stock company in 1919 by August Litnum, of Milwaukee, H. C. Inenfeldt, of Menomonie, and others, for the manufacture of litnum bronze, an invention of Mr. Litnum which has been perfected by Mr. Innenfeldt. The concern acquired, by purchase, the plant of the former Globe Iron Works, which manufactured the White Gasoline engine, and has since continued its operation. The material manufactured in various forms has some remarkable qualities, being stronger than steel, while 20 per cent lighter, and having better wearing qualities, besides having a wonderful resistance to the corrosive power of acids. It is produced in the form of all sorts of bronze castings, and as such largely used in all the paper mills in the Fox River Valley, and also in the form of centrifugal pumps, which are shipped to Los Angeles, Calif.

Some of the product goes east to New York and to various other parts of the country. The present officers of the company are: H. C. Inenfeldt, president; S. B. Ingram, secretary; B. F. Crane, vice president; A. J. Josephson, treasurer. There are seven trustees, including the officers above mentioned, with the addition of Ed. E. Roach, George Emerton and E. A. Finley. Mr. Litnum is not now a member of the company.

In 1917 the John Wildi Evaporated Milk Company came to Menomonie and built a fine milk condensary plant costing $250,000. Operations were commenced in April, 1918, and continued by the company for several years, when they sold out to Nestle's Food Company, and the plant was operated by the latter for three or four years. It had a capacity of 150 to 200,000 pounds of fluid milk a day, or a daily output of $1,500 to 2,000 cases of factory product, necessitating normally the employment of 150 to 200 persons. But unfortunately the great expectations raised by the establishment of so large an industry in Menomonie were doomed to final disappointment, as the receipts proved insufficient to cover the great cost of operation. The plant was closed down in the fall of 1924 and is now being dismantled.

In 1895 H. H. Foster, C. J. Anderson and Fred Kempe established the Menomonie Iron Works, which were operated for about ten years as a general foundry and machine shop, employing ten or more skilled workmen. The plant then burned down and the business was discontinued.

The Oscillating Sleigh Co., an enterprise started in 1904 for the manufacture of high grade vehicles, and the Waldron & Vasey feed mill, started in 1909, are no longer operating.

Cigar making has been carried on in Menomonie for quite a number of years. A leading concern in this line is that of Anderson Bros., Inc., which was established in 1893 and is now the largest cigar factory in northern Wisconsin. The company is capitalized at $40,000 and has turned out as large an output as 2,000,000 cigars in one year. Associated with this concern is the A. B. Leaf Tobacco Company, having a capital stock of $50,000, of which $22,000 is paid in. It started business in 1920 in Barron, Wis.

The Menomonie Cigar Company, with Reine Breitzman and Al. Plutshack proprietors, also manufacture several brands of popular cigars.

The Menomonie Marble and Granite Works, P. H. Hamerly proprietor, is a well established concern, which manufactures tasteful monuments and gravestones.

The Menomonie Greenhouse has been operating for over 20 years and is noted for its excellent service and the quality of its product. Design work, cut flowers and plants, shrubbery, vegetables and bulbs are the most important lines of horticulture carried on by the manager of the plant.

The Menomonie Nurseries were begun about three years ago for the purpose of supplying the surrounding country with hardy homegrown strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, and other small fruits; also with plum, apple, cherry and other trees.

The Menomonie Dairy Co. is a concern operated under the management of H. J. Vigels in the manufacture of ice cream, also doing a general dairy business. The output of ice cream amounts to about 50,000 gallons a year.

In retail lines Menomonie is acknowledged to be one of the best cities of its size in the state. Shippers come here from many miles around, including residents of other cities and villages, being attracted by the complete stocks of high quality goods on sale. In 1924 the equalized valuation of the merchants' stocks was $790,959. One department store alone carried a stock worth $150,000. It would be impossible in a work of this kind to go into a general history of the various stores. Reference may be found to many in the biographical part of this volume, contained in the biographies of their respective proprietors.

In 1863 the village began to feel the need of a hotel and Nathan Eytcheson built the Menomonie House, which continued for many years to afford accommodations to travelers, the proprietor in the early 90's being O. K. Fox.

The Central House was started in 1869 by P. Hansen, who soon afterwards took

his brother, T. Hansen, into partnership. It has been several times enlarged and improved and is now conducted by W. P. McGuinnes, who has been its proprietor for five years.

In 1871 George P. Hanneymer built the Merchant's Hotel, which burned down in 1883 and not rebuilt.

The Royal Hotel was built in 1885 by the Menomonie Hotel Company, which was incorporated in the same year, with F. J. McLean as president and A. Quilling, treasurer. It was opened by Mr. and Mrs. William Auer of Chicago and has since changed owners a number of times, the present proprietor being Wilbur Tibbils, who took it five years ago.

The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company is an organization that has now enjoyed an unbroken and successful career of half a century. It was first conceived by a group of about 40 farmers who met in Grange Hall in the town of Spring Brook. The actual date of organization was Oct. 16, 1875, and business was commenced on Jan. 17, 1876. The company operates on the yearly assessment plan, the assessments being regulated so as to cover losses plus the small expense of operation. A central office is maintained in Menomonie and there are agents among the farmers in the different towns. The statutes of the company provided that one man could be insured for not more than $3,000, (now $15,000) and all kinds of farm property could be insured. There has been a steady growth, and in January, 1925, there were 3,041 policies in force representing about $15,000,000 of insurance. Thomas Dickson was the first president, and H. A. Farnham was the secretary of the company during its infancy. Then W. H. Landon was secretary until 1913, after which E. B. Young held the office for a year. Then J. B. Chickering, who died recently, performed the duties of the office until 1920, when he was succeeded by J. D. Millar, who has served up to the present time. The losses for the first year consisted of a barn owned by William Blume and a cow owned by John Stavrum, the total amounting to $420. The assessment of two and a half mills has remained the same despite the fact that the total losses last year (1924) were about $35,000. The field covered by the company is confined to Dunn County. The present members of the board of directors are: E. B. Young (president), J. D. Millar (secretary and treasurer), S. S. Sivertson, Thomas Dunning and Frank Stewart.

Social activities have been a strong feature in the city's life from an early period in its history. In one of its issues in the year 1874 the Dunn County News published a review of the principal societies then existent here, which, in addition to the Masons and Odd Fellows, included the following: The Ladies' Benevolent Society, non-sectarian, which was controlled and managed by ladies, though gentlemen were admitted as members; Grace Mission Church Society, for promoting the welfare and prosperity of the Episcopal church, for which purpose the society gave various entertainments; the Ladies' Sewing Society, organized in 1868 by the ladies of the Methodist church; the German Harmonia Society, a musical organization sustained by German citizens, a Turner Society being included in it; the German Aid Society, organized in 1874; the Scandinavian Aid Society, which had a singing society connected with it; and the Menomonie Literary Society, having as its object, the mental improvement of its members by means of lectures, readings and similar exercises. Other societies sprang up later, such as the Good Templars, a temperance organization, which had its uses in the saloon days; the Sons of Herman and Daughters of Herman, German societies; the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and others. Some of these societies have gone out of existence, no one remembers when, but their places have been filled by others, and there is today no lack of opportunities for those desiring social intercourse outside of the home. Brief mention will be here made of the principal social or fraternal organizations now existing in the city, some of which were established many years ago.

Menomonie Lodge No. 164, F. & A. M., was granted a dispensation Sept. 6, 1866, and its charter is dated June 12, 1867. It is the oldest fraternal society in

Menomonie, having carried on its work for over 58 years. Its present membership is 276.

Menomonie Chapter No. 53, R. A. M., is 11 years younger than the lodge, having received its dispensation July 24, 1877, and its charter being dated Feb. 20, 1878. At the present time (May 1, 1925), it has 165 members.

Menomonie Chapter No. 131, O. E. S. (Eastern Star) received a dispensation May 9, 1902 and a charter dated May 17, 1902. It has 248 members.

Menomonie Commandery No. 47, K. T., was constituted Oct. 18, 1922, and now has 75 members.

In 1914 the fine building known as the Masonic Temple was erected at the southwest corner of Main Street and Broadway. It is a large, handsome and substantial two-story brick structure with basement, and is well fited up throughout. Its cost was $30,000, the money being raised through stock subscriptions, the stock being purchased not only by Masons but also by citizens of Menomonie and Dunn County not belonging to the order. The holding company is known as The Masonic Temple Association, of which Walter A. Clark is now president and Oscar Wilson, secretary and treasurer. One of the hardest workers for the success of this enterprise was Brother A. C. Anderson. The Commercial Club occupies the first floor of the building, and also the basement, where there is a good bowling alley, while on the upper floor are the rooms of the Blue Lodge, Chapter (R. A. M.), Commandery and Eastern Star, all these organizations paying a fixed rent to the holding society for their accommodations. The Masons have a strong organization in Menomonie and the meetings of the different branches of the order are well attended and marked by a spirit of unity and interest in the work.

Bury Lodge No. 183, I. O. O. F., was instituted Aug. 3, 1870, and in August, 1876 Red Cedar Lodge No. 261 (German ritual), I. O. O. F., was instituted. These two lodges were consolidated in 1912 under the name of Red Cedar Lodge No. 183, I. O. O. F., with a charter dated June 5 that year.

Ben Hur Encampment No. 54, I. O. O. F., was organized about 1890 and was reorganized in 1922 with a charter dated Oct. 11. There were 30 charter members.

Evergreen Lodge No. 44, D. of R. (Rebekahs), I. O. O. F., was instituted March 1, 1875, and received a charter dated Dec. 3, 1875. There were 20 charter members. At present the lodge has 74 members.

The Odd Fellows own a two-story brick building on Main Street, which was purchased and remodeled in the spring of 1916. The ground floor is occupied by Olson's art store. The lodge rooms, which are on the second floor, are used not only by the Odd Fellows, but also by several other fraternal societies, including the following: White Rose Colony No. 240, Beavers' Reserve Fund, chartered July 11, 1906; Menomonie Tent, Knights of the Maccabees, chartered in April, 1897; Independent Scandanavian Workingmen's Association, chartered May 23, 1898; Normanna Lodge, Scandanavian Sisters of America, chartered Sept. 13, 1905; Forest Home Camp No. 93, Royal Neighbors of America, an old camp, the charter of which, however, bears no date; Juvenile Camp of Royal Neighbors No. 93, chartered in October, 1921, with 27 charter members, and the Carpenters' and Joiners' United Brotherhood No. 68, chartered in February, 1901.

Pine Camp No. 1261, M. W. A. (Modern Woodmen) of which the Royal Neighbors' camps are auxiliaries, was organized in January, 1890, and now has about 305 members. In January, 1925, the camp moved into their present room in the Knights of Pythias hall, having previously occupied quarters in the I. O. O. F. hall. Forest Home Camp of Royal Neighbors has between 250 and 260 members, and the Juvenile Camp 34 or 35.

Ed. C. Gottry Lodge No. 170, K. of P., was instituted Feb. 9, 1909, with 18 members, and in the following June received its charter. It has had a steady growth and is now a strong lodge with 201 members (April, 1925).

Liberty Temple No. 34, Pythian Sisters, was organized April 18, 1918, and now has a total membership of 87—66 sisters and 21 knights.

Another branch of the Knights of Pythias order was organized in January, 1925, namely, the Dramatic Order of Knights of Khorassan, a purely social or-

ganization, sometimes referred to as "The Dokkeys," and which may be regarded as "the playground of Pythianism." The growth of the Pythian order in Menomonie became visible when the Pythian Temple was erected in 1924. On April 18, that year, the building association was incorporated, and on July 27 the cornerstone of the building was laid with imposing ceremonies, including a procession with band, and an address by Richard S. Witte, of Milwaukee, supreme representative. There were many Pythians present from other towns. The temple, situated on Main Street between Fourth and Fifth, was dedicated in November the same year. It cost $24,000 and is owned by the Pythian Building Association, incorporated with $20,000 worth of stock, all held by members of the Pythian order.

The Menomonie Liederkranz, formerly one of the most prominent musical organizations in this section, was formed in 1905 by a few enthusiastic spirits whose purpose was to advance the musical interests of the city. Dr. A. F. Heising was the first president. The society had a fine male chorus and social functions were held once a month in Stori's hall. During the war the Liederkranz was changed to a purely social club, and about a year ago it dissolved.

The Commercial Club, one of the leading civic organizations of the city, including on its membership roll the names of nearly all the influential business men, held its first meeting in the Gymnasium building on Jan. 17, 1905. N. J. MacArthur was chairman of the committee on organization, and the first officers elected were: J. H. Stout, president; L. D. Harvey, first vice president; E. J. Kimball, second vice president; N. J. MacArthur, secretary; and William Schutte, Jr., treasurer. It was announced that Mr. Stout gave the club the use of the rooms in the Gymnasium for a period of three years, subject only to the condition that the work of the club should not interfere with the work being done for the schools of the city. These rooms were occupied by the club until June, 1914, when removal was made to its present fine quarters in the Masonic Temple, the club renting the first floor and basement. The formal opening of the Commercial Club took place on March 3, 1905. It started with about $1,000 worth of furniture and supplies of its own, besides property installed for the use of the club and owned by Mr. Stout. It began in a prosperous condition with no indebtedness. During the 20 years of its existence the club has interested itself actively in many projects for the advancement of the city. It has succeeded in creating a common feeling of fellowship among the business men of the city, and all classes of citizens, the spirit of democracy being largely emphasized in its membership, and has helped to create a stronger union between the city and the county in general. A pleasant feature has been an annual banquet to the members of the county board, the first of which was held in the fall of 1905. Among the projects in which the club has interested itself may be mentioned the launching of the new Omaha depot project in 1905; commercial and industrial and transportation improvement, covering a number of subjects; sanitary conditions surrounding the city water supply; summer band concerts in the parks; advertising of the city's advantages; investigation of the resources of Menomonie and surrounding territory; taxation of electric corporations; and other useful work in promotion of the public welfare.

The Dunn County Old Settlers' Association was organized at a meeting held in the court house on Saturday, Oct. 3, 1891, when a constitution was adopted. Henry Ausman, of Elk Mound, was elected president for the first year, and S. B. French, of Menomonie, secretary. It was decided to hold annual meetings. According to the constitution, any person who had reached the age of 45 years and who had lived at least 25 years in Dunn County, was eligible to membership. A great many joined, as the records that have been preserved show a total of between 500 and 600 names. Many of these, of course, have now passed away, but some of the original members are still living. For a number of years the society has held its annual meetings in the Memorial Building, Menomonie. At the meeting held on Saturday, Oct. 18, 1924, more than 100 members were present. The member then present with the longest residence in the county was Mrs. Luthera E. Ames of Eau Galle, who came here from New York State in 1854. It is

usual at these reunions to have a banquet and for some of the members to read historical papers or relate their personal experiences of early days, and in this way some valuable contributions to the history of the county have been made and preserved through newspaper publication.

The Rotary Club of Menomonie was chartered in January, 1924, with 25 members and now numbers 33. Like similar clubs elsewhere, it is a service organization intended to include one representative from each line of business and each profession in the city. While too young as yet to have an impressive record, the club has a membership of active and mentally alert citizens who are not likely to let any opportunities slip by them for advancing the best interests of the community.

In January, 1911, an organization known as the Associated Charities was effected in Menomonie for the general relief of the poor and needy of the city. The Charities are supported by public subscription, the organization being composed of a number of prominent citizens, both men and women; several of the churches also have taken part in the work. Cases of need are investigated and help furnished in the shape of food, clothing, fuel, medical attendance, nurse service, or whatever is most necessary in each particular case. Occasionally assistance is given to people residing outside of the city. It was through this organization that the services of a visiting nurse were secured for Menomonie, and for a number of years she was supported entirely by the organization. Then a few years ago the city appropriated $50 a month toward her salary, her duties being enlarged to include those of school nurse, but now the city pays the entire expense of a city nurse. Before the organization of the Charities, Menomonie had an Anti-Tuberculosis Society, of which Dr. Anfin Egdahl was the head, but the work of that society was taken up by the Associated Charities after the organization of the latter. Dr. N. L. Howison has been a most active worker for the Charities. In 1916 the city appropriated for the Charities $30 a month, that amount being increased to $40 a month later. The rest is made up from donations—money collected on tag days, and by subscription. The presidents of the Associated Charities have been: M. C. Douglas, Dr. Anfin Egdahl, Mrs. Paul Wilson, Frank Jackson, and Rev. A. E. Westenberg, the last mentioned of whom is now serving. Mrs. Frank Pierce is now vice president, Mrs. E. P. Noyes secretary, and Martin Fladoes, treasurer.

The public rest room on Third Street between Main Street and Crescent Avenue, was donated to the city by Albert Quilling.

A branch of the Child's Conservation Society of America has recently been organized in Menomonie.

The Menomonie Country Club was organized three years ago by a group of progressive citizens who realized the advantage of such an asset to the city. It now enjoys a splendid nine-hole golf course of incomparable beauty. Situated as it is, one mile from the city, on Federal Highway No. 12 and State Highway No. 79, on the banks of Wilson Creek, the location is ideal. The spacious, well-appointed club house is situated directly on the banks of Wilson Creek in a setting of virgin white pine, which are greatly admired by all who knew Wisconsin in the days of its lumber industries The club house is thoroughly equipped with every convenience and is available for use by visitors to Menomonie through various avenues of approach; and students of the summer school of Stout Institute have the privilege of its use through arrangements with the school authorities.

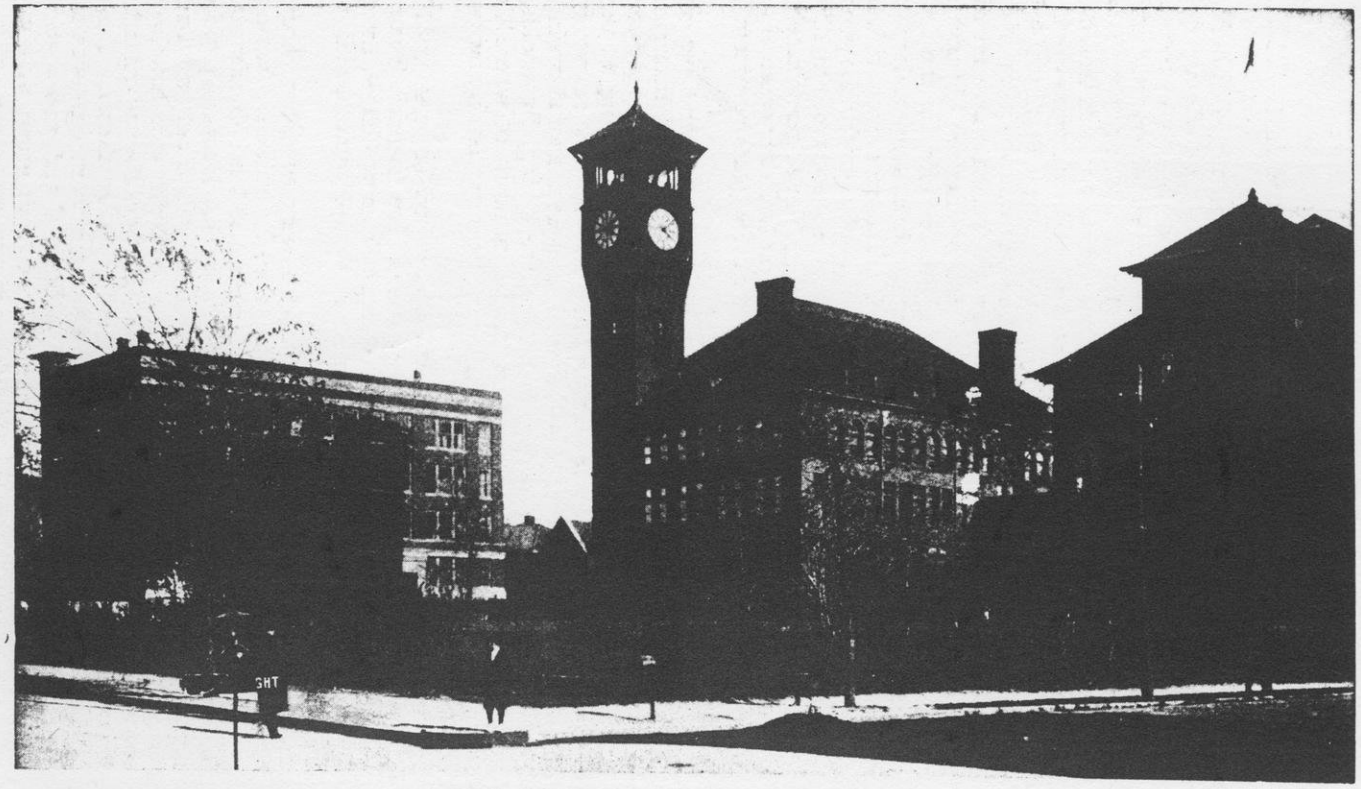
The Woman's Social Club was an organization formed in October, 1907, for the promotion of the physical and social well being of the women of Menomonie. Its first president was Miss Alma Binzel, and Julia Bigelow was physical instructor. This club dissolved several years ago.

The Menomonie Woman's Club was formed in April, 1902, with Mrs. E. E. Lamberton secretary, and with an enrollment of 20 members. The original purpose was mutual help and united effort toward intellectual development. It gradually enlarged its scope, however, so as to include any movement for the general improvement or welfare of the city. Among its useful activities may be mentioned its co-operation with the Improvement Association at the starting

of that organization, the providing of swimming suits to high school students, the providing of waste paper baskets for the streets, improvement of conditions in the public schools, the holding of an arts and crafts exhibit, distribution of Christmas dinners, and social help and the promotion of ideals among the members. The club joined the Wisconsin federation in its first year and has always been represented by delegates at the state conventions. It has now a good membership, including many of the leading women in the community.

The Tuesday Musicale was a woman's club which was organized Nov. 1, 1905, with Mrs. Fannie Macmillan, president; Miss Edith Gerard, vice president; Miss Ada Kelsey, secretary; and Mrs. Frank Torrey, librarian. The objects of the club were to study the works of the classical composers, advance the proficiency of the members in music and bring about a closer social intercourse among them. For the first year the club met at the homes of members and subsequently in the Memorial building, an open session being held once a year. The club did much to promote the musical interests of the city but finally dissolved. Its place has been taken by the Wednesday Musicale, organized along similar lines.

Several other important subjects in connection with the history of the city remain to be treated, among them the press, the Stout Institute, the Memorial Building and Library, military societies and the churches, all of which will receive mention in succeeding chapters.



THE STOUT INSTITUTE BUILDINGS:
The Household Arts Building at left, Gymnasium in the rear, Industrial Arts Building in the centre. The building at the right is the Public High School.

CHAPTER XV

THE STOUT INSTITUTE, MEMORIAL BUILDING AND LIBRARY

The Stout Institute.—Twenty-two years ago there was established in Menomonie an educational enterprise that has spread the fame of the little city not only throughout the United States, but also in Canada and lands beyond the sea. It had for its unique purpose the training of teachers of household arts and of industrial arts. The word "unique" is used advisably, for the idea was then new, and even today there are no other schools in the country exclusively in its field of work, To Menomonie come students from all over the land, and even from other countries, to get new ideas in the teaching of children and in the philosophy of bringing the school into vital relations with the practical things in human living.

The germ of this idea dates farther back than the period above mentioned. It was conceived in the mind of James H. Stout, state senator for 16 years, and a member of the great lumber company whose activities resulted in the founding of the city. Mr. Stout—to whom thousands of human beings owe a deep debt of gratitude—had amassed a considerable fortune, but, unlike most men with similar opportunity, he acquired money not for the sake of money but for the good that money can do for the welfare of humanity. He came to Menomonie in 1889, but before that had become interested in manual training. Almost immediately after his arrival here he became active in that direction, and also in the cause of general education, and as a member of the school board for some years he accomplished some notable things.

At that time (1890) manual training was given in only two or three cities of Wisconsin. After a conference and arrangement with the school board in September of that year, Mr. Stout set to work and in 1891 his first school, a two-room, two-story building of 22x24 feet in ground plan was opened, offering to the boys and girls of Menomonie courses in manual training and domestic science in connection with the city school system. On the first floor were the wood-working and mechanical drawing departments, and on the second the sewing, dressmaking and cooking departments. This building, which stood just north of where Central School now stands, was soon out-grown, and, having been moved, is now used by the Agricultural School.

To take its place Mr. Stout erected in 1893 a large building costing $100,000 and equipped completely for carrying on many lines of hand work. The motive for this building was found in the St. Louis Manual Training School, though its actual model was the Toledo Training School. It was of three stories, with a ground plan of 59x137 feet.

The work proceeded, watched with interest by leading educators throughout the state, but in 1897 there came a brief interruption, for on Feb. 3 of that year the building was destroyed by fire. So much success had been already attained, and so much interest created, that on the day following this disaster a petition was circulated, and signed by hundreds of citizens, urging Mr. Stout to rebuild the school. In response he offered to build a larger and better manual training building, to be fire-proof, and to cost not less than $60,000, on the understanding, or condition, that the city should build a high school at an equal cost. This being agreed to, a new manual training building—the one now in use—was erected, costing with equipment about $150,000. This substantial and ornamental structure, with its high clock tower, is conspicuous in the Stout group, and, with the rest, is a fitting monument to the big-hearted lumberman and statesman to whom it owes its existence.

In 1901, carrying further forward his plan of complete and symmetrical equipment, Mr. Stout built the School of Physical Training, containing a gymnasium and a natatorium, and costing complete about $100,000. Here for some years

the school children were given free baths and also taught to swim, and here also for a period the Commercial Club had quarters. Prof. N. J. MacArthur was the first physical instructor, coming from Toronto, Canada, and launching the work most successfully. He and his successors have not only instructed the pupils in the care of their bodies and directed their exercises, but under their tutelage Menomonie High School and the Institute have produced athletic teams that have added to the reputation of Menomonie institutions through their success in competition with other schools.

In September, 1899, after the organization of the Dunn County School for the training of teachers for rural school work, it was given quarters in the main building of the Stout Institute, but in 1902 the county provided a special building for it, which it shares with the Dunn County School of Agriculture, The history of these two county schools is sketched in separate articles.

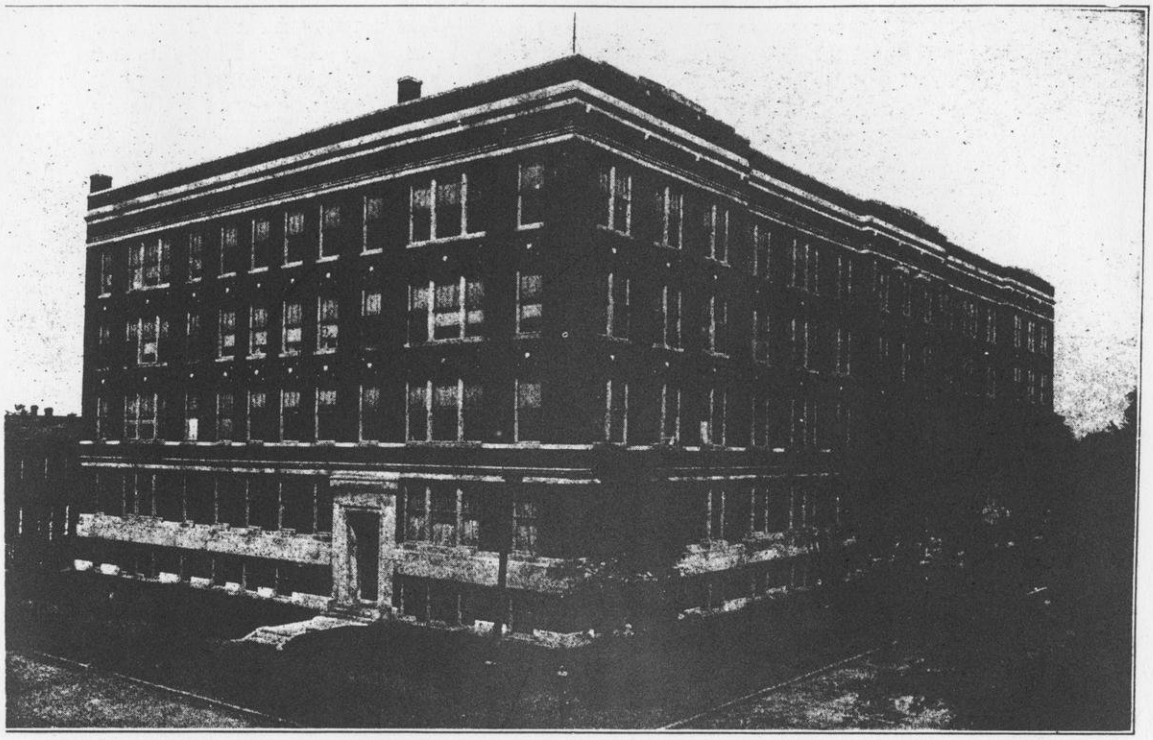
It should be noted that all the developments which had taken place before 1903 were for the boys and girls of the city of Menomonie, and all of the shop and laboratory work was carried on under the public school administration. The year 1903 marked the beginning of the Stout Training Schools which were organized for the purpose of training teachers of manual training, domestic science, and kindergarten work. In that year Mr. Stout established two schools for this purpose—one for manual training work and the other for domestic science. Subsequently a school for home makers was founded for the benefit of girls who desire to acquire proficiency in the domestic arts but do not intend to pursue professional work as teachers. The coming of Dr. L. D. Harvey in 1903 was an important event, not only for the Menomonie public schools, of which he was made superintendent, but more particularly for the Stout schools, the rapid development of which was due largely to his unusual capacity for organization and leadership. In September, that year, there were 25 students enrolled in the Training School. Forty-eight were enrolled the second year, 98 the third year, and in 1908 there were 197 students enrolled. By 1913 the number had increased to over 500 and it is now over 600. Summer schools were started in 1906.

The Kindergarten department of the Stout Institute grew out of a movement inaugurated by Mr. Stout in 1899, when he erected kindergarten buildings in connection with the Coddington and North Menomonie schools and equipped rooms in the Central building for the training of kindergarten teachers. In 1909 the kindergarten department of the Institure was closed, thereby giving more room to other departments which needed it badly.

Early in 1908 another important development took place, when the Stout schools were incorporated and became the Stout Institute. After the death of Mr. Stout, which took place on Dec. 10, 1910, the Institute was taken over by the state. In 1913 the state appropriated $265,000 for new buildings and grounds, and in the same year the Building Trades School, costing $50,000, was erected. The year 1916 saw the erection of the Household Arts Building at a cost of $200,000. In addition to these, there are the Industrial Arts Building and the School of Physical Culture.

While the early development of the work of the school was due largely to the efforts of Mr. Stout, its later development and progress were brought about by Dr. Harvey and Mr. Stout's working together. When the school was taken over by the state, the work of bringing about legislation providing for appropriations for the maintenance of the school, and for new buildings and equipment, fell largely upon Mr. Harvey, and this was always handled in a masterly way. For many years after coming to Menomonie he spent considerable time in traveling and lecturing. His messages concerning the work done at Stout were carried into all sections of the United States. The new ideas were broadcasted over the country, with the result that for many years the Stout school at Menomonie was recognized as a school doing a new and unusually valuable work for the advancenemt of education. Hundreds of visitors came each year to view at first hand the work of the school.

Following the death of President Harvey in June, 1922, Superintendent of



THE HOUSEHOLD ARTS BUILDING, STOUT INSTITUTE

THE TRADES BUILDING, WITH INDUSTRIAL ARTS BUILDING IN BACKGROUND, STOUT INSTITUTE

Schools Burton E. Nelson of Racine, Wis., was, by the board of trustees, made president. He assumed active charge in April, 1923. Mr. Nelson organized the first vocational school in the central west, working under separate organization and administration. This same statement probably holds true for the entire country. The advanced law making this school possible is accredited to the late Charles McCarthy of the Wisconsin Reference Library, and was passed by the Wisconsin Legislature in 1911. Mr. Nelson gave the following seven years to a careful study of vocational education and the development of the Racine Vocational School. With his wide acquaintance with the city superintendents throughout the middle west the school should receive a new impetus for growth and advancement.

When in 1911 the Stout became a state school it assumed a new obligation to produce a sufficient supply of competent teachers for the state. New problems of expansion and specialization had to be met. But the demand for Stout Institute graduates increased so rapidly that a further extension of the course became imperative. There came now a demand in all of the larger high schools for degree graduates. The Stout Institute was not authorized to go beyond the two-year diploma course. No other school was prepared to furnish such instruction as Stout was able to give. Recognizing that fact, the legislature in 1917 conferred upon the Stout school the degree granting power—that of Bachelor of Science in industrial arts or household arts according to the school in which the work is taken. The school continued to grant the two-year diploma because the demand for four-year graduates far exceeded the supply. Beginning in July, 1925, upon completion of two years of work, a certificate of attainment will be given. Those who choose the three-year course will receive the diploma. This, and in some cases the certificate, forms the basis for the issuance of a teaching license. In Wisconsin a license is issued for one year, and is renewable for another year. After two years of successful teaching a life certificate is issued.

While the major part of the Institute's enrollment is from Wisconsin, almost every state in the Union is represented in the student body. Stout graduates are teaching virtually in every state; they are teaching in Canada, the Canal Zone, Cuba and other parts of the West Indies and in Hawaii. Graduates who can be strongly recommended are generally placed before the diplomas are granted. The Stout Institute strives not for enrollment but for accomplishment.

Beginning with the summer session of 1921 the Instutite has operated on a 45-week year. There is the usual holiday vacation and a short recess between the regular and summer sessions. The school year, now considered as being 45 weeks, is made up of five nine-week terms, one of which is the summer session. In the latter, certain courses are operated on the semester basis to enable the students to earn semester credit.

The average attendance at Stout Institute for 12 years up to September, 1924, was 408; its lowest was 221 in 1917-18, and its highest was 589 in 1922-23, when a number of special students were carried in addition to regular students. With the enrollment restricted to regular students the attendance dropped a little but is now again in the neighborhood of 600.

It has been the policy of the school for some years to restrict the number of freshmen; the number of men is confined to 102 and the women to 144 each fall.

The school has been designated by the state board of vocational education of Wisconsin as the institution to be recognized and federally aided for teacher training for vocational schools. It has also been federally recognized as the center for the efforts of the federal board of vocational education in Wisconsin.

All organizations and outside activities of the school are banded under one head, the Stout Student Association, the board of directors of which is made up of the executive officers of the several organizations. It is the mission of the association to influence uniformity in the extra-curricular activities of the student body, to curb those activities which are too apt to absorb an undue amount of attention of the student body, and to promote interest in those activities which bring about more rounded development of the minds and bodies of the students but which are not generally popular.

The school band is unusually complete and active for a collegiate band, and is popular with the students, who welcome its appearance at assemblies, "pep" meetings, ceremonies and games. The dramatic club, under the name of The Manual Arts Players, has built up a reputation for excellence in performance and staging that packs the auditorium at every appearance. The men's glee club takes a trip every spring and the women's glee club always is in demand.

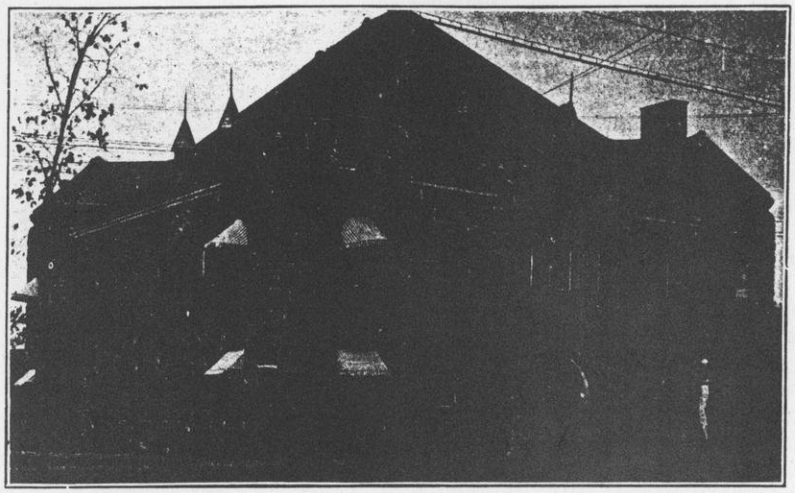
The athletic teams always are strong contenders. The football team of 1921 held the state normal conference championship. The basketball and gymnasium teams have had strong records, finishing well up in the percentage column many times in spite of the packed schedules of the players caused by the large number of laboratory courses which cut into the afternoon practice time. A weekly paper, The Stoutonia, is edited and printed by a student staff under the direction of the printing and english departments. A separate staff edits the school annual, The Tower.

Stout Institute's faculty comprises 47 instructors. In the administrative group, besides President Nelson, are Clyde A. Bowman, director of the school of Industrial Arts and summer session; Miss Daisy A. Kugel, director of the school of Home Economics; B. M. Funk, business manager; Miss Myrtle M. Bletsoe, registrar and appointment secretary; and Mrs. Adelaide C. French, secretary. Practice classes in both industrial arts and home economics are taken from the grades and high school classes of the city schools, as they were when Mr. Stout first began his teacher training school.

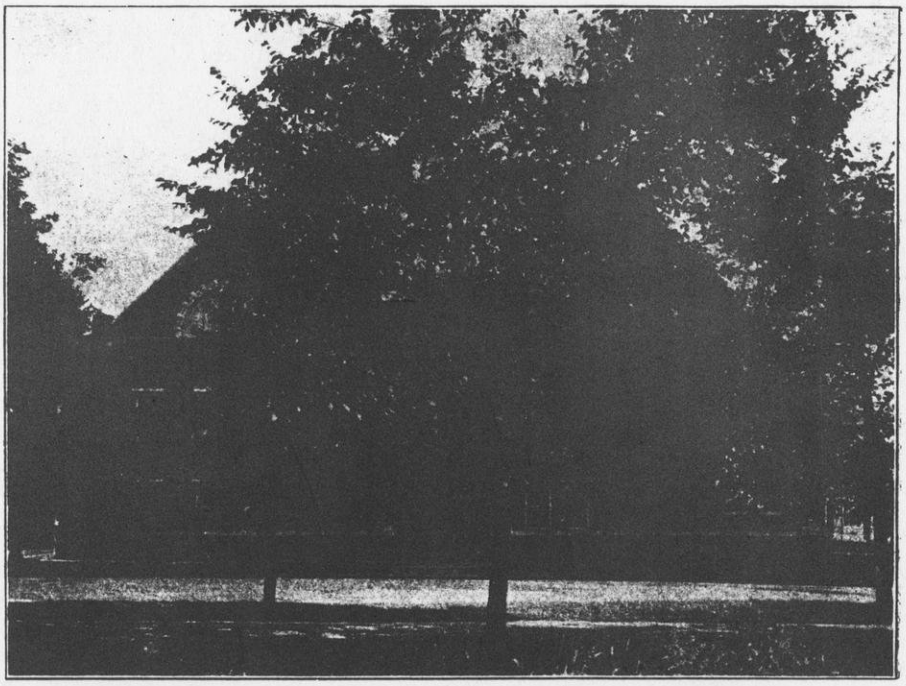
The first public library in Menomonie is said to have had its origin in 1874, when the question of license or no license having been voted on at the spring elections, and the result having been against the saloons, the women of the community established a library and reading-room, supported by public subscription, as a place where the young men could spend their leisure time. In 1876 it was taken over by the city and was maintained as a municipal institution until the year 1900, when it was discontinued. Carrol Lucas was the first president, and S. B. French the first secretary, of the original library board, and among the directors were, in addition to Mr. Lucas and Mr. French, Mrs. Andrew Tainter, Mrs. E. H. Grannis, J. B. McKahan, W. H. Landon, Torger Hanson, T. B. Wilson, E. H. Weber, F. J. McLean, John H. Knapp, and other well known people. For several years the library was located on Broadway in the business district, and was then moved into the two northeast rooms on the second floor of the First National Bank building, where it remained until 745 of its 3,000 volumes were turned over to the Tainter Memorial Library (subject to being called for) and the rest placed in the hands of the school board. For some years prior to the closing of the library, the city made an annual appropriation of $800 for it. For a time after it went out of existence the city appropriated $200 annually to the Memorial Library as compensation to that library for service of books to the public schools.

The Mabel Tainter Memorial is an institution of which the people of Menomonie and of Dunn County, generally, have reason to be proud. It was erected by Captain and Mrs. Andrew Tainter as a memorial to the daughter whose name it bears, a young lady of unusual promise who died on June 10, 1886. Somewhat less than two years after her death, or in April, 1888, the Rev. H. D. Maxson came to Menomonie and organized the Unitarian society, in which Captain and Mrs. Tainter became interested. Availing themselves of Mr. Maxson's help in organization, and thoughtful of the public needs and of their daughter Mabel's known feelings, they decided to erect as her fitting monument a building which, with other uses, should be the home of a free public library.

In the accomplishment of this purpose they lost no time. The building was built of Dunnville sandstone, faced on the inside with Menomonie brick. All the roofs are of slate, furnishing additional protection against fire. The whole building was artistically and richly furnished and decorated. The permanency of this decoration and finish can be judged from the fact that scarcely any redecorating



THE MABEL TAINTER MEMORIAL BUILDING



GYMNASIUM AND NATATORIUM, STOUT INSTITUTE

has been done and that after 35 years of constant use it is in fairly good condition.

This beautiful edifice, which cost in the neighborhood of $125,000 was dedicated July 3, 1890. The ceremonies were held in the handsome auditorium of the new structure before an audience that crowded the apartment to the doors. Many visitors and invited guests were present from abroad. On the platform were Captain and Mrs. Tainter, the mayor and members of the common council, the speakers of the evening, several of the resident clergy, and L. S. Tainter, president of the Mabel Tainter Literary, Library and Educational Society, which had been organized for the purpose of accepting the gift, and of carrying on from generation to generation the useful work for which the property and money were given. As eloquently stated on behalf of the donors on that occasion, "In accordance with her wish, the father and mother have felt that the fittest monument to the dear dead is a contribution to the welfare of the living."

In graceful yet forceful language the Rev. H. D. Maxson made the presentation address, setting forth the aims which it was intended the institution should carry out. "It is desired that this building be a center of those various activities," he said, "which can deepen, broaden, heighten the entire round of life. In conformity with this purpose there has been provided a free library and reading-room, to be kept clear of all narrow partisan or sectarian control, and to offer its privileges on equal terms to all residents of this county. It is desired that these rooms be supplied with the best literature for young and old, such as will enlarge and enrich the mind. In harmony with the general purpose for which this building is erected, there has been provided the room in which we meet tonight. It is desired that it be devoted to lectures, entertainments, services such as will quicken the intellect, strengthen the character, fill the soul with glimpses of those larger relations which link us with the infinite and eternal. In harmony with this general purpose for which this building is erected there have been provided on the floor below, several rooms for whatever amusements and social satisfactions can broaden life without impairing the inheritance of tomorrow..... In this place may no man feel himself a stranger. Here may there be cultivated that spirit, here may there be realized that ideal which permits no boundary line of caste nor creed to separate man from man."

On behalf of the incorporators—the Mabel Tainter Literary, Library and Educational Society—the trust was accepted by S. W. Hunt in a brief but earnest speech, and an impressive dedicatory address was delivered by Rev. J. H. Crocker of Madison.

About a month before the dedication of the building, the property had been conveyed by deed to the incorporators of The Mabel Tainter Literary, Library and Educational Society, who have since had charge and control of the institution. Under the terms of the gift the Unitarian Society has the free use of the auditorium, assembly room, parlors, ladies' work room and young men's club room, but the management and supervision of the whole building is in the hands of the officers of the corporation. In other words, the general management of the building is entirely independent of that society. The library and reading-room are maintained "as separate and distinct from all religious supervision."

There were 13 original incorporators of the Mable Tainter Literary, Library and Educational Society. Seven directors were appointed by them, who fill all vacancies in the trustees, incorporators and in this board as they occur. Any money from the rent of the building goes to the library fund. However, the building is frequently put to worthy public uses from which no revenue is derived, which is in accordance with the benevolent and public-spirited purpose of the founders.

Up to the time of Captain Tainter's death, which occurred Oct. 18, 1899, he furnished the money necessary for the immediate defraying of the expense of the building and of the library. In his will he left an endowment fund, but at his death there were no funds provided for the immediate defraying of the expense of the building and of the library. None, in fact, were available until the endowment fund could be turned over to the trustees of the building by the trustees of the estate and time enough should have elapsed for some income to have accrued

therefrom. It was two years before there was any accumulated income from the trust funds. During that period of time such expense was paid by Mrs. Fanny Crane and the late Louis S. Tainter, daughter and son of Captain and Mrs. Andrew Tainter. The original endowment—of $65,000—has since been increased to $105,000 through legacies left by other members of the Tainter family and by other citizens of Menomonie.

The Memorial Library was opened to the public on Jan. 21, 1891, and at that time contained 3,000 volumes. The first year it had 900 patrons and a circulation of 15,000. Books have been continually added until now the collection embraces about 16,374 volumes, besides 2,577 public documents and 3,930 pamphlets. The annual circulation is 60,000. The total number of patrons in 1924 was 5,964, of whom 1,947 were from the rural districts.

While this is a privately endowed library, it is conducted for a public purpose. That purpose is the circulation of its accumulated books throughout the county of Dunn without cost to its patrons. The primary qualification of a patron is that he or she be an inhabitant of such county. A person once having become a patron, his standing thereafter, if he continues to be an inhabitant of the county, rests solely on his own conduct. He is only required to observe a few rules made for the care and return of the books taken by him and generally to live up to the legal obligations of a bailee having the possession of property belonging to another.

In the foundation of the library there were made three innovations or departures from the generally accepted restrictions to be imposed upon a library. It widened its field beyond the limits of the municipality in which it was organized and became a circulating library for the entire county of Dunn; it did not require its patrons to procure a guarantee for the faithful performance of their obligations to the library, nor to put up a money deposit to secure such performances; and it opened up its shelves to the free and unhampered inspection of all patrons and visitors. The library is tolerant in matters of religion and politics. It endeavors to place on its shelves the works of all reputable writers on all phases of religion and politics. Unasked, its library staff does not assume to advise nor to direct nor influence the reading of any patron, Its managing committee believes that its patrons know what they wish to read and what and when they want to read. The only way the library seeks to influence its patrons is by the qulaity and kind of books it purchases. Suggestions as to what to purchase are always welcome from those who have a kindly interest in the welfare of the library.

When first opened the library had a much smaller circulation in the rural districts than now. The automobile and the parcels post have helped the managers of the library to a great extent in the carrying out of the wishes of the donors that the benefits of the library should be as great to the patrons living outside of the city as to those living within the city. In this respect this library long stood unique. It has been of especial value to the schools, and every encouragement is offered for the use of the books both by teachers in the city and those of the district schools.

The first librarian was Miss Cora Farnum (now Mrs. P. B. Clark), who entered upon her duties Aug. 1, 1890. Other libraries were visited and library management and classification of books studied. A catalogue was completed for public use by Jan. 21, 1891. This catalogue was the only one published, as the continual arrival of new books soon compelled the adoption of a card catalogue system in its place. The first assistant was Miss Ada Kelsey, now Mrs .Fred Curran. She or Miss Lizzie Kelsey (now Mrs. N. L. Howison), were assistants during the four years of Mrs. Clark's work in the library. Mrs. Clark had a very efficient and able library board in Rev. Henry Doty Maxson, Mr. C. E. Freeman and Miss Stella Lucas. At one of the board meetings Mrs. Clark suggested that to have book-marks would be of great use in protecting the books from turned down corners, pencil marks, etc. The plan was adopted, and, having proved very popular, has been continued. They are known as the Maxson book-marks from the fact that on every one is printed a number of reasonable requests indited by Mr. Maxson supposed to be made by the book to a little boy reader, with respect to its proper use and care; they are now sold in many bookstores.

After Mrs. Clark resigned, Miss Stella Lucas became librarian and served for 17 years or until her death in August, 1911. Mrs. Essie C. Nickerson, who acted as librarian for several months during Miss Lucas' last illness, was appointed to the post of regular librarian in September, 1911, and is still serving. The work of the library has so increased that now several persons are required as assistants. Of the members of the library board, much is due to C. E. Freeman, who has given to the institution unstintedly of his time, advice and assistance. The late Prof. G. L. Bowman, who was also a member of the board, worked effectively in its behalf, and through his death the library lost a friend hard to replace.

In concluding this article it should be mentioned that, in addition to the library, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps have commodious rooms in the Memorial Building. The entire establishment is illustrative of far-seeing wisdom as well as of the highest form of philanthropy, and has done much for the elevation and enlightenment of the people of Menomonie and Dunn County.

CHAPTER XVI

THE PRESS OF MENOMONIE

The Dunn County News.—The intelligence of a community is to a large extent reflected in its press. To conduct a successful newspaper the editor and publisher must be quick to gauge the modes of thought of the public upon whom he depends for support, and to ascertain their attitude with respect not only to local needs and interests, but also in regard to the broader questions of politics, both domestic and foreign, education, new inventions affecting civic or social interests, and many other things that have more or less to do with the daily life of the average citizen, or which may affect their children in years to come. To a certain extent he may act as a guide or teacher, but not in an arbitrary sense regardless of public opinion, or his public will soon desert him. His chief business is to print the news, and secondly, in his editorial capacity, to act as a sort of intellectual filter in straining out and presenting in its purest form the best and strongest sentiment of the community, with such modifications or emphasis as may be suggested by his own knowledge and experience, which, after all, is but public sentiment condensed and clarified through an individual medium.

All this is no light task when it is remembered that a newspaper is not merely an educational, but a business institution, and must be made to pay. Any serious mistake may ruin its commercial success, and even when no such mistakes are made, there are various other causes which may operate adversely and lead to failure. Competition, the wealth or poverty of a community, its average intelligence and degree of business enterprise expressing itself through the advertising columns, are all factors which enter into the matter and have to be taken into consideration. When a newspaper, therefore, can point to its beginning in a pioneer community and to 65 years of steady growth without any notable embarrassment or misfortune, it argues exceptionally good management, as well as reasonably favorable conditions of operation.

On April 21, 1910, the Dunn County News published a "Semi-Centennial Edition," in which it reviewed its 50 years of history up to that time. From that review the following account is taken nearly in full, such brief portions only being omitted that are not essential to the main story, or which are more conveniently printed elsewhere in this volume. Enough has been added to bring the narrative up to date.

"Fifty years ago (65 this year, 1925) the reading public of Dunn County greeted the initial appearance of their first newspaper. Like Menomonie's first industrial enterprise, like nearly every important undertaking in the early days here, like the the very community itself, it had its inception at the hands of those sturdy, sagacious builders who furnished the brain and sinew of the great business concern known as Knapp, Stout & Co.

"Appropriately, the newspaper in its beginning was called The Dunn County Lumberman. In those days nearly every material interest in this section, if not actually bound up in, was at least related to, the vast enterprise whose character was indicated by that title. As time went on the young community took on more diversified interests. Lines of mercantile and industrial activity were developed and a symmetrical growth was ere long manifest, in which many spheres of action were in evidence. While the prosperity and progress of them all depended to a great degree upon the central motive force which has taken form in the mammoth mills upon the pond bank where the river currents bore down from the pineries the potential sources of great wealth, at the same time the ramifications of community life gradually led to the feeling that the place was something more than a lumber camp. It began as the years went by to assume the aspect of a small city, some pretentious in its appearance and its purposes as cities of its class were reck-

oned in that pioneer period upon the wooded northern frontier. And so the little city's newspaper partook of, and to a degree led in, the metropolitan spirit, and in a few years became ill content to be known by a designation that told of but one field of business effort.

"Therefore, after a few years' publication, in which it had proven its right to stand before the world as the printed spokesman of a vigorous and cosmopolitan body of people, it one day in 1866 came out with its title changed from that of a class or trade publication, and has been known from that time to the present by a title which more accurately indicated its character as a public journal covering the broad field of human effort. But although the name was changed, the paper continued to be the same, its growth continued from the same beginning, its utterances were along the same lines of policies as before, and today a retrospect of the life of the paper carries one back to that Thursday in April, 1860, when from the second story of the tinshop building at the "Company's" plant the first printed sheet run from the press in Dunn County saw the sunlight.

"Unfortunately, no copy of that original issue, so far as diligent search can reveal the fact, is now extant. There is at the Memorial Library a bound copy of Volume 3 of the Dunn County Lumberman. The third series of 52 issues begins with the edition of April 19, 1862. As a complete volume of a weekly publication embraces 364 days, one day being gained in each volume as compared with the calendar year, the natural inference would be that the second volume began on April 20, 1861, and the first on April 21, 1860. But local history has it otherwise. Chronicles based upon information obtained from early settlers insist that the original publication day was April 1. If this be true, a discrepancy exists that is not explained. Some light is shed upon the interesting point by the records in the probate office of Dunn County. It appears that the first probate notice filed is that pertaining to the estate of S. W. Sherburn, and the affidavit of publication, signed by C. W. Wheaton, foreman in the office of the Dunn County Lumberman, attests the fact that the first publication of the notice was given Thursday, June 7, 1860, in the tenth issue of that year. If the tenth issue was on June 7, running back from that date it would be easy to ascertain that the first was on April 5 of that year. Affidavits relating to subsequent notices would lead to the same conclusion. Just wherein the discrepancy occurs between that date and that which is indicated by the beginning of the third volume will probably never be absolutely established, in the absence of the first two years' files. But certain it is that in the month of April, 1860, the paper was established and has been issued continuously ever since. Its original day of publication was Thursday and continued so for a considerable time, though in the interim before the beginning of the preserved files it was changed to Saturday.

"Going back to the beginning, it is found that Knapp, Stout & Co. exercised the same careful and judicious choice with reference to the first editorship of The Lumberman as was manifested by them in selecting material for other important posts in the great business scheme which they had created and directed. The man selected for the management of the newspaper was Charles S. Bundy, then a young attorney of Menomonie, and now (1910) one of the municipal judges of the District of Columbia. He was the first of the line of strong men who successively had charge of the paper, either as editor or proprietor, each carrying it forward consistently with its traditions and its never-changing purpose to stand for the best in the community and for the highest ideals of citizenship.

"Three years ago, in response to a request made at that time by R. J. Flint, then one of the proprietors of The News, Mr. Bundy wrote at Washington his account of the founding of the paper."

In that account, after reminding his prospective readers that Dunn County originally extended south to the mouth of the Chippewa River and included what was finally set off as Pepin County, he went on to say:

'That change of boundaries moved the center of Dunn County several miles northward and made Dunnville no longer geographically suitable to remain the county seat, and insured its removal northwest to Knapp, Stout & Co.'s mills on

the Menomonie River. If I remember rightly, the act creating Pepin County provided for the change. However that may be, 'Menomonie,' as it was christened by Mr. S. B. French, was unanimously chosen for the county seat. Almost the first thought after that was settled was a county paper. In order to carry my readers back to those times, it will be necessary to explain that the country was then "new" in a very real sense. What is now Menomonie consisted of Knapp, Stout & Co.'s mills; the company store, a large and well stocked establishment, where could be bought almost every article of food, apparel, ornament, or shelter, either for man or beast; Bullard's hotel on the knoll just west of the company store, where the best kind of mince pie and coffee could always be had; Andrew Tainter's house, still nearer the store to the northward—a modest two-story frame; Capt. William Wilson's rambling one-story and story and a half frame, only a few steps to the southeast of the entrance to the store; Mr. S. B. French's house, and a few others which I am not able to recall. There was, besides, a considerable cluster of other buildings down the west bank of the river below the mills, some large, as the dining-hall and dormitory, and others small, and used as lodgings for the mill hands and their families. These buildings were all frames, as I recall them, and they furnished comfortable quarters for a population of probably 500 inhabitants. There was no bridge across the river then and the only mode of crossing was by ferry boat attached by sliding pulleys to a rope stretched across the river at a point just above the dam. All that plateau where the 'village,' and later the city of Menomonie now is, was unbroken prairie without a single house, and was not yet platted on paper.'

After mentioning the members of the Dunn County bar and the county officials of that day, Mr. Bundy continued:

'The whole population of Dunn County was probably below 5,000. Farming, beyond the raising of potatoes and a few garden vegetables, had not then begun. There were no farms immediately around Menomonie, Mud Creek prairie, Sherburn prairie and Elk Creek prairie had each a few settlers who raised enough of grain and vegetables for their own use and probably some potatoes for sale at the mills. The company had begun to raise potatoes on their farm at Rice Lake and possibly were then able to supply their own wants, but the people generally depended upon the lower country for their bacon, beans, corn, wheat and fruit; in fine, everything except rain, sunshine and fuel. Prairie roads soon became sandy from travel, but as there were no fences, wherever the sand became too deep each traveler could turn out of the old tracks and make a new path for himself. In summer time this worked admirably in practice, since all the driver had to look out for was the gopher hole that was liable to trip the horse; but in winter, especially for night travel, this freedom of choice led to occasional wanderings from the straight and narrow paths that led to warm fires, supper and lodgings. There was a stage route from Black River Falls to Hudson by way of Menomonie. This stage carried the mail. This is the merest glimpse of the field which was to sustain the new paper. Captain Wilson was a born optimist, and he was the 'whole push' in Menomonie. He had determined to have a newspaper. With plenty of money at his command, it was an easy matter to procure a press, type and materials, and it seems that he had a printer in mind who would do the mechanical work. All he lacked was an editor. Turning to me one day, he says, 'Bundy, I believe you would make a pretty decent editor. Suppose you try it?' As I had never yet read anything in type of my own composing and had never seen the inside of a printing office, I had no grounds for doubting my qualifications for the post, and I cheerfully signified my willingness 'to try.' That was the genesis of the first Dunn County newspaper, founded in 1860.'

To resume the main narrative: "The paper, under the editorship of Mr. Bundy, who, it may be said, is now living at a venerable age in Washington, D. C., was a seven-column folio, and in politics was Republican, as it had been during the half century of its existence. When the Civil War broke out Mr. Bundy enlisted in Company K, Fifth Wisconsin Infantry, serving as orderly sergeant. Upon his departure the editorial chair was filled by his brother, E. B. Bundy, later for many

years circuit judge for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, who conducted the paper for a short time. He was succeeded by Thomas Phillips, who remained in editorial charge until Knapp, Stout & Co. sold the paper to Dr. E. G. Benjamin in 1865.

"During those far-off years the paper was all home print, as there was in that period no patent, nor ready-print, service for country newspapers. Plate houses were then unknown, and the paper had to be all set up, as well as printed, in the local office. But the four bright pages of news matter, comment and advertising displays still hold a fascination for those who love to delve into the events and affairs that engaged the serious attention of those who lived in the days gone by. The advertising columns showed then, as now, who were active and influential in the business world. The announcements of Knapp, Stout & Co., naturally occupied liberal space, and the public was made familiar with the fact that the stores of the firm sold everything desired by the household, from pins and needles and calico prints to sides of beef and pork by the barrel. Neither could the reader escape the fact that the big concern had emporiums at both Dunnville and Menomonie. Its manufacturing facilities were duly exploited in regard to flour milling, machine shop work, tinsmithing, harness-making, etc., as well as in the production of lumber, lath and shingles. The 'ads' show the quaint characteristics of the day, both with reference to typographical composition and subject matter. Prices were not featured, as they are in modern merchandising, but the buyer was attracted by an enumeration in detail of the commodities he was likely to require, with assurance as to their quality, which one may believe were amply justified by the fact. Full page displays by the company were not infrequent, but in the form of separate announcements running down the column rather than in a co-ordinated collection of panels, each forming a part of one general effect.

"Among the individual announcements are those of pioneers whose names it would be of interest to recall, but space does not permit a reproduction of them all. Among the professional cards, however, were those of Dr. E. G. Benjamin, physician; W. D. Webb, attorney and counselor; F. R. Church, notary public and land agent; E. B. Bundy, attorney; Dr. J. C. Davis, physician and surgeon; and S. B. French, real estate agent and dealer in land warrants. The news columns, as do those of any representative local paper, furnish a mirror of the life of the time. They contain accounts of local happenings, with such comments as to reflect accurately the social life of the people and their everyday relationships, and convey a correct idea of their amusements, recreations, business dealings and their more intimate affairs, as well as of the more important events that constituted their history as a body politic.

"Through these early numbers runs a strain of pathos in the accounts of the operations in the army, forming largely a record of casualties, whether in the achievement of victory or in the sufferings of defeat. Facilities for the prompt transmission of the news were not what they are today, even with the metropolitan and more pretentious publications, and the reports of great battles were often delayed for many days and were presented in the briefest form. But they were clear and concise and given with intelligent comment, and one may well understand how anxiously they were awaited and how intently the readers hung upon every thrilling sentence.

"Dr. E. G. Benjamin, who had been associated with the Free Press at Eau Claire as part owner of that paper, came here through the influence of Capt. William Wilson as the city's first physician in August, 1860. One day in November, 1865, the name of the firm of Knapp, Stout & Co. disappeared from the heading of the paper where for five years it had stood as an indication of the proprietorship. In its place stood forth the name of Dr. Benjamin.

"Dr. Benjamin was a man of pronounced ideas, strong principles, and the absolute courage of his convictions. His connection with the paper left a strong imprint on its character, which remained throughout its subsequent history. That the new editor was not disposed to be too much restricted by the bonds of precedent may be judged from the following, taken from an editorial published Dec. 9, 1865: 'With an eye to brevity, we review the first three weeks with the Dunn

County Lumberman. At the start a change of name was contemplated; because the old name did not seem wide enough to cover and represent the business of the county. We are not all lumbermen any more. The farming and commercial interests begin to loom up; and mechanics and manufacturers are claiming attention. And the old name stands yet; and so let it stand. What's in a name?

"The new editor, however, was not long content to rest with this mere protest against what he deemed an impropriety which it was in his power to rectify. On Saturday, April 7, 1866, the paper came out with a new heading. Across the top of the front page appeared the words, in bold type, 'The Dunn County News.' How important the new owner regarded this change will be clear from the fact that the old serial numbering was abandoned with this edition, and the issue was designated as Volume 1, Number 1. That this was carrying the idea a little too far appeared to be the belief of succeeding owners, who recognized the period during which the paper was known as The Lumberman as in fact a part of its history, and changed the serial enumeration to conform to the original plan and include the first six years of publication. Thus the serial numbers appearing at present on the folio line are approximately correct, allowing for certain discrepancies that crept in during the early history of the paper.

"While remaining staunch and true to Republican doctrine, and upholding strongly the policies that made for local advancement, the new editor made other minor alterations in form, and his personality stood forth strikingly in the printed columns. Up to this time the motto of The Lumberman had been: 'Union and Liberty, Come What May; in Victory as in Defeat, in Power as out of Power, Now and Forever.' This quotation from W. H. Seward was dropped from the title page by Dr. Benjamin and in its place shone forth the legend: 'The Union Forever, One and Inseparable.'

"Dr. Benjamin was intensely patriotic and prided himself on the fact that he was not afraid at any time to express by verbal speech or written word the thoughts that lay upon his mind. Many allusions in his articles demonstrate this to be a fact regarding persons; as to principles he delights in thundering forth his convictions regardless of whom they pleased or offended. He was particularly pronounced in his views regarding the evils of the liquor traffic..... Nor must it be presumed that it was a slight matter for a frontier journal in those days to wage the war he did with such vigor and persistency.

"A noteworthy change effected by Dr. Benjamin upon his purchase of the paper was one of location. The outfit was removed from the upper story of the tinshop at the Company's plant beyond the bridge, and established in a portion of a frame dwelling house which stood on the site of the present Heller block. 'Office opposite the schoolhouse' is the manner in which the office address was designated in the paper's standing card in 1866. A partner was taken into the business at the time of the issue which announced the change of name."

This partner was Charles E. Mears, a practical printer who had purchased a half interest in the office, becoming co-editor and co-proprietor. The paper was then enjoying a patronage which placed it among the first of the county papers of its time. It does not appear, however, that Mr. Mears had an active personal hand in the editorial work of the paper, nor was his connection with it of much more than six months' duration.

"On August 10, 1867, the News appeared for the first time with S. W. Hunt as editor. Here is the terse proclamation setting forth the change in control:

'Sold Out.—After a pleasant acquaintance with the readers of the Dunn County News for two years, I have sold the institution to Messrs. Wilson and Messenger and retire on terms and conditions quite comfortable and satisfactory. E. G. Benjamin.'

"After this came the following: 'To the Public—On the 6th inst. we purchased the Dunn County News, and at the same time procured the services of S. W. Hunt, Esq., as editor. We start out in our newspaper career with the present number, a great part of which, however, had been made up before we became proprietors. In making our debut in this to us untried field we deem it right to indicate briefly

what our intentions and desires in this respect are: and, in the first place, we intend to do what we can to advance the interests of this section of the state, and especially of Dunn County,—will try to advance all religious, moral and educational movements; and in politics we shall never be neutral, but for the Union all the time. Finally, we hope and desire to make our paper a journal of so much interest that every resident of Dunn County will desire a copy in his house.—W. & M.'

As an item of interest to many readers of this volume, though not directly concerned with the subsequent history of the News, it may be added that Dr. Benjamin, after severing his connection with the paper, left town and went to Whitewater, where for some years he was proprietor of the Whitewater Register. Later he returned to Menomonie and acquired a competence in mercantile lines.

The new firm of newspaper owners was composed of Capt. William Wilson and A. J. Messenger, the former, as every student of history of Dunn County knows, being for many years one of the best known and most active citizens of the county, and a leading spirit in most of its progressive enterprises. Alvin J. Messenger and his family had arrived here in 1860. "He was a native of Portage County, Ohio, and when 18 years of age, in 1839, he moved with his father to Des Moines, Iowa. He had served as clerk of court for eight years at Burlington, and when he came to Menomonie he had a varied and well rounded business experience. During his residence here he had charge of the land department of Knapp, Stout & Co.'s business, looking after titles, taxes, and certain legal points, particularly relating to the firm's real estate interests. He was county superintendent one term, and his death occurred in 1880.

"Samuel W. Hunt, who served as editor under the liberal proprietorship of Wilson & Messenger until 1871, was a lawyer by profession, and an able one. He was a native of Tioga County, New York, where he was born in 1835 of sturdy English stock, though the family was intensely patriotic in its allegiance to America. Mr. Hunt's grandfather, with two brothers, fought in the Revolutionary War with the Colonial troops. Always a student, his inclinations early turned to the pursuit of law, but before completing his study at Owego Academy, he came, upon the advice of his physicians, to Wisconsin in 1858. He first located at Hudson, where he formed enduring friendships with Judge J. L. Humphrey and other leading men. He attended school for a time at River Falls, and then spent a year at Lawrence University, Appleton. His health being restored, he returned in 1860 to his old home, and completed his course in law, finally graduating from the Albany law school in 1865. In the autumn of that year Mr. Hunt came to Wisconsin. He spent one year at Hudson, and then came to Menomonie, taking up his permanent home here in 1866. For four years following the purchase of the News by Wilson & Messenger he served as its editor, evincing marked ability in that capacity. Under his direction the paper assumed a position whereby it was acknowledged one of the most influential journals in northwestern Wisconsin. Previous to entering upon newspaper work, Mr. Hunt for three years was associated in law practice with F. J. McLean, whom he had induced to come to Menomonie. In 1872, after his retirement as editor, he formed a partnership with C. E. Freeman under the firm style of Hunt & Freeman.--------- Mr. Hunt always took a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of the Chippewa Valley and Dunn County, and stood for everything that made for their advancement. Under his guidance the News became a valuable factor in this direction, as the files of the paper during his regime, and the results attained, bear witness. He was personally connected with the development of some of the most important local institutions, such as the Tainter Memorial, the Unitarian Society, etc. He served in the Assembly in 1868, and in 1880 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, but while he was an active member of his party and never shirked his duties as a citizen, public office never had great attraction for him. He died in this city Oct. 3, 1897.

"Saturday, Aug. 12, the first issue of the News appeared under the ownership and editorial management of Flint & Weber, a firm of ambitious and energetic young newspaper men, who came to the city from Prescott."

The new firm in making its bow to the public in an article headed 'We rise to Explain,' said, among other things, 'If anyone wants to know what kind of a newspaper we shall print, the best way for him to find out is to subscribe for it for a year, read it diligently every week, and by the time his subscription expires he will be able, as far as he is concerned, to answer that question without our assistance.'

"The modest but pointed salutatory of the new proprietors proved to be the preface of a long chapter wherein success stood forth on every page. The paper steadily and gradually improved in character, widened its field of circulation and influence and increased its following. When Flint & Weber took charge of the paper it was an eight column folio and all home print. In December, 1875, so well had affairs progressed, that it was decided to equip the plant with a power press, which was done, a Fairhaven being substituted for the old Washington hand press. At the same time the form of the paper was changed to a six-column quarto, and for the first time it came out an as eight-page sheet, with patent insides."

This improvement was effected at considerable expense to the publishers, but was justified by the subsequent growth of the paper, which was gradual and healthy. The equipment was also bettered to enable the office to turn out a higher quality of job work to meet the demands of the increasing business.

"Then a blow fell that was seriously felt, not only by The News, but by the entire community. Edwin Henry Weber, who had been a partner in the Menomonie publishing firm for nearly 27 years, died on Jan. 16, 1898. He passed away at his home in this city on a Sunday afternoon in the fifty-third year of his life. The cause of his death was Bright's disease, and though his dangerous condition was understood, the end came sooner than expected. The shadow of a great sorrow fell upon the circle of his home and of his business activities. To Mr. Flint, with whom he had been associated for more than 30 years as a friend and business companion, the bereavement came keen beyond expression. Mr. Weber was born in Friendship, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1845, and came to Wisconsin with his parents, who were among the early settlers of Friendship, Adams County. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the Adams County Press. In 1864 he enlisted with the Union army as a private in Co. K, 40th Wisconsin. Upon the mustering out of his regiment he resumed his trade in the office of Brannan & Turner, publishers of the State Register at Portage. In 1868 he formed a partnership with Rock J. Flint, an employe in the same office, under the firm name of Flint & Weber, and they purchased the Prescott Journal, then published by that gifted writer, Lute A. Taylor. In June, 1871, their office was destroyed by fire, following which they came to Menomonie, taking over, as stated, The News, on Aug. 12, 1871. Mr. Weber led the life of a public spirited citizen in the best sense. For ten years he was superintendent of the Menomonie Water Works Co., he was a member of the board of trustees of the city library for many years, and was a charter member of William Evans Post, G. A. R. When he died loyal tributes were published by many admiring brethren of the press. He was universally pronounced one of the bright lights of journalism, and one who would be sadly missed by the craft.

"Until Nov. 2, 1900, Mr. Flint ably continued the publication of the paper but in that month a partner was again taken into the business in the person of F. F. Morgan. A high rank in the field of journalism had been won solely on his merits by the newcomer. For 12 years he had been publisher of The Cumberland Advocate, one of the influential Republican papers of Barron County. 'Under the new dispensation,' said Mr. Flint's introduction of his associate, 'we are certain the old family paper will grow better and better as the years roll by.' Mr. Morgan assumed his duties with no promises to make, but he said, 'it shall ever be our steadfast purpose to assist in holding the News up to its present honorable and enviable position among the weeklies of the state, and we shall address ourselves to the task with that loyalty and enthusiasm which the conditions seem to inspire.'

"That he did address himself to his task with the highest form of loyalty and enthusiasm his record showed from the very first. Mr. Morgan was a veritable

dynamo of energy, and the persistency with which he labored for the welfare of the paper is still proverbial. Three months after the advent of Mr. Morgan an expansion to a seven-column quarto was manifest in the paper, this change taking place on Feb. 8, 1901. In November, 1904, the paper became permanently an all home print publication.

"On Nov. 2, 1906, the paper was issued for the last time on Friday, which had been the publicaton day since January, 1888. From Nov. 8 forward the publication day was Thursday, this change being made for the convenience both of subscribers and advertisers.

"The second death to occur in the publishing firm was that of Mr. Morgan on Feb. 3, 1908._____ His sudden end was a great shock to the community, and an irreparable blow to his family, friends and business associates. He was born at Campton, Kane County, Ill., Oct. 3, 1861, his family locating in Buffalo County, Wis., when he was but a year old. He began his first newspaper work on the Arcadia Leader, and conducted the paper for five years. For two years he followed daily newspaper work in La Crosse, and in 1888 went to Cumberland, where he purchased The Advocate. His work there, as in Menomonie, was rewarded with signal success.

"J. T. Flint, son of the senior member of the firm, had been made a partner on Jan. 1, 1907, with a one-third interest, though following both this change and the untimely death of Mr. Morgan, the firm name continued to be Flint & Morgan, Mrs. F. F. Morgan continuing to hold her husband's one-third interest until the last transfer of the property.

"The business change which brought the paper under a new ownership and management was effected on June 1, 1908, and on June 4 was announced in The News as follows: 'W. R. Hotchkiss, the president and manager of the Dunn County News Company, as the publishing house is now known, came to Menomonie from Barron, where he for three years had published and edited the Barron County Shield, following a newspaper experience embracing various points in the southern and eastern portions of the state. It has been his unceasing effort to merit the generous introduction to the public of Dunn County accorded him by his predecessors, and to carry forward the work which they had advanced so well.

"The present company is the first corporation that has owned The News. Besides Mr. Hotchkiss, the stockholders are Mrs. Mabel Hotchkiss and O. J. Barr, the latter of Brodhead. The business is conducted by Mr. Hotchkiss, the others being silent partners M. C. Douglas, now serving as editor, began his duties May 1, 1909, coming from Milwaukee, where for 16 years he had been connected with the newspapers of that city, seven years as managing editor of The Sentinel.

"The retirement from the local newspaper field of Rock J. Flint, now United States Marshal for the Western District of Wisconsin, and J. T. Flint, the son who had literally grown up with the News and contributed much by faithful attention to his duties with the paper to its latter-day successes, is deserving of more than passing attention. R. J. Flint, during the more than 37 years in which he was a publisher of the News, took an advanced position for all that made for the welfare of the city, and imparted the benefit of his wisdom and experience to many movements tending to its up-building. He was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the county asylum, has served as one of the incorporators of the Menomonie Literary, Library and Educational Society, served for years as chairman of the town before the city of Menomonie was incorporated, and was one of two men who collaborated in preparing the draft of the charter under which the municipality was organized. These are but a few of the activities that have distinguished him as a useful citizen. Still hale and hearty, capable, genial, untiring in his labors and unfalteringly true to his friends, all who know him wish him a long continued career of valuable service and contentment."

In October, 1913, the News was sold to M. C. Douglas and J. T. Flint. In the following February the Flint-Douglas Printing Company, a corporation, was organized to take over the property, which is still owned by this company. Mr. Douglas was subsequently president of the company and editor of the News until

his death on Nov. 5, 1923. The present officers of the company are: Lucile W. Flint, president; Malcolm S. Douglas, vice president; and J. T. Flint, secretary-treasurer and manager, who has held this position since the company was formed.

"Since the retirement of Flint & Morgan the work of advancement, carried forward so far by them, has been continued. The company has added about $4,000 worth of equipment, including two large cylinder presses, with electric power equipment, a power stitcher and other machinery, which, with the two job presses installed by Flint & Morgan, and large quantities of type and other material for doing book and job printing of every description, make the News office the best equipped printing establishment in northwestern Wisconsin.

Also illustrative of the evolution since the beginning is the improvement and enlargement of the quarters which have been used as the home of the Dunn County News. Mention has been made of the first small office above the tinshop at the Company's plant and of the removal to the site where the Heller block now stands. In 1867, upon the retirement of Dr. Benjamin, the plant was again removed, this time to a small structure on the rear of the lot where the present building stands, facing Third Street. It remained here but a short time, and then the building was erected on Wilson Avenue to the east of the present structure, which served as the paper's home for 40 years and became one of the familiar landmarks of the city. This building, still well preserved, is now used as a contractor's shop on Second Street. The present commodious edifice was erected at Wilson Avenue and Third Street in 1907, and was first occupied on June 27 of that year. It contains well arranged quarters for each of the several departments, including suites for the business offices, editorial rooms, composing room, press and mailing room, stock room and bindery, and in the absence of untoward interference by the elements should serve for many years to come."

At one time or another the Dunn County News has had competitors, nearly all of which, however, had but a brief existence. In March, 1870, a paper called the Lean Wolf, which had been established at Durand in October, 1869, was moved to Menomonie; but in the following July it was merged in the Dunn County News.

A paper that lasted longer was the Menomonie "Times," the publication of which was begun in 1875 by a man named Relph. After a few months, not finding sufficient support, it ceased, or suspended publication; but it was revived in July, 1876, as a Democratic paper, that being the year of the Blaine-Tilden campaign. Flavius J. Mills was then proprietor and editor. A short time afterwards it was again owned by Mr. Relph in association with a Mr. Gardiner. The latter subsequently retiring, Mr. Relph conducted it alone until July, 1879, when Mr. Gardiner, who held a mortgage on it, transferred the security to a Chicago firm, who foreclosed the mortgage. The plant was then purchased by Dr. D. H. Decker and F. J. McLean, who published the paper under the style of the Menomonie Times Printing Company, though no incorporation took place until 1884. In October, 1888, A. P. Davis became the editor and principal stockholder of the company. After Mr. Davis sold his interest in the early 1900's there was a succession of editors until 1910, when the paper was discontinued.

In December, 1887, a German weekly paper called the Menomonie Nordstern was started, being published from the beginning by the German Printing Co. The stockholders were Herman and Carl Freischmidt, William Winrich, Carl Pieper, and others. The paper was edited by Carl Pieper until January, 1902; then by Frank and Antonio Pieper until its suspension in March, 1904. Another edition was issued styled "Nordwesten." The paper was independent populist in politics.

The Wisconsin Signal, another populist paper issued weekly, was founded in 1891 by Carl Pieper. In the following year it was sold to the Signal Publishing Co., composed of 100 farmers of Dunn County. From 1892 until the spring of 1894 it was edited by Miss Leona Windsor; then by Miss Anderson. J. B. Tainter

was business manager until November, 1898, after which there is no further mention of it.

The Menomonie Badger was a juvenile paper founded by Thomas Dreer in October, 1903. It was published by him weekly until May, 1904, when it ceased to be issued.

A paper called Facts and Figures was published as a quarterly from April, 1900, to April, 1901, for the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League by H. W. Rintelman, being edited by Henry Coleman.

The Dunn County Herald, another temperance paper, was established in 1888, being edited by Dr. Kate Kelsey and F. A. Vasey. It lacked sufficient support and after a brief career was suspended.

CHAPTER XVII

MILITARY RECORD

In September, (Sept. 8 and 9) 1876, an organization was effected in Menomonie of the survivors of the Civil War. A former history mentions a second reunion, which took place on July 4, 1877, when the whole village participated. Governor Ludington furnished the equipments, and the famous war eagle, Old Abe, was in the procession, borne by David McLane, one of the soldiers who carried him through the war. This organization had four or five reunions, after which its activities ceased, the survivors of the war, or most of them, becoming members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

While the Civil War was in progress an association called the Soldiers' Aid Society, was formed and conducted by the leading women in the town in accordance with the purpose indicated by its name.

William Evans Post No. 58, G. A. R., was organized Jan. 6, 1883. It was named after Capt. William Evans of Company K, Fifth Wisconsin Infantry, which company he raised, ranking as captain from May 3, 1861. He was mortally wounded at Golden's Farm, Va., and died in a hospital in Philadelphia on July 28, 1862. Capt. Evans was a resident of Menomonie and an employee of Knapp, Stout & Co., having come to Wisconsin in 1856. He was a native of York County, Penn. He was succeeded in command of the company by Capt. John Milton Mott, who ranked from Sept. 1, 1862. Capt. Mott was taken ill while in the service and died at Frederick City, Md., July 26, 1863. He had typhoid fever but was recovering and being allowed outside of the hospital, he found some blackberries in a wood, it is said, and having eaten too many of them, suffered a relapse which proved fatal. In course of time William Evans Post attained a membership of 270, a number that has since dwindled to a dozen or 15 through deaths and removals. Some of the surviving members live out in the country, and usually there are not more than five or six who now attend meetings, even of those living in the city. The Post has occupied nicely furnished rooms in the Mabel Tainter Building ever since it was erected, this provision being made for it by the donors, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Tainter. Previous to that the Post occupied rooms on Main Street in a building next to the Johnson building that was burned in May, 1924. When the members were younger and still enjoyed vigor and health, the Post took active part in everything relating to Grand Army affairs, sending delegates to the annual national conventions, held successively in various cities, which occasions were marked by a grand parade; also marching in Memorial Day parades, holding camp fires in association with the Woman's Relief Corps, and taking part in other public functions. But time has wrought its changes and the Post is no longer active as such, though a few individual members have retained their faculties to a fair degree and are still a power in their respective communities, where they are honored for their civic and patriotic records. It is worthy of note that the Post's first commander, Rock J. Flint, is now serving in that capacity.

Woman's Relief Corps.—A history of this organization was read on its fortieth anniversary, held on Tuesday, April 25, 1925, by Mrs. Cora Steele, from which the following account has been taken.

"After William Evans Post was organized on Jan. 6, 1883, a number of loyal women decided to form an auxiliary. The first meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Naomi Doolittle on Main Street on April 2, 1884, and the William Evans Relief Corps No. 7 was organized. Officers were elected and installed. S. J. Bailey, then commander of William Evans Post No. 58, assisted by R. J. Flint, officer of the day, acted as instituting and installing officers. The meetings were

held in the A. O. U. W. hall in the Johnson Block, at that time the home of the Grand Army.

"Only 28 ladies were present, although 35 members were enrolled on the char, ter. Our first officers were: President, Amanda Bailey; senior vice president-Elizabeth Skeel; junior vice president, Jannette Pease; treasurer, Hattie Vanderhoof; secretary, Lida E. Doolittle; chaplain, Ida Relph; conductor, Naomi Doolittle; guard, Cora Macauley.

"From the Woodmen hall we moved with the Grand Army to the hall in the Sipple building (now occupied by the Waterman-Erhhard Co. store). This was our home until Feb. 25, 1891, when, through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Tainter this beautiful Memorial Hall was provided for our use._____ During the first ten years of our existence there were many calls for aid. At that time we worked hard for funds to pay off a mortgage for a soldier's widow, to provide nurses for the sick, and food and clothing for those in need, as pensions were not what they are today. We also assisted the department by furnishing a room at the Soldiers' Home in Waupaca and contributing to many funds.

"April 2, 1894, we celebrated our tenth anniversary. The entertainment was public and held in what was known as Stori's Hall. Mrs. Nettie Lutz was president.

"About this time we started the monument fund. Our idea was to purchase a monument for the city or the cemetery, one that would be a credit to our society and a living tribute to our heroic dead.

"In May, 1896, the Department of Wisconsin honored our corps by electing Mrs. Elizabeth Skeel as department president. This made Menomonie headquarters of the department for one year and gave our corps two department officers, as Cora M. Steele was appointed her secretary. In 1897 Mrs. Skeel was elected department treasurer, serving two years.

"In 1898 the Spanish-American war cloud hung over us. Many of our members had sons, husbands, or brothers, who enlisted. Weeks and months of anxiety passed before the loved ones returned—some never. We assisted the department in all calls for aid. Individually many necessities and dainties were forwarded to our boys. When they returned we assisted the citizens in giving them a royal welcome and banquet.

"After the war was over we redoubled our efforts to finish raising the amount still needed for our management fund. In the spring of 1901 this was accomplished and in the latter part of April the monument was placed on the Grand Army lot in Evergreen Cemetery, a beautiful monument which was unveiled May 30 and dedicated to the sacred memory of the heroes of both wars.

"In 1909 we celebrated our twenty-fifth anniversary. To commemorate the event we presented the Central School and the Normal School each with a large bunting flag. The presentation was made by Mrs. Kate Weber. Later a beautiful silk banner was presented to the local corps by J. A. Decker, a gift from William Evans Post, G. A. R., followed by an interesting program of music, songs, recitations and the corps history. Mrs. Rosalie Phillips was president at this time. Nearly 200 veterans of the Blue and members of the W. R. C. enjoyed the occasion.

"In April, 1914, a second time we were called upon to assist the government to care for soldier boys. This time the results were so awful, the grief and sorrow so widespread, that we were taxed to the limit both in purse and loving labor to assist the Red Cross, and provide for husbands, sons, and lovers called across seas. To dwell on this is unnecessary; it is fresh in the minds of all. Let me only add that our relief corps was second to none in doing our share._____ We were at all times ready to furnish a banquet for the boys as they returned and assist all other patriotic societies and organizations to show our appreciation of the sacrifices of the World War veterans.

"This time last year we furnished $75 to plant elm trees on the Memorial highway, considering it an honor to do so.

"Since organized we have always responded to calls for relief work from both

department and national headquarters; we have visited schools and presented them with patriotic literature and flags; looked after all veterans of the Civil War, cheered them with flowers when ill, remembered them each on their birthdays and holiday time with some gift. Their deep appreciation of these little courtesies gives us great pleasure.

"While financially they do not need our assistance, as many did years ago, socially they appreciate our calls, and we will gladly continue to try to make life pleasant, not only for those who wore the Blue, but every man who has served his country in uniform. Memorial Day is always observed in the most impressive manner. Flowers are furnished and services attended in a body.

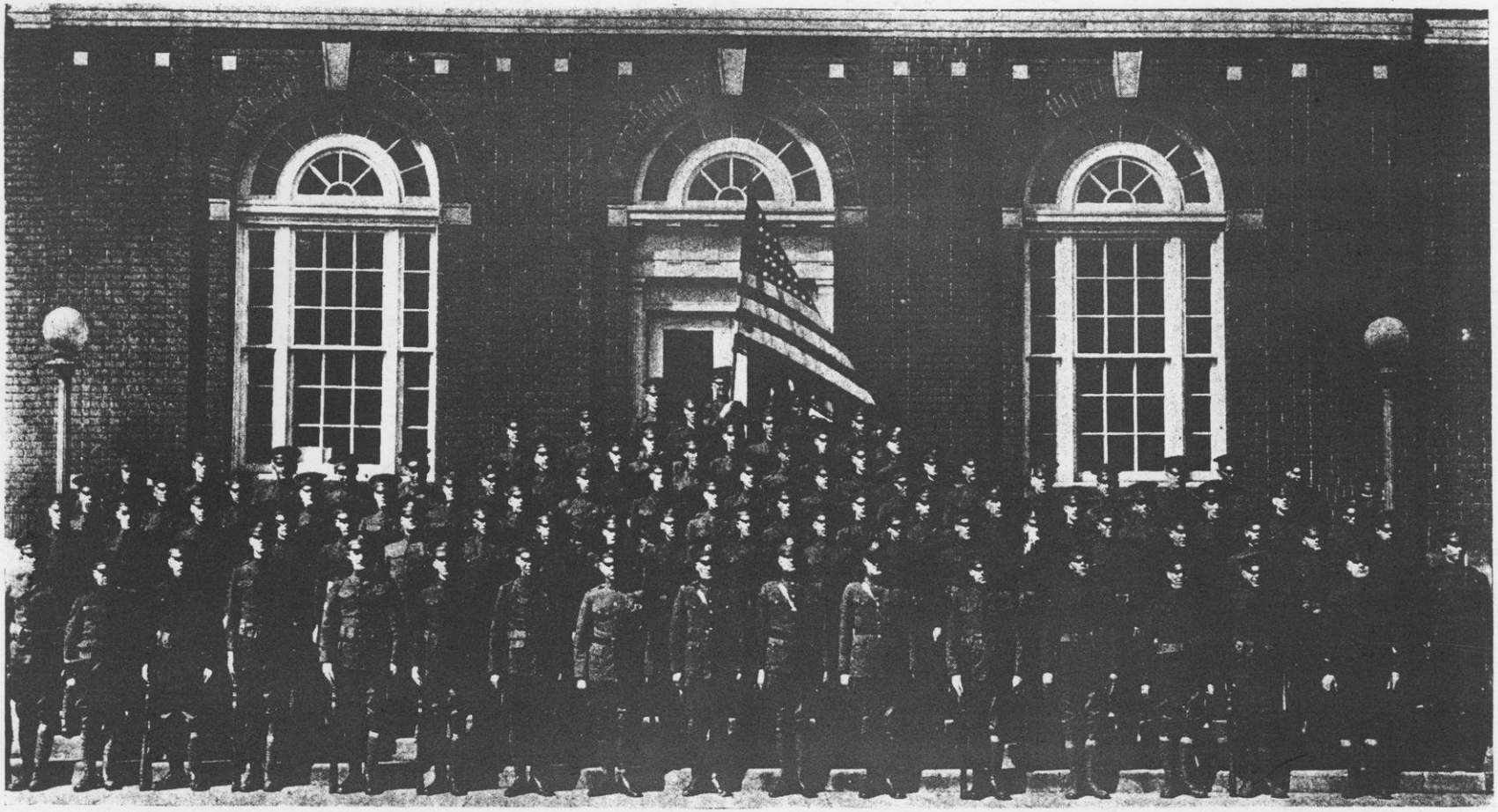
"Death first entered our circle Dec. 23, 1884; Mrs. Henrietta Guptil, a charter member, was called beyond. Many have followed since then. The last to answer the summons was Mrs. Naomi Doolittle, who died April 5, 1924. She, too, was a charter member. Of the 35 members enrolled 40 years ago, but eight remain. They are Elizabeth Skeel, Ida Relph, Elizabeth Diedrich, Johanna Wells, Alice Flint, Minnie Anderson, Anna Bates and Cora Steele. Since organizing we have initiated 732 members. Today we represent a total membership of 122.

"Since organized we have expended over $3,400 in relief work. This does not include contributions called for various department funds, Memorial Day in the South, literature, fruit and furnishings for the Soldiers' Home, fruit and flowers for the sick, or flags for different cemeteries in the county. For many years we held our afternoon socials at the homes of our members, but of late the attendance is so large we have met here. At one time it needed only one hostess; now it requires eight to attend to the serving. While we greatly enjoy these social gatherings, we are not unmindful that our first duty is to labor for those more unfortunate than ourselves; to extend charity to those who need our assistance; cheery greetings for the ill and depressed; with loving and thoughtful service to each and all with whom we come into contact."

T. J. George Camp, No. 8, United Spanish War Veterans.—A local organization of Spanish War service men was formed soon after the close of the war, and when regularly organized took the name of "T. J. George Camp No. 259, Spanish-American War Veterans." The earliest minute book of the camp that can now be found has its first page dated in the month of October, 1903, but it seems probable that it was organized before that. The first meetings held were informal, as a number of Spanish war organizations were being formed at the time and the local men waited awhile so as to have time to consider which they should join, finally uniting with the "Spanish-American War Veterans," as above intimated. Later some of these different bodies united and the local camp was reorganized as T. J. George Camp No. 8, United Spanish War Veterans, with a charter dated April 18, 1904. At the time of reorganization there were about 26 members, a number that has since been reduced to 15 or 17. The camp takes part in Memorial Day exercises every year.

The Ludington Guard, a military organization with a long and honorable history, was formed as a cavalry company, Jan. 16, 1877, with Thomas J. George (still a resident of Menomonie) as captain. It was named after Harrison Ludington, then governor of the state. The company remained as cavalry for about six years, when the members found difficulty in obtaining mounts, as each man had to furnish his own horse. It was then made an infantry organization, becoming Company H of the Third Infantry, Wisconsin National Guard.

Several times the local soldiers were called to duty: on June 23, 1878, on account of the Indian troubles in Burnett County; on July 23, 1881, to hunt for the Williams brothers, and on July 8, 1894, on account of the strike at Spooner. On each of these occasions the company showed promptitude in turning out at the



COMPANY A, 128TH INFANTRY (THE LUDINGTON GUARD)

first call, and courage in the performance of duty, not a man showing a white feather.

On April 28, 1898, the company was mustered into federal service, on account of the war with Spain, and saw service in Porto Rico under General Miles, at the battle of Coama supporting the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, which took an active part in the fight. They were under the direct command of Capt. John Ohnstad, who is now in the regular U. S. army. No casualties were suffered. They were mustered out of service in January, 1899.

The company was reorganized on May 9 of the same year with J. W. Macauley, captain. In 1916 Company H was mustered into federal service again and was sent to the Mexican border, being mustered out of service Dec. 14 of the same year. On March 26, 1917, the call again came and a guard was placed on the main line Red Cedar railroad bridge. Twenty-four men and one officer were left to guard the structure, while the remainder of the company were sent to Superior to guard bridges and ore docks.

On Sept. 5 the entire regiment was concentrated at Camp Douglas and three days later were sent to Waco, Texas. In the latter part of the month the regiment was reorganized and the local company became Company H, 128th Infantry. On Feb. 14, 1918, the men entrained for Camp Merritt, N. J., and sailed for Brest, France, four days later. They arrived in France March 10. Captain Albert Nathness was transferred to the 18th Regiment of the First Division, the rest of the company joining the 28th Regiment of the same division.

The first taste of battle came in June, 1918, when the regiment containing the local men was transferred to Alsace-Lorraine, being among the first American troops to step on German soil. They stayed there until the middle of July, when they were shifted to Chateau Thierry. From there they were shifted north to Juvigney. For 20 days they were in the battle of the Meuse-Argonne, which was the longest stretch of straight fighting the men were in.

After the armistice was signed the men took part in the march into Germany and were stationed at the Coblenz Bridgehead, where they held one of the honored positions between the First and Second Divisions of the U. S. regular army. The regiment returned to the States and was mustered out of service at Camp Grant, May 17 and 18. They returned home May 19, at which time they received one of the greatest ovations ever tendered a local organization.

Such was substantially the account of their service in the great war as written by their former captain, John Ohnstad, and published in the Dunn County News, in its issue of April 17, 1924, with other data contained in this article. All of them, however, did not return, for 22 had fallen on the field of battle. The names of the members of Company H who went to France for World War service are preserved on a bronze memorial tablet affixed to the face of a granite monument which stands in a conspicuous place on Main Street, between the post office and Memorial building, and which bears the following inscriprion:

"To those who offered their lives in defense of their ideals and in memory of those who gave the last full measure of devotion."

The names of the dead, each indicated by a star, are: William H. Buckland, Dan Storing, Charles L. Owen, Lawrence W. Neverdahl, Ralph L. Richard, Albert Amundson, Raymond Branshaw, Arthur C. Close, Stanley R. Harris, William H. Hosford, Lloyd S. Howe, Anton Juve, Arnold Keister, Guy R. McClusky, Arthur C. Nelson, Odin F. Olson, Clarence G. Paff, Arnold G. Peter, Fred W. Ranee, Fred J. Rassbach, and Hedley Semdstrom. There is one other name indicated by a star—that of Winifred Hays; he was erroneously reported as dead but returned home about a year after the close of the war, and is now living.

This monument was erected by an organization known as Company H Sisters, which was formed soon after the company went to France for the purpose of supplying the boys with comforts that they would not be able to get at the front. The cost of the monument, about $1250, was defrayed by money raised through entertainments of various kinds. It was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1921. Exercises were held at 10:45 a. m. in the audi-

torium of Stout Institute, the principal speakers being President Harvey and the Rev. A. E. Von Stilli. The ex-service men of Stout Institute were provided with reserved seats. At 2:00 p. m. the unveiling ceremony took place, the monument being unveiled by Major A. Nathness and the Rev. P. H. Linley of Milwaukee delivering an address. The ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps also presented a flag to Walcott Post, G. A. R. Music was furnished by the local band.

On March 4, 1920, Company H was again reorganized, this time under the captaincy of Albert Nathness. On Dec. 14 Nathness was promoted to major and Gordon Cassel became captain. The company had a strength of 103 men and three officers. When Cassel resigned Arthur Anderson became captain, being followed by Gustav Hitz, the officer now in charge.

The company has taken several expensive pleasure trips and participated in camp manuevers at various times, showing themselves to be well drilled soldiers. On Aug. 26, 1884, they were the guests of the First Regiment of Milwaukee, and on that occasion the citizens of Menomonie showed their appreciation of the soldiers by presenting them with a beautiful silk flag. Their next trip was to the International Encampment and Rifle Contest at Chicago, Oct. 1 to 8, 1887; and on Jan. 6, 1889, they went to Madison to the inauguration of Governor Hoard. In 1907 the entire company went to Fort Benjamin Harrison at Indianapolis on a two weeks' trip. Eleven days were spent in camp. In the summer of 1922 they participated in maneuvers between Camp Douglas and Sparta with two Wisconsin and one Illinois regiments and a troop of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry. Several other troops of infantry and cavalry regulars took part in the demonstration.

After the company was mustered out of service at the close of the World War the local soldiers reorganized as the Eleventh Separate Company, but in 1921 they were organized as Company A, 128th Infantry. When Captain Hitz took charge in August, 1923, there were 35 active men on the roll and about 20 "deadheads," but the company has since been recruited up to 93 enlisted men and three officers, active. Captain Hitz, a World War soldier, with a citation for gallantry in action has brought the organization up to a high degree of military efficiency, and in the spring of 1924 it was highly praised by Major Lee Sumner of the U. S. regular army.

The following is a list of commissioned officers from the time of organization of the company up to the present time: Captains—T. J. George (promoted to major in 1883), George R. Brewer, L. O. Haugen, J. C. Ohnstad, J. W. Macauley, M. F. Swant, Albert Nathness, Gordon Cassel, Arthur Anderson and Gustav Hitz.

First lieutenants—Simon Marugg, William Young, George R. Brewer, H. E. Knapp, S. A. Peterson, M. Doolittle, A. S. Ladd, O. B. Ballard, J. C. Ohnstad, A. Magnuson, J. W. Macauley, Dane Waite, M. F. Swant, A. P. Davis, Walter Neys, Albert Nathness, H. W. Quilling, Harry C. Nelson, E. C. Hill, Talma Scott, Frank Schroeder, Arthur Anderson, Arthur Oestreich, C. M. Russell.

Second lieutenants—William Young, George R. Brewer, H. T. Cassidy, H. E. Knapp, H. A. Wilcox, S. A. Peterson, A. S. Ladd, O. B. Ballard, R. Carlsrud, A. Ransier, L. O. Haugen, M. Hansen, A. Magnuson, J. W. Macauley, E. Skeel, M. F. Swant, A. P. Davis, Walter Neys, M. J. Winters, H. W. Quilling, Hans M. Hanson, Harry C. Nelson, E. C. Hill, Harold Buckland, Martin Lierman, Gordon Cassel, Sever Setter, Edgar Setter, John M. Fladoes.

Majors—T. J. George, Albert Nathness.

The armory in Menomonie was built after the Spanish-American War, from money allowed by the state, which was saved until the company had enough to buy the lot and build it.

The Ludington Guard Band.—A military band was organized in Menomonie about a year after the organization of the Ludington Guard and subsequently became the regimental band of the Third Regiment, W. N. G. Jacob Miller, who was the organizer, was also its capable leader for a number of years, after which John B. Williman took hold of it and also proved a good director. Like most similar organizations, it had its ups and downs, and some time after Mr. Williman gave up the directorship on account of advancing years, it broke up. In 1888 it was reorganized under the directorship of Charles Ingraham, and under the old

name of the Ludington Guard Band soon regained its former reputation as an efficient musical organization. Mr. Ingraham continued as director until 1907, when he was succeeded by Ole C. Kausrud, under whose directorship the band remained until about five years ago, when Paul E. Gregg succeeded him. About a year or so previous to that the Knights of Pythias had formed a band, largely if not entirely composed of members of the Ludington Guard Band, and had bought a set of uniforms for it. It was known as the "Dokkey" or "Dokie" Band, and Paul E. Gregg was the director. As such it did some parade work and gave some concerts, holding separate rehearsals. But two rehearsals a week with different directors proved an inconvenient arrangement for the men, and Mr. Kausrud, who had been conducting the Ludington Guard Band rehearsals, finally dropped out, being succeeded, as already mentioned, by Paul E. Gregg, and the old order of things was resumed. At present the band consists of about 25 men. Besides taking part in parades on general holidays and other special occasions, it does a considerable amount of concert work in summer, including the St. Criox county fair work at Glenwood City, and usually the Buffalo County fair work at Mondovi; also playing Sunday concerts at Electric Park, on the traction line between Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, and concert work in Menomonie. For concert work in the city park a shell band stand was erected several years ago, costing about $2,000, the city appropriating $300 of this amount, and the balance being raised by public subscriptions. In August, 1923, the band won a gold saxophone as prize in a band competition held at Winona, Minn., and on various other occasions it has been highly spoken of as an excellent musical organization.

Hosford-Chase Post No. 32, American Legion, was organized in Menomonie Aug. 9, 1919. Publicity had been given in the Dunn County News to the proposed organization and 28 service men signed written applications for membership. The following officers were elected to serve for the remainder of the year: J. W. Macauley, commander; P. M. Krogstad, vice commander; A. O. Arntson, adjutant; Paul E. Bailey, finance officer; A. Cantrell, historian. At this meeting committees were appointed to arrange for a Home Coming Day at the Dunn County Fair, Sept. 10, also for securing members and obtaining a charter. The Post conducted Fourth of July celebrations in 1921, 1922 and 1923. It also paid a part of the cost of Point Comfort (part of the city park system) in 1922, assisted in raising money for the Tourist Camp in 1924, and sponsored and assisted in financing the Boy Scout troops in 1925. The commanders who have served since Commander J. W. Macauley have been: 1920, P. T. Huntington and C. M. Peddycourt; 1921, Orville A. Tilleson; 1922, H. G. Lundegard; 1923, Galen F. Martin; 1924, A. L. Mitten; 1925, Herbert O. Goepfarth.

The American Legion Auxiliary Unit of Hosford-Chase Post No. 32 was organized in May, 1920, and in the first year had about 91 members. At the present time there are 130, all female relatives of service men who died in the line of duty, either during the war or since. The Auxiliary acts as aid and support to the Legion, especially in rendering assistance to disabled service men. It holds its meetings once a month in the American Legion club rooms. Its largest assets are from the sale of the American Legion poppies before Memorial Day, though other funds are raised through entertainments of various kinds. The first president of the Auxiliary was Mrs. A. J. Johnson, who served in 1920-21, and whose successors have been: Mrs. J. E. Joyce, 1922; Mrs. A. W. Macauley and Mrs. A. R. Josephson, 1923; Mrs. Ada Hosford, 1924; and Mrs. E. E. Stevens, 1925.

The national organization of home war activities after this country declared war against Germany, which was extended on much the same general lines to states and counties, made the work practically the same everywhere except as to minor details. It would be impossible within the limits of reasonable space to mention all the residents of Dunn County, who, disqualified by reason of age, sex, or other disabilities, from service in the army or navy, yet did work at home that

helped to win the war; for such a list would include a very large proportion of the men and women of the county, besides many of the children. Some facts, however, should be briefly touched upon, and a few names mentioned, such personal mention in no wise implying that others were not as active and self-sacrificing, but serving merely to indicate the principal leaders, through official position, of the different organizations engaged in patriotic work. At the outset it may be mentioned that the Press performed an effective part in support of all branches of the work, to which it gave publicity, and it is from the pages of the Dunn County News that the following items are taken, being arranged, so far as may be, in chronological order as the events referred to occurred.

A Red Cross Chapter was organized in Menomonie as early as March 19, 1917, before war had been actually declared, at a meeting presided over by T. B. Wilson as chairman; with Mrs. E. E. Lamberton as vice chairman; Mrs. Jonathan Boothby secretary; and William Schutte treasurer. There were about 70 persons present. A board of 12 directors was nominated by a committee appointed for that purpose. After the declaration of war on April 6, 1917, there were many applications for membership. The first quarters occupied by the chapter were on the second floor of the Wilson-Weber building, but they soon proved too small, and a frame building—formerly the Oscar W. Huber home—to the north of the Wilson-Weber Lumber Co.'s office, was turned over to the chapter for their work by T. B. Wilson. The work committee, with Mrs. H. C. Inenfeldt chairman, was divided into four classes, or subdivisions, all organized for practical service, in which all were soon actively engaged.

On Wednesday, April 18, 1917, a movement was started to form a local service council analagous in scope and purpose to the National Defense Council, the idea being to bring under one head all local activities pertaining in any way to war preparedness, and so to co-ordinate the various efforts as to effect the best results. This movement was strongly backed by the Menomonie Commercial Club and took concrete form in a committee composed of five members, namely: L. D. Harvey, R. H. Rodgers, R. J. Flint, H. W. Quilling and C. K. Averill. The organizations asked to participate were the Menomonie Woman's Club, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Red Cross Chapter, and the Spanish-American War Veterans.

A Loyalty Parade took place on May 4 under the direction of O. C. Mauthe.

The Dunn-Pepin County Medical Society, as a meeting held in the office of Dr. A. F. Heising on Friday, April 20, pledged fullest co-operation of the society along the lines of medical preparedness.

Toward the latter part of May a Y. M. C. A. war fund campaign was under way and about $500 collected. The citizens were urged to buy Liberty bonds and a bond campaign was planned by the county council of defense.

After the passing of the draft law, June 5 had been appointed as registration day, and by June 7 2187 young men between the ages of 21 and 30 had registered.

Up to June 14 the application for Liberty bonds turned in to the four local (Menomonie) banks totaled $62,750, divided as follows: First National Bank, 52,700; Schutte & Quilling Bank, $6,000; Bank of Menomonie, $3,950; Kraft State Bank, $100. The committee in charge of the Liberty bond campaign consisted of J. T. Flint, H. C. Inenfeldt, E. P. Wright, R. E. Bundy and C. B. Stone. The committee in charge of the city canvass was composed of Frank Pierce, L. D. Harvey and A. O. Giese. Many of the county meetings were large and enthusiastic. The Ludington Guard Band and New Zenith Band assisted at a number of the village meetings.

Toward the middle of June plans were under way for putting the Menomonie Chapter of the Red Cross and its auxiliaries in the running with full force for the war fund to be raised in the week between June 18 and June 25. This was a national campaign and the county work was mapped out by T. B. Wilson, J. C. Wilcox and B. H. Waterman, who constituted the campaign committee. This drive resulted in the collection of $7,849.83.

On June 21, 1917, the Liberty bond flotation in Dunn County amounted to $88,150, purchased by 495 subscribers.

By the end of June, 1917, Dunn County had a well organized County Council of Defense, with L. D. Harvey chairman, to take the place of the original organization, and at a meeting of the local council, with R. H. Rodgers chairman, and H. W. Quilling acting as secretary, which was attended by 20 representatives of local councils of defense outside the city, about 40 persons being present including the city delegates, Mr. Rodgers explained the nation-wide plan of organization, with respect to war emergency measures and the part to be taken therein by the national, state and county councils of defense respectively.

The county council of defense as at first composed consisted of the following citizens: Chairman, L. D. Harvey; executive committee, J. S. Goven, E. O. Wright, Geo. P. Wolf and H. C. Inenfeldt; secretary, Frank Pieper; treasurer, Martin Fladoes; with the following additional members representing the departments indicated: Agriculture, Geo. P. Wolf (county agent); labor, H. C. Inenfeldt; manufactures, W. O. Wright; general business, E. F. Stoddard; transportation and communication, W. H. Francis; bankers, Frank Pierce; the press, M. C. Douglas; patriotic organizations, O. G. Kinney; women's organizations, and Red Cross, Mrs. A. Egdahl; physicians, Dr. P. E. Riley; education. J. S. Govin.

July 1 (Monday) the Dunn County draft board appointed by Governor E. L. Philipp held its first session at the court house, electing Sheriff Ferdinand Mortensen chairman and Frank Pieper (county clerk) secretary. Other members of the council were E. B. Hill of Colfax, Dr. I. V. Grannis of Menomonie, E. E. Black of Downing, George M. Hovlid of North Menomonie and Henry Miller of Weston.

July 10 the county board voted $1,000 to the defense council, there being only three negative votes. In the same month there was a drive among the women for food conservation.

September 3, 1917 (Labor Day) was selected on which to go through a public program in honor of the draft-selected men from Dunn County. It included a parade, a basket dinner at the Fair grounds, band concerts, and an address by Richard Lloyd Jones of Madison. The program was successfully carried out.

The work of the exemption board on the first draft ended Aug. 30. One hundred and forty men passed the examination. Dunn County's quota was 103, of whom the first contingent—five in number—left for Camp Grant on Sept. 6 from the Omaha depot, a large number of citizens turning out to give them encouraging cheers. These five men were Elmer T. Nelson, John C. Chase and Cornelius J. O'Keefe of Menomonie, Chris Delong of Eau Galle, and Roy James of Knapp (Route 2).

Sept. 20 a patriotic drive was planned to present the American side of the war to the people of every community in the county so that all might understand the great issues involved. This drive was under the charge of a committee of five and opened on Oct. 4, loyalty meetings being held in every part of the county.

On Sept. 11 the Woman's Liberty Loan committee called a meeting to plan activity for the women in the approaching new Liberty bond sale.

On Monday, Sept. 19, the second contingent, of 41 men, left for Camp Grant amid the cheers of 2000 people.

The drive for the second issue of Liberty bonds started Oct. 14, the quota having been placed at $350,000.

Oct. 23 the Dunn County Chapter of the Red Cross held its annual meeting in Menomonie, a good report being presented. There were by this time ten branch chapters in the county.

A week's drive to secure funds for Y. M. C. A. war work was started Monday, Nov. 12. By this time the work in all departments had become intensified. The Y. M. C. A. drive was followed by one for the Knights of Columbus, and in the same month, November, there was a food pledge drive resulting in 3,493 pledges being obtained, with 257 refusals.

In December a speaking campaign was planned and carried out, speakers visiting each of the 140 rural schools in the county to educate the people in the causes and objects of the war and increase the patriotic spirit. The committee to perfect details consisted of L. D. Harvey, chairman of the county council, E. O. Wright,

G. L. Bowman, R. H. Rodgers and F. H. Good. Miss Theresa Leinenkugel, county superintendent, co-operated heartily in the work.

Dec. 15 the county clerk and assistants began sending out questionnaires prepared for the men on the registered list of the new draft. In the same month a drive for new members of the Red Cross was begun.

In the meanwhile a close co-operation between the state educational body and the council of defense was promoting patriotic education in the Menomonie schools, and loyalty pledges were being signed by the pupils. The establishment of branches of the Junior Red Cross was also encouraged.

By January 1, 1918, about $5,000 worth of war saving stamps had been sold in Menomonie. A war stamp drive was begun on Feb. 3, local selling points being established. The women's societies and most of the fraternal societies helped in this work. In the same month a big drive was put on throughout the state by the Lutheran Church to provide funds for the national conference for soldier's and sailors' welfare. The Rev. E. C. Haavik was chairman of the Dunn County committee and good results were attained.

The waste due to the liquor traffic was receiving national attention and on March 7 a plan was devised to get prospective voters at the spring election to sign pledge cards. A meeting for this purpose was called by the organizing committee of the Progressive League, consisting of B. H. Waterman, A. Quilling, H. G. Johnson, M. King, E. O. Wright, C. K. Averill and R. E. Bunday. The women did good work in the campaign; but in the election in April the city voted for license. Two other license contests were fought out in Dunn County, one in the town of Tiffany (containing the city of Boyceville), and the other in the town of Weston, in both of which the "drys" prevailed.

In March another drive for the Red Cross was planned, with the object of raising $18,000 a year to maintain work.

March 28, 1918, it was announced that Dunn County's quota for the third Liberty loan drive was $360,000, and Chairman Frank Pierce and the workers under him began making preparations for the drive, committees being appointed in the various towns.

In the meanwhile a drive was put on to increase the acreage of wheat in the county, which resulted, as announced April 18, in an increase of over 4,000 acres.

In the Liberty Loan drive Dunn County "went over the top," the total face value of bonds bought amounting to $424,250.

Friday and Saturday, May 10 and 11, were big days in Menomonie, a great Community Fair for the benefit of the Red Cross being held at the armory on both days, and a grand parade being held on Saturday to celebrate the success of the third Liberty Loan drive. The Fair cleared $4,500.

A Red Cross drive was started May 3, the American Red Cross having called for an effort to raise $100,000,000, and at the same time it was announced that Dunn County had a quota of $9,000 to be raised as part of a national fund of $10,000,000 for the Salvation Army.

From time to time during these money-raising, and other war time activities, the soldier boys were leaving for camp, with the encouragement of the home people, who attended in large crowds at the depot to minister to their comfort and give them parting cheers. On May 28 a contingent of 80 left, which was the largest up to that date. It is sad to relate that some of these departing heroes who bravely, if not cheerfully, waved farewell to their friends and relatives as the train moved out of the depot, were destined never to see home again, but met their death on Flanders' Fields or in camp or army hospitals. Already news of casualties had begun to arrive, and ere long the pages of the Dunn County News showed portraits of the honored dead, sometimes in groups of three or four, with suitable tribute to their deeds and character. A list of those who thus gave up their lives in the cause of freedom from military despotism may be found in the article on the Ludington Guard contained in this volume.

In July Dunn County again went over the top in a war saving stamp drive, which was over-subscribed by $14,000 or more.

On Sunday, July 21, memorial services were held in Stout Auditorium in honor of the soldiers from Dunn County who had given up their lives in the great conflict. A large audience was present, the hall being filled.

In September preparations were made for the fourth Liberty Loan drive to begin Sept. 28. This drive was over-subscribed by nearly $50,000, the total sale of bonds being $589,100.

In October the schools, churches, and other public meeting places in the city were temporarily closed on account of the prevailing influenza.

A report of an armistice between the contending armies which reached this country in the first week of November being sent under an mistaken impression by an American officer, and which was given publicity in the News issue of Nov. 7, caused a premature celebration; but a few days later a correct report arrived that the armistice had been actually signed on Nov. 11. A grand demonstration then took place, all the stores and places of business being closed, and preparations being hastily made for two parades, which were carried out, one in the forenoon and another in the afternoon, in which the Stout students took part, besides many of the citizens. All were rejoiced at the news of vistory, and that the reports of additional dead and wounded which toward the close of the war had been appearing more and more frequently in the News columns, were now practically ended, and that with the exception of the few who were destined still to succumb from wounds or disease, the soldier boys who still survived would ere many weeks be on their return home to their anxious relatives. Of those joyous reunions it is needless here to speak; they can better be imagined than described. Some of the soldiers were detained for awhile with the army of occupation in Germany, but there was no longer the same anxiety as to their lives and welfare, and hope deferred was in time realized and the citizen soldiery absorbed again into their respective communities with joyful welcome.

With respect to the Red Cross, Miss Marion Ingalls, the present secretary, has kindly furnished the following article:

On March 2, 1917, a meeting was held in the Memorial Building to discuss the formation of a Red Cross chapter. The meeting was opened by T. B. Wilson, who was elected temporary chairman. Mr. L. D. Harvey was the speaker of the evening. A petition signed by 47 charter members to form a Dunn County chapter was forwarded to the National Red Cross.

On March 19, 1917, authority having been received, the permanent organization of the chapter took place at a meeting in the Memorial Building, with the following officers: T. B. Wilson, chairman (succeeded in 1921 by B. L. Kabot); Mrs. E. E. Lamberton, vice chairman (succeeded in October, 1917, by Mrs. O. E. Huber); Mrs. Jonathan Boothby, secretary (succeeded in 1918 by Marion Ingalls, who still holds that office); William Schutte, Jr., treasurer. The board of directors chosen was composed of the following persons: Mrs. E. E. Lamberton (succeeded in October, 1917, by Mrs. O. W. Huber), William Schutte, Jr., Mrs. Jonathan Boothby, Mrs. I. B. Spencer (succeeded in 1920 by Rev. A. E. Westenberg), Rev. Mr. Tolleys (succeeded in 1918 by Miss Hessie Freeman), Mrs. Frank Carter, Miss Hattie Bates, Mrs. A. J. Josephson (succeeded in 1921 by B. L. Kabot), Mrs. Robert Taufman, B. H. Waterman, Mrs. C. H. Diedrich and T. B. Wilson.

In November, 1918, it was voted to add to the board of directors the chairman of each branch.

The active work of the chapter was organized with Mrs. T. B. Wilson in charge of the surgical dressing department, who served continuously to the end of the war. Mrs. Charles Nelson was succeeded by Mrs. O. W. Huber as matron or superintendent in charge of sewing. Marion Ingalls was in charge of the cutting of hospital garments and the supply of branches. Mrs. W. G. Patterson was succeeded by Mrs. Belle Ranney as head of the inspection department. Mrs. Jonathan Boothby had charge of knitting and Mrs. Paul Wilson of packing and shipping.

The following branches were organized: Big Otter Creek, May 14, 1918; chair-

man, Mrs. O. E. Losness. Blair Moor, June 11, 1918; chairman, Mrs. R. D. Robbertson. Boyceville, Sept. 11, 1917; chairman, Mrs. William Clough. Cedar Falls, May 17, 1918; chairman, Mrs. Frank Wilkinson. Chippewa Bottoms, June 6, 1918; chairman, Mrs. A. L. Knutson. Colfax, June 5, 1917; chairman, Mrs. George T. Vorland; Connorsville, May 16, 1918; chairman, Mrs. Benjamin Clough. Damon Ridge, Aug. 29, 1918; chairman, Mrs. Sanford Baum. Downing, July 12, 1917; chairman, Mrs. Harris Pratt. Downsville, Jan. 5, 1918; chairman, Mrs. Mary Flick. Dunnville-Waubeck, Jan. 3, 1918; chairman, Mrs. A. N. Abbott. Eau Galle, ...; chairman, Mrs. George Topliss. Elk Mound, Aug. 11, 1917; chairman, Mrs. George Mars. Fall City, Oct. 17, 1917; chairman, Mrs. Albert F. Klatt. Finstad Valley, ...; chairman, Mrs. H. Mattison. Grant, May 30, 1918; chairman, Mrs. Frank Fischer. Knapp, ...; chairman, Mrs. William Robinson. Lambs Creek, ...; chairman, Mrs. O. T. Thompson. Little Otter Creek, June 13, 1918; chairman, Mrs. Fred Palmer. Louisville, Jan. 10, 1918; chairman, Miss Leola Norgard. Lucas, Jan. 16, 1918; chairman, Mrs. Walter Hughes. Maple Ridge, Aug. 9, 1918; chairman, Mrs. Wallace Kunz. Meridean, May 24, 1918; chairman, Miss Agnes Fossum. North Hay Creek, May 21, 1918; chairman, Nettie J. Eide. Ridgeland, ...; chairman, Mrs. M. L. Randall. Rock Creek, ...; chairman, Mrs. Mary Melrose. Sand Creek, Aug. 24, 1918; chairman, Mrs. Robert Worman. Spring Brook, June 21, 1917; chairman, Mrs. Edna Tiffts. Twin Hills, March 12, 1918; chairman, Agnes Tietz. Vanceburg, Sept. 6, 1917; chairman, Mrs. L. G. Richards. Washburn Farm, Aug. 13, 1918; chairman, Alvena Anderson. Weston, Jan. 29, 1918; chairman, Mrs. William Branshaw. Wheeler, June 20, 1917; chairman, Mrs. Charles Sahlie.

There were also three unorganized auxiliaries, namely: Hatchville, North Menomonie, and Rusk, presided over respectively by Mrs. George Hovlid, Mrs. J. C. Jacobson and Mrs. F. R Ross.

During the period of the war 151 boxes of completed work were shipped from the Dunn County Chapter, comprising 83,960 articles, of which 68,275 were surgical dressings, 6,927 knitted articles, 6,483 hospital garments, and 2,306 refugee garments.

Two consignments of used clothing were collected and shipped for Belgian relief, weighing 7,198 pounds and 7,069 pounds respectively.

The total collections made up to Jan. 1, 1919, totaled $58,542.18, in which amount is included the First War Fund Drive of $6,764.27, turned over entire to the National Chapter. This total also includes $11,898 from memberships, $4,500 from the Red Cross Fair, $9,861.32 from the monthly donations of the City and County Support Clubs, organized under the direction of James F. Wilson to supply the necessary operating funds for the production of work the Dunn County Chapter.

The work rooms were first on the upper floor of the Wilson Land & Lumber Co.'s building, then the entire cottage next to this building was occupied, and finally removal was made to a large suite of rooms in Stout Institute; the uses of all of which places were donated to the chapter. The faithful workers who gave so freely of their time and labor to the Dunn County Red Cross accomplishments are legion.

The Red Cross were asked by the mayor to conduct a hospital during the influenza epidemic in 1918, because the city hospital could not take care of contagious cases. The hospital was maintained at 409 Wilson Avenue under the personal direction of James F. Wilson, with Red Cross members as volunteer nurses under the supervision of Mrs. C. B. Stone. One hundred and twenty patients were cared for, with no fatalities.

Following the war the Chapter has maintained an office and a full time secretary for home service and information, and assistance with government claims for Dunn County service men. The average number of men seeking such service during this entire period, 1919-1925, has been 100 per month, with never diminishing regularity. There are 227 active disability cases on the Chapter files, and over 2,000 service men.

From October, 1920, to October, 1921, the Red Cross had a regularly employed county public health nurse, Miss Rachael Dietrichson. When this work was taken over by the county, the Red Cross followed with classes, 1921-1922, throughout the county in home hygiene and the care of the sick, with Katherine E. McKinley as instructor. There were 24 classes, with 518 country women enrolled. Mrs. H. C. Inenfeldt was chairman of the nursing committee, under whose direction fell the health work.

In Disaster Relief, $1,250 was forwarded for the benefit of the sufferers from the Japanese earthquake in September, 1923; $3,200 was raised in Dunn County for the Dunn, Barron and Polk counties cyclone sufferers in June, 1922, the local relief work being under the direction of T. B. Wilson; $236.35 was contributed to the relief work in connection with the Illinois cyclone in 1925.

The Junior Red Cross was active during the war under the chairmanship of E. W. Waite and Theresa Leinenkugel. Since the war Earl Edes and W. G. Ballentine have been chairman for the county and city respectively. The funds are used for financing medical and surgical care for children whose parents are unable to do this. This branch of work has averaged ten cases per year.

The activities for the present year, 1925, include soldier and soldier family home service, and a monthly series of Free Chest Clinics. The Chapter is always in readiness for disaster relief, and co-operates with other existing agencies in the handling of civilian cases.

Marion Ingalls.

The Dunn County News in its issue of Nov. 28, 1918, said:

"Dunn County in the recent war work campaign exceeded its quota by $2,482. The divisions that collected in the form of individual subscriptions during the campaign enough money to put them over the top were Hay River, the village of Colfax, the village of Downing, village of Elk Mound, village of Weston, Otter Creek, Sand Creek, town of Stanton and town of Tiffany. Towns in which appropriations were made by the town board to the amount of the allotments, or to make up deficiencies, were the towns of Colfax, Menomonie, Rock Creek and Spring Brook. Those in which levies were ordered by the county board to make up deficiencies were the towns of Dunn, Elk Mound, Eau Galle, Grant, Lucas, New Haven, Peru, Red Cedar, Sheridan, Sherman, Tainter and Weston. Stout Institute did especially well, subscribing $1400. Throughout the county exceptionally noteworthy work was done by women's organizations."

Dunn County was one of the comparatively few counties in the state to make good its quota of war savings stamps for 1918 before the close of the year and it did so handsomely. The quota—$508,400; sold—$514,180; surplus—$5,780.

In December the influenza, which had taken so heavy a toll, not only of the men in the army, but also the people at home, began to decrease, and with the dispersion of the clouds of war and pestilence the light of hope grew stronger and the people began to adjust themselves to the new conditions which confronted them—conditions caused by the war, involving the country in vast financial obligations and affecting all classes of society.

In the six and a half years that have since elapsed much has been done to repair war's ravages, but much still remains to be done and a large part of the burden must be transferred to the shoulders of the next generation. The present has its problems, which are strenuous enough, but the spirit of co-operation which has hitherto proved stronger than faction, and has held the American people together in a forward movement on lines of industry, patriotism, and good will toward the other nations of the earth, will doubtless prevail, and to the historian of the future will fall the task of recording more perfect victories and higher achievements than have been witnessed by those now living.

CHAPTER XVIII

CITY CHURCHES AND PARISHES

Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church.—According to previous histories of this region, it was the Episcopal Methodists who established the first religious congregation in Menomonie. The Rev. Chauncey Hobart, D. D., was the first man to represent the denomination in the upper Mississippi Valley, which included the Menomonie circuit in the Chippewa district, and the first meeting held here for divine service was in the summer of 1852. It was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Mayne under the direction of Mr. Hobart. Services were also held in the winters of 1854, 1855 and 1856 in the private schoolhouse of Knapp. Stout & Co., in the mills, by Rev. Joshua M. Pittmann, who, however, is said to have been a Baptist, so these may have been either Baptist or union services, no particular demonination being mentioned. In 1857 the Rev. Mr. Hobart was presiding elder for the Methodists, having charge of the Trempealeau, Eau Claire, Chippewa, Willow River, and Apple River circuits. Acting under his instructions, the Rev. S. Boles organized the Methodist Episcopal Church society at Menomonie in the fall of 1857. The Rev. J. L. Dyer had charge of a portion of the Chippewa Valley district in 1858, and in that year and subsequently meetings were held in the mills of Knapp, Stout & Co., among the pastors who conducted the services being the Revs. W. N. Darnley, J. Gurley, J. L. Dyer, and E. S. Hanens. In 1861 the Rev. J. B. Reynolds was pastor of the society. He was followed by the Revs. D. F. Knapp and W. Woodley. In 1864 the services were held in the schoolhouse in the village, and late in that year the preliminary steps were taken for the erection of a church building by the purchase of a lot for its site. The location was on Block 128, on the Wilson flat, between Broadway and Second Street West, the building when completed standing on the southwest corner of the block, and facing south. For some time previous to its occupation, however, the Methodists and Congregationalists conducted services on alternate Sundays in an old schoolhouse on Main Street, on the site that is now the north half of the Central schoolhouse grounds. The two societies conducted a union Sunday school. The Rev. W. Haw was the Methodist pastor in 1866, and under his direction, in association with W. Wilson and A. J. Messenger, the corner-stone of the church edifice was laid by the Rev. Bishop W. Thompson. The church was dedicated in the spring of 1867. For some time after its completion the Congregationalists held services in it every Sunday alternating morning and evening with the Methodists, until finally the latter desiring to have the full use of the building, the Congregational society left and sought another place of worship. At some time in the latter 70's, probably about 1877—the precise year not now being remembered—the church was moved to the present site on Wilson Avenue, and a new dedication took place. Under a succession of active and earnest pastors, the congregation grew, in spite of occasional financial stringency, until more commodious quarters became necessary. In the year 1900, therefore, the church was rebuilt by Contractor G. W. Pepper from plans prepared by Architect John Charles, and on Sunday, Jan. 20, 1901, another dedication took place, with appropriate ceremonies. The dedicatory sermon was preached in the morning by the Rev. Robert Forbes of Duluth, after which the financial needs of the church were presented (amounting to about $800), and an appeal made for aid, to which there was a liberal response. In the afternoon further ceremonies occurred, conducted by Presiding Elder Trimm of Chippewa Falls, assisted by the Rev. A. J. Davis, resident pastor, and other ministers. A largely attended meeting was held in the evening, conducted by Mr. Forbes, at which further contributions were made. The seating capacity of the remodeled building was 350, and in the local newspaper the building was described as "a beautiful structure, a credit to the society and to the city." As complete records

are lacking, it has been found impossible to give a full list of all the pastors who have served this congregation. Among those who seem to have been pastors here at an early date were Rev. T. C. Golden, Rev. A. J. Davis, Rev. H. W. Bushnell, Rev. S. O. Brown, Rev. G. D. Brown, Rev. John W. Bell, Rev. E. S. Hanens, Rev. J. McClane and Rev. G. T. Newcome. Some of these may have served later than some of the following, the approximate time of whose pastorates have been ascertained, namely: Rev. S. S. Benedict (1870-1879), Rev. John Steele, 1879-1880), Rev. John B. Bachman (1886), Rev. J. D. Brothers, and Rev. James Evans, the last named assuming the duties of the pastorate in October, 1890. Among others who served later were the Revs. Mr. Marcellus, Mr. Beeks, Mr. Emery, Rev. James Coram and Rev. Mr. Dunn. Then came the Rev. Arthur Dinsdale, who served two years or more, and, after him, the Rev. James Benson, who served three or four years. The next pastor was the Rev. W. I. Lowe, and he was succeeded by the Rev. A. R. Klein, who preached his first sermon here Sept. 6, 1920, and who is still in charge. In 1922 the church edifice was rebuilt, only a small part of the original building being utilized. A pipe organ was installed, and on Sunday, Nov. 19, 1922, the church was rededicated, the Rev. A. R. Klein, D. D., presiding, and the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. Roy P. Smith of Simpson M. E. Church, Minneapolis. There was a choir of 30 voices and the new pipe organ was used for the first time. In the evening the speaker was Rev. Dr. J. W. Irish of Madison. On Monday evening an organ recital was given by Charles C. Kirk as a part of the dedicatory exercises. The present membership of Centenary M. E. Church is 305, but over 500 attend the services. There is a choir of 30 voices. The Sunday school has an enrollment of 308. There are several active societies, including: The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society; the Standard Bearers, a missionary society of young people; the Light Bearers, a missionary society of younger people; and the Epworth League, which has a membership of about one hundred. The church has one mission, the Methodist Church at Cedar Falls. The congregation of this mission is an old one, and, so far as now remembered, has been served from Menomonie from the beginning. The building will seat 113 and in summer there is a good attendance, the services being held from 9:00 to 10:00 a. m., while in winter they are held in the afternoon. The membership is about thirty.

First Congregational Church.—On Feb. 17, 1861, a meeting of citizens of Menomonie was held in Newman Hall (known later as the Knapp, Stout & Co.'s land office) for the purpose of organizing a Congregational church and society. Lorenzo Bullard was chairman and S. B. French secretary of the meeting, and by unanimous vote the society was named "The First Congregational Church and Society of Menomonie." The first members were the Rev. P. Canfield, Mrs. P. Canfield, H. C. Brunelle, Mrs. Orella Shorey and Mrs. Eliza E. Malcome. Before a notary public on March 6, at their second meeting, the officers were elected and steps were taken for the proper organization according to the state laws, and on March 10, the constitution and by-laws presented were accepted and signed by 23 persons. The church was regularly organized by the Chippewa Valley District Convention of Ministers and delegates on Dec. 28, 1861, adopting the articles of faith and covenant taken from the year book of 1859 and held in common by many churches at that time. The church continued to use Newman Hall until arrangements were made to occupy an old schoolhouse located on Main Street (on the north half of the Central School grounds) where services were held every other Sunday, the congregation alternating with the Methodists, and the two societies having a union Sunday school. Through the generosity of Knapp, Stout & Co., a house was built in 1862 for the pastor's use, and was called the Congregational parsonage. The Rev. Philo Canfield, who had been instrumental in organizing the church, terminated his pastorate on May 17, 1863, during which time six members had been added to it. For 18 months thereafter the people were unable to hold religious services. However, the Rev. J. C. Sherwin of West Salem, Wis., was with them occasionally, and he recommended the Rev. J. P. Imes, who became pastor here in December, 1864. As Mr. Imes' religious opinions, however, were

more in accordance with those of the Baptist denomination, in which the people declined to follow him, he remained here less than a year. His attitude greatly distressed and humiliated Mr. Sherwin because he had recommended him. In 1865 the church was admitted to the St. Croix Valley Association of Presbyterian and Congregational Churches, and was represented at the National Council of Congregational Churches at Boston by the Rev. George Spaulding of Hammond, Wis. After the departure of Mr. Imes the people were able to hold services only on occasions when it was possible to have with them either the Rev. George Spaulding or the Rev. A. Kidder of Eau Claire, Wis., until in the spring of 1868 they persuaded the Rev. Mr. Sherwin to leave his church at West Salem, Wis., and take charge of the work in Menomonie. At some time in the two-year period that elapsed between the departure of Mr. Imes and the acceptance of the pastorate by Mr. Sherwin a church edifice was erected, the people of the village in general helping in the work. It was supposed by many to be a union church, but when it was dedicated in the spring of 1867 it was called the M. E. Church. The Rev. Mr. Sherwin, however, held Congregational services in it every Sunday for some time, alternating with the Methodist pastor until the Methodists decided to occupy the pulpit exclusively. This put the Congregationalists to the necessity of seeking a new place of worship, which they found in an old carpenter shop that was also being used for school purposes (the old schoolhouse having been burned) and which was in a very dilapidated condition; but they continued to hold services there until the cold weather drove them to the warmer quarters of the Menomonie House hall, at that time the only hall in the village. With the lapse of years there had been a considerable growth in the membership, and in June, 1869, the society was reorganized and several amendments made to the original constitution. In July of the same year it was decided to erect a house of worship on the lots now occupied by the H. E. Knapp residence, which were donated by Knapp, Stout & Co. The building was commenced immediately but was not completed until the fall of 1870. For nearly ten years the people had been struggling with difficulties, having to hold services in almost any kind of sanctuary, sometimes at the home of a member, and for a part of the time having had no pastor; the completion of their first church edifice, therefore, was an event that was hailed with great joy. Ill health forced the Rev. Mr. Sherwin to leave the pastorate after eight years of faithful work, in which he had won the esteem of all who were associated with him, and had increased the membership of the church by more than 100. On August 18, 1875, the work was taken up by his successor, the Rev. A. McMasters, during whose pastorate, which lasted four years, new rules and regulations for the church government were drafted and accepted. Mr. McMasters, who was a very able minister, also advocated the removal of the church building to some place more centrally located, but the people were not yet ready to take such a radical step. He preached his farewell sermon on Aug. 9, 1879. Answering a call, the Rev. Henry Ketchum of Wolfboro, N. H., preached his first sermon on Aug. 16 as pastoral candidate, and by the unanimous vote of the congregation was elected pastor for one year, to commence in September, 1879. Coming to his work in Menomonie in the strength of vigorous youth and manhood, Mr. Ketchum inspired the congregation with new life, which brooked no interference in its onward march and recognized no limit to the measure of success the church might attain. He, also, like Mr. McMasters, advocated the removal of the church building to a more central location, and this time the suggestion met with approval and was acted on. Four lots were secured where the church and parsonage are now located—corner of Wilson Avenue and Fifth Street—and the building having been moved in the fall of 1880, the first services at the new location were held on June 16 the same year. The attendance was greatly increased on account of this central location, and about two years later, on consideration that the church build an annex to be used as a prayer room and study. and paint the building, Mr. Knapp built and gave them a parsonage. The Rev. Mr. Ketchum not only increased the membership but seemed to bring the members of not only the church but of the allied societies closer together. In 1887 he tendered his resignation, which, however,

was not then accepted. In the next year he again tendered it, and as this time his decision could not be changed, it was accepted and he terminated his pastorate on Feb. 15, 1888, after a service here of eight and a half years. The Rev. S. S. Hebberd, who answered the call on April 15 the same year, was a scholarly gentleman who did especially good work among the young people. He remained two years and was succeeded on July 1, 1890, by the Rev. James W. White. In order to do more effective work, because the membership of the church had grown to be large, and the work had expanded, the Rev. Mr. White advanced the idea of building a new church with greater facilities, which was met with enthusiasm, and owing to the generosity of two of the lady members, the people were enabled to erect a beautiful church edifice that was dedicated June 1, 1902 and is still in use. It will seat 600 people. Mr. White remained in Menomonie as pastor of the First Congregational Church for 11 years and five months, during which time the church not only grew in numbers but gained a splendid reputation, as he was a very effective minister who instructed and led his congregation in and to higher views of Christian life. Under the leadership of Rev. R. L. Breed, who succeeded Mr. White in November, 1901, the congregation made amendments to their by-laws, arranged a new system of record keeping, and changed the order of services. An address given to the society in January, 1903, by the Rev. J. W. Frizzell of the First Congregational Church of Eau Claire, Wis., on "The Opportunities of the Church of Today," was very instructive and aided the people in their subsequent work. The annual state convention of Congregational Churches met in Menomonie for the first time in October, 1903, nearly 300 ministers and delegates being present. In 1904 amendments were again made to the regulations, uniting with the church the allied societies, of which there were quite a number, each having a large membership. After four years of successful work, Mr. Breed resigned, preaching his farewell sermon on Nov. 1, 1905, and after hearing several excellent ministers, the church on Dec. 7, that year, extended a call to the Rev. Lathrop C. Grant of Eau Claire, who began his pastorate here Jan. 7, 1906. Mr. Grant was an able and persuasive orator and proved an earnest worker on behalf of the congregation. As a stout and aggressive foe of the liquor evil he rendered valuable service to his fellowmen. He remained here until about the end of the year 1914, and for about eight months after his departure the church had no pastor, but had to depend on outside supplies. During that period some able ministers preached here, but the need of a regular pastor for advancing the work of the church and society was strongly felt, and finally the services of the Rev. Arthur E. Westenberg were secured. He assumed charge on August 1, 1915, and has remained to the present time. His work has been earnest and effective and under his direction good progress has been made. In 1924 the interior of the church edifice was redecorated. The full membership of the church is now about 250, of whom 185 are resident members. There is a large Sunday school and several active societies, including: the Christian Endeavor, organized some 30 to 35 years ago; the Woman's Auxiliary, corresponding to a ladies' aid society, which under one form or another has been in existence many years and was formerly known as the Social Circle; the Woman's Missionary Society, and the Scritsmier Club, the last mentioned being intended to include all the young men and high school boys who have ever belonged to the Sunday school. The parsonage, a commodious and thoroughly modern residence, is situated on a lot adjoining the church on its south side. It is owned by the society and has been in use in its present condition for the last 18 years.

Immanuel Baptist Church.—The origin of this congregation was a series of meetings held in Menomonie in the winter of 1861 by Rev. Amasa Gale, a Baptist minister, which aroused considerable interest in the denomination. In the following year the Rev. Morgan Edwards conducted meetings and baptized a number of converts to this faith. As a result the Menomonie First Baptist Church was organized in December, 1864, with ten members. Occasional services were held and in October, 1866, the Rev. W. W. Ames began his duties here as pastor. About the same time L. L. Larkham became a member and was chosen first deacon;

Gerard Orderman, second deacon; and H. Hanford, clerk. Under these officers the church reorganized. The congregation differed from the majority of the Baptist churches in the West, in that they held to the sentiments of the denomination in the northern states in the time of the anti-masonic movement which followed the supposed abduction and murder of William Morgan, after his alleged exposure in 1828 of the secrets of free-masonry. Mr. Ames had resolved during his previous pastorate never to serve a church which would not disfellowship members of secret organizations. Ultimately, through his influence, this church was organized against all forms of secret association. In 1868 a mission Sunday school was formed at Sherburne Prairie and in the following year a chapel was built there. In 1868 Capt. William Wilson became a member of the church, and in 1869 a Sunday school was established in the hall at the works of Knapp, Stout & Co., with Captain Wilson as superintendent. He built and furnished a fine edifice for the First Baptist Church, which was dedicated March 12, 1871, by Rev. J. W. Fish, and which is said on good authority to have cost about $17,000. Captain Wilson gave the organization the use of the building on the condition that it continued to retain the same distinctive principles which had been adopted previous to his becoming a member. On the day of dedication he told the congregation that he intended to deed the property to the church on the same conditions as soon as the organization was in a position to maintain it free from debt. The announcement of this intention greatly increased and strengthened the opposing influences which had always operated against the church from various sources. But the chief factor in those influences was the position of the church against secretism. It resulted in the depletion of the numerical strength of the association by the withdrawal of 18 members under the leadership of Rev. C. K. Colver, who was the pastor for one year, 1873-74, immediately after the close of Mr. Ames' pastorate. (The latter, Rev. Ames, was again pastor of the original church in 1878). The majority of the seceding members formed a new organization known as the Olivet Baptist Church, which discarded the anti-secret resolution that had been adopted in the First Church. This new association ceased to exist in 1886, and the Immanuel Baptist Church was then organized, with 30 members, by Rev. W. A. McKillop of Eau Claire. The first pastor of this congregation was the Rev. A. C. Blackman, who served three years, and was followed by Rev. John McGuire, a student pastor from Rochester Theological Seminary, who remained a few months. The pastorate was then vacant until the appointment of Rev. S. A. Abbott on Jan. 1, 1891, except that S. E. Price, another theological student, preached occasionally in the interim between regular pastors. The early meetings were held in a hall over the hardware store of John Edwards & Son, on Main Street, Mr. Edwards being one of the deacons. About 1892 Immanuel Baptist Church erected a church building near the corner of Eleventh and Elizabeth Streets—the latter street being now known as Thirteenth Avenue. There they worshipped until 1914 or 1915, when the building was moved to its present location, at the corner of Broadway and Fifteenth Avenue, and at the same time it was enlarged and improved, an outside brown stucco finish being put on. The new site was donated by Deacon Goodson, who also gave a frame house which stood on it for a parsonage, this house, which stood on Broadway, being moved back on the lot to its present position just east of the church. The pastor who succeeded the Rev. S. A. Abbott was Rev. Henry A. Buell, who preached his trial sermon on October, 1913, and after being called to the pastorate, remained here until he resigned on Nov. 2, 1916. Then the Rev. J. B. Reynolds received a call and, having accepted, remained for a year. His successor was the Rev. P. C. Hanson, who was called in the spring of 1919, and while he was pastor the parsonage was improved by the addition of an outside stucco finish, making it to harmonize in appearance with the church. The next pastor, C. E. O'Beirne, accepting a call extended to him in April, 1921, remained in charge for two years, after which, there being no pastor for a year, no services were held. Then the congregation engaged the services of Rev. J. E. Kess, who assumed the duties of the pastorate in May, 1924, and is still serving. At present the church has 54 members; the Sunday school about 60, with an average attend-

ance of 43. The Ladies' Union is active in ladies' aid work. There are two missions also served by the Menomonie pastor: one near Rusk, which was established in March, 1905, and which has a fair sized frame building; and the other at Otter Creek, which was organized five or six years ago and has a frame building with a good basement. The membership of both these missions is small, but the Otter Creek mission has many supporters. With respect to the subsequent history of the original, or First Baptist, church, the conditions imposed by Captain Wilson when he donated the church property, not having been fulfilled, on his death in 1892, both the building and site passed to his daughter, Mrs. James Stout. Mr. Stout wanted the lot for a part of the site of the Stout Institute—it is now the site of the gymnasium—and Mrs. Stout offered to give the church edifice to the society if they would move it to another location. This they agreed to do, and engaged a man to do the moving. Being in poor financial condition, however, they were unable to pay the contractor, and he accordingly sold the building to get his money. It was moved to the corner of Sixth Street and Twelfth Avenue, where it stands today, having been converted into a residence. The pipe organ which the church possessed is said to be now in use in St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Menomonie. A fine baptismal font, which was one of the fittings, disappeared and its present whereabouts—if it is in existence—is not known...

St. Joseph's Parish.—The first priest to hold services for the Catholics in and about Menomonie was Father Smedding of Chippewa Falls, who came here for occasional visits as early as 1861. It was in that year that a small frame church was erected at Menomonie, the site being given by Knapp, Stout & Co. A location for the rectory was donated by Peter Lammer, a member of the parish. Fathers Fagan and Nicolay attended St. Joseph's Church as a mission of Chippewa Falls until 1871. It was then that the F. Keller, residing at Eau Galle, built the first parish residence but left before its completion. After him Father Michel took up his residence at Menomonie, remaining until 1878. He was succeeded by the Rev. M. Heiss, who was pastor until 1882. The next pastor to take charge was the German Baron, Constantine Von Droste, under whose administration a new church was begun, which, however, was severely damaged by a storm before being completed. Rev. Louis Lay, appointed pastor in 1885, finished the new church. His place was taken in 1887 by the Rev. Dr. S. Rohr, who remained until 1889. Father Louis Kaluza was appointed pastor in 1889 and served the parish until 1892. Under his pastorate much was done toward its upbuilding. The church was veneered, a sanctuary and sacristy were added to the building, and a set of three altars were procured through the efforts of that pastor, who gave much of his slender means for the accomplishment of the work. The greatest merit of Father Kaluza consisted in opening St. Joseph's School in 1890. As the first school building, the old church was used. Father Kaluza turned over his own residence to the sisters, he himself living in a room temporarily added to the sacristy. Father A. J. Joerres succeeded Father Kaluza in 1892. He remained at Menomonie until 1897, in which year Father J. T. Volz assumed the pastorate. Under the latter's administration a new school was started in 1901. In the same year the church was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt in the following year in practically the same place as the old church, the new structure, however, being a solid brick building. A substantial rectory was erected in 1905 at a cost of $6000. The Rev. J. B. Hauck was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's parish in 1907. As it was found that the school did not meet modern requirements, a new building was put up in 1912. The cost of the new school amounted to $18,700, a very moderate cost to the parish for a fine modern building. In 1914 the Rev. A. J. Dorrenbach was given charge of St. Joseph's parish. The debt of $6,000 still remaining on the school was paid off in 1915. The following year the old school building was remodeled into the present St. Joseph's Convent at the cost of $6,000. The old sister's house was removed and the premises were improved and beautified. The church was entirely redecorated in 1920, at a cost of $2,500, Mr. Hy. Gartner being the artist. At present the parish numbers somewhat over 200 families. The school is attended by 125 children. Four teaching sisters have charge of the

school, and an additional teacher conducts the nusic departmemt. The present trustees of the parish are Messrs. John Cramer, Jr., J. W. Styer, C. O. Govin and W. J. Myers. The parish has four societies, two of a strictly religious nature and two of the social and insurance type. The former are the Ladies' Altar Society, headed by Mrs. C. Finney, and the Men's Holy Name Union, presided over by George Belair; the latter, the Knights of Columbus and the Knights of Wisconsin. The Knights of Columbus, Council 2055, were organized in the parish five years ago, the membership being 150 and Mr. Herman Born acting grand knight. The Knights of Wisconsin have been in existence at Menomonie as Branch 135 since 1892. The number of members at present is 112, John Lammer being president.

Grace Episcopal Church has a history which covers more than half a century. It is said that Episcopal services were held in the village as early as 1870, but it was not until two years later that the church was organized, after application had been made, Sept. 1, 1872, to Bishop Armitage of Milwaukee. The first officers elected were: Robert Macauley, warden; E. B. Bundy, treasurer; and E. H. Weber, secretary. Mrs. Robert Macauley, Mrs. E. H. Weber, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Barwise, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Mathews and Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Davis were also among the original members. Until 1874 the congregation was under the pastoral care of Rev. R. F. G. Page of Eau Claire and became an active Christian organization. A lot was purchased in March, 1873. In September, 1874, the Rev. P. B. Morrison was appointed missionary pastor, and the corner-stone of the church was laid by him on June 10, 1875, assisted by the Rev. M. L. Kern of Chippewa Falls. On July 1, 1875, the Rev. W. H. H. Ross was appointed missionary and the first resident pastor, and in the following October the church—a brick structure—was completed, services being held in it Oct. 10 by Rt. Rev. E. R. Welles, assisted by the Revs. P. B. Morrison and W. H. H. Ross. As all the church's records are not now in possession of the society, some difficulty has been experienced in procuring a complete list of the successive pastors in their proper order, in particular for the period between 1880 and 1888—but after patient inquiry and investigation, the list as here given is believed to be substantially correct. The Rev. M. L. Kern took charge of the mission in 1876 and remained until October, 1877. During the next three or four years it was served by the Rev. C. D. Mack, Rev. O. E. Ostensen, Rev. Ammi M. Lewis (who died here after a brief pastorate), and Rev. E. R. Sweetland. The last mentioned, who assumed charge in July, 1879, was reappointed by the Bishop for another year in July, 1880. In April, 1881, he left and that year the Rev. M. L. Kern became rector again and officiated as such for five years, or until his death on July 7, 1886. In May, 1882, the church was reconsecrated, or rededicated by Bishop Wells and assisting priets, probably after some changes or renovations had been made in the building. After the Rev. Mr. Kern, the Rev. C. R. D. Crittenden seems to have been rector for a year or so, the Rev. Charles H. Hartman being appointed in April, 1888. In that year a parsonage was built at a cost of $1300. It was a frame building situated just south of the church on Sixth Street, and is still standing, though now rented out. After a brief pastorate the Rev. Mr. Hartman left and Mr. A. A. Miller,lay reader, conducted the services for about a year, or until the appointment as rector of the Rev. E. E. Edwards in 1890. Mr. Edwards, with Robert Macauley, as a committee of two, drafted a plan to improve the church, and while the work was in progress services were held in the court house. For a number of years the ladies of the church, organized as the Grace Mission Church Society, were very helpful in promoting the welfare and prosperity of the church by holding fairs and giving other entertainments in order to raise funds. In 1891 the Menomonie mission petitioned to be made a parish and the petition was granted. In the following year electric lights were installed, the old chandeliers being taken out and donated to the Episcopal church at Knapp. In the same year, 1892, the Rev. E. E. Edwards left and Rev. A. V. Gorrell took his place, remaining as pastor until 1893. A call was then extended to Rev. James Simonds, who became rector in that year. In the fall of 1894 he resigned, his successor, in 1895, being Dr. S. H. Meade. About that time a wing was built on to the south side of the church to be used as a guild hall. Dr.

Meade's pastorate was short, as in 1895 the Rev. W. B. Thorne of Winter Rock, Fla., became rector. In 1898 the death of E. H. Weber deprived the church of one of its best workers. He was one of the owners of the Dunn County News and a man of influence in the community. The Rev. W. B. Thorne left in 1899 and was succeeded by the Rev. W. A. Dennis, who remained until 1903. A call was then extended to the Rev. C. W. Turner, who became rector in 1904 and served the parish until 1909. In January, 1910, the Rev. Phillip Reed assumed the office of rector, but left in the same year. He was succeeded by the Rev. E. E. Williams and in the latter's pastorate, in 1911, a hot air heating plant was installed in the rectory. In 1913 Mrs. E. E. Bundy, who was a very devoted worker in the parish, offered to pay off one half the standing indebtedness if the parish would raise the other half. This was done and the debt cleared off. In July, 1914, Rev. E. E. Williams resigned and the Rev. W. H. Wolfe of Eau Claire, took charge of the services. He was then a deacon, but was ordained to the priesthood in Menomonie in November, that year, by Bishop W. W. Webb of Milwaukee. Soon after that he came here to live and remained pastor until 1918. While he was in charge the church edifice was burned, on Sunday, Jan. 16, 1915, the fire, which started in the basement, being discovered about 8 o'clock in the morning. It was very cold weather—about 20 below zero—and the firemen worked hard till well along in the afternoon but little was left of the building save the walls. There was an insurance of $3700 on the building, of $900 on the contents, and $200 additional on the piano. An offer of the use of Memorial Hall as a temporary place of worship, made by the Rev. C. F. Niles on behalf of the Unitarian Society, was accepted. Plans were soon under way for a new church, which was built on the same lot and is the edifice now in use. No guildhall was built but a good basement was put in and supplied with a kitchen. The Rev. Mr. Wolf remained here until the church was completed, and after he left the Rev. E. E. Williams returned, the congregation establishing themselves in their new church. In 1918 the Rev. M. G. Argus succeeded Mr. Williams and remained until 1920, after which, for about a year, Mr. O. A. Carlson, lay reader, conducted the services. Then Rev. A. B. Dimick was rector for awhile and after him the Rev. A. H. Head, the latter leaving in the fall of 1923. On May 11, 1924, the Rev. Horatio Gates assumed the duties of priest in charge and has since remained. At present (March, 1925) the church has 60 communicants, with a confirmation class of 14 soon to become members. The number of supporters and contributors amounts to about 80. The societies now active are: the Woman's Guild; the Woman's Auxiliary, a missionary society; the Girls' Friendly Society; the Servers' Guild, composed of young boys who serve at the altar; and the Altar Guild. In addition there is a well attended Sunday school.

First Evangelical Church.—The origin of this congregation dates back about 65 years, to the year 1860, when a number of families came from Pennsylvania to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and met for worship in the home of Peter Sippel at Iron Creek. In that year and in 1861 the congregation was served by the Rev. J. Rapkopf from Buffalo County, his period of service lasting for one year. In 1861 Dunn County and what is named in the church records as "Chippewa Falls County" were united under the name of the Chippewa Mission, and the Rev. Herman Bunse, who was placed in charge, visited Iron Creek once a month, coming from Minnesota. In 1863 the Rev. F. Emde succeeded the Rev. Mr. Bunse as pastor in charge of the mission, and in that year the first church edifice of the Iron Creek congregation was built. In 1864 the Rev. C. F. Zimmermann was attached to the Chippewa Falls and Dunn County Mission and served until 1865. He was succeeded by the Rev. William Pfefferkorn, who, like other pastors during this period, preached both in the church and in the homes of the people. After him, in 1867, came the Rev. F. Asman, the above mentioned and following pastors assuming charge usually within two weeks after the conference, which was held in April. The next pastor, 1868-1869, was the Rev. F. Stroebel, and it was in 1869, when he was pastor, that the mission, having become self-supporting, was changed into the Dunn County Circuit, and the Iron Creek congregation built a parsonage. In 1870-1872 the pastor was the Rev. Matthew Wittenwyler, and

after him there came in succession the Rev. Peter Spich, 1873-1874; and Rev. M. C. Werner, 1875-1877. It was in the latter year, 1876, that a church edifice was built in Menomonie, which was known as Zion Church of the Evangelical Association, and which was situated at the corner of Seventh and Balsam streets, the latter street being now known as Eleventh Avenue. The dedication of the new edifice took place on Nov. 26, 1876, the ceremonies being presided over by Bishop R. Dubs of Cleveland, Ohio. At that time the congregation probably had about 40 members. In 1877 this field was organized as the Menomonie Circuit and included the churches at Menomonie, Iron Creek, Elk Mound and a congregation in the town of Tainter, in the southeast corner of the town, and close to the line separating that town from the town of Red Cedar. In 1879 the Rev. J. P. Viel became pastor and served two years. The next pastor, 1879-1880, was the Rev. C. F. Reichert and according to a custom which prevailed at that time and for many years afterward, he had an assistant, who was the Rev. William Detert. The Rev. David Sneider assumed the pastorate in 1881, with F. Moser as assistant. In 1882 the Rev. F. Moser became the regular pastor and served the field in that year and in 1883. In 1884 the pastor assigned to the Menomonie Circuit was the Rev. William Pfefferkorn, and in that year the annual conference was held in Menomonie. The pastor placed in charge in 1886 was the Rev. C. F. Finger, and he remained until the spring of 1889. Then came the Rev. H. Clement, 1889-1892; Rev. G. Friedrich, 1893-1894; Rev. A. F. Haberman, 1895-1897; and Rev. J. I. Seder, 1897-1900. While the Rev. Mr. Seder was pastor the Iron Creek congregation erected their second church edifice, a frame building. His successor was the Rev. F. J. Siewert, 1900-1904; after whom came the Rev. R. Eilert, 1904-1907; then the Rev. Phillip Schneider, who served from 1908 to 1911, and in whose pastorate the present parsonage at No. 1215 Seventh Street, was built at a cost of about $5,000. The previous parsonage, on Sixth Street, had been purchased. From 1913 to 1916 the Rev. R. Eilert was again pastor, being succeeded by the Rev. W. L. Lembke, who served from 1916 to 1920. The latter was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. B. J. Diekvoss, who has remained in charge. In 1923 plans were laid for the present church edifice, the site was excavated in October, that year, and on June 6, 1924, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies by the Rev. W. G. Radetz. On Dec. 9, 1924, the church was dedicated by Bishop L. H. Seager, D. D, from Le Mars, Iowa, assisted by the presiding elder, the Rev. W. G. Radetz, and the pastor of the church, a number of other pastors being present. The building, which was erected at a cost of $57,000, is a fine brick structure, 109 feet in length, with an average breadth of about 50 feet, the front being 60 feet in width. The church is beautified by stained glass windows, some of which were donated as memorial windows by members of the congregation; Mr. and Mrs. P. Kraft donating one, Mr. and Mrs. William Foster one, C. C. Wieman two, Mrs. Arthur Schaefer one in memory of her husband, Mrs. William Albright one and Mrs. Fred Blume one; and another was donated by Gilbert Pfefferkorn, Mrs. S. P. Kraft and Mrs. John Kothlow in memory of their father and mother, Rev. and Mrs. William Pfefferkorn (see list of pastors). A pipe organ about to be installed will be donated by the Kraft brothers—Samuel, William and John—in memory of their father and mother. The present membership of the church is 160; that of the Sunday school, 190. The auxiliary societies are the Ladies' Aid, with a membership of 35; the Woman's Missionary Society, also about 35; and the Christian Endeavor League, composed of young people, with a membership of about 54. Up to about seven years ago the four congregations previously mentioned—those of Menomonie, Elk Mound, Iron Creek and Tainter—were members of the Menomonie Circuit; but they were then divided into two circuits or districts as at present, one being composed of Elk Mound and Iron Creek and the other of Menomonie and Tainter. The last mentioned, therefore, is also served by the pastor of the church in Menomonie. Since this change was made there have been no assistant pastors, and the services have been conducted entirely in English.

German Methodist Episcopal Church.—This congregation was organized in

1864, but nothing is known of its activities during the first four years. The existing records begin with the date of Oct. 19, 1863, when the First Quarterly Conference was held in the home of John Quirling (now spelled Quilling) in the town of Spring Brook. At that time, when a formal organization seems to have taken place, John Quirling, Nicholas Kock and Ernest Bublitz are mentioned as the first trustees, and Rev. Friedrich as district superintendent or presiding elder. The Rev. Adam Mueller was pastor. In the following year a church edifice was erected at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Second Street West—the location now occupied by the Menomonie Welding Works—and a parsonage built the same year south of the church. During the pastorate of the Rev. William Hildebrandt (1872-1875) the parsonage and lot were sold and the church moved to the present location, corner of Tenth Avenue and Eighth Street (at that time Sixth Avenue and Spruce Street), a new parsonage being built on the south side of the church. In 1878, in the pastorate of the Rev. Daniel Pfaff, the old church was torn down and the present one built, which seats about 200 people. In 1897 the parsonage was sold and the present one built at 1002 Ninth Street. The list of pastors who have served this congregation is as follows: Rev. Adam Mueller, October, 1867 to September, 1870; Rev. Henry Singenstrue, September, 1870 to October, 1872; Rev. William Hildebrandt, October, 1872 to October, 1875; Rev. Charles Schoenheider, Sr., October, 1875 to October, 1877; Rev. Daniel Pfaff, October, 1877 to October, 1880; Rev. William Pomerenke, October, 1880, to October, 1882; Rev. John Nieppold, September, 1882 to September, 1883; Rev. Christian Nachtrieb, September, 1883 to October, 1886; Rev. August Biebighaeuser, October, 1886 to October, 1891; Rev. George Goess, October, 1891 to October, 1896; Rev. F. J. Wiegand, October, 1896 to October, 1900; Rev. C. A. Borchardt, October, 1900 to October, 1906; Rev. William E. Baumgarten, October, 1906 to October, 1910; Rev. Carl Krueger, October, 1910 to September, 1913; Rev. Friedrich Brinkmann, September, 1913 to January, 1920; (The Rev. Mr. Brinkmann having died while pastor here, E. W. Gehrke, a local preacher, served the congregation until October, 1920); Rev. John F. Steiner, October, 1920 to Octover, 1922; Rev. Henry Potthoff served one year, 1922-1923; Rev. F. C. Schulz, from September, 1923 to the present time. The church was at its highest point of membership and activity during the pastorate of the Rev. A. Biebighaeuser. During the Rev. C. A. Borchardt's time there was an Epworth League of 28 members. The Rev. F. J. Wiegand started a mission in the town of Spring Brook; and while Rev. William E. Baumgarten was pastor a church was built there (about two miles southeast of the village of Elk Mound), which is served by the pastor of the Menomonie church. About eight families belong to this rural congregation, and a Sunday school and Ladies' Aid Society are maintained. The combined membership of the two churches is about 85; that of the two Sunday schools, 53. The Menomonie church has a Ladies' Aid Society of 22 members. The relatively small Sunday school in Menomonie, which numbers but 19 or 20, and the abandonment of the Epworth League, are due to several causes; one being that many of the young people of the church have left the city to seek employment elsewhere, while others prefer to attend services conducted in the English language; also to war conditions, and to the merging of the Northern German Conference with the English Conference. From 1880 to 1886 the Menomonie pastors also preached at Deer Park; and also in former years two other small missions were served from the Menomonie church, one of which was in the Lierman settlement in the town of Lucas, about seven miles from Menomonie. Neither had a church building.

First Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, Menomonie.—The first service by a Norwegian Lutheran pastor in Menomonie was held in 1859 by Prof. Dr. Laur. Larsen, who was at that time preacher at Rush River, Pierce County, Wis. Regular services were held first in 1867 by Rev. K. Thorstensen, at that time pastor for Froen, Little Elk Creek and adjoining congregations. Existing records show that seven services were held in Menomonie in 1867. After service in a schoolhouse on the west side of Red Cedar River on Oct. 27, that year, the question of effecting a regular organization in Menomonie was discussed but was not

definitely decided until a meeting had been held after service on Dec. 15. The organization of "The First Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Congregation in Menomonie, Dunn County, Wis." was effected Jan. 23, 1868, and a constitution was adopted. The Rev. K. Thorstensen, called as pastor of Little Elk Creek and Cranberry Creek, also served the congregations of Baerum, near Elk Mound, Lyster in Bufialo County, Holden at Eighteen Mile Creek, near Colfax, Bonnet Valley in Buffalo County, Bloomer Prairie, Sand Creek, Solum at Prairie Farm, Barron County, and Menomonie. A contribution of $484 having been received or collected, the congregation joined with the German Lutherans in the upkeep of a church edifice, which was dedicated on Sept. 19, 1871. Already in May, 1874, the congregation had purchased its own lot. In March, 1875, the German congregation bought the Norwegians' interest in the church but gave the Norwegians the privilege of using it for four years longer if they desired, but in 1877 the Norwegian Lutherans built a church of their own. In connection with a preacher's conference held in Eau Claire, Oct. 10 to 17, 1877, three churches were dedicated: one in Eau Claire on Sunday, Oct. 14, the church at Little Elk Creek on Thursday forenoon, Oct. 18, and the Menomonie church in the afternoon of the same day. Prof. Laur. Larsen delivered the dedicatory sermon here. The church edifice, 32x50 feet in ground plan, and with furnishings, but without the tower, cost $3,400, with a debt of $800. The Rev. I. L. P. Dietrichson was at that time pastor of the congregation. No particular changes were made in the church building until D. Kvasse was pastor. In 1895 a basement was put under it and a furnace installed. The year 1897 saw the installation of electric lights, and in 1898 the church was changed inside and out, by building a tower, a choir room, a sacristy, gallery, new altar and new seats, also decorating it. Owing to these extensive changes, which made it look like a new church, it was rededicated by President V. Koren on Sept. 25, 1898. In 1906 a pipe organ was put in by the Young People's Society and in 1909 a bell was purchased. The first pastor who visited the congregation lived in the Little Creek parsonage, in which this congregation had proprietary rights. In 1891 the Froen congregation, together with Baerum congregation, bought two lots, and the house which was located back of the church, for $1,100. In 1893 the house was rebuilt and it continued to serve as a parsonage until the present one was built in 1915, which cost about $7,000. In a historical sketch of the church written a few years ago by Rev. E. C. Haavik, he remarked: "In the 50 years that the congregation has been in existence it has been connected with Froen congregation, from which it also has received valuable aid and cooperation."

The congregations which now stand in connection with Menomonie, aside from Froen, the history of which is sketched elsewhere in this volume, are Our Saviour's Church at Varney Creek and St. John's Church in North Menomonie. The following pastors have served the congregation: K. Thorstensen, 1868-1874; H. G. J. Krogh, 1875-1876; I. L. P. Dietrichson, 1876-1879; P. A. Dietrichson, 1879-1889; K. Seehuus, 1889; T. K. Thorvilson, 1889-1892; D. Kvaase, 1892-1912; E. C. Haavik, 1912 to the present time. The first trustees were: Christian Johnson, Syver Syverson and A. Amundson; assistants, Karl P. Knutson and O. Ohnstad; secretary and treasurer, A. Amundson; choir leader and Sunday school superintendent, Elling Larson. The Ladies' Aid Society was organized in 1875 with Mrs. Francisca Young as first president. Mrs. A. H. Johnson was president for the Ladies' Aid Society in 1877, and served with faithfulness and much capacity for 28 years until 1905. The Young People's Society was organized in 1895, with Nettie Benson as the first president. The choir was organized in 1875. The Young Girls' Society was organized in 1898 by Mrs. D. Kvaase. Fram, a men's society, was organized in November, 1913, with P. P. Graven as president. At one time the congregation had a band led by F. W. Micheels. The congregation joined the synod of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America at the annual meeting held in Holden church in Goodhue County, Minnesota, in 1874. On June 9, 1917, in the city of St. Paul, occurred the consolidation of the three Norwegian Lutheran church bodies—the Hauge Norwegian Lutheran Synod

founded in 1846, the Synod for the Norwegian Lutheran Churches organized in 1853, and the United Lutheran Church started in 1890. The natural effect of this union was to bring together the local congregations and unify local work. In the fall of 1918 committees representing the local congregations were elected for the purpose of effecting local union; that is, the union of the Menomonie churches and those in the surrounding territory depending on service from the Menomonie pastors. In the city of Menomonie proper there were two Norwegian Lutheran congregations, one being the Synod congregation, known as the First Norwegian Lutheran Church, and the other a United Lutheran congregation; and in North Menomonie there were also two, one of each of the above mentioned branches. The synod church edifice in North Menomonie was built about 1885, and the United Lutheran edifice a little before that. Each of these congregations elected a committee of five members and the four committees met and agreed on articles of incorporation and on the consolidation in each place of the two divergent branches into a single congregation. Thus in Menomonie the United Lutherans and the First Norwegian Lutheran body were merged into one congregation, which took the name of "Our Saviour's Lutheran Church," to which was also attached for pastoral service and control the Mamre United Lutheran Congregation (located five miles west of Menomonie); while in North Menomonie a union occurred between the Synod church, known as St. John's, and the United Lutheran congregation, to this consolidated church being joined a third congregation known as the Tramway Norwegian Lutheran Church, these three congregations after their union taking the name of "The Norwegian Lutheran Church of North Menomonie." The United Lutheran Church building is still in use but the synod building has been converted into a residence. It should also be mentioned that a similar consolidation took place at Elk Creek of the Froen Norwegian Lutheran Synod congregation and the Little Elk Creek congregation of the United Lutheran body, which were formed into the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Little Elk Creek. These consolidations, which reduced eight congregations to three, made it possible to dispense with one of the two Menomonie pastors, so that there has since been only one here, who serves as pastor of Our Saviour's, the congregation in North Menomonie, the Little Elk Creek congregation, and what is known as the Varney Creek congregation. The pastor conducts two or three Sunday services, in summer having the assistance of a theological student. The present parsonage in Menomonie—a fine modern residence, was erected in 1915 and dedicated in December, that year.

In the year 1871 Rev. Amund Johnson organized Spring Brook Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran congregation at old Meridean, Dunn County. Some of the members of the congregation lived on the north side of the Chippewa River and some on the south side. The Rev. Mr. Johnson served the congregation until 1872, when Rev. Gzermund Hoyme took charge of it and served until 1876. In that year the Rev. Lars Lund became minister. In 1875 the first church was built at old Meridean. Up to that time the service had been conducted mostly in living-houses and sometimes in the lumber yards. In 1886 the church burned down, but in 1889 a new and much larger church was built to take its place. At that time a considerable number of people emigrated from Norway and settled on the prairie west of Rock Falls in the town of Rock Creek, down on the bottoms around Meridean and on the north side of the Chippewa River, north of Caryville, in the town of Spring Brook. Most of these people were members of Spring Brook congregation, which was a large one, probably numbering between 300 and 400 members. From the beginning the congregation was connected with Conference, and was a Norwegian Lutheran church body till 1890, when the United Lutheran Church of America was organized, which it joined. When in June 1917 the three Norwegian Lutheran church bodies known respectively as the Norwegian Lutheran Synod, the Hauge, and the United Lutheran Church of America were consolidated and formed into the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, the Spring Brook congregation automatically became a member of that body. The Rev. Mr. Lund served the congregation until 1893, when Rev. I. A. Skare

was called as minister. On account of sickness Rev. Mr. Skare resigned in 1888 and the Rev. M. O. Waldal became the minister and served until 1910. In that year the Rev. E. A. Norson took charge of the congregation and served until 1917. In March of the latter year it was decided to divide the congregation in two, so that those members living on the north side of the Chippewa River might have the chance of organizing one of their own, which they did, giving it the name of Spring Brook Norwegian Lutheran Congregation. Those living on the south side of the Chippewa River named their congregation the Rock Creek and Meridean Norwegian Lutheran Congregation. The parsonage at old Meridean was sold and a parsonage was bought in Caryville by the two congregations jointly. In 1918 the Rev. K. Sumstad accepted a call from both congregations and became pastor. In 1919 Spring Brook congregation built a church two miles northwest of Caryville on the north side of the Chippewa River, This is a frame building plastered with stucco on the outside, and having a ground plan of 56x30 feet, The membership of the congregation is 140. The Rock Creek and Meridean Congregation bought the old church, which they moved south upon the prairie three miles west of Rock Falls and three miles southeast of Meridean. The church was rebuilt in 1920 and is a wooden structure of 70x32 feet. The membership of this congregation is about 200. As a rule services are held every other Sunday in each church. Each congregation has a Ladies' Aid Society which meets every other week, and a Young People's Society meeting as a rule every other Sunday afternoon. Each congregation has a Sunday school and a six weeks religious school (vacation school) in the summer time.

Our Saviour's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of Varney Creek was started in 1884, when eight or ten Danish and Norwegian families began meeting for worship at the homes of the members. They were served until 1889 by Rev. P. A. Diedrichson of Menomonie. After three or four years a schoolhouse was built in the neighborhood and the congregation worshipped until about the year 1909, when they erected the church edifice now in use, which is situated in the town of Dunn, two miles south of Irvington and about a mile from the river. The church, which is a fair sized frame building, with steeple and bell, and a seating capacity of 100 people, stands on the graveyard or cemetery property, which was laid out some five years or more before the building was erected, the graveyard occupying the south part of the land. The Rev. E. C. Haavik of Menonomie preaches for the congregation about once every three weeks, though strictly it is not within his charge.

Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church was organized as a German Lutheran congregation in 1864, the services being conducted for a number of years by ministers from an adjoining town. Up to 1869 they were held in private homes, but in that year the people joined with the Norwegian Lutherans in erecting a church edifice, corner of Fifth and Balsam streets, the trustees at the time being Fred Brunn, William Schutte and August Rowe. Both congregations used the building until 1877, in which year the Norwegians built a church for themselves. St. Paul's congregation had purchased the Norwegian interest in the building in 1875, it being agreed or understood, however, that the Norwegians might use the building for four years thereafter, if necessary. After acquiring full possession, the German Lutherans moved the church to a lot on Ninth Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues. On July 16, 1878, the society was incorporated. A parsonage was built in 1879. The first six pastors of the church were, in the order named: Revs. C. Althoff, Eugene Notz, W. Jaeger, F. Fruechtenicht, P. Kleinlein and Aug. Pieper. While the last mentioned was pastor the congregation erected on Ninth Street, near Eleventh Avenue, the large brick church that is now in use. The old church was subsequently used by the society as a schoolhouse until 15 or 16 years ago, when it was torn down and the present parochial schoolhouse built. At an early day two stations, or rural congregations, had been established, one on Iron Creek in the town of Red Cedar, and the other in the Boyer Settlement in the town of Spring Brook, which up to the time of the Rev. Aug. Pieper were served by the pastors of the Menomonie Church. About that time they began to

engage pastors of their own, who served the two missions, the Menomonie pastor only visiting them occasionally when there happened to be a temporary vacancy. The first of these rural pastors was Rev. Ed. Kirshke, who remained about two years; then Rev. G. R. Baum served for a year; Rev. E. Stevens ten years; Rev. H. Schaller four years; and Rev. William Baumann, of Rusk, four years up to the present time. In 1884 some 30 families separated from St. Paul's congregation and organized the Frieden's Church of Menomonie. The Rev. Aug. Pieper was followed as pastor of St. Paul's Church by Rev. M. Eickman, who served from 1891 to 1903. His successor was Rev. J. Schwartz, 1903 to 1920, and since 1920 the pastor has been the Rev. William Keturakat. The fine modern parsonage now in use was built in 1921, the old parsonage, standing on the same site, being sold. During the last five years the congregation has added about 50 families to its membership and there are now about 315 connected with the parish, with 245 voting members and almost 1,000 communicant members. The parochial school, a well equipped brick building, standing on the site of the old church, is attended by 122 scholars. The first teacher called here was a Mr. Bublitz, who assumed his duties in a vacation period when the Rev. Eugene Notz was pastor. He stayed about a year, and was succeeded by F. Karbaum, who remained two years, leaving in 1887 when the present church was built. Then F. W. Rowe (present city clerk) became teacher and remained so until 1904. His successor was Henry Klug, who served about five years, when he was succeeded by Otto Stindt, the present teacher, whose assistant is Gertrude Klaenhammer. St. Paul's has a a Ladies' Aid Society of 89 members, and a Young People's Society of the Walther League numbering 50. There is now no debt on the church property and plans are under way to renovate and redecorate the building, and also to install a new organ. The officers of the church society, in addition to the pastor and teachers, are: President, Aug. J. Brummond; deacons, Aug. Holzheuter and Henry Kreuger; secretary, Robert Steinbring; financial secretary, Otto Stindt; treasurer, Emil Bressler; trustees, Frank Rowe, William Schutte and Robert Steinbring.

Evangelical Lutheran Friedens Church was organized in 1883 as the result of a controversy whereby 30 families separated themselves from the Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church and formed an independent congregation. Application was made to the Rev. P. Recknagel of Eau Claire for a pastor and the first meetings of the new society were held in the court house, the Rev. P. Recknagel himself conducting services for about three months. At the end of that time the congregation secured the services as resident pastor of the Rev. John Weihrauch. A church edifice was erected on the present side, on Eighth Street corner of Twelfth Avenue, and dedicated on Sept. 28, 1884. In 1885 a parsonage was built and in the following year a schoolhouse, the first teachers of which were, successively, H. Voight, W. Shack and M. Hetze, the last mentioned of whom, still a resident of Menomonie, taught for 14 years. After that one or two ladies acted as teachers until the school was given up in 1919. A Sunday school had been established a number of years previously, and has been efficiently conducted up to the present time, having now 116 regular members. In 1887 the congregation bought a cemetery site, about half a mile south of the city, and a cemetery was established which is still owned and used by them, and which is nicely laid out and kept in excellent order. In 1899 the Rev. H. Hoerig succeeded the Rev. Mr. Weihrauch as pastor and served until 1917, when he was succeeded on Oct. 15 of that year by the present pastor, the Rev. J. M. Woerth. The congregation now includes 354 families, or over 1,000 communicants, and its steady growth has twice made it necessary to enlarge the church. The services are held alternately in English and German. The Ladies' Aid and the Luther League—the former with 124 and the latter with 94 members—are active auxiliary societies.

Unitarian Society of Menomonie.—This society was organized at a meeting held in the court house on April 9, 1888, "for religious, charitable and educational purposes." Among the first names that appear on the minute books of the organization were those of R. J. Flint, S. W. Hunt, C. E. Freeman, R. D. Whiftord, N. F. Carpenter, F. E. Pease, S. J. Bailey, D. W. Waite, John Steele, Sever Sever-

son, Carroll Lucas, Mrs. M. S. Messenger, Stella Lucas, Elmer J. Newsom, F. E. Pease and Mrs. Bertha Tainter. The first trustees elected were S. W. Hunt, Mrs. M. S. Messenger, Mrs. Bertha Tainter, S. J. Bailey, Dan W. Waite and Stella Lucas. The first officers were: S. W. Hunt, president; Elmer J. Newson, secretary, and Stella Lucas, treasurer. A committee of three was appointed to draft the constitution and bylaws, consisting of S. W. Hunt, F. E. Pease and Stella Lucas. It was moved and carried that a call be extended to Prof. Henry D. Maxson to be pastor and teacher of the congregation. The following "Bond of Union," presented by S. W. Hunt, was then adopted by the society: "We whose names are hereunto subscribed, desiring a religious organization which shall make integrity of life its first aim, and leave thought free, associate themselves together as the Unitarian Society of the city of Menomonie, and accept to its membership all of whatever theological opinion, who wish to unite with us in promotion of truth, righteousness, reverence and charity among men." The articles of incorporation provided, among other things, that the society should co-operate with and be identified with the Unitarian or Independent Fellowhsip of America; the officers to consist of a minister or teacher, seven trustees, and a secretary; these officers, with the president or chairman of any society connected with the main society to constitute the executive committee. Thus the society was launched, with Professor Maxson, who had accepted the call tendered him, as minister. At a meeting held in December, 1889, the president read the following communication from Andrew Tainter, dated Dec. 16: "It is my purpose to convey the Memorial Building I am erecting in this city to trustees for certain public uses, among which is the tender to your society and congregation of a place for the prosecution of its educational, social, and religious work. I hope to have such a place ready for your use on or about the middle of May next. A. Tainter." This offer was accepted and a vote of thanks passed. The Memorial Building, however, was not ready by May, nor for some time after, and until it was the society held their services in Unitarian Hall, a room in the upper part of the building in which the Waterman & Ehrhardt store is now located. In July, 1890, the society being then installed in Memorial Building, a Young Men's Club was organized, and other activities followed, a kindergarten being organized in the spring of 1901. On Nov. 23, 1891, Professor Maxson died and in June of the following year a call was extended to the Rev. H. D. Stevens of Alton, Ill., to become pastor of the society. He accepted but remained only until January, 1893, and after he withdrew Mrs. Ada Kelsey was engaged to read sermons at the regular services until another pastor could be procured. Mr. Stevens' successor was the Rev. C. F. Niles of Janesville, Wis., who soon after assumed charge and remained for a number of years. A Sunday school had been established and was being successfully conducted. In 1894 a piano was bought and in November, 1905, a Monday Evening Club was formed, to consist of all adult members of the society and congregation. In June, 1896, it was proposed to sell the parsonage and to loan out the proceeds for the benefit of the society. This parsonage stood on Lots 3 and 4 in Block 14, in Codington's addition to Menomonie. It was not sold, however, for a number of years afterward. On several occasions in the next few years the Rev. Mr. Niles tendered his resignation but was persuaded to withdraw it and remain with the society. In February, 1897, on account of poor health Mr. Hunt withdrew from active work with the society and Mr. P. B. Clark became a member of the board of trustees in his place. The custom of holding no services during the summer vacation period seems to have been begun in 1900. Elmer J. Newsom, one of the most active members of the society from the beginning, died toward the latter part of this year, for mention is made of his death in the minutes for Jan. 1, 1901. F. F. Morgan was elected to the board in his place. In 1901 the parsonage was repaired. About this time the organization of a Men's Club was discussed. Mrs. Sarah E. Hutchinson was in charge of the Sunday school and so remained for several years, proving highly capable. In April, 1902, Mr. Niles made a report showing that the services reached at least 400 people. On April 9, 1903, the society celebrated its fifteenth anniversary at Memorial Amusement Rooms with a ban-

quet, the Memorial Sunday School Orchestra furnishing music. It was decided to hold quarterly socials with supper and monthly socials without supper. Letters of congratulation were read and the Rev. Mr. Niles delivered an inspiring address. In May Mrs. Elizabeth Howison was appointed assistant treasurer to solicit funds to carry on the work of the society. In December, 1902, Miss Stella Lucas resigned as treasurer, receiving a vote of thanks for her long and faithful service, and P. B. Clark was chosen to fill the vacancy. Mr. Stout had been for some time a very liberal contributor to the society and about this time plans were discussed to raise funds to relieve him of a part of the burden. In 1905 the society had two officers, R. J. Flint being president and P. B. Clark, secretary and treasurer. In March Mrs. Elizabeth Howison was elected a member of the board of trustees to fill the place of Mrs. M. S. Messenger then recently deceased. About this time it was resolved to purchase the Alexander house (on the north side of Twelfth Avenue, second block west from Broadway) for a parsonage, which was done and the home put into good condition for the pastor. As shown by the list of names entered in the record book of the society, there were at this time about 250 persons connected with the society. The number of names actually recorded is 252, but several are followed by a question mark, which implies some doubt as to their being regular members. At the annual meeting held in March, 1906, it was reported that the old parsonage had been sold and a new one bought. R. J. Flint, who had served as as trustee for 18 years, retired from the board, being given a vote of thanks for his long and faithful services. The trustees elected were J. H. Stout, James B. Chickering, P. B. Clark, Miss Stella Lucas, George Thompson, Mrs. Elizabeth Howison and Mrs. Andrew Tainter. In September a committee of three was appointed to assist the treasurer in raising funds, namely: Miss Stella Lucas, Miss Hessie Freeman and Mrs. Charlie Anderson. In April. 1907, the Sunday school had a membership of 140, Charles Ingraham being superintendent. Mr. Niles reported that 60 new names had been added to the church rolls the past year. Mrs. Bertha Tainter was given a rising vote of thanks for the great interest she had taken in the society, and her kindly assistance to the same, and a deep feeling of regret was expressed at her absence. In September Mr. Niles was invited to continue his services with the society for another five years and accepted. He was then elected delegate to the International Congress of Liberal Religions to be held at Boston, September 14, with expenses paid by the society. The ladies' society, known as the Ladies' Circle, which had a membership of from 50 to 70, was active in various ways not only along lines of self culture, but also in helping the society. The financial problem being a pressing one, the ladies, in the fall of 1909, raised some money by means of a bazaar. About this time the Young Men's Club had a membership of 40 or 50 and was doing good work, There was considerable interest in the society throughout the county. A campaign for funds and new membership was started. In February, 1911, F. L. Curran became superintendent of the Sunday school in place of Mrs. Essie Nickerson. In this year an appeal for help was made to the American Unitarian Association, but without result. Encouraging letters were received from time to time and the work continued in spite of insufficient resources. In the latter part of the year, 1911, Miss Stella Lucas died, after having been an active member and officer of tne society for a period of 23 years, and her place on the board of trustees was taken by Mrs. Essie Nickerson. In 1912 it was decided to improve the parsonage, the money to be raised by placing a mortgage on it, and, in September, 1913, it was decided to sell the barn on the parsonage lot and to paint the parsonage. A report in February, 1914, showed that the Girls' Guild had raised the money to purchase a new set of song and service books and had a small balance left over. Money being due the pastor, it was resolved this year to place an additional loan on the parsonage. In September, 1916, Mr. Niles resigned, his resignation being accepted and a financial settlement being made with him. A report in February, 1918, showed that the Girls' Unitarian Club, a new organization, had been doing good work, especially for the Red Cross Society. The Rev. Walter Smith was now pastor, and during the previous year there had been an increase of 37 in the mem-

bership, bringing up the total membership of the society to 144. The Ladies' Reading Circle had been very active and much Red Cross work had been done. Some money had been raised by means of a lyceum entertainment and it was proposed to give further entertainments of this kind. The board of trustees elected for this year consisted of J. B. Chickering, Louis Ehrhard, F. E. Niles, Mrs. Pillsbury, Mrs. Frank Crane, Miss Hessie Freeman and F. L. Curran. The officers were: J. B. Chickering, president; F. E. Niles, vice presifent; F. L. Curran, secretary, and Miss Freeman, treasurer. A report on subscriptions showed that about one half of the money raised was paid by two persons, the other half being paid by 37 persons. About this time, or soon after, the Rev. Walter Smith left, and the church being without a pastor, the services were suspended. The question of resuming them came up in February, 1921, and they were subsequently resumed, the Rev. A. E. Von Stilli, of Artesian, S. D., becoming pastor. In January, 1924, he was released at his own request, and since Feb. 24, that year, no services have been held.

The Christian Science Society of Menomonie.—In the summer of 1906 a few people interested in Christian Science met together to study the works of Mary Baker Eddy. After having met a few times without making very rapid progress, it was resolved to take up lessons for the week from the Christian Science Quarterly, meeting Tuesday afternoons of each week. This was done until September, 1907, when the meetings were changed from Tuesday afternoons to Sunday mornings, being held in private houses until larger quarters could be obtained. In March, 1908, the society began holding Wednesday evening services also—a custom that has since been continued—and in the following month a more formal organization took place, eight persons becoming regular members. On May 8 they had their first lecture, delivered by Judge Clarence Buskirk, and in the same month the society decided to rent a room in the Heller block in which to hold services, which were first held there on June 7 with Reta L. Ayers as first reader. In November of that year Mrs. Anna Boardman resigned as clerk, her place being filled by Mrs. F. Massey. Some money was contributed to the Publishing House Extension Fund. In January, 1909, literature for the reading-room was bought; also music for the services. Fletcher Massey was treasurer. The society was strengthened by the addition of four new members. In September, that year, it was decided to start a Sunday school with Mr. Massey as superintendent, the first session to be held on October first. Miss Ayers, Mr. and Mrs. Thorsen and Mrs. Massey were appointed teachers for the balance of the year. D. K. Hill was clerk of the society. In November Mr. and Mrs. F. Massey resigned and also Mrs. H. W. Jimmerson. In January, 1910, D. K. Hill was elected clerk and treasurer and Mrs. Hill superintendent of the Sunday school. In June of that year Miss Reta L. Ayers resigned. By this time the society was fairly well established, holding regular meetings and with officers duly elected from year to year, or whenever a vacancy occurred. In November, 1915, the regular status of the society was affirmed by a resolution that "Henceforth members of the society shall be those who herein sign the tenets of the Mother Church." An occasional resignation occurred, but new members were also received, so there was a slow but gradual growth. As previous to this, however, a number of the members had left town and the congregation was hardly large enough to need the rooms in the Heller block, in July, 1918, they began meeting in private homes. Occasional contributions were made at this time to the war relief fund. In September, this year, a new organization took place, as a "committee on organization" consisting of Mrs. George Seeley and Hazel L. Johnson, was appointed. In July, 1919, the society went back to the Heller block, leasing two rooms. Boxes containing free Christian Science literature were placed in the city depot and junction depot. The society also contributed to the relief of the Duluth fire sufferers. Another removal was made to rooms in the rear of the Noer drug store building, and while there the Sunday school work reached a high point of efficiency and interest. In June, 1922, the question arose whether the society should follow the manual of Mother Church toward being a branch of the same, or follow the course of the dis-

senters at Boston and call themselves "A group of Christian Scientists." It seems that this question was not officially settled until January, 1923, when the society decided to follow the manual. In the same month it was decided to rent a room in the First National Bank building and the meetings have been held there since march, 1923. The officers elected in January, 1924, were: Miss Emma Bruenn, first reader; Mrs. M. C. Peddycord, second reader; Mr. A. L. Inenfeldt, president; Mrs. Inga Kuester, treasurer; Mr. T. A. Kvale, clerk. Miss Emma Bruenn and Mrs. Mary Massey were members of the literature distributing committee. Mrs. Mary Massey was practitioner for two years, but resigned in March, 1925, on account of leaving town. The officers of the society in the present year, 1925, are the same as in 1924 except that Mr. Kvale and Mr. Inenfeldt have exchanged offices, the former now being president and the latter clerk. The society is still small but is imbued with an earnest spirit and is making good progress.

CHAPTER XIX

INCORPORATED VILLAGES

Boyceville.—The incorporated village of Boyceville is situated on Tiffany Creek in the southeast corner of the political town of Tiffany, a town named after Pettis Tiffany, who came to Dunn County in 1840—it is not known from where—and conducted the first logging operation on this creek.

The village occupies a level site on a stretch of prairie land bordered in several directions by low hills or bluffs, which on the southeast approach very close to it. It was settled as early as 1860, and is said to have been surveyed and platted in August, 1868, though the earliest plat on record at the Dunn County courthouse is dated in 1884, the year in which the Wisconsin Central railroad was built through it. This latter plat calls the village Barker (the name given to the station by the railroad company), and was made in September, 1884 by D. W. Waite, county surveyor, for Abel Kaye, "for purposes of sale and assessment." The location is defined as "a part of the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Section 35, Township 30 N. of Range 14 W." The plat shows the four blocks between Tiffany and Main streets and between East and Center streets.

Another plat, called "Brown's Addition," and consisting of two blocks between Tiffany and Main and between Stanley and Center streets, was made for Moses Brown by D. W. Waite in the same month. Later additions were made for Adolph Peterson in 1908, 1911 and 1914; for Otto E. Skamser in 1913; the "Park Addition," consisting of 6¾ acres, for Vick Lewis and wife, in 1914; the "Twin Oak Addition" for Mrs. A. D. Caryl in 1915; "Hayes Addition," 1915; "High School Addition," December, 1921; and the survey and map made on the incorporation of the village, the map being dated December 9, 1921.

Thomas West, a pioneer still living, came to this region in 1858 and worked for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, and the Jewett and other lumber companies. In 1867, he came to Boyceville and found lumbering was being done in this vicinity by A. C. McDougall and Mike Conners. At that time there were plenty of Indians here. At the village "Mose" Brown had a small grocery and A. Barton, a blacksmith shop, while the Hays (or Hayes) brothers had a mill at Haystown. Barton lived at his shop on the creek and Brown's house was the only one on the village site. Menomonie was the place whence the people obtained their supplies. The railroad was not yet thought of and there were no made roads, only trails through the woods, and the people walked, or used ox teams. The only man in this region who had a horse team was John Brewer, a farmer, who lived six miles out. At that time the towns of New Haven, Tiffany and Stanton were all comprised in the town of New Haven and the men voted at Menomonie. Mr. West, who lived six miles north of the village site, in the spring of 1868, helped to build the first schoolhouse in this district, half a mile north of the site of the Boyceville creamery. It was a log building and is still standing. The big lumbermen got through in this territory about 20 years ago, though some cutting has been done since.

When the railroad came in 1884 the company (as already mentioned) named the station Barker, by which name the village also was known for some seven or eight years, though the name of the post office was Boyceville. In 1891 there were about 100 inhabitants here, and the industries included the sawmill of John Marlett, the saw and flour mill of F. L. and J. C. Roberts, and, about a mile to the west, at Haystown, the saw and grist mill of A. A. Hays & Bros. The Cadott hub and spoke factory was also a local industry for several years.

John Cook must have been the first postmaster of Boyceville, as the office, previously known as the Tiffany Creek office, was moved to his house from Haystown some time before the coming of the railroad. It is not well remembered who succeeded Mr. Cook, though it may have been pioneer N. W. Bradshaw, as he had

the office for some time. Miss Anna Trainer also had it for a while, and so did Mrs. Bradshaw, who, after becoming a widow, married Fred Brook. Mr. Brook, who became postmaster in 1901, served as such for some years. Adolph Peterson took the office in 1907 and Lyle I. Daigneau in 1914. On Feb. 21, 1921, R. C. Taylor became postmaster and is still serving as such. Boyceville became a third-class office on Jan. 1, 1914, while Mr. Peterson was still postmaster. Three rural routes are attached to it.

The first school in the town of Tiffany—the one mentioned by Mr. West—was, according to another authority, a log building with a shanty roof, located on the bank of Tiffany Creek within the present limits of the village of Boyceville. Miss Annie Stickney, who subsequently became Mrs. William Hayes, was, it is thought, the first teacher. Mrs. Levisa Blakeley (wife of Nelson L. Blakeley) was also an early teacher here, probably the second. The log building after some years was sold for a farm residence and a frame schoolhouse was built which occupied the site of the present high school This was a one-room building about 20 x 30 feet long, and was the school of District No. 1, town of Tiffany. Mrs. Blakeley was the first teacher here, and Mrs. Hayes also taught in it after her marriage; other teachers in this school were Eliza, Kate and Mary Teare.

By 1888 the population of the district had so increased that the schoolhouse was no longer large enough to accommodate the number of pupils, and accordingly a new, two-room building was erected immediately adjacent to the old one, and this latter was in use until 1913, when more space being again demanded, a four-room brick building was put up on practically the same site, the frame structure becoming a residence, which it is now. Three years later an addition of two rooms was made to the brick building, which gave the district a six-room school. On a winter's night three or four years later this building burned down and for a while the pupils of this district attended school in the Methodist church and in the Opera House, continuing to do so until the present schoolhouse was built. In addition to the eight grades, the school provides a four-year high school course, the grades taking up four rooms (two in a room), and the high school three, namely, the assembly, English and commercial rooms. There is also a half basement under the assembly room, which is used for gymnasium purposes. Altogether seven teachers are employed, three in the high school including the principal. There are now (May, 1924) 67 pupils in the high school and about 144 in the grades.

About 1890 a man came to Boyceville from Baldwin, St. Croix County, and established what is now the Boyceville creamery. He was induced to do so by Benjamin Brickle, who furnished funds to start the enterprise. Either because it was not properly managed or because the farmers were not yet ready for it, it was unsuccessful and after a while passed into the hands of other parties operating under the name of the Montanyea Creamery Co., who kept it going for five or six years, though with little profit. It was then changed into a farmers' co-operative concern, which it has since remained. As such it has had some ups and downs, but has made progress and is now on a sound financial basis. The annual report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1922—an especially good year—showed, among other, the following items: Total pounds of cream received, 1,356,711; butter fat, 346,573; butter made, 421,426; amount paid patrons by check, $136,638.30; by butter and other supplies, $7,145; average price paid to patrons, $0.414; average price received for butter, $0.369. Corresponding items for the year 1923 were: Total pounds of cream received, 1,028,228; butter fat, 216,089; butter made, 318,836; amount paid patrons by check, $122,082; by butter and other supplies, $6,057.13; average price paid to patrons, $0.49; average price received for butter, $0.43. The officers of the company are: Emrick Nelson, president; Frank Meisner, secretary-manager; Robert Grutt, treasurer. Directors: Jake Wisemiller and Jos. Lipovsky, Jr. The creamery has 160 patrons.

The Boyceville Press was started Aug. 10, 1910, by E. E. Conroy, who came here from Elmwood, Wis. It was a two-page, six-column paper, independent in politics. Mr. Conroy conducted it until Feb. 21, 1912, when he sold out to H. K. Halvorson, who enlarged it to an eight-page, six-column paper and made it Republican. He has

since continued as editor and proprietor, and for the last four years Mrs. Myrtle L. Halvorson has been associate editor. Mr. Halvorson has been successful in making the paper interesting, printing special articles such as biographies of pioneers of this locality, in addition to the regular home and foreign news. A good job printing office is also conducted by him.

The village has a fine brick opera house, which was built in the fall of 1916. It is owned by a stock company, the directors being William Zabel, Otto E. Skamser, Elwyn Benner, and Ajer and Frank Drake. It is used for film shows, community meetings and various entertainments, and fraternal society and American Legion meetings are held in the basement. The stage measures 20 x 40 feet and the auditorium has a seating capacity of 370, which can be somewhat increased by the use of folding chairs. There are several accessory rooms, the building is heated by steam, and fire exits are conveniently placed.

The Bank of Boyceville is a state bank which was founded in 1909, with a capital of $10,000 and a surplus of $2,000. The organizers were Arnt Erickson of New Auburn, William Larson of Bloomer, and O. G. Kinney of Colfax; these men constituted the official board. In July, 1910, Clifford W. Hayes came in as bookkeeper and in the fall was made cashier. On July 27, 1915, the capital was increased to $25,000, and in October, 1918, to $30,000, which it is now. There is a present surplus (May, 1924) of $6,000 and deposits of about $440,000. The officers in this year, 1924, are: William R. Zabel, president; Theron N. Clough, vice president; Clifford W. Hayes, cashier, and Charles H. Zabel, assistant cashier. The directorate is composed of the officers with the addition of John Schultz and William Schlough. During the participation of this country in the World War this bank handled about three hundred dollars' worth of government certificate indebtedness. It has also been helpful to the farmers in various ways. It has helped some to get started in pure bred stock, having been instrumental in distributing over 100 pure bred Duroc-Jersey hogs. In 1921 it took some of the farmers to the National Livestock Show at St. Paul, and in cooperation with some of them it procured a limestone crusher and last year ground over 600 tons; during the present year (1924) it has procured for them a ton of alfalfa seed. The bank has contributed to, and is cooperating with the campaign for national publicity of Wisconsin dairy products.

The First National Bank of Boyceville was established in 1917, application for a charter being made September 5, that year, by W. A. French, Martin Schlough, Jr., William Anderson, F. C. Sutliff and Elwyn Benner. The meeting for organization was held Dec. 8, 1917. The charter was issued Jan. 11, 1918, and the bank opened its doors for business in the same month, with a capital stock of $25,000, and a surplus of $5,000. There were 40 stockholders, as there are at the present time, all farmers. The officers were: W. A. French, president; Elwyn Benner, vice president, and Herman Steffen, cashier. The board of directors included the above mentioned officers, also William Anderson, O. E. Rose and Charles E. Whistler. The bank's first quarters were in the Isaac Mahanna building on Main Street, but were occupied only temporarily, or until a special building could be erected. This building, also located on Main Street, is a good brick structure and cost about $6,000. Removal to it was made in the fall of 1918. The bank has enjoyed a steady growth from the first and has made particularly rapid progress during the last two years. The capital and surplus have remained the same, while the deposits are now (May, 1924) $210,000. Gustave Oie is now the president, Ray Marcy, vice president; and M. M. Setter, assistant cashier.

The Boyceville Telephone Company is an offshoot of the Knapp Telephone Company, whose lines were extended to Boyceville in or about the year 1910. The village of Wheeler was also included in the system, but in 1914 the three-fold interests were divided and each village has since had its own independent company. The lines are respectively owned and controlled to a half-way distance between them, and between other neighboring towns or districts in like manner, such as Menomonie, Downing and Prairie Farm. Connection is made at Menomonie with the lines of the Bell (long distance) system, and at Glenwood City with those of the West Wisconsin Telephone Company, full day and night service being maintained.

The present officers of the Boyceville company are: William Clough, president; George Talmage, vice president; C. W. Hayes, secretary; Lavina Williams, assistant secretary. William Clough is manager, and the directors are William Schlough, William Clough, C. W. Hayes, George Talmadge and O. E. Skamser. The present lineman is James Harmon.

Some 16 years ago Jacob Karlen started a portable sawmill in Boyceville, and since then has operated it in Knapp and Downing, as well as in Boyceville, cutting timber in the neighborhood of these villages and doing custom work for building and fuel purposes, and also custom planing. His mill is equipped with a circular saw and is operated by steam. When moving he transports his heavy timbers with a traction engine and the lighter parts with a team. Robert Karlen, a brother of Jacob and also a resident of Boyceville, also operates a portable mill, at present at Clenwood City and near Wilson, but formerly in the norther part of Dunn County, at and near Connersville.

The elevator and feed mill of the Wisconsin Milling Co. was built and established here in 1920 by Arthur Heinsohn. Mr. Heinsohn has had considerable experience in the business, as in 1913 he became proprietor of the Downing feed and grist mill, which he conducted for four years, and then started the Wheeler feed mill, which he owned and operated for three years, then selling it to the Wisconsin Milling Company. Since establishing the Boyceville plant he has been its manager. The elevator has a capacity of 20,000 bushels, and the concern handles all bulky commodities needed by the farmers. In the summer of 1923 the company built an oil station here for both wholesale and retail purposes, which is called the Boyceville service station.

Boyceville was incorporated as a village in the spring of 1922, the first officers elected being as follows: Ralph Hunt, president; I. L. Harmon, N. A. Anderson, Elda A. Caryl and D. W. McIntyre, trustees; V. B. Lewis, supervisor; Alice Appleby, clerk; John Eicher, treasurer, and Edward Witt, assessor. The population in 1920 was given as 415.

Previous to the year 1916 for domestic lighting purposes the residents used mostly individual gasoline-pressure apparatus. Then the Glenwood and Downing Light & Power Co. put in power lines, and the people for the first time enjoyed the convenience of electric lights. About two years later the company sold this branch of their system to the Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power Co., who operated it for a year and then sold it to the West Wisconsin Hydro-Electric Co., the present owners. Water for domestic and other purposes is obtained from wells, some houses being installed with home pressure plants. As yet there is no organized fire department.

There are three churches in the village, one Methodist, and the others Scandanavian and German Luthern respectively.

Several branches of Methodists have in former times held services either in or near Boyceville. As early as 1878 a Protestant Methodist Church was started in the northeast part of the town of Stanton, about two miles from Boyceville, this village, however, being then known as Barker. Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Clark were the chief movers in starting the society, and services were held at more or less frequent intervals for some years, after which they were given up.

In 1888 a Free Will Methodist Church was started in the village, and held services in a frame schoolhouse, which was moved to a location near that of the present St. John's Lutheran Church. The people were joined by some German Methodists, but soon a disagreement arose and the German Methodists left the village organization and started a church of their own about two milles out in the country on the road to Menomonie, where they have since remained. The Free Will Methodists in the village then united with the Methodist Episcopal Church and Boyceville became the afternoon point in the Downing circuit. Among the most prominent and active workers in those early days were Mr. and Mrs. Oddie, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Rundle, Mr. and Mrs. Nel Blakeley, and, a little later, Mrs. J. B. Clark, Mrs. Elda Caryl, Mrs. Burget and others. The society grew slowly and by 1917 had but 22 members. In the autumn of that year the Rev. E. J. Sachjten, of

Enderlen, N. D., came to Boyceville as the first resident pastor, serving also the Blanchard and Pine Grove charges. Steps were immediately taken to erect a church building, a canvas for subscriptions being taken during the winter. Work on the building was started in the spring and it was completed at a cost of about $8,000; its present valuation, however, is nearer $10,000. It was a hard task to secure the necessary funds, but under the leadership of Rev. Mr. Sachjten and Dr. I. W. Irish, superintendent of the Eau Claire District of the West Wisconsin Conference, the work went on. In the fall of 1918 the Rev. John W. Burchall was appointed to Boyceville, coming here from Chetek. The prevailing epidemic of influenza had delayed the dedication of the building, which finally took place on May 25, 1919, Dr. John Thompson of Chicago and Dr. J. W. Irish officiating. In September, 1920 a good house was bought for a parsonage, costing $4,400. The Rev. John W. Burchall served here for three years, leaving in the fall of 1921. The next pastor was the Rev. J. A. Moats, who remained a year, and in the fall of 1922 the Rev. F. J. Smith took charge and is still serving. He has devised a means of easing the financial strain put on the people by the erection of the church and parsonage by exhibiting motion pictures in the opera house once a month. These pictures are of general subjects, but are especially educational and uplifting. They have proved popular and the financial results have been encouraging. The present membership of the church is about 54, while the Sunday school has an enrollment of about 75. There are no outside appointments now and morning and evening services are held each Sunday. The Ladies' Aid Society laid a new floor in the church basement in 1923 and in the same year a 36-inch bell was placed in the belfry. The Junior League and Epworth League are active societies. This is the community church for the American people of Boyceville and vicinity.

St. John's Lutheran Church (German) was organized in the village some 30 years ago and about seven or eight years later erected its present frame building. There are now about 24 members in the congregation and services are held in English and German.

Trinity Lutheran Church (Norwegian) is also an old congregation, the date of its organization not being now remembered. Its present edifice, a good frame building, was erected in 1912, but for a number of years previous to that the congregation held services in St. John's Lutheran Church, the pastors coming from Glenwood City. Services are now conducted every other Sunday.

There is an Evangelical congregation attached to the Wheeler, Boyceville and Oak Grove circuit, located a mile and a half or so to the southeast of Boyceville on County Trunk Road K. It is an old congregation having about 27 members and holds services in a schoolhouse.

Of the organized societies in Boyceville, aside from the churches, the first established was R. P. Hobson Camp, No. 5747, M. W. A., which was chartered Oct. 8, 1898, with 27 members and named after a hero of the Spanish-American war.

On June 1, 1905, North Star Lodge, No. 206, Mystic Workers of the World, was chartered with 11 members.

A camp of Royal Neighbors of America, the woman's auxilliary to the Modern Woodmen, was instituted Oct. 29, 1909, and its charter, dated Nov. 18, 1909, bears the names of 20 members.

Boyceville Lodge No. 27, I. O. O. F., was instituted Feb. 14, 1918, and was chartered June 5, that year. The charter shows the names of but eight members, who must have been officers, but the lodge now has about 85 members.

Good Luck Rebekah Lodge, No. 202, woman's auxilliary to the Odd Fellows, was instituted and chartered in 1921, with 27 members.

Harmon Harris Post, No. 314, American Legion, has a charter dated Feb. 8, 1921. The first commander was Kenneth Stout, the second Carl Hedlund, and the third Albert Anderson, who was succeeded by the present commander, Norman Peterson. The post has 35 paid up members, some of whom reside in the village and some in the adjacent or surrounding country.

In addition to the above mentioned societies there is the Boyceville Woman's Club, now in the fourth year of its existence, with 46 members, which follows a

miscellaneous program. A lodge of Beavers was also established about 1913 or 1914, but lasted only a year or two.

During the war the town of Tiffany was divided for home war work into two halves, east and west, the village of Boyceville being located in the east half. In all the drives the district "went over the top." The first loan, handled by Walter S. Clough and C. W. Hayes, between $3,000 and $4,000 was raised; the amount raised on the second was $15,200; the third, $39,300, and the fourth, $37,450.

It is unnecessary to ennumerate all the business enterprises of Boyceville, of which there are between 35 and 40, if not more. They include, besides those already individually mentioned, a small but good modern hotel, conducted on the European plan by O. E. Skamser, a salting station belonging to the M. A. Gedney Co., three potato warehouses, and the large lumber yard and building of the Inter-State Lumber Co., besides the various stores and shops. The banks, opera house and most of the stores are situated on the north side of the Main street running parallel with the railroad tracks. Alvin C. Hilson is agent for the "Soo" line.

In the neighborhood of Boyceville there are many breeders of Duroc-Jersey hogs, who have formed an association called Boyceville Duroc-Jersey Breeders Association, of which V. B. Lewis is president and William R. Zabel, secretary-treasurer. The Boyceville Equity Exchange, Inc., handles grain and other produce. Cheese is manufactured in this vicinity by Ernest Intermueller and by the Annis Creek Cheese Co.

Colfax.—The village of Colfax is situated at the junction of Eighteen Mile Creek with the Red Cedar River, in Section 9, Township 29 north of Range 11 west, or in the political town of Colfax. The village is on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway, commonly known as the "Soo," which was built as the Wisconsin Central in 1884 and taken over by the "Soo" on a 99-year lease in 1911.

Colfax is said to have been first settled in 1867, though the History of Northern Wisconsin, published at Chicago in 1881, gives the year 1865 as that of its first settlement. However that may be, John D. Simons is generally regarded as the first settler on the village site.

Some years before, however, certain pioneers had arrived in the vicinity and settled on farm lands, among them Mr. Simons himself, whose farm was in Section 18. An account of these early settlements, and also of others in Running Valley, was contained in certain papers read before the Old Settlers' Association some years ago by Mrs. D. C. Baldwin—herself one of the original pioneers—and the data she then supplied has been drawn on largely in the present account, so far as it relates to pioneer days. Mrs. Baldwin's Colfax article was read Oct. 11, 1916, and her article on Running Valley (also printed in this volume) on Oct. 20, 1917. In making use of the former, the order of events as therein given has not always been followed, some items have been condensed and some omitted, the latter on account of being elsewhere given, or for other reasons, the omissions, however, being few and comparatively unimportant. Much is given in Mrs. Baldwin's own words.

"In April, 1858," she say, "Cyrenius Baldwin and James Mathews left Waukesha for Dunn County. They first went to Prairie du Chien and took the boat for Rumsey's Landing. There they met Charles Boles and he brought them over to where Colfax stands at the present time. There was so much water it was almost impossible to travel around. C. Baldwin bought a half section on 17 and James Mathews a quarter section on 8. This land he (Mathews) bought half for himself and the other half for his brother, A. T. Mathews. Then they returned to their homes in Waukesha County. In 1864, C. Baldwin drove a span of horses through, bringing his wife and two children, and arriving in November. They also brought a span of two-year old colts. D. C. Baldwin and Albert Hinkley left Waukesha Oct. 1, 1864. They drove 121 sheep to Oconomowoc, shipped them to Sparta, and drove them from Sparta to Dunn County..... They arrived at the J. E. Mathews home Oct. 20, 1864. Albert Hinckley went back to Waukesha the next year. On May 20, 1865, this flock of sheep was destroyed by prairie fires."

These sheep were valued at from $10 to $50 per animal, as they were of high grade, and wool was worth $1 a pound at the time. Some time after this—the exact date has not been ascertained—Mr. Baldwin started a store in the village, which he continued to operate until his death in 1892.

"In May, 1860, James and Andrew Mathews, of Palestine, Waukesha County, started with their families for Dunn County. They had two wagons drawn by two yoke of oxen. On their arrival they camped near the river on land owned by Cyrenius Caldwin, not knowing exactly where their own land was." The women of the two households did their washing with the soft water from the Red Cedar River and hung the clothes on the bushes to dry. But a large band of Indians having come down the river and pitched their wigwams nearby, the women took in the clothes, fearing the Indians might steal them. This angered some of the squaws, either because they considered that the act cast a reflection on their honesty, or because they were really looking for such an opportunity and felt disappointed, and one of them threatened Sarah Mathews (daughter of Andrew Mathews) with a poker; but Sam Barker and a man named Cantrell coming up, prevented any mischief, talking to the squaws in the Chippewa language. Next day the Indians broke camp and returned up the river, and the Mathews families had no further intercourse with them except on friendly terms.

Among other early settlers near Colfax mentioned by Mrs. Baldwin were: John Hill, who came from Waukesha County in 1860, James Lowry in 1863, and John Lowry and wife in 1864, also from Waukesha County. David Philander Knapp, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., in 1860 drove a horse and "buckboard buggy" from Milwaukee to Capt. Moore's farm and traded that property to Capt. Moore for a land warrant. He got 120 acres, homesteaded the adjoining 40, and bought other adjoining land until he had 400 acres. This land subsequently came into possession of his children and Mr. Knapp returned to his native place. He had come to Wisconsin with his family by the Great Lakes route, landing at Milwaukee and staying all winter with relations in Dodge County, driving over land to Dunn County in the spring. He was usually called "Elder Knapp," being a preacher as well as farmer, and his experiences in both capacities, as well as in that of a hunter, were many and various and of a typical pioneer character.

In 1865, W. A. Mathews was married in Eau Claire to Laura Mann. Albert worked two years for the Shaw Lumber Company and then moved with his family to a farm. John and George Paul entered the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. John soon returned to Waukesha for his family, bringing them to Dunn County with a horse team and they settled on a farm. John and Thomas Studley arrived here with ox teams in 1865 and took homesteads, as James McElwain also had done, who came here in 1860. Alex Running and David Monteith were the legal advisors of the community in pioneer days; Farnham Chickering was the recognized orator on social occasions, and Carrol Lucas, of Menomonie, is said to have been the first school superintendent. E. B. Hill was county treasurer for a number of years. Some later settlers mentioned by Mrs. Baldwin were Dr. L. A. Larson, who came here from Chicago in 1896; Dr. George Ribensack, about 1899 (both physicians and surgeons), and Dr. Brooks, dentist, about 1902. There were no open saloons but many "blind pigs." (Carroll Lucas was the third county school superintendent. See Chapter V.—Editor).

The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company was a great help to the early settlers, buying their grain, giving them credit, so they could erect their buildings and feed their families, and helping them in many other ways. The log drive, which lasted several weeks, was always hailed with delight. One drawback, from this side of the river, was that the cattle all crossed the river for pasture, and it did not seem possible that they could go into the river among the logs and make their points on the home side at evening.

"Rev. William Galloway was the Methodist minister on this circuit in 1865. I remember he left his team of horses at James Kidd's and they were running in the pasture when one of them was killed by lightning. ..... Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Viets moved into Knapp, Stout & Co. Company's big boarding-house at Twenty-two Mile

Ford in 1877 and stayed there until 1888, when they moved onto the oakland stock farm at Menomonie." Mrs. Andrew Tainter said of Mrs. Viets at one time, "Blessed is the home maker and peace maker, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." "We got along very well for and there was an abundance of fruit, blueberries, red raspberries, wild grapes and fine wild plums. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Russell moved here from Delaware County, N. Y., in 1877." Among the early school teachers mentioned by Mrs. Baldwin were Maggie Miller, Martha McCormick, Miss Belknap, Anna Chickering, Jessie Butterfield and Sarah Jame McCormick. J. R. Mathews taught school here later. Frank Butterfield taught at the school in Running Valley which O. C. Kinney went to.

John D. Simons built the first house in the village in 1867, and in the spring of 1869 he built a mill here and ground wheat flour, corn meal and buckwheat. It was a great help to the farmers, as they previously had to go either to Menomonie or to Chippewa Falls. Every time there was a heavy rain the dam went out, and it was a godsend to the people, because he hired men and their teams to rebuild it, and they got flour for their families and feed for their teams. "Mr. and Mrs. Simons lived in their log house, which was very comfortable. Mrs. Simons decided that she would open up a store in one of her living rooms. She got several pieces of orange and blue calico, unbleached sheeting, Coats' thread, hooks and eyes and matches, and took great delight in showing her goods.

"Mr. Simons the same year sowed rutabaga seed on some breaking. He had 1,400 bushels of rutabagas and they were fine. The men working in the mill had many to eat, and as our town had no name, they called it Begga town. You will often hear an old settler call it Begga town at the present time. If anyone in the vicinity went to Menomonie, he got the mail, and as nearly all drove oxen, it would be midnight when they returned. They would put each one's mail on a post, or any place handy, and when the snow disappeared in the spring we would find mail all around the house. It seemed as if we did not know enough to nail up a box, so it would be safe. In 1870 J. B. McKahan built a store in Begga town, and W. R. Culbertson moved his family here and acted as manager of Mr. McKahan's business. Chris Kinney, O. G. Kinney's brother, was head clerk. George Galloway, of Menomonie, hauled goods from that place for Mr. McKahan. Mrs. Baldwin states that the arrival of the Culbertsons was "the beginning of social life." Some years later J. B. McKahan sold his store to John D. Simons, who took over the office, also, which he held for a number of years."

Among the social events or institutions mentioned by Mrs. Baldwin was a debating school held in the old schoolhouse. "Dr. Nichols," she says, "was the physician who was called here in pioneer days. Dr. Eli Monteith of Iron Ridge was the first doctor to locate here (in 1876) and Hamp Barden was the first dentist. He manufactured his own dental tools and did good work. Mrs. Dr. Monteith was the first music teacher in Colfax. Silas Pooler moved here with his family in 1860, driving an ox team. Ole Larson and family arrived from Vernon County on June 15, 1861. O. J. Running came in 1862 from Coon Prairie, bringing his family of nine children in a prairie schooner drawn by oxen. He had nine dollars in money when he arrived here. James Kidd came in 1867 from Utica, N. Y. Arthur Simpson came here from Millville, Mass., in 1865, and Andrew Simpson from Staten Island, in 1868. About 1870 the "Omaha" railroad was built to Menomonie. Prior to that all produce was drawn, by oxen mostly, either to Menomonie, Eau Claire or Chippewa Falls. At that time Rusk was the nearest trading point for this part, and I have often seen 40 ox teams on their way to Rusk in one morning."

Alec Running and J. E. Mathews started a store in 1873, which was conducted by them for a number of years. The Dr. Monteith, mentioned by Mrs. Baldwin, came to Colfax in 1876 and practiced here for many years. The first blacksmith's shop was operated by Halver Erickson and the first barber shop, by Thomas Leach. The first child born within the limits of the village was Lulu Maud Culbertson on Oct. 21, 1870. She became an artist of merit and in October, 1893, married Oscar Knutson and went to Santa Clara, California. "Andrew Johnson built a large store and used the upper story for a hall, Andrew Ajer being manager. The

hall was used for all public gatherings. We had a Good Templars Lodge (organized in 1898), so we got up a play and the largest crowd I ever saw in a hall in the village attended."

Andrew Johnson sold his store to O. G. Kinney and Severin Fjelsted and the concern was known as the McKinney Mercantile Co. In April, 1904, it was consolidated with the firm of Flitcroft & Thompson and the O. K. Hardware Store, under the name of the Colfax Store Co., with the first officers as follows: O. G. Kinney, president; Thomas Emmerton, vice president; E. B. Hill, secretary; T. E. Thompson, treasurer, and W. C. Flitcroft, manager. In 1881 the village had a population of 60. In 1884 Lou Calkin was placed in charge of the Northern Grain Co.'s warehouse, being succeeded in that position later by J. D. Burns. The latter was succeeded by Joe Freestone, who was still holding the position in 1916 when Mrs. Baldwin wrote her reminiscences, having retained it for half a century.

It was on July 11, 1884, that the Wisconsin Central Railway was completed to Colfax, and a large crowd of people from the surrounding country gathered in the village to celebrate the occasion. It was in the same year that Peter Running opened his hardware store, the first in the village. Mrs. A. C. Hayner had the first millinery store. Mr. Sackett carried the mail from Menomonie to Bloomer. Later Myron Doolittle, of Menomonie, carried the mail from Menomonie to Sand Creek. The early settlement of Colfax village was north of the creek, which location was retained until the coming of the railroad, when, the tracks having been laid some half mile south of the creek, most of the business concerns and residences were moved over to that side, where they are today, except that the creamery, schools, a church, and about 14 or 15 houses are across the bridge to the north. The original site was mostly brush timber, except along the banks of Eighteen-Mile Creek.

The village of Colfax was first surveyed, by order of Andrew Tainter, on June 26-27, 1874, its location being given as the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 9, Township 29 north, of Range 11 west. Thomas Parker was the surveyor and the plat showed two blocks of eight lots each. Since then quite a number of additional surveys and plats have been made. John D. Simons was responsible for at least three, made respectively in September, 1884; June, 1897, and May, 1899, a part of the third, however, being afterwards turned back into farm land. Geo. T. Vorland platted an addition in October, 1898; J. E. Rublee in February, 1899; Berg & Braaton in February, 1909; and among other additions were Fjelsted's in May, 1912; the Lake View addition in July, 1912; Cutting's in 1915, and Jacob Thompson's and the Park addition in 1915. A history of the Chippewa Valley, published in 1892, gave the population of Colfax at that time as "about 100,' and mentioned as the business enterprises the water-power flour and grist mill of John D. Simons, a blacksmith's shop, a wagon shop, and a few stores, besides the post office.

In 1904 Colfax was incorporated as a village, the question being submitted to the people on July 12, and an election for officers on August 6. The officers elected were: Geo. T. Vorland, president; A. C. Chance, clerk; O. G. Kinney, treasurer; K. A. S. Swenson, assessor; J. H. Clark, constable; S. A. Lee, police justice; D. Pooler and Jacob Thompson, justices of the peace; and James Kidd, Dr. L. A. Larson, Peter Peterson, Jerome Beebe, E. B. Hill and O. C. Olson, trustees.

On March 10, 1905, the high water washed out the dam on Eighteen-Mile Creek, cutting off the power and depriving the village of light. On Friday, March 31, the same year, a monthly market day was started and there was a big sale of livestock. On June 7, 1905, on account of high water, due to storms, the railroad bridge across Red Cedar River gave way while a passenger train was crossing it, the engineer and fireman losing their lives. No passengers were killed or hurt, as they had got out to walk over before the train attempted to cross. The engine was not taken out of the river until December 4.

Mrs. D. C. Baldwin in her reminiscences has described how in very early days

the mail was brought from Menomonie and hung up or thrown down in any convenient place outside the residences of the respective families, or persons, to whom it was addressed; and that sometimes after a snow storm it would not be found and would remain where it was until spring. When J. B. McKahan established his store, however, in 1870, and engaged W. R. Culbertson to manage it, the latter was appointed postmaster, the office being then established. Later, when Mr. McKahan sold out to J. D. Simons, the latter took over the office and held it subsequently for a number of years Then Miss Jessie Mathews was appointed, and it seems had it for at least several years (she was serving in 1897); and after her N. A. Lee, during whose administration the first two rural routes were established, a number since increased to five. On September 1, 1915, J. D. Burns succeeded Mr. Lee and has since remained postmaster The office is now in the third class and is installed with 195 boxes, the building which it occupies being owned by Mr Burns. After the entry of the United States into the World War, a large war stamp business was done.

On Jan. 1 , 1912, the telephone building was burned and the village was temporarily without service. About 1902 Oluf Olson established the Colfax Cement Block Works, which he had conducted successfully ever since, having built up a considerable business.

The water-power flour and grist mill of John D. Simons was erected in the late 80's. A few years later he sold it to James Anderson. It subsequently passed through the hands of Elbert E. Hill and T. E. Thompson, the latter selling out in 1910 to Carl O. Larson. It was then known as the Colfax Feed Mill and Electric Power Plant, and was operated in its double capacity by Mr. Larson until 1920, when he sold the light plant to the Colfax Light & Power Co., but is still conducting the feed mill with his son, Reuben O., as partner. The power plant is situated on the Red Cedar River, two miles north of the village and was built at a cost of $500,000. A large irregular bend of the river was cut off by the construction of a half-mile channel, by which means a 22-head of water was obtained. The generator is composed of two separate units, one of 500 kilowatts and the other of 1,000 kilowatts. The plant, which is connected with the Northern Wisconsin Power Co., went into operation April 21, 1921. The main office of the company is at Amery, Wis., E. J. Snyder being president. The local plant is in charge of R. D. Winger.

The original water supply of Colfax was derived from individual wells, but in 1889 the business men, realizing the necessity of better fire protection, got together and laid a main (on Main street) from the mill to Railway Avenue, putting a rotary pump into the mill which furnished direct water pressure. A hand chemical and hand-drawn hosecart were also purchased and were in use until 1921, when a motor-chemica fire truck was bought, together with a hook and ladder truck, which constitute the present fire extinguishing apparatus. The department is organized on the voluntary system, the members being paid $3 each for actual fire duty and $1 for practice duty. In 1914 the present domestic water system was instituted, the leading spirit in the enterprise being O. G. Kinney. A standpipe and tank resevoir, 115 feet high, were erected, the tank having a capacity of 40,000 gallons, the water being pumped into it by an oil engine from a well 270 feet deep. Since the inauguration of this system the village has had a good pipe line supply.

The Colfax Telephone Exchange was installed in 1903 by Oscar I. Anderson, previous to which time the village had no local exchange but only a long distance toll line from Menomonie, controlled for some years by Louis A. Tainter. Mr. Anderson operated the local exchange until Jan. 1, 1911, when he sold it to T. E. Thompson, the present proprietor. At the time of the purchase it had 200 phones, a number since increased to 475. In 1897 J. L. Smith became local agent for the "Soo' railway, which position he held for 14 years. He then spent several years in other business pursuits, and in 1915 bought the Hotel Colfax, which he has since conducted. This hotel had been built by Aaron A. Owen and run by him for eight years.

The Colfax Messenger was founded by Andrew C. Chase in April, 1897, the first number being issued on Friday, April 30. Mr. Chase was born in Sauk County,

Wis., in 1863, and was married in 1886 to Jennie M. Conroy. For a number of years he was vice president of the Wisconsin State Press Association. The Messenger, when started, was an eight-page, five column paper, but had only two pages of home print. It was not the first paper published in the village, as one had been started previously by a man who took a number of subscriptions, ran his paper—called the Colfax Record—for six months, and then left town abruptly, leaving the people without confidence in newspaper enterprises. This made it hard for Mr. Chase and the chances of success for the Messenger for some time seemed doubtful. But he persevered and made gradual headway, within two and a half years opening up two more pages of home print and enlarging the paper to six columns. In May, 1913, he enlarged it to seven columns. Mrs. Chase acted as associate editor, and the Messenger favored the Independent Republican side in politics. After a journalistic career in Colfax of 20 years, during which time he built up a good patronage, Mr. Chase, on March 1, 1917, sold out to Ward L. Swift, the present proprietor, who moved the plant in the fall of 1920 to its present location, and has since greatly improved it. Mr. Swift has put in new presses and a good linotype machine, and in addition to the publication of the Messenger as a weekly newspaper with home and foreign news, is operating a job printing office. The Messenger is now an eight page, seven column paper, with four pages of home print. For about eight months at the start Mr. Swift had Donald M. Leight as a partner, but at the end of that time bought out Mr. Leicht's small interest. The Messenger Publishing Co. was incorporated in 1917, with Mr. Swift as the principal stockholder and editor of the paper.

When the first number of the Colfax Messenger was issued (April, 1897), the following business enterprises and professions were represented in the village. Three general merchandise stores conducted respectively by J. D. Simons, Ole Nelson, and Kinney Mercantile Co.; the Royal Hotel, conducted by E. W. Viets, the Colfax Hotel by L. E. Roen, and the Farmers' Home Hotel by D. Pooler, who was also justice of the peace; Peter Running, general hardware; Ole Noer, drugs, dry goods and boots and shoes; S. J. Bronstad, shoe repair shop; Larson & Rogers' pumps and windmills; Theo. Bennett, confectionary and tobacco; the Misses Erickson & Solid's dressmaking and millinery establishment; Mrs. A. C. Hayner, milliner; the Star Livery and dray line, J. N. Scritsmier, manager; Haaken Iverson, harness shop (sold out to H. H. Scritsmier in November, 1897); A. R Lewis, blacksmith and wagon maker; the Colfax Grist Mill, J. A. Anderson, proprietor; O. R. Johnson, cigar manufacturer; K. Helgerson, paper and laundry agent; Geo W. Higbee, justice of the peace and town clerk; W. S. Swenson, lawyer; L A. Larson, physician and surgeon. The lodge of Modern Woodmen was also in operation, and there were Methodist and Lutheran churches, besides the post office and a public school. Several Bloomer and Chippewa Falls business concerns had advertisements in the Messenger.

In January, 1898, the People's Bargain store was doing business, with H. P. and O. Hanson as proprietors; in September, that year the Wisconsin Central depot was burned; in December, 1899, the Odd Fellows lodge was organized, and in June, 1900, the Messenger mentioned the starch factory, a building measuring 40 x 110 feet, which had been erected, or was then in process of erection, on the bank of Red Cedar River, about 40 rods from Main. This was an enterprise from which much was expected, but which was operated intermittently for a few years only. Its lack of success was due chiefly to the fact that potatoes then brought a high price in the regular market, and it did not pay the farmers to sell them to the factory. The building is still standing on the bank of the river.

The number of pupils enrolled in the Colfax public schools for the term ending Nov. 23, 1900, was 127; the daily average 92. In the same year Dr. L. A. Larson reorganized the Colfax Band of which he is the leader; the new Royal Hotel was built, the Colfax Stone Company was started, and the firm of Flitcroft & Thompson advertised themselves as having "the most complete general store in the Northwest."

In 1901 A. C. Chase published a souvenir edition of the Messenger, in pamphlet

form, a copy of which is preserved in the public library. It contained an enumeration of the business enterprises of the village and its professional interests, showing some additions within the two or three previous years; also some pioneer data, and short biographies of some of the prominent resident and early settlers, with some illustrations. The population of the village was said to be 404, and the staple articles of export, potatoes, hay and oats, of which 1,000 car loads had been shipped during the previous five years Between 1900 and 1902 several fraternal lodges were started, and on Oct. 24, 1902, the Colfax Milling Co.'s plant was destroyed by fire.

The Bank of Colfax was established as a private bank, Aug, 1, 1899, by George D. Bartlett and G. T. Vorland, and continued as such until July, 1903, when it was incorporated as a state bank with George D. Bartlett, president; William Lister, vice president; and G. T. Vorland, cashier. The capital was $10,000, which was later increased to $20,000, then to $25,000, and finally to $30.000, which it is now. There is a present surplus of $10,000 and deposits of about $400,000. In 1900 Messrs. Bartland and Vorland, as private bankers, erected a small brick building on the present site In 1911 an addition was built on to it, and it was again enlarged in 1916 and 1920, in the year last mentioned assuming its present size and appearance, which is sufficiently impressive. In the course of time some changes have occurred in the official board, and J. T. Joyce is now president; G. T. Vorland, vice president and C. A. Shern, cashier.

The Peoples State Bank was founded in the fall of 1915 and opened for business on Sept. 8. The chief promotor was Oscar Gunderson, who came here from Brown's Valley, Minn. The incorporators were W. E. Van Brunt, C. N. Amble, N. A. Lee, Edwin Anderson and W. W. Mathews. Mr. Mathews was the first president and has since remained in that office. The first vice president was C. N. Amble, while the present incumbent of that office is T. E. Thompson. Oscar Gunderson, the first cashier, was succeeded in the early part of 1917 by A. R. Bronken, now serving. The first directors were W. W. Mathews, W. E. Van Brunt, C. N. Amble, N. A. Lee and Oscar Gunderson, while those now serving (1924) are W W. Mathews, T. E. Thompson, W. E. Van Brunt, Ole Everson, S. S. Sivertson, George De Laitsch and A. R. Bronken. In spite of some early reverses the bank has made progress and now enjoys the confidence of the business community. It has deposits of about $295,000, the original capital of $20,000 having remained unchanged.

One of the substantial and successful industries in the village is the Colfax Stone Company, which, however, is owned in Madison by John Peterson. The enterprise was started by William Lister, who came here from Maiden Rock, Pierce County, Wis., in 1900, accompanied by O. W. Olson, and while prospecting in this vicinity, discovered a deposit of good building stone in a bluff one mile from the village. Securing title to the land, he established a quarry, which he operated alone for about eight years. At the end of that time he took in as partners Sam Conway of Eau Claire and John Peterson of Madison. In the spring of 1916 Mr. Lister died, and his death was followed in the fall of the same year by that of Mr. Conway. Mr. Petersen bought out the heirs. In the meanwhile the concern had become consolidated with the Wisconsin Construction Co. of Madison, and building stone for churches, schools and other public buildings—among them the fine Memorial Lutheran Church in Madison—was cut and shipped out in considerable quantities, the stone for the church above memtioned alone amounting to 30 carloads. The business is still conducted on the same successful basis, about 15 men on an average being employed in the quarries. O. W. Olson, who has been with the local concern since the beginning, is manager of the yard and quarries.

The Colfax Creamery Co. was founded as a farmers' cooperative concern on June 24, 1905, the chief promotors and incorporators being S. S. Siverson, W. J. Mathews, A. A. Anderson, Ben Bjornson and B. C. Baldwin. The creamery began operating July 1, 1905, and in the first six months—from that date to January 1—manufactured 96,316 pounds of butter, with total receipts of $21,115.63. In 1906 the output of butter was 208,000 pounds, which sold at the net price of 22⅛ cents per pound, the total receipts being $47,857.76. Since then the business has

gradually increased, and in 1923 the quantity of butter manufactured was 386,145 pounds, with total receipts of $170,395.89. There were approximately 230 patrons, who were paid a total of $152,288.44. The present butter maker, Al F. Braaton, assumed his duties here about one year ago. The present officers and directors are: M. O. Christoffersen, president; Carl Amble, vice president; Nick Bergeson, treasurer; with B. Tollefson as an additional director.

The first school building in Colfax was a rude little structure situated 80 rods west of the site of the present Methodist Episcopal Church. It was built in 1864 and measured 16 x 18 feet with 10-foot posts. It seems to have done duty for about seven years, as in 1871 the second schoolhouse was erected, a frame building of 18 x 20 feet with 12-foot posts, which was used for school purposes until 1889. It stood on the site of the present residence of S. O. Mattison, and in later years was referred to as "the old red schoolhouse." Margaret Miller is said to have been the first teacher in the original building, and Sarah Wilson the first teacher in the second one. Among the later teachers in the latter was O. G. Kinney.

When the second building was no longer large enough to accommodate the increasing number of pupils, a two-story frame building of two rooms was erected (about 1910) on the present school site across the creek. It measured 26 x 50 feet, and later an addition was built to it, making a three-room school used for grade purposes. The first teacher here was John Andrews. This building is still in use, and next to it stands the high school, a substantial stone building of three stories, which was completed in 1910 and opened September 12 that year. In addition to the high school courses, it accommodates grades 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, the first three grades being conducted in the frame building. The high school provides an accredited four-year course, including English, Latin, science, agriculture and manual training, and commercial and domestic science courses. The domestic science department is housed in the old frame building, while back of the latter is another building used for the agriculture and manual training department, which are united. About 100 pupils are now enrolled. There are 12 teachers in addition to the principal, who at the present time (1924) is Mr. N. O. Reppen. Though the present buildings have answered well up to the present, it seems likely that in the near future a new and larger high school will have to be constructed.

Among the various activities of John D. Simons was the building of a church. It was the original idea to build a Union Church, which any Protestant denomination might use, but a disagreement arose among the members of the building committee, and as it could not be satisfactorily adjusted, Mr. Simons built the church himself, and occasionally services were held in it for some years until it came into possession of the United Lutherans. It was generally known as "Simon's Church." It was a good-sized frame building and was subsequently sold to the Odd Fellows lodge, being now used for meetings by that lodge and others.

The first Lutheran services in Colfax were held in private residences in the early or middle 60's, the first pastor to serve the community being the Rev. O. J. K. Hagestad, who had a charge at Little Elk Creek, a few miles south of Menomonie, but lived in what was known as the Rush River Settlement, Pierce County, which was his principal charge. He visited Colfax occasionally between 1864 and 1866. This congregation was affiliated in doctrine with that branch of Lutherans now governed by The Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, which was formed in 1917. Locally the congregation belonged to what was known as the Holden territory, which included also the Holden Church, four miles (by road) north of Colfax in the country, and another congregation at Norton, six miles west of Colfax, where services had been held from an early date, though it was not until Oct. 1, 1911, that the corner stone of the Norton church edifice was laid. This building cost $4,000. The three congregations were under a single organization and all three belonged to the same denomination of Lutherans. The next pastor of the Holden district was the Rev. K. Thorstensen, who served it from 1866 to 1874, and he was succeeded

by the Rev. H. F. Haakonsen, who assumed the charge in 1875 and left in 1879. It was during the latter's pastorate that the Holden congregation, four miles north of Colfax, built a church edifice costing $7,000, which was opened for worship on Christmas Day, 1876. The Rev. Haakonsen was succeeded by the Rev. D. J. Growe, who served here until 1883, and whose successor was the Rev. J. Waage, from 1883 to 1907. While the Rev. Mr. Waage was pastor a bell was placed in the belfry of the Colfax church, a substantial stone building, the corner stone of which had been laid Oct. 12, 1902, and which was being used though not yet fully completed. In 1907 the Rev. T. Saetveit became pastor of the Holden district, and in the following year, on May 17, the Colfax building was dedicated. A pipe organ was installed in the church in 1911, being first used on Sunday, May 7. The Rev. Mr. Saetveit remained pastor until 1919, in which year important changes took place, to understand which it is necessary to glance back a little. For a number of years there had been another Lutheran congregation in Colfax, a United Lutheran society, which had been formed in the fall of 1900 and had bought the church building that had been erected by John D. Simons. The first regular pastor of this congregation was the Rev. A. P. Lea, from Chippewa Falls, who served until June 1, 1902; and after him came the Rev. N. E. Wickre, of Running Valley, where he resided while serving Colfax until 1908; then the Rev. P. O. Thorson, of Glenwood City, from 1908 to 1910, and Rev. M. K. Aaberg from 1910 to 1918. The changes which took place in the year 1919 were the separation of the three congregations of the Holden district—namely, Holden, Colfax and Norton—into distinct organizations, and the consolidation of the Colfax (Synod) congregation with that of the United Lutherans here. In the same year the Rev. T. Saetveit was succeeded by the Rev. Chr. S. Thompson, who has since remained here, residing in Colfax, but who also served the Holden, Norton and North Running Valley congregations, the latter being officially called The North Running Valley United Lutheran Church. It has a building which cost $4,000. The present value of the Colfax church property, including some additional land purchased, is about $15,000. Some repairs have been made recently, a new roof having been laid on the building. This is an active congregation and publishes a monthly "Parish Record" in the interests of the Colfax charge and of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America. It is edited by the present pastor, while A. R. Bronken is business manager and Sam K. Iverson assistant.

The Lutheran Free Church at Colfax is a branch of a church of the same denomination in Running Valley, and was established in 1914, the Rev. J. M. Michaelson, who had held services in the village as early as January, 1912, serving both congregations and holding services in Colfax every other Sunday. After six or seven years he was succeeded by Rev. L. R. Lund, who was pastor for two and a half years. Mr. Lund's successor was the Rev. Carl Amundson, who is still serving. The Colfax congregation worships in a frame building and includes about 60 families.

About a mile east of Colfax village is a small church called by the congregation, "Betania," of the Lutheran Brethren Synod, which originated in the year 1870. The principal founders were J. J. Petersen, J. Vaade and S. Berentsen of Colfax. From 1870 to 1900 Betania Church was a branch of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, but in doctrine and government was substantially a Lutheran Free church. In 1900 a reorganization took place, the present edifice was built, and the congregation united with the Lutheran Brethren Synod. The present membership is about 40, with a good attendance. The pastors from 1893 have been as follows: Rev. J. J. Petersen, 1893-1901; from 1901 to 1903 no pastor; from 1903-1906, Rev. J. J. Petersen; from 1906 to 1912, pastorate vacant; from 1912-1918 Rev. J. J. Petersen; in 1919, Rev. R. S. Cjerd (now at Grand Forks, N. D.); in 1920 and 1921 Rev. Tom Pedersen (now in Antler, N. D.); from the fall of 1921 to present time (August, 1924), Rev. A. O. Huseby. The Rev. J. J. Petersen, who served the church during three different periods is still living in Colfax, being now 93 years old.

The first preaching by a Methodist minister in Colfax was in 1862, when D. P. Knapp from an eastern conference visited the place and preached in the schoolhouse. From that time until the projecting of the church building in 1899 there were 37

years of religious effort by pastors and others. In 1867 the Rev. Henry Springer was appointed the first itinerant minister to the charge that included this school district in his round of preaching appointments. The first revival was conducted by Rev. Mr. Chingman in the same year. In August, 1898, a mass meeting of the citizens of the neighborhood decided to construct a church building for the Methodist Episcopal Church. The subscription list was completed in a few weeks, the contract let to Hoeppner & Bartlett of Eau Claire, and the work commenced in earnest. On May 17, 1899, the corner stone was laid. The first sermon was preached in the church August 6, and the dedication took place Sept. 3, 1899, the Rev. D. Bolton, from Madison, assisting. No list of the earliest pastors has been found, but the Rev. F. E. Lewis may have been appointed in 1896, or earlier, as he was preaching here in April, 1897. The Rev. H. P. Waldron seems to have succeeded the Rev. Mr. Lewis in the fall of that year, as his name appears in connection with church services here at that time. These, however, were not resident pastors. The Rev. H. A. Synder began serving the church in September, 1901 (each pastor beginning service in September); the Rev. Thomas Stamp, who served three years, came in 1902; the Rev W. T. Scott in 1905; the Rev. Frank Haight in 1912; the Rev. A. A. Marcy in 1913; the Rev. M. E. Fraser in 1915; the Rev. E. J. Scahtjen in 1918; the Rev. Frank Prucia in 1920, and the Rev. Albert A. Acker, the present pastor, in the fall of 1922. The first parsonage was a small frame building erected in 1901 adjacent to the church and on land belonging to the congregation. During the pastorate of the Rev. Frank M. Prucia it was traded for a building in the east part of town, about four blocks east of the church, but a year later the latter parsonage was traded for the one now in use, just north of the church. Today the Methodist Episcopal Church of Colfax has about 100 members and a Sunday school enrollment of 125. The active societies are the Ladies' Aid, Woman's Home Missionary, Epworth and Junior Leagues and the Boys' and Girls' Club. In the summer of 1923 the interior of the church edifice was decorated at a cost of seven hundred dollars.

Services were held in Colfax in February, 1905, by Rev. H R. Vaughn, a Congregational minister from Elk Mound, and though the formation of a Congregational Church here was not favored by the Methodists, occasional services in accordance with the tenets and customs of that denomination were held in the village for a few years.

This history of Colfax village would be very imperfectly written unless due credit were given to the work of the women, which, during the last 20 years has been more and more manifest, especially along social and civic lines. The pioneer women did their part individually in the care of their children, the management of household affairs, and in church work, which was all that most of them found time for; but with the growth of the community there was felt a desire for progress along cultural lines. This found expression in the organization, on January 26, 1904, of the Ladies' Reading Club, of which Mrs. C. S. Hawker was elected president, Mrs. George Vorland vice president, Mrs. A. C. Chase secretary, and Mrs. Elmer B. Hill treasurer. Meetings were held every two weeks on Tuesday afternoons, the activities and discussions of the club being confined for some time to literary topics.

The society at first was small, but the members earnest and enthusiastic. It had been organized but a short time when the need of a better supply of books was felt, and it was resolved to make an effort to establish a local library, not only for the benefit of the club members, but also for that of the general public. The question was brought up and discussed at a meeting held June 14, 1904, at the home of Mrs. Elmer B. Hill, and the general opinion being favorable to the enterprise, steps were taken to carry it into execution. A few books were donated by the members, and arrangements made to secure the benefit of the state traveling library, with headquarters at Madison; also of the Stout traveling library, which sent out books from Menomonie. With these a start was made, Miss Mattie Ingerson being appointed to serve three months as librarian. On Nov. 20, 1899, the Colfax Mes-

senger announced that the library was open to the public. Progress at first was slow and considerable effort was needed to keep the institution going without aid, though a little money was raised from time to time through donations and by getting up entertainments to which admission tickets were sold.

On Feb. 13, 1906, the village board was approached on the question of public aid, but the committee was told that the population of the village was under the number specified in the state laws as justifying such an appropriation. In April, 1907, however, the village board voted an appropriation of $100 for the library, and in 1908, $100 more was received from the same source. Since then the board has continued to help, gradually increasing the amount voted, and during the last 13 or 14 years a special library tax has been assessed. The appropriation for 1923 was $1,400. On Dec. 15, 1908, the library was removed to a room in the lean-to addition to the office of J. H. Critsmier, and Miss Anna Fuller became librarian. The library remained in that location until 1915, when it was moved into the municipal building, completed in that year, where it has since remained.

The Colfax Woman's Club—which name was adopted by the Ladies' Reading Club when it joined the State Federation of Women's Clubs on Feb. 8, 1916, and which has grown from 12 to 42 members—still makes donations to the library. The librarians succeeding Miss Fuller have been Miss Irene Carter, Miss Cora Amble (holding the office for three years), Miss Lillian Gunderson (one year), and Mrs. E. B. Rosenberg, the last mentioned being now in charge. The library occupies a spacious and comfortable room, which was planned for its present use as both circulating department and reading-room. It is nicely furnished, electrically lighted and steam heated, a fireplace having also been provided for additional warmth and comfort on special occasions. The library is open every afternoon for reference purposes, and also for book circulation except on Sunday, as well as four evenings each week. It now contains about 2,400 books, about half of which are fiction; and the reading-room is supplied with about 20 or more of the leading magazines and two daily newspapers. Its privileges are enjoyed both by the people of the village and those of the surrounding country. In 1923 the experiment was tried of sending out a traveling library from Colfax, but the plan was given up, as there was not a sufficient demand for books issued in that manner.

On Feb. 25, 1914, a committee of five ladies from the Ladies' Reading Club (now the Woman's Club), namely, Mrs. W. R. Brooks, Mrs. A. C. Chase, Mrs. Ed. B. Rosenberg, Mrs. A. J. Running and Mrs. Geo. T. Vorland, met with representative business men at the Bank of Colfax to discuss and formulate plans for the construction of the municipal building already mentioned in connection with the history of the library. The construction having been decided upon, plans were accepted, the contract made, and bonds issued. The cornerstone was laid Nov. 6, 1915, with appropriate ceremonies, the main feature of which was an address by Gov. C. L. Phillipp. The building consists of two stories and basement, with a square tower in front. The library occupies a large room on the first floor, separate quarters on the ground floor being occupied by the fire department. On the second floor is an auditorium capable of seating 560 people, at one end being a stage or platform on which plays may be enacted, or musicians or speakers be accommodated. Four long tablets—two on each side of the proscenium arch—front the audience, bearing the names of 161 service men from Colfax and the surrounding country, who helped their country in the World War. The building contains a banquet hall, council room, police room, jail, two rest rooms, and a gymnasium room, in addition to the other rooms or parts already mentioned, and is admirably adapted to all the purposes of a community building.

Another notable achievement of the Woman's Club was the inauguration of the Community Civic League Fair. It was first known as the Junior Civic League Fair, the original object being to interest the young people in the work of cleaning and beautifying the village, the cultivation of small gardens, and other useful work, including domestic science, needle and fancy work, and school and manual training work. The first fair was held in the fall of 1915, premiums being offered to the children, with an age classification of 14 to 16 years, and the fairs have been

held annually from that time to the present, with beneficial results. The scope of the work has also been enlarged to include live stock exhibits. During the last two years the Colfax Commercial Club has assisted in this work, and it was when it began to help that the name of the Community Civic League Fair was adopted.

The Woman's Club has also been active in other civic and social work and has proved itself a live force in the community. During the war it aided in the various drives for funds, and in war stamp and Red Cross work, held one baby clinic, conducted a nurses' school for three weeks, had cooking schools, made donations for the "Near East, and adopted a French war baby. It keeps in touch with school conditions by sending visiting committees to the schools, also encouraging parents to visit them and become personally acquainted with the teachers, and in cooperation with the Commercial Club it has set out flower boxes on certain street corners, wherever the people in the vicinity will care for the flowers.

During the progress of Colfax as a village community a number of fraternal and other societies have been instituted, most of which are still flourishing. In 1898, long before national prohibition was thought of as a means of curbing the drink evil, a Good Templars lodge was established here, known as Colfax Lodge, No. 70, I. O. G. T. It was a useful institution for a number of years. In December, 1900, Evergreen Tent No. 94, of Maccabees, was instituted but ceased to function a number of years ago. On Dec. 8, 1899, Fidelity Lodge No. 34, I. O. O.F., was instituted with 18 members, and was chartered in June, 1900. This lodge has had a successful career and has a good membership today. Its auxiliary branch, Martin Rich Rebekah Lodge, was chartered Aug. 15, 1916, starting with 16 members, and is also in good condition. Nordland Lodge No. 50, I. S. W. A., obtained a charter dated March 2, 1901. Some 12 years ago this lodge established a park on the east edge of town, which was turned over to the village April 11, 1924. It is known as the "S. A. F. Park" (Scandanavian America Fraternity). Red Cedar Camp No. 2746, M. W. A., was first organized as early as 1897, or before, and obtained a new charter March 8, 1918. Eight members of this camp served in the World War. Banner Camp No. 3143, Royal Neighbors of America, the auxilliary society to the Woodmen, was instituted July 3, 1902, with 25 members and is still flourishing. In October, 1903, a lodge of Beavers was organized with 26 members. For some time past this lodge has held no meetings, though, being an insurance order, the members still pay their dues. Sluppen Lodge No. 233, Sons of Norway, was chartered June 9, 1923 with 24 members.

Orrin Russell Post No. 131, of the American Legion, was established in 1919. It has about 40 members and holds meetings in the basement of the Municipal building. Its commanders in succession have been Dr. E. O. Kalk, Lawrence A. Fjelsted, Arthur Michaelson and Chris A. Shern, the latter now serving (1924). Orrin Russell, for whom the post was named, died from wounds received in battle. Herman Fruvog and several others from this section were also killed at the front. (See Ludington Guard article in this volume). During the progress of the war the village of Colfax met all its allotments in the various drives, surpluses being turned into a standing fund for war purposes.

Colfax is now the largest village in Dunn County, having a population of about 1,000. The site is level, except that the ground slightly rises north of the creek. The stores, with the post office and municipal building, are located on both sides of Main Street, and a grain elevator and potato warehouses near the railroad tracks. The residential section is notable for its neat, well painted houses, most of which have spacious lawns. As the village has now advanced far beyond the mere hamlet stage, no attempt will be made to ennumerate all its business concerns. Some of the most important have been already mentioned in the course of this narrative, and further references of this kind may be found in the biographies of A. J. Running, G. F. Martin, T. E. Thompson, Fred H. Martin, Christ Ugger, E. O. Larson, Carl O. Larson, J. E. Rublee, Christ J. Johnson, Thomas Running, E. C. Ajer, S. K.

Iverson and others.

The Colfax Band, already mentioned as having been reorganized in 1900, is an old institution of the village. Like similar organizations in other places, it has had its up and downs. It was active from 1900 to 1902, then lapsed into a state of desuetude. About 1913 it was started again with a membership of 45, or thereabouts; but during the war practice was given up and not resumed until 1921, when with 25 members it started on a new period of activity and is a live organization at the present time, with Dr. L. A. Larson as leader.

Downing is an incorporated village in the southwest corner of the town of Tiffany, on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway, commonly known as the "Soo." According to the recollection of one or two still surviving pioneers, the site of the village in very early days was known as Tiffany, being so named after Pettis Tiffany, the pioneer, who came to Dunn County in 1840, settled on the creek that bears his name, (also perpetuated in the name of the town), and conducted the first lumbering operations here.

There is probably no one now living who remembers the settlement as it then existed, but it was doubtless very small. The student of local history, familiar with early conditions, would naturally picture it as consisting of a few log cabins inhabited by lumbermen, with perhaps a little store, or depot of supplies, among which whiskey was pretty sure to figure.

As Mr. Tiffany was 89 years old at the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 25, 1873, he must have been born in 1783 or 1784, within a year or two after the close of the Revolutionary War, and was about 56 when he came to Dunn County. After he ceased his lumbering operations here, the place dropped out of sight, or, as a community settlement, ceased to exist. Abraham Culbertson, now living in Downing, remembers that when he came here at the age of 15 years in November, 1869, there were in the vicinity at that time several white settlers who had homesteads, among them "old Phineas Lyman from Hudson," and William Daugherty, both living within a mile of the village site. The land was heavily timbered and there was pine wood on the hill that is included within the village limits, so Mr. Tiffany's logging operations, if they were conducted at this exact spot, were evidently quite limited. Fred Grassley, an elderly man, had a contract from the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company to log the timber. He cut between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 feet down the creek, but made a financial failure. The man who had general charge of the company's logging interests in this locality, however, was James Downing, who owned a farm and large house, which was a stopping-place for travelers, and it was he after whom the modern village, started in the early 80's, was named.

The western part of Downing touches the line between Dunn and St. Croix counties. The business part, with most of the residences, lies south of the railroad tracks, and was included some 40 years ago or more in a tract of 120 acres owned by Jonathan Stoddard, who surveyed and platted five blocks. There is at the court house, however, the record of a plat of 10 blocks north of the railroad, called "A. A., M. H. and R. A. Weed's Addition to Downing," the location being defined as Section 30, Township 30 north of Range 13 west. A small part of the Weed addition was later vacated. Other additions have been recorded as follows: Stoddard's Addition, surveyed and platted April 21, 1885, for Jonathan Stoddard, Stoddard's Second Addition (of three blocks), March, 1887; Coolcroft Addition by the Coolidge Company, June, 1910; Sunnyside Addition for M. E. and E. F. Stoddard, June, 1910. The Mound Cemetery plat was surveyed in August, 1916.

John H. Coolidge, who had a contract to cut ties for the railroad, came to Downing in 1882, and, with associates, organized the Downing Manufacturing Company, which was incorporated in 1885. The concern owned about 16,000 acres of timber and built a large sawmill—the largest hardwood sawmill in the United States—and also had a shingle mill to cut up scattering pine, besides conducting a store. Mr. Coolidge was connected with the business until his death in 1891, after which

his sons, Dana C. and Marshall H., came into possession of it and continued to operate until they had exhausted the timber, which was in or about the year 1900. More recently the company was reorganized by Dana C. Coolidge, R. A. Cleveland and C. T. Montanyea (the latter since deceased) and is engaged in the manufacture of show cases and refrigerators, Dana C. Coolidge being president of the company.

In the early 90's there was also a saw and grist mill owned and operated by G. Rudsell. The population at that time was said to be about 500.

Alexander H. McCabe had the first general store in Downing, which he erected in 1884 on the corner of Main and Wilson streets. The business of this store soon outgrew its capacity, and in 1889 Mr. McCabe built a larger one; but he met with misfortune, as in 1905, the large store was totally destroyed by fire. The loss was too great for Mr. McCabe to stand and he did not rebuild.

It was Alexander H. McCabe who established the Downing post office, being appointed as the first postmaster in the spring of 1885. After holding the office for a short time, he was succeeded by Norman Van Valkenburg, who had it for a short time under President Cleveland's first administration. The next postmaster was Dr. W. H. Park, who was appointed under Harrison's administration, and held the office until 1895, when he was succeeded by John E. Dennis (in Cleveland's second administration). Mr. Dennis held the office for four years, and was succeeded by Dr. W. H. Park, under the McKinley administration. In August, 1903, Mr. Park was succeeded by E. F. Stoddard, who was appointed under the Roosevelt administration, and was postmaster until May, 1917, when John E. Dennis was again appointed, this time under the Wilson administration, and held the office for four years. Then E. F. Stoddard took it again, receiving the appointment under the civil service rules of the Harding administration and assuming its duties in May, 1922. He is still serving. Downing is an office of the third class and has two rural routes: Route No. 1, 25 miles in length, runs north 12 miles, has 125 boxes, and is a very heavy route; Route No. 2 runs south three miles in the shape of a double-U-loop, has 88 boxes, and is an average rural route, 20 miles in length. The post office, which has been located in the same building on Main Street since 1900, has 125 small, 20 medium, and 25 large boxes. During the World War a large business was done in war savings stamps.

In 1907 Oliver H. Herdahl came to Downing and with his brother, Nels O., bought the old "company store," which they conducted for one year under the firm name of Herdahl Bros. Then they incorporated the business and in 1909 O. C. Nelson bought an interest in it. Later Nels O. Herdahl sold his interest to Walter Clark of Menomonie. A large general merchandise business was conducted for a number of years, but in the latter part of October, 1922, the building and contents were destroyed by fire. Mr. Herdahl is now engaged in the undertaking business in Downing.

The country surrounding the village is a rich dairying section and within a radius of 10 miles there are some 5,000 cows. As early as 1890 the farmers started a creamery here, but after operating it for a short time and finding they could not agree, they sold it to the Montanyea Creamery Co., by whom it was conducted for a while. Then the National Dry Milk Co. took up the business, but, lacking a manager of sufficient practical experience to make a success of it, they sold out in 1922 to the Ripon Produce Co., who are operating successfully and on a large scale. They have a three story building and high powerplant, and manufacture all kinds of milk products.

Mercantile activities in Downing have experienced the usual changes and fluctuations, but among those who have stayed the longest was Lewis H. Foss, who went to work for the Downing Manufacturing Co. in 1886 and became clerk in their store two years later. In 1890 he put up a building and opened a general store on his own account, which he conducted for 29 years, finally selling out in 1918. There are now two general stores in the village, besides one or two smaller ones dealing in confectionery, cigars, etc., a millinery store, three hotels, two potato warehouses, a hardware store, blacksmith's shop, garage, and feed mill. There is also a local band and orchestra, which functions somewhat intermittently.

In 1913 Arthur Heinsohn bought the Downing feed mill—a building 40 x 60 feet in surface dimensions—and conducted it as a general feed and grist mill until 1917, when he went to Wheeler and established a mill there.

Downing was incorporated as a village in 1909, previous to which it was under town government. The water supply is obtained from wells. The electric power-line laid to Downing by the Glenwood Light & Power Co. in 1905 inaugurated the era of electric lighting, though the ownership of the lines has since undergone some changes. Downing is now on the same line as Colfax.

The Bank of Downing was organized in 1903, the charter bearing the date of August 14. Previous to that it had existed for about two years as a private bank, having been started as such by Dana C. and Marshall H. Coolidge. On its becoming a state bank Elizabeth Coolidge was made president and Dana C. Coolidge was vice president and cashier, Elizabeth Coolidge, A. M. Underwood and M. H. Coolidge being directors. The capital stock was $5,000, which has been since increased to $16,000. Business was started in a building on Main Street, opposite the location now occupied, the present building being erected in the winter of 1920-21. It is a substantial brick structure, furnishing excellent banking facilities, and was first occupied on Feb. 2, 1921. The bank has been an important factor in the business life of the village and the territory surrounding it. The present officers, who are also directors, are: D. C. Coolidge, president; E. C. Wagner, vice president; Ray Williamson, cashier; E. Berg, assistant cashier.

The village has a fine brick community building, or civic hall, which was opened in 1917, having been erected at a cost of about $10,000. On the first floor is an auditorium seating 250 people, or more, and provided with a stage and adjacent dressing-rooms, and having a rear gallery, in which some of the seats are placed. The basement contains a dining-room and kitchen and there are also several additional rooms in the building, in one of which is installed the village library.

An attempt to start a public library was made at an early date—in the middle 80's, or perhaps a little before—but no permanent results were obtained. Then about 1888 some prominent residents of the village, namely, E. F. Stoddard and wife, Mrs. C. B. Coleman and daughter Emma, the McCabe family, and others, raised some money, bought books, and made a new start. The Rev. W. J. James also proved of considerable help. The library is still small, activity in its behalf having been somewhat intermittent, but it is appreciated by the best people of the community and forms a nucleus from which a larger and more complete institution may in time be developed

The people of Downing have seen several journalistic enterprises started in the village. The first was the Downing Review, which was founded in 1893 by Dr. W. H. Parks and M. E. Collins. The office was on the first floor of the new I. O. O. F. building on Main Street. The publication of this paper was continued for a period of about two years, when fire destroyed the building and also the printing plant. The building was never rebuilt and the newspaper publication was never resumed. There were two other efforts made to establish a paper for Downing. In 1896 a man by the name of Hichkock started a small plant, which had a very short career—about six months. Then a man by the name of J. F. Donham came here and started a weekly magazine that he called "Donham's Doings," but owing to the marked eccentricities of the publisher, this enterprise was also of short duration—about two years. In March, 1909, Jacob De Wilde, cashier in the Bank of Downing, and E. F. Stoddard, postmaster in Downing, started the Downing Chronicle, a monthly magazine, which was printed in New Richmond, Wis., the magazine being made up from contributions by several of the citizens of Downing. Besides Mr. Stoddard, who was the literary editor, there were the Rev. W. E. Marsh, who contributed items on religious and church doings, Prof. Walter Best, whose department pertained to schools and agriculture, Mrs. F. J. McIntyre, contributor on domestic and social matters, and A. L. Best, who sent in items in regard to agriculture. This magazine met with the approval of its readers and the Chronicle had a large subscription list. But the work connected with the compiling of a magazine of this nature took a lot of time, and as those interested in it were doing their part

without compensation, besides having other work which demanded all their time, it was decided to discontinue the publication of the Chronicle, which was done, and the subscription list was turned over to D. M. Merrill, a printer from St. Paul, who came here and published what was known as the Downing Review, a weekly publication, and enjoyed a large jobwork patronage in connection. When war broke out with Germany, Mr. Merrill was offered a very remunerative job in the detective service of the United States and sold the plant of the Herald to James A. Neil, from Eau Claire, who enlarged it, added a linotype machine of late pattern, and did a very large business; but, wanting to get into a larger town, and receiving an attractive offer from the citizens of Elmwood, Wis., he removed all of the presses and other oufit belonging to the printing plant to that city in the fall of 1921. Not wishing to be without a local paper, the Commercial Club took the matter up and persuaded Geo. L. Elsworth, publisher of the Knapp Enterprise, to remove his printing plant from Knapp to Downing; but Mr. Elsworth remained here only a few months, leaving in the fall of the same year, and for a few months thereafter there was no publication. Then the Enterprise was taken over by the Commercial Club, a stock company being formed, and publication was resumed, the company operating under the name of the Downing Newspaper Association. The Rev. L. L. Litchfield, the local Methodist minister, having had some newspaper experience, was placed in charge, an experienced typist, Miss Eva Barber, was employed, and the whole management was placed in the hands of Newton Little, a stockholder. Later, in the spring of 1924, Mr. Little leased the whole plant from the Association, and at this time is getting out an eight-page, six-column paper, about one-third being home print. There is a paid up subscription list of about 600 copies.

The first school in this locality stood by the creek on the Gus North farm, or on the other side of the present creamery site, where now stands the residence of Charles Hawkins. There was another school district which took in a part of the village, its schoolhouse—known as the Livingston school—being situated on the village line, about 40 rods west of where the post office is now. The building of the mills had caused a considerable influx of people and better school accommodations were needed; so, in 1887, Joint District No. 7 was formed, including not only territory in the towns of Stanton and Tiffany, Dunn County, but also territory in the town of Glenwood, St. Croix County, and a good-sized building for a grade school was erected, occupying the site of the new high school on Wilson Street. The district includes the same territory today as it did when it was formed 37 years ago. The two buildings first mentioned were rural schools. One of the earliest teachers in the Livingston school was Mrs. E. F. Stoddard, while the earliest teacher in the schoolhouse beyond the creamery site was, as now remembered, a Mrs. Lamphere. The schoolhouse of Joint District No. 7 was used for grades only until the year 1900, when an addition was built on to it and a high school established. In its double capacity it was in use until May, 1922, when it burned down, and for a year thereafter the classes were taught in the Odd Fellows' building and the civic hall. On April 15, 1924, the present schoolhouse was opened, a fine brick building erected at a cost of $40,000, and which included the grades and a four-department high school. With the principal, five teachers are employed, and the total number of pupils is between 150 and 160.

Methodist class meetings were held in Downing in the early 90's, if not before, and this village in time became the headquarters of the Glenwood-Downing circuit, Boyceville and Connersville being included until 1917, when Boyceville became a separate charge. In Downing services were held on Sunday afternoons, the preachers coming from Glenwood City. The Methodists, however, were not strong enough financially to erect a building unaided, so a church was built through the efforts of the Protesant people of the community generally, to serve the purpose of a union church, and the building, improved and enlarged, is today owned by the Union Evangelical Association. It has been used by several denominations, and at one time—about 1903-04—a small Episcopal society conducted occasional services in it, but, aside from the ownership of the building, it has been for the most part under Methodist control, and since 1899 has been served by resident Metho-

dist pastors. These pastors, assuming charge in September, usually, according to Methodist custom, have been as follows: Rev. W. J. James, 1899-1901; Rev. Charles P. Keast, 1902-1903; Rev. George Willett, 1903-1904; Rev. William Galloway, 1904-1907; Rev. A. A. Siefert, 1907-1908; Rev. W. E. Marsh, 1908-1910; Rev. W. G. Johnson, 1910; Rev. John I. Sainty, 1912-1915; Rev. R. R. Braddick, one year; Rev. A. H. Pierstorf, over one year; Rev. A. F. Acker, three years; Rev. L. L. Litchfield, from September, 1922; Rev. H. A. Waste, from October, 1924, to the present time. A parsonage was built at an early day and was remodeled in the pastorate of the Rev. John I. Sainty, the church building being improved at about the same time and a basement put in. Several years ago the parsonage was sold and another building bought for that purpose at a cost of $4,000, which, however, it is now the intention to sell, as a third residence building has been purchased and is now the parsonage. This was bought in June, 1923, and cost $3,200. It belongs to the Methodist Church. The present seating capacity of the church is about 200. It is well furnished and provided with electric lights and furnace heat, and the basement contains a kitchen and dining-room for use on social occasions. There are 138 members. Services are held twice each Sunday, and there is a Sunday school, a Ladies' Aid Society of 40 to 50 members, and Epworth League Society of 35 members, and a W. C. T. U. Society of about 65 members.

The Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen, with their auxiliary lodges, or camps, of Rebekahs and Royal Neighbors, have been represented in the village for a number of years. Tiffany Lodge No. 40, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 25, 1887. The lodge was twice burned out, and a new charter, dated May 31, 1902, was secured. The lodge has at the present time about 95 members, but at one time had as many as 106. Twin City Rebekah Lodge No. 60, I. O. O. F., was instituted Dec. 9, 1891. Like the men's branch of the order, it was burned out, and was given a new charter dated May 31, 1902. It has about 50 members. Downing Camp No. 5752, M. W. A., was chartered Oct. 11, 1898, and started with 10 members. It had received a new charter, dated Dec. 28, 1923, and is an active organization with a good membership. Fairnook Camp, No. 6598, R. N. A., was instituted Sept. 9, 1910, its charter being dated October 28, that year. It started with 22 members. The American Legion also a post in Downing, No. 234.

Elk Mound is an incorporated village of about 350 inhabitants on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, in Section 27 of the political town of Elk Mound.

It has been said that it was surveyed and platted in May, 1874, but the first survey and plat on record bears the date of March 8, 1878, and was made for the West Wisconsin Railway Co. (now the "Omaha") by J. W. Remington. It consisted of Block A of 10 lots, Block B of 12 lots, and Block C of 26 lots on the south side of Main Street. The location was defined as "on the southeast quarter of Section 27, Township 28 north of Range 11 west."

The situation of the village is picturesque, the ground on which it stands rising in the northern part into a lofty bluff from which its name, Elk Mound, is derived. In regard to this bluff there is a story concerning a magnificent elk which in early days would occasionally appear on the summit. From the top of the bluff a fine view may be seen of many miles of country. There was but little lumbering here, though some pine was cut by Eau Claire mill people about 1905, and there were a few scattered sawmills in the surrounding district.

In January, 1882, "Robert's Addition" to the village was surveyed and platted by William Weissefels for Richard and Emily S. Roberts. Three other plats are also on record: Wingen's Addition, made for Peter Wingen and wife; an East Side Addition surveyed in 1906, and Nels Hanson's Addition, also surveyed in 1906.

The construction of the railroad in 1870 brought to Elk Mound its first settlers, but its early growth was slow, as in 1880, nine years later it had but 75 residents. In the next ten years its increase was only about 25, and it had then, in addition to

the railway station, two churches, a post office, a district school, a store, a blacksmith's shop, and a steam feed mill owned and operated by E. J. Martiboy. Soon after that, probably in 1892 or 1893, Mr. Martiboy sold his mill and went to Haywood. An old brick and stone building in the west end of the village, it has passed through several hands, and in January, 1923, was bought by Guy Hanson, an ex-service man of the World War, from the Olaf Oas estate and is now in operation, Mr. Hanson grinding all kinds of feed.

Henry Ausman, who was for many years the most prominent figure in the business life of the village, engaged in mercantile business here while still living on a farm, in 1878 buying a small grocery kept by a man who also ran a bar and sold beer and whiskey. Mr. Ausman at once cut out the bar and put in a stock of general merchandise. He conducted that business for 32 years, at the end of which time he retired, turning it over to his sons, by whom it is now conducted under the name of H. Ausman & Sons. Mr. Ausman is still living (May, 1924) and is now in his eighty-eighth year. Another pioneer resident of the village having a long business record is Nels Hanson, who for 48 years conducted a wagon making and repairing shop, starting in 1875 and retiring in 1923. Twenty-two years ago William Seidenberg entered into mercantile business here and is still engaged in it, being proprietor of the Farmers' store. Among the later business men may also be mentioned M. T. Birge, who for the past nine years has conducted a good modern drug store. The village has two good general stores, a confectionary, pool room and barber shop, blacksmith's shop, two garages, feed mills, lumber yard, telephone exchange, and other business activities.

In July 1908, a small manufacturing enterprise was started a mile and a half west of Elk Mound, on the Arne Tilleson farm, by A. H. Kleven, S. A. Gorenson and Archie Stahlman, who manufactured concrete blocks there until 1918, when, because of lack of material, they quit the business. Mr. Kleven is now a contractor in the village.

Another enterprise, which promised well but ultimately failed to maintain itself, was a flax mill started in the spring of 1905 by the Eau Claire Linen Mill Co., who erected a plant here and bought flax from the farmers, who had several hundred acres planted in it, the raw material being manufactured into fibre for rope, towelling, furniture packing and refrigerator linings. The flax was hand-pulled and in summer employment was given to about 100 hands. But the company failed to make money, the Eau Claire plant burned down, and the Bank of Elk Mound, taking over the local mill, operated it for three years, and then quit, the property being sold piecemeal. The officers of the bank during that period were: A. B. Ausman, president; E. B. Ingram, vice president; and E. S. Gregerson, secretary and treasurer; O. H. Ingram being head of the Eau Claire company.

The Bank of Elk Mound was incorporated as a state bank on Dec. 23, 1905, by O. H Ingram of Eau Claire, A. B. Ausman and Henry Ausman, Sr., the first mentioned being president, Henry Ausman, Sr., vice president, and E. S. Gregerson cashier, while the directors were O. H. Ingram, C. A. Chamberlin, C. T. Bundy, H. Ausman, Sr., and O. J. Garton. The capital was $10,000. The bank opened for business Feb. 3, 1906, in a brick and stone building on the north side of Menomonie Street, moving to its present location on the opposite side of the street on Nov. 1, 1921. This building, erected by the bank for its own use only, is a handsome and substantial structure, fire proof with terazzo floors and marble fixtures, a strong modern vault electrically protected, and a customers' vault for safety deposits. On Jan. 13, 1920, the bank increased its capital stock to $25,000. E. S. Gregerson, elected president in 1916, is still serving, and since the same year E. W. Hanson (previously assistant cashier) has been cashier. Also since that year A. B. Ausman has served as vice president and Noble Hanson as assistant cashier. During the war the bank took an active part in pushing the Liberty loan and other drives (E. W. Hanson being in the service), and in every drive went over the top. The bank takes a great interest in all activities which are a benefit to the farmers and the community.

Two attempts at journalism have been made in the village, but were unsuccessful. A paper called The Mound Builder, the editor of which was Edward

Conry, was started about eight years ago but ran for about a year only, after which, Mr. Conry—a hustling sort of man—left town. The other paper was the Mound Journal, published by a man from Minnesota, who also was unable to make his paper stick, going elsewhere after a year or so.

The village being situated in the midst of a good farming and grazing country, the farmers about 30 years ago started a creamery, which was practically a co-operative concern. Ten years ago the building burned down and the company was then reorganized under the new co-operative laws, and is still a flourishing institution, manufacturing about 600,000 pounds of butter per annum. It is installed in a good modern brick building.

There was a grain elevator in Elk Mound as early as 1874, operated by an uncle of W. Erpenbach, and since then the village has always had accommodations for grain storage and shipments. The present elevator, built more than a quarter of a century ago, is owned by the Elk Mound Elevator Co., formed in 1920, who then took it over from H. Ausman & Sons, the latter concern having previously taken it over from the Wisconsin Elevator Co. The president of the Elk Mound Elevator Co. is E. O. Wright of Menomonie, while E. W. Scott, a farmer, is vice president, and Frank Crane of Menomonie is secretary-treasurer. The elevator has a capacity of 20,000 bushels, and last year the company built a feed mill, which they are operating in connection with it.

A man named Webb is said to have been the first postmaster of Elk Mound, the office having been established through the influence of Henry Ausman. Mr. Webb, who kept a small store, failed and was succeeded by John Weisenfels, who sought to increase his profits by selling intoxicating liquor, and who had the post office for awhile. Henry Ausman, who bought out Mr. Weisenfels and abolished the bar feature of the store, and who was railway and express agent and notary public, also became postmaster, serving in that office from 1878 to 1915. He was succeeded by Arthur M. Howe, who was appointed July 1, 1915, under President Wilson, and being reappointed in that president's second term, is still postmaster. The office has now five rural routes, covering many miles of the surrounding country.

The Elk Mound Commercial Club, organized about the year 1900, has at times done some important work in promoting local improvements, though its activity has been somewhat intermittent. At its inception it was composed of 80 per cent of the men living within half a mile of the village. It has been instrumental in removing a number of unsightly buildings, getting fine residences built and good sidewalks laid, and also in the establishment of the present splendid school.

An early attempt was made to establish a public library in the village, but there was not sufficient interest or energy in the movement and it died out. In the flourishing days of the Congregational society, some books, which served the purpose of a small public library, were kept in the church, but were destroyed when the building burned in 1912. Then a village library association was formed, books being obtained from the state library commission at Madison and loaned out from the manual training room at the school, this system being in vogue for two years. At the end of that time it was given up, though the state library commission still sends out books to those making individual application.

The village of Elk Mound was incorporated in the spring of 1909, the first ordinance being enacted in March. The first village officers were: Henry Ausman, president; Nels Hanson, C. H. Mau, Matt Schaaf, P. E. Riley, Torval Jensen and O. J. Garten, trustees; E. S. Gregerson, clerk; J. G. Brackett, treasurer; B. J. Benson, supervisor; M. L. Van Dreser, assessor; E. A. Ausman, constable; E.S.Gregerson and O. J. Garten, justices of the peace. About this time, or in the following year, 1910, electric lights were introduced into the village, the first power for which was supplied by the Chippewa Falls Light & Power Co., later by the Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power, and now by the Northern States Power Co., Elk Mound being on the line of this last mentioned company extending out from Cedar Falls, where one of their dams is situated.

A volunteer fire department was organized on a small scale in or about the year 1905, a small sum of money being raised and invested in a hand-pumping engine

and a water tank on wheels. This apparatus was housed in a shack in the lumber yard, and when the lumber took fire and burned two or three years later the apparatus was destroyed. Then the property holders of the village took up a subscription and raised more money, and another outfit was purchased, for which a shed was built. After the incorporation of the village in 1909 a more efficient system was inaugurated, a fire company being organized, consisting now of 22 men, with a chief, assistant chief and secretary, the men being paid for service at fires, rehearsals and false alarms. There are now three tanks, a chemical engine, and hook and ladder truck, the tanks being mounted on wagons. Eight call boxes have been placed in various parts of the village, operated electrically, and the residents are afforded reasonable protection. After Elk Mound had begun to function as an incorporated village a hall was leased for civic purposes in a building corporation. In 1912 that building burned and a company was organized, which in the following year erected the civic building and hall now in use.

The first school of the district including the village was situated about a mile and three quarters to the northwest. It is not now remembered when it was built, but school was held there in 1878-79, if not earlier. Somewhat later another schoolhouse was erected about three quarters of a mile east of the center of the village, and the two schools were united as School District No. 2, Joint, of the towns of Elk Mound and Wheaton. The building to the east of the village was used up to 1905, when the proposition to establish a school on the hill in the north end of the village was strongly opposed and led to an acrimonious dispute. But the advocates of the change of location had their way and a building was accordingly erected on the hill, being used for school purposes until three years ago, when the fine consolidated grade and high school, inclusive of several districts, that is now the pride of the village, was built, being opened in October, 1921. The following information in regard to this school, furnished by Principal Chester H. Byrnes, will be of interest to parents of this vicinity, and doubtless to many of the pupils, either now or in later years.

The Elk Mound Consolidated Grades and High School brings to the rural boys and girls the same privileges offered to their city cousins. The building, which cost $80,000 with equipment, is a beautiful modern structure standing on the south slope of the high mound from which the village takes its name. Looking southward from its well lighted assembly room, one can see an ideal rural valley. The farm homes in this valley are owned by a progressive class of farmers, having every modern convenience. The school is equipped with a steam heating plant, a ventilating system, electric lights, hot and cold water and showers. In the fine gymnasium every boy and girl has his or her physical training period daily. There is a fine shaded park in the rear of the building. The tennis court is located here. The playground equipment consists of swings, trapezes and teeters. A fine athletic field lies to the west of the building. Eight covered wagons transport the boys and girls from their homes to the school and back again, cars being used in the fall and spring. The faculty has a 100 per cent enrollment in the Wisconsin Teachers' Association. The school has a 50 per cent enrollment over last year and the constant annual growth shows that the rural boys and girls appreciate the privilege of a secondary education.

A high standard of academic preparation is required. Reports from normal schools and colleges and the university show that our graduates compare very favorably with those from the city high schools. Last year (1923) the eighth grade took the county diploma examination. Out of a class of 15, 13 were honor graduates with an average of 85 per cent or better. There is a Parent-Teachers' Association which meets monthly to discuss constructive suggestions and the programs are varied and interesting. Work done by the pupils of this school has been exhibited in the county fair and the school won a loving cup as having the largest number of points in educational exhibits; and in project work during the vacational period

the boys and girls, through exhibits and club entries have won about $225 in premium money.

In declamatory and oratory the Elk Mound contestants took first honors in the local league, winning two loving cups, while the representatives sent to the district contest held at Eau Claire furnished keen competition for the larger city schools. In athletics the Elk Mound school has successfully competed with schools having a much larger enrollment. The athletic council is composed of five members, namely: the coach of the boys' and the coach of the girls' team, one member representing the student body, one representing the school board, and one the Parent-Teachers' Association. A wonderful spirit of service and charity at home has been developed through the Camp Fire organization; food and clothing have been collected by the girls and then distributed among the poor and needy. They have a Camp Fire lodge fully equipped for banquets and ceremonials, and which has been made a comfort room for members and guests. The school has nine teachers.

Trinity Evangelical Church, the largest in the village, had its origin in a congregation started more than half a century ago at a location about a mile south and a mile east of here, where Evangelical services were held, in the German language, up to 1907. In the meanwhile the village was growing and at last it seemed to many of the members desirable to build a church here, as a more central and convenient location. The movement was opposed by some, who were attached to the old rural church, but the other party had its way, H. Ausman exercising a strong persuasive influence, and in 1906-07 the church was built. The objectors remained behind, retaining the old building and joining the German Methodist Episcopal denomination, and that church is now served from Menomonie, a preacher coming every three weeks.

The edifice in the village is a fine, large brick building with stained glass windows, and adjacent to it is a large frame parsonage, suitably corresponding in style with the church. The congregation is an active one and numbers 108 members, the attendence at services being about twice as large. There is a highly organized Sunday school with an enrollment of over 250 scholars. The auxilliary societies include the following: A Woman's Missionary Society of 19 members; the Ladies' Aid of 33 members; Evangelical League of Christian Endeavor, 23 members; and the Junior Church Endeavor with 20, a very live organization. The present pastor (1924) is the Rev. Lester H. Laubenstein, who assumed the charge on May 5, 1923. A recent predecessor was the Rev. Levi Goehring, who served three years. Before the Rev. Mr. Goehring came, and for awhile afterwards, the church was on the circuit of Elk Mound and Menomonie, but it became independent while he was pastor and is now the headquarters of the Elk Mound circuit, there being another Evangelical church in the country, eight miles southwest of the village.

This latter church is generally known as the Iron Creek Church, because of its location on Iron Creek, but its denominational name is Salem Evangelical Church. It had its origin in a Sunday school started in 1861 and is the mother church of all of this denomination within some miles of Elk Mound. In October, 1923, it celebrated its sixtieth anniversary. There was a large attendance, many pioneers being present, and also several of the charter members. The Iron Creek Church has a membership of 76, with an attendance of 120 to 130, and a Sunday school with an enrollment of 135. It is served by the Elk Mound pastor. The Evangelical Church in America was established in Pennsylvania by Germans, and the Elk Mound church formerly had services in the German language, but now all the services are in English, the latter language having been gradually adopted.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Elk Mound, originated—it is thought about 40 years ago—in the town of Spring Brook, about a mile south and a mile west of the village, where a church and cemetery were established. In 1916 the church edifice in the village of Elk Mound was erected, a good frame building of fair seating capacity. The land for the purpose was donated by W. Erpenbach, the congregation

putting up the building. The old church was served from Chippewa Falls, and at earlier periods from Eau Claire and Menomonie. The present pastor, Rev. A. T. Thome, comes from Chippewa Falls. There are now about 25 or 30 families in the congregation.

The Norwegian Lutherans of Elk Mound began holding services about 1912, and in 1914 built a frame church at a cost of between $2,800 and $3,000. The congregation was started with 16 families and now includes 27. Services are held every three weeks, the present pastor (May, 1924) being the Rev. John Paulson, who comes from Chippewa Falls, though since May, 1923, pastors from other places have occasionally preached here. Before that time there were resident pastors, the first being the Rev. A. P. Lea, who came from Chippewa Falls, and, after him, the Rev. C. M. Horneland, who remained three years. There is a Ladies' Aid Society. This church is an offshoot from the Barum Norwegian Lutheran congregation, started over 50 years ago, whose church edifice is situated three miles northeast of the village. The Barum congregation was formerly a large one but its numbers have dwindled.

A church was established in the village of Elk Mound, in 1913, the name of which, in German, is Der Evangelischen Friedens Gemeinde. Its records begin in the month of January, that year. Services were first held in a building located near the present community hall, and which was used for hall and church purposes, the building rented until it burned down in 1912. After that the people erected their present building in the northeast part of the village. They have preaching every other week, the pastors coming from Fall Creek and Cadott.

A Congregational Church was organized in Elk Mound village about the year 1900 and had an existence of some 15 years. A Sunday school of this denomination had been started in the village about 1897 by the Rev. Howard R. Vaughn, the church, a frame building being erected in 1900. Mr. Vaughn was pastor and worked in Elk Mound for about 12 years, or until 1910, serving this church and several others, at Albertville, Truax and Amy respectively, the church at Amy being of the Baptist denomination. After he left, there were two other pastors here. In 1912 the church building burned down and was not rebuilt. Summer educational work of a religious character was taken up in 1902, school being held six days a week. Rev. H. R. Vaughn was the official head of the movement until two years ago, and though his successor in the pastorate here had no summer school, it was held elsewhere. In 1920 it was reestablished in Elk Mound by the Evangelicals and is now in operation. This type of school has become the recognized model of religious (Protestant) day schools, being copied in certain points by the Lutherans. Its main feature lies in the application of modern physiology to religious education.

A camp of Modern Woodmen of America—Elk Mound Camp No. 5952—was established in Elk Mound in 1892, and subsequently a camp of the auxilliary branch of Royal Neighbors. Both are still active. About the year 1900 a Beavers' lodge was started, the members of which—some 60 in number—do not now hold meetings, but continue to pay their dues. Lloyd S. Howe Post No. 37, American Legion, was organized in September, 1919, the first commander being Dr. Geo. H. Schlenker. He was succeeded by Ervin L. Frederick, the latter by Henry L. Carden, and he by Guy Hanson, the present commander. This post started with 15 members and at one time rose to 50, but the present number of paid up members is 27. In May, 1923, the post secured a portable projector for showing moving pictures and until January 1, 1924, gave weekly exhibitions in the community hall. They then closed for the winter. In May, 1924, an extra machine was secured and the exhibitions were resumed, being given each Wednesday.

Knapp—The incorporated village of Knapp is situated on the Chicago, St.

Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway in the southern part (Section 33) of the town of Stanton. It lies in a valley protected on the north, south and west by high bluffs, or hills, through which flows Wilson's Creek. The railroad, first known as the West Wisconsin Railway, was built by Humbert & Baldwin, connection being made with St. Paul in September, 1871, though trains ran through Knapp in the previous year. Before that time the site of the village and the surrounding country was mostly a dense forest, traversed only by Indians, white hunters and, occasionally, an itinerant Methodist minister. With the coming of the railroad came also the settlers, among the first being John Bailey, Omar Cole, and several homesteaders. In the following year a post office was established, the first postmaster being A. K. Humphrey, who built and conducted the first store, which stood on the ground now occupied by the store of L. A. Prichard.

The first plat of Knapp on record at the county courthouse is undated, but was made not later than the spring of 1875. It bears the title, "Merrill's part of the Village of Knapp," the location being described as "the S. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of Section 33, Township 29 north of Range 14 west." It was surveyed by J. H. Webster for "John and De Lila Merrill." On April 14 and 15 J. H. Webster surveyed a plat of the village "by order of Arch K. Humphrey and Lydia J. Humphrey," described as the S. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Section 33, Township 33 north of Range 29 west. Subsequently plats of the village, or parts thereof, were made, as follows: A plat of East Knapp by J. H. Webster, June 27, 1875, for E. P. Bailey, Lucinda Bailey, Solomon Fletcher and Amy A. Fletcher, which consisted of "parts of the E. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Section 34, Township 29, Range 14;" an addition of nine blocks to East Knapp made for J. D. Miller in May, 1878; an addition to Knapp surveyed for John and Christina Whiteford in May, 1878; Merrill's second addition, of four blocks, surveyed in April, 1880, for John and De Lila Merrill; Hall's addition (Blocks A to H), surveyed April 21, 1881; Miller's second addition, recorded in November, 1881; A. R. Hall's second addition in June, 1881, and an addition by Lydia J. Humphrey, recorded in June, 1882.

Owing to the large supply of various kinds of timber in the vicinity, manufacturing was started at an early date, soon after the coming of the railroad, the first sawmill being erected by James Bailey, brother of the John Bailey already mentioned. The Knapp, Stout & Co., later known as the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, had a small sawmill in Knapp in early days, and it was from the Knapp family that the village took its name, though that concern did not cut much timber in this immediate vicinity. With the start of the village Omar Cole and A. K. Humphrey started a sawmill business, and after Mr. Humphrey's death, which occurred either in 1875 or a year or two later, A. C. Poore became Mr. Cole's partner, but the firm met with reverses and after four or five years the mill closed down.

Another sawmill was put up by Temple and Harrington, by whom it was operated until it burned down. It was then rebuilt by Cole & Poore, who disposed of it to the Hall & Dann Barrel Co. of Minneapolis, organized in 1879. This company enlarged the plant considerably, building a store in 1880, and for several years did an extensive business in the manufacture of lumber, staves and barrel headings, employing at times as many as 200 men. In 1881 they were turning out 2,500 sets of barrel stock per day. The heading mill cut 40 cords of wood per day, making 200 sets, and about 75,000 staves were slashed out, the wood used being white and red oak, maple, ash, rock elm, birch, butternut and basswood. Logs brought from $2 to $9 per thousand at the mills, and the dry-houses kiln-dried the stock in 24 hours. William Kimball was superintendent. This concern subsequently became absorbed into the Hardwood Manufacturing & Storage Co., a Minneapolis corporation of which Albert R. Hall was the president. The operation of the plant was stopped in 1888 and the machinery sold piecemeal. Two or three years later the stack was blown down and wrecked the greater part of the building. The company sold their remaining timber to the Downing Manufacturing Co. and to George H. Christian, the latter selling to A. R. Hall, who had a small mill and did some lumbering on his own account. He did not log that timber, however, but sold it to the Frank Carter Company. Some of it is said to be standing yet, in which he has an

interest. Mr. Hall manufactured and sold hubs to a wagon factory in Shakopee, Minn., which concern, claiming that they were not all of white oak, as contracted for, refused to pay cash for them, but gave him a number of wagons instead, which he sold to the farmers.

In 1875 or 1876, the Northwestern Hub & Spoke Factory was started in Knapp by Knute Hubbard & Thomas Morgan, who also operated a store and blacksmith's shop. Within a year or two, Morgan, who was the junior partner, sold to Hubbard, and the latter after operating the business for a few years, disposed of it to E. T. Bond, of South Evanston, Ill. About 25 men were employed and the concern manufactured about 40 full sets of hubs and spokes per day, finished and polished, some sawed felloes being also made. A store was conducted in connection with the works, but after a few years Mr. Bond gave up the business; though he sold the property, the factory was no longer operated.

Another large business started in Knapp was that of the Bailey Manufacturing Co., incorporated Oct. 18, 1880, with a capital of $100,000, the incorporators being E. P. Bailey and S. J. Fletcher. They took over the sawmill built by "Jim" Bailey, and added to it a large plant for the manufacture of lumber, wagons, trunk slats, and the Springer cultivator and seeder (combined). From 80 to 100 men were employed in the works, and a store was also built, the sales of which, it is said averaged about $40,000 a year. The concern failed, however, in 1883 for $75,000 and the works were taken over by Stillwater parties, who operated them for a year or so and then quit.

John Anderson started the second store in the village, but sold out after a while to H. W. Kellogg, who, it is said, subsequently came to a tragic end by suicide in St. Paul.

One of the active business men of Knapp for some years was Charles Townsend, who opened a drug store in 1884. Several years later he went into manufacturing, leasing a mill from the Hardwood Manufacturing & Store Co., which stood on Block 3 of the original village site, and which he operated for two seasons as a spoke factory. He then turned it into a sawmill and factory for the manufacture of staves for syrup barrels, and as such conducted it until 1902. In the meanwhile he had extended his activities to include the operation of a creamery and a grain elevator; but the farmers, having organized a co-operative creamery, forced him to give up that branch of his business. His factory was closed out in 1902, when he went to Cedar Falls, taking a part of his plant with him, and the elevator in 1904 passed into the hands of the New Richmond Roller Mills; it is the elevator now owned and operated by the Co-operative Equity Co. Mr. Townsend sold his store when he left to a co-operative company, who conducted it for three years, selling in 1911 to Goedecke & Jones, who moved the business to their present brick store, the old building being torn down in the fall of 1922.

In the early 80's, when F. E. Blaser was railroad agent here, the amount of freight forwarded per month was 2,500,000 pounds; the amount received 500,000 pounds, and $300 per month was taken in for passenger fares. Dr. W. W. Dorr conducted the boardinghouse for Hall, Dann & Co., while there were two other doctors in the village, A. T. Bright and C. H. Tressel; H. W. Kellogg was conducting the store he bought from John Anderson, while Herbert Lucas was proprietor of a hardware and tin shop, and Mathew McCormic of a billiard room. There was a Good Templar lodge, organized in 1873, and a lodge of United Workmen, instituted in 1880. Religious services were held in the schoolhouse. The village was under town government, as it continued to be for some 14 years thereafter, the town of Stanton then having a population of 500.

In 1886 iron ore was discovered in the hills near Knapp, and also in the vicinity of Wilson, Wildwood and Lucas, and some excitement resulted, considerable prospecting being done. Five hundred tons of the ore were smelted at Black River Falls in 1890, but activities in this direction ceased when it was realized that there was not enough of the ore to make mining profitable. A little later a still greater excitement was caused by the discovery of some gold amongst the ore mined in this neighborhood, and which was extracted by the cyanide process to the amount of

five dollars' worth to the ton, though some single specimens were found to be much richer. As the total cost of production, however, was some $12 or $13 per ton, the acquisition of wealth in this manner was found to be impracticable and Knapp failed to become a mining town.

It has been claimed that in 1885 Knapp had a population of 800, though in 1880 there were but 500 or so in the whole town of Stanton. The increase of course was due to the manufacturing industries that were established here, many of the workmen being married and bringing their wives and children here. With the decay of manufacturing the population dwindled, so that a historian writing in 1891 (History of the Chippewa Valley) said that there were then not more than 350 in the village. In 1920 the village population was given as 478 and it has not increased to any appreciable extent since then. Progress in recent years has been chiefly along other lines, such as better public utilities and the development of stronger social educational and religious agencies, in which some good work has been accomplished. Business, however, has not stood still since the lumbermen departed.

What is now the First National Bank was organized as a state bank in 1904 by Chester R. Case, and others, Mr. Case having come here in May that year at the instance of Albert R. Hall, who was a man of business and political influence, and who was made president of the institution. Charles Townsend being vice president, and Mr. Case cashier. There was also an assistant cashier. The officers whose names are given, together with F. H. Welcome and W. H. Francis formed the board of directors. Business was started in a small building of 16 x 24 feet, owned by Mr. Hall and situated on the lot adjoining the present site, this building being occupied for about three years. Then removal was made to the James Austin building across the street, which was the home of the bank until the building now occupied was erected in 1915. In June, 1918, the bank was converted into a national bank, with a capital of $25,000 and an earned surplus of $5,000; the deposits were then about $200,000. The officers elected on the reorganization were: William Robinson, president; W. H. Francis, vice president; Chester Case, cashier; Dale Carter, assistant cashier. William Robinson, W. H. Francis, F. H. Welcome, C. R. Case and J. E. Case were directors. Subsequently the three first mentioned all died and their places were filled by others. The present officers are: W. H. Francis, president; Theodore Albrecht, vice president; C. R. Case, cashier, and Walter L. Leslie, assistant cashier. The directors are W. H. Francis, W. H. Kimball, C. R. Case, J. E. Case and Theodore Albrecht. The bank's capital and surplus have not changed, but the deposits are now (May, 1924) about $250,000. This bank has proved a strong friend of the farmer, and during the great war made a fine record in putting over the government loans, going well over the top in all of them.

A. K. Humphrey has been mentioned as the first postmaster of Knapp, and H. W. Kellogg also had the office for a while. The exact succession of postmasters is uncertain, with respect, at least to the early period, but Tim Murphy is remembered as one and Alden M. Kimball as another, the latter serving about 1891. Of the later ones there is a definite record. Mrs. Chrissie Frizzell took the office Dec. 1, 1893; Alden L. Kimball (2nd time) in November, 1897; Miss May L. Kimball, September, 1903; Miss Nelle Tufts, April 1, 1915; Samuel L. Tufts, April, 1917, to February, 1922, his commission being dated March 16, 1917; and Matthew H. Schlosser has served since Feb. 1, 1922. Under Mr. Tuft the office was advanced to the third class, and it now has two rural routes, No. 1 running south from the village and No. 2 running north.

The Knapp Telephone Company was started in August, 1903, by Charles McV. Fletcher and Charles Townsend, who formed a company and incorporated. The territory covered included Boyceville and Wheeler and lines running with Downing and Weston; but in 1914 Boyceville and Wheeler became independent, each now having its own exchange, the lines being controlled by the three villages to a half way distance between them. Downing is operated from Glenwood. The Knapp exchange controls about 200 phones and gives day and night service. S. F. Cole has been president of the company since 1913. H. W. Jodel is now vice

president, George Hart treasurer, Al Morrell secretary and manager and Geo. W. Schaefer a director.

Several attempts at journalism have been made here in the past, but the results attained were not permanent. A paper called the Knapp News was started at the time of the gold excitement, some 20 years ago or more. It passed through several hands, one of the successive proprietors changing the name of the paper to "The Knapp New News," but none of them made a pronounced success and about 1909 the issue ceased.

The first school taught in the vicinity of Knapp was at the home of Omar Cole in Section 34, town of Stanton, and was held for two terms, the first of which was taught by Miss Lydia L. Cole, a sister of Omar who had come here from Pennsylvania. The second term was taught by Mary L. Weatherby, daughter of Dr. L. P. Weatherby who was one of the first physicians to settle in this region and lived on a farm six or seven miles north of Knapp. Then a log schoolhouse was built about a quarter of a mile north of the east end of the village; and later, in 1872, a small frame schoolhouse just across the east limits of Knapp, both these schoolhouses being in No. 3 Joint District, and the latter in Section 27. The first teacher in the frame schoolhouse above mentioned was, so far as is now remembered, Miss Nettie C. Brown, who later became the wife of William Vanderhoof, and this schoolhouse was in use until Districts No. 3 and 4 were consolidated, District No. 4 taking the west end of Knapp village. Here and at that time another frame building was erected and was in use for a number of years until it was finally discarded for school purposes and was taken over by the local G. A. R. post, who used it for their meetings as long as they held any. The building still exists and is now used for a barn. When the number of pupils in Knapp and the vicinity had so increased as to overcrowd the building last mentioned, a new and graded school was erected—in 1884—in the west end of town, this being a two-story frame structure on the present schoolhouse site. It was in use until the fall of 1908, when it took fire from some unknown cause and was burned to the ground. In the following year, 1909, the present brick building was erected, which is practically a three-story building including the basement, as the latter is lighted with large windows, making it substantially a ground floor. This school includes the eight grades and a two-year high school. The building cost about $8,000, or, with the furniture, about $9,000.

The country around Knapp is a good grazing district, well watered and has many dairies. A creamery was started here in the early 90's and bought the Episcopal church, which was no longer used, for its operations. It failed, however, and was taken over by Charles Townsend who operated it for awhile but was finally forced out by the farmers, who had started one on the co-operative plan. They failed to agree among themselves, however, and were unsuccessful. The present concern, the Knapp Creamery Co., took over the business of the Knapp Co-operative Creamery Co. on Jan 1, 1923, and in that year turned out 350,000 pounds of butter, buying from the farmers about 400,000 pounds of cream. The run has since been increased, the company is shipping now from 70 to 80 tubs of butter per week, of about 64 pounds to a tub. The concern is a partnership, A. J. Olson and E. H. Close being the proprietors.

As early as 1856 the territory in which the site of Knapp village was included was a part of the Knight's Creek Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1870 regular services were established in it by the Rev. M. S. Webster. It contained five preaching places. Subsequently the name was changed to Knapp Station Circuit, and services held here every other Sunday. In 1876 the Knapp Methodists built a small church edifice at the cost of $600, and for two years the Rev. J. P. Greer was pastor, to be followed by a long line of faithful ministers down to the present time. As the congregation increased with the growth of the village, the original building was in time found to be too small, and in 1893 a much larger one was erected, which is still in use and is a neat and well cared for building. The church has the usual auxilliary societies and maintains a good Sunday school. There is an excellent parsonage.

For about seven or eight years Protestant Episcopal services were held in Knapp,

a church of that denomination being erected in the village in 1883, chiefly through the efforts of the Rev. M. L. Kern of Menomonie, who had conducted services here previously in the schoolhouse. The practice of supplying the pulpit from Menomonie was continued until the summer of 1890, when it was given up, owing to the smallness of the congregation. The building being left to care for itself, soon fell into decay, and was finally sold to the then existing creamery company, who for some time used it as their plant.

The Baptist congregation in the village was organized over 30 years ago, the exact date being uncertain, as all the original members have passed away. When the Methodists erected their new building, however, in 1893, the Baptists purchased their old one, which was a small building, but which they enlarged to some extent by putting on an addition. They also moved it to a more easterly location. Though the congregation is now small, it has a resident pastor, the Rev. Mr. Anderson, and regular services are held.

At quite an early period some people of the Adventist faith held occasional services in the country near Knapp, and continued to do so until an Adventist church was erected in the village, about 1887, so far as can be now remembered. This congregation is still in existence, though it has never had a regular pastor, it being customary for an elder to direct the services. Occasionally, however, a visiting pastor exercises that function.

Knapp was incorporated as a village in June, 1905, the incorporators being Charles Townsend, Charles M. Fletcher, Samuel M. Tufts, L. B. Roseberry and Henry Billebeau. This movement was brought about owing to the high taxes the village was paying under town government, amounting to 4 per cent. After the incorporation the tax went down to 2 per cent. Charles M. Fletcher was chosen as the first village president, T. B. Schaefer as clerk, William Miller treasurer, Samuel M. Tufts assessor, and George Gibson, George Carpenter, R. D. Waterson, George Myers, Andrew J. Nutter, Warren Green and W. W. Chapple trustees, Mr. Chapple being supervisor. The incorporation was opposed by the town officials, who declined to let Mr. Tufts take the books when he wished to make out his assessment lists, but his thorough local knowledge enabled him to dispense with them.

Previous to 1921 home gasoline plants were generally used for lighting purposes, but in that year the lines of the Burkhardt Electric Light & Power Co. were put through the village, the power plant being located at Burkhardt on Apple River, but the headquarters of the company being at Hudson. For domestic water purposes there are individual wells, this supply being supplemented by a town reservoir fed from a spring, the water being piped from the reservoir to the watering trough and distributing place. The village hall, built 25 years ago, was burned in the spring of 1924. In addition to the enterprises already named the village possesses a fairly good-sized hotel, four or five general merchandise stores, a drug store, a grocery, a notion and variety store, a pool hall, barber shop, garage, two blacksmith's shops, the lumber yard of D. E. Kiser, a Cameron lumber yard, the Knapp Co-operative Exchange elevator, and a small screen manufactory with M. S. Sampson proprietor. Open air moving picture shows are being exhibited in the village once a week (1924), as they are in several other villages in the county, and will be continued during the summer, the expense being paid by the business men.

Since Knapp became a community center the lodges of several fraternal orders have been established here. Those now active are the following:

Ridgley Lodge No. 164, I. O. O. F., was chartered June 7, 1882, and now has a membership of about 96. The lodge owns a building in which is a large room used both by the Odd Fellows and by several other lodges. The Odd Fellows membership has fluctuated greatly, at one time being down to eight members—just enough to fill the offices—and at another being up to 104. The present condition, however, is good.

Valley Lodge No. 98, Daughters of Rebekah, the woman's branch of the Odd Fellows, was chartered June 8, 1887, and was continued for a number of years, when,

owning to a decrease in membership the charter was surrendered and the lodge moved to Hersey. A new Rebekah lodge, known as Sunshine Lodge No. 81, was established in Knapp in 1914, the charter bearing the date of July 2. It was started with 50 members and now has about twice that many.

Samaritan Encampment No. 72, I. O. O. F., was chartered Feb. 6, 1884, the village at that time having a considerable population. After the mills here stopped running and the population rapidly decreased, Samaritan Encampment was moved to Wilson, on invitation of the Wilson Odd Fellows. It was kept up there for a short time, but the members drifting away, the charter was surrendered. A new Encampment at Knapp, the name of which is Friendship Encampment No. 12, I. O. O. F., was chartered in March, 1913 with 24 members, and still holds meetings.

John H. Knapp Lodge No. 238, F. & A. M., was instituted in 1888, its charter being dated June 13. It has continued to flourish and has now between 50 and 60 members.

Crown Camp No. 1245, M. W. A., chartered Nov. 4, 1889, has 90 members.

Knapp Camp of Royal Neighbors of America, auxiliary to the Modern Woodmen of America, was instituted August 21, 1900, with 20 members, and received a charter dated August 27, that year. It is still operating.

A Beavers' Reserve Fund Fraternity, and The Queens, a branch of the same order, were started in the village many years ago, and were consolidated under a new charter June 17, 1922, having then 13 members.

On April 30, 1884 the old soldiers of the Civil War organized in Knapp, A. K. Humphrey Post No. 148, G. A. R., and subsequently held meetings for many years until death had so thinned their ranks that further activities were given up. At present there is no American Legion post in Knapp, the young soldiers of the World War belonging mostly to the post at Wilson or that at Menomonie.

Ridgeland is an incorporated village situated in Section 6, Township 31 nort of Range 12 west, or in the political town of Wilson. It is surveyed and platted in the year 1900 by Sidney G. Jones for the Ridgeland Company, of which George M. Huss was president and F. V. Vial secretary, the plat being certified June first. Another plat was made in 1920, when the population of the village was 184, and in the following year the village was incorporated.

Ridgeland is close to the Barron County line and occupies a level site. A branch of the "Soo" Railway known as "The Blueberry," runs from Ridgeland to Park Falls in Price County. About one half of the mail for the village comes in by this road and the other half by rural route from Wheeler, which is on another branch of the "Soo." The post office was established in 1900, the year the village was first platted, George Johnson being the first postmaster, while Warren F. Grover now holds that office. There is one rural route.

Ridgeland is a convenient shipping point and place of supplies for the farmers in the northern part of Dunn County. Here are two general stores, a hardware store, one farm machinery dealer, a feed mill, a cooperative shipping association, a creamery, a blacksmith's shop, two restaurants, a hotel, a garage and two filling stations, a lumber yard, a grain elevator, potato warehouses, a shoe shop, a barber shop, a moving-picture theatre and a bank. Church and school are not lacking and the village has telephone communication. The water supply is derived from individual wells, and for protection against fire a bucket brigade has been organized which every Ridgeland worthy of the name regards as "the best in Wisconsin."

The first store in Ridgeland was started by Ole Jorstad and A. L. Pangraf under the firm name of Pangraf & Jorstad, and O. E. Willard opened the first hotel in a two-story frame building. The second hotel was opened by August L. Luer, who is still conducting it.

The children in Ridgeland first attended a joint-district school situated nearly a mile outside the village. The first schoolhouse in the village was a frame building erected in 1904. This was replaced in 1917 by a modern brick building, which is

also a joint-district school. Three teachers were employed up to 1922 and since then four, as in that year a two-year high school course was instituted. Early in December, 1924, the attendance was 91 pupils in all grades. A meeting of the citizens was called for Dec. 16, 1924, to discuss the installation of electric lights in all the rooms of the school building.

In 1902 the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the village, the Rev. Mr. Bradley being the first pastor. The edifice is a frame building with a seating capacity of 175. The pulpit is supplied from Prairie Farm.

The Ridgeland Cooperative Creamery was first started as the Ridgeland Creamery. In 1904 the business men of the village bought the site and sold shares in the company. In 1922 the present fine brick building was erected, which is fully installed with modern machinery including an ice-making machine. Since the organization of the company Louis Handorf has held the office of president. Ernst Kahl was the first vice president, with Albert Bongratz treasurer and H. H. Clough the first manager. Of the new company Louis Handorf was president, Ernest Kahl vice president, Ole Jorstad treasurer and E. Beiswanger manager. At the start the output of butter was sometimes as low as eight tubs per week. The growth of the concern has been very satisfactory, the figures for 1923 showing that in that year the creamery received from the farmers 1,631.480 pounds of cream and 534,212 pounds of butter fat, for which they were paid $211,114.17. The receipts were $230,777.76, or an average price for butter of $0.432 per pound. All cream was paid for f. o. b. at the farmer's door. The present officers of the company are: Louis Handorf, president; Will Gear, first vice president; John Nelson, second vice president; Fritz Scheltheiss, secretary and treasurer, and E. Beiswanger, manager.

The Ridgeland Shipping Association is a farmers' cooperative concern that was organized in October, 1916, though some shipping was done a year earlier. The concern ships all kinds of livestock and poultry, the annual shipments of stock, including hogs, amounting to about 70 carloads. The present officers are: Otto Kahl, president; John H. Nelson, vice president; A. E. Holten, secretary and treasurer, and Fred Jordan and Charles Bilse, directors.

The Farmers State Bank of Ridgeland was organized in 1913 by M. L. Randall, Ole Jorstad and Dave Russell, with a capital of $10,000.00. M. L. Randall was the first president and L. B. Thompson the first cashier. In 1914 a one-story brick building was erected, supplied with a fire-proof vault and time locks. A general banking business is done and the institution has been successful. The capital stock is now (December, 1924) the same as at the beginning, the surplus and undivided profits $3,000.00 and the deposits $181,000.00. The present officers and directors are: M. L. Randall president and director, Old Jorstad vice president and director, F. L. Van Sickle vice president and director, A. J. Mattke cashier and director, and William Jellema assistant cashier and director.

The Prairie Farm, Ridgeland & Dallas Telephone Co. was started in 1908 with connections also at Wheeler on the south, Hillsdale on the north and New Auburn on the east, and with switchboards at Prairie Farm, Ridgeland and Sand Creek. At the present time the company has about 900 subscribers and the present officers are: Frank Roamhild, president; John Rassback, vice president, and Martin Larson secretary and treasurer.

Wheeler is an incorporated village on the "Soo" railway in the southeastern corner of the town of Hay River. Its population for 1920 was given as 217 and it is close to that figure now. The history of the community dates back 40 years or more. It was first known as Welton, and as such was surveyed and platted in June, 1884, by D. W. Waite, county surveyor, for Mrs. Mariah L. Welton, a widow and early settler here. The location as defined on the plat was: "Part of the N. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Section 36, Township 30 north of Range 13 west." An addition, called Bullock's Addition, was surveyed in the same month and year by J. H. Webster for Louisa L. Bullock, but was not recorded until Nov. 8, 1889. In October,

1908, an addition was surveyed and platted for Patrick Nooney. All these are recorded as plats of Welton, or of a part of it. Other plats, however, have been recorded as additions to Wheeler, one for Andrew Lien in April, 1913; one in the same year for Thomas E. Lunn, Robert R. Porter, W. F. Stark and Amund Olson, and two for Patrick Nooney in 1917. Mr. Nooney, who came to the village in 1892, put up a business block, in which he and his wife for three years conducted a general store. For 15 years they also kept a hotel, later conducting it for awhile as a boarding-house.

The two earliest settlers now living in the village are Frank J. Basner and Martin Lefstad. Mr. Basner says that when he arrived here in 1886 there were about half a dozen buildings on the village site, among them being the grain house now in use, though not the elevator. The railroad had been built a year and a half before and the railroad company had named the station Lochiel, though the post office was called Wheeler and the village Welton. There was at the same time a post office called Lochiel three miles to the north, where there was also a store and small settlement.

At Welton, or what is now Wheeler, a store had been started before Mr. Basner came by S. A. Sherburne and H. D. Wheeler, who conducted business under the name of Sherburne & Wheeler. The latter was the first postmaster here and it was in his honor that the village subsequently took its present name, as about 1892 or 1893 the people got the railroad company to change the name of the station to Wheeler. The village, therefore, became known as such, and the general adoption of that name followed in time.

The Sherburne-Wheeler store burned down and the partners left instead of rebuilding. It was for that cause that in 1886 Mr. Basner came here from Eau Claire, considering it a good business opening. He started another store and has now been engaged in business here for 38 years. In early days Jess Cisco had a saloon and boarding-house here, M. M. Granger, a Civil War pensioner, conducted a small grocery, Martin Lefstad was blacksmith, and William Buckley established the first hotel in the village. A pioneer of the town of Hay River was Nathaniel Crosby, who called himself the "Father of the Town," as he had taken a prominent part in having it set off.

The village had a slow growth, and by 1892 had a population of about 50. It had two brickyards, one operated by Echart & Co. and the other managed by William Kindred, and a sawmill for the manufacture of railroad ties and wagon spokes, owned and conducted by F. J. Marshall & Co. The manufacture of railroad ties was one of the important industries in early days, and the harvesting of the blueberry crop was another. Nowadays there are not so many blueberries, and what there are are bought up by city people, the local residents not getting any.

The brick yard already alluded to as having been managed by William Kindred, and which was a mile and a half east and south from the village, was for a few years quite an important concern. The business was started in 1887 by the Minnesota Brick Co., who invested $150,000 in the plant, which included, in addition to the brick yards and sheds, a hotel, blacksmith's shop and livery stables. The buildings were large and imposing in appearance. William Kindred was superintendent. There was a deposit of good clay here for brick making purposes, and the prospects seemed good for success, but owing to lack of practical experience and other causes, the concern failed in 1894.

Another enterprise which failed to realize initial expectations was a feed mill started in 1904 by Lester and Laverne Butterfield, two farmer boys who sold their farms to get the $7,000 which they put into the business for building and machinery. They failed to make good and the property was taken over by Minneapolis people on a mortgage, the Butterfield boys leaving town and going, one (Laverne) to Alaska and the other (Lester) to Panama as a soldier in the U. S. army. The Minneapolis people who took over the mill ran it for awhile, but they, too, got into financial difficulties, and 10 or 12 years ago the mill stopped running.

About 1905 Christ Johnson established an industry that is still flourishing, the Concrete Silo Manufacturing Co. He makes house, barn and silo cement blocks

and has built up a good business. Five years ago he put up a new building, 34 x 94 feet in ground plan, which is no larger than he needs for the amount of product he turns out.

Robert R. Porter, the present postmaster of the village, who came to Wheeler in 1894, for some years conducted a warehouse here, buying and selling grain, potatoes and other produce. Martin Lefstad conducted his blacksmith shop from 1885 to 1904, adding a woodworking department and also dealing in farm implements. He still continues in the implement business and also conducts a hardware store.

In August, 1917, Arthur Heinsohn came to Wheeler from Downing and started what is now the Wheeler feed mill, which he conducted under that name for three years. At the end of that time he sold it to the Wisconsin Milling Co., who employed Albert Giere as manager.

The Wheeler creamery was built in 1903 and for a number of years was a co-operative farmers' enterprise; but as such it was not successful, and in the fall of 1914 it was bought by Walter Stolpe, who has continued to operate it. In 1923 he bought from the farmers 645,000 pounds of cream, paying out $78,940.00 and made 207,077 pounds of butter.

By 1912 the village began to feel the need of a banking institution and the Wheeler State Bank was founded, the incorporators being D. C. Coolidge, A. H. Breitengross, P. A. Beebe, Martin Lefstad, Andrew O. Lien, Ole Pererson, L. H. Rockwell, Jr., R. F. Breitengross and Pat Nooney. The first officers were: D. C. Coolidge, president; A. H. Breitengross, vice president; and A. Pederson, cashier. The directorate included the above mentioned officers, together with Martin Lefstad, O. O. Tuveng, Swen Anderson and P. A. Beebe. The capital was $10,000 and on starting business the bank occupied a part of the Lefstad hardware store until its present building was erected, which was a few months later. In 1914 A. Pederson was succeeded as cashier by P. Hovden, who is still serving as such. In the same year A. H. Breitengross was succeeded as vice president by R. F. Brietengross, who has since remained in that position. In 1920 the capital stock of the bank was doubled and is now $20,000; there is a surplus of $1,000 and deposits of $180,000.

The Wheeler Telephone Exchange was formerly under control of the Knapp Telephone Co., whose lines also took in the village of Boyceville, but in 1914 the Wheeler and Boyceville branches became independent concerns, and now each company controls lines to a distance extending half way between its home office and the other villages mentioned. Connection is made through Menomonie with the Bell long distance system. The Wheeler Telephone Co. has at present about 225 phones. The president is August Sahlie, the vice president Ole O. Tuving, and the secretary R. F. Breitengross.

In addition to the business interests already mentioned, the O. & N. Lumber Co. has a yard here, there are three potato warehouses, a Gedney salting station, two garages and a service station, a hotel kept by H. U. Owen, three general stores, one of which has a furniture department, a hardware store, a millinery store, two restaurants, a meat market and a blacksmith's shop.

In 1915 a Commercial Club was organized, but after awhile the interest died out and the club became inactive. On Jan. 10, 1920, it was reorganized and has since proved an active factor in the progress of the village. It introduced the electric lighting system, and has caused a small park to be started near the railroad tracks, money being raised by voluntary subscription, a piece of land leased from the railroad company and flowers planted. The benefits of electric light have been enjoyed for the last four years, the power being obtained from the lines of the Northern Wisconsin Light & Power Co., with headquarters at Amery, Wis. Wednesday is bargain day in Wheeler and in the evening outdoor moving pictures are exhibited by a Minneapolis concern, the local merchants and other citizens contributing funds to meet the expense. Geo. Hilson is agent at Wheeler for the "Soo" line, and Dr. R. A. Draper has practiced medicine here since May, 1914, having succeeded Dr. J. J. Curtain, whose practice he purchased.

The question of incorporating the village came up in May, 1922, and the incor-

poration was carried into effect in the spring of 1923. A volunteer fire department was started on Jan. 14, 1924, an Ajax chemical being purchased, with axes and ladders. There are ten men in the department, with F. J. Basner as chief. At the same time that the question of incorporation of the village came up—or in the spring of 1922—a waterworks company was formed, which has 12 stockholders. The system consists of a circular cement tank, 16 feet deep and 16 feet in diameter, into which water is pumped from a well 286 feet deep by a windmill and from the tank is piped to the houses of the stockholders. Other residents obtain their domestic water from private wells.

The first postmaster of Wheeler was H. D. Wheeler. His successor, according to present recollection, was G. W. Pepper, a preacher, who acted for a while as assistant, and after the Wheeler-Sherburne store burned and Mr. Wheeler left town, continued to take charge of the mails until the appointment of the next postmaster, Marshall Granger, using as an office a grain house which is now the property of the Wisconsin Milling Co. Mr. Granger remained postmaster until 1893, after Grover Cleveland had been a second time elected president. He appointed Frank J. Basner to the Wheeler post office and Mr. Basner served four years and three months. The latter's successor was N. Crosby, who in 1900 was succeeded by Robert R. Porter, now serving, and who in 1908 erected the building now occupied by the post office, which is an office of the third class. Mr. Porter has also established three rural routes, one running north, another northeast, and the third northwest. The northerly route goes as far as Ridgeland and takes care of about one half of the Ridgeland mail.

The first schoolhouse in the vicinity of Wheeler was a log building across Hay River to the north, which, after being in use for three years, was burned down on the last day of the term, some 34 or 35 years ago. A school board was then organized consisting of Frank J. Basner, F. S. Sherwood and Dan Budd, and built in the village a frame schoolhouse of one room, the land for the purpose being donated by Mrs. Mariah L. Welton. That building forms part of the present one, an addition having been built on to it so as to convert it into a two-room building. It is now an eight-grade school with two teachers. For the term ending in May, 1924, the primary room had 46 pupils and the senior room 36.

At quite an early day religious services were held in the country surrounding Wheeler, one of the means of grace being a Baptist chapel car, which came to the village occasionally. This was before any church was built here.

A congregation of the Evangelical Church of the Wisconsin Conference was organized in Wheeler a number of years ago, and is known as Evangelical Grace Church. For a number of years this place was only a preaching point, having no parsonage and being served by pastors from other places. In 1909 the church edifice now in use, was erected, a neat frame building of fair seating capacity, which has been kept in good condition up to the present time. In 1914 the pastor serving the congregation was the Rev. R. A. Buschweiler, and he was followed in 1915 by the Rev. E. J. Aubach, and the latter by the Rev. John E. Marks. The Rev. W. G. Schulz came in April, 1916. He built the parsonage and was resident pastor here for four years, leaving in 1920. For a year after his departure no appointment was made, but the Rev. A. O. Boettcher of Prairie Farm looked after the circuit that year and preached occasionally in Wheeler. The Rev. P. E. Walter was pastor one year, 1921-22, being succeeded May 2, 1922, by the present pastor, Rev. William Croft. The church is a mission connected with the Boyceville and Oak Grove congregations, the former of which has a membership of 27 and a church located a mile and a half east of Boyceville on County Trunk Road K, and the latter being a small congregation that meets in a schoolhouse. One or two services are held in Wheeler ever Sunday and at the other two points every other Sunday, all being under the charge of the pastor at Wheeler.

The Norwegian Lutherans also have a congregation in Wheeler, which was organized about the year 1902, and a year later a small church building was erected one mile southwest of the village, an acre of land, through the solicitation of F. J. Basner, having been donated as a site by the railroad company. The congregation

might have secured two acres, but thought one was enough. Later, however, when it was too late to get land for nothing, they secured one quarter more through purchase. In 1908 they erected their present church in the village, a good frame building, and the original site is now a graveyard. This congregation began with nine members and now has 37. It was formerly served from Prairie Farm, but now the pastors come chiefly from Glenwood City.

The Modern Woodmen and Royal Neighbors have camps in the village. I. M. Gates Camp No. 6393, M. W. A., has a charter dated April 12, 1899, showing the names of 27 members. Five members of this camp rendered service to their country in the World War, namely, Harold W. Lei, Edward Fellback, Harry E. and William E. Budd and Andrew Erickson. Wheeler Camp No. 3253, R. N. of A., was instituted Oct. 10, 1902, the date on its charter being October 27. It started with 21 members.

In connection with Wheeler should be mentioned the Big Beaver Cheese and Butter Co., whose factory is situated on Beaver Creek, on rural route No. 3 out of Wheeler. This company was started 23 years ago by the neighboring farmers as a cooperative concern, which it has since remained. The original building, still standing, is now used for a garage, the one now used as the factory having been built four or five years ago. This concern has had a successful career and turns out a considerable quantity of American twin cheese.

CHAPTER XX

UNINCORPORATED VILLAGES AND PLACE NAMES

In this chapter it has been thought proper to include not only those unincorporated villages in the county that are communal entities at the present time, but also those whose periods of business and social activity belong to a past time, and to add to them mention of certain places that have never at any time attained the importance of villages but which for one reason or another have become known by name to the inhabitants of the county past or present and the names of which, therefore, have a certain historical significance. The alphabetical method of arrangement has been chosen as the simplest.

Amy, a mile or so northeast of the center of the town of Spring Brook, never rose to the dignity of a village or even a hamlet, but a post office was formerly located here, as shown by the county atlas published in 1883. A Baptist church was also organized in the locality, in which occasional services were held 15 to 20 years ago by the Rev. R. H. Vaughn, a Congregational minister of Elk Mound.

Baxter is a small community center on the bank of Hay River in the town of Hay River and about nine miles north of the village of Wheeler. Its exact geographical location is defined as "in the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 3, Township 30 north of Range 13 west." The nearest railroad is the "Soo" passing through Wheeler. About 15 or 16 years ago a creamery was started here which has since been turned into a cheese factory, one of the best in the county. Andy Baxter at the same time opened a general store which he is still conducting. Both these enterprises are up to date and there is also a blacksmith's shop and garage, besides half a dozen or more houses.

Blairmoore was formerly a post office in Section 31, town of Wilson. It is said to have been named for a Mr. Blair, who lived for a while in the neighborhood.

Carrolton, was formerly a station on the Wisconsin Central Railway (now the "Soo") in Section 4, town of Tainter. In November, 1884, David D. Darling had D. W. Waite plat the site of a village here, but no village ever grew up.

Caryville is a station, hamlet and post office on the Chippewa Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in the northern part of the political town of Rock Creek. It is also on State Highway No. 85 giving direct road communication with Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls to the northeast and with Durand to the southwest.

Caryville was settled as early as 1855 but has never attained much size as a village. On Sept. 5, 1883, a survey of the site, or what must have been nearly the site, was made by D. W. Waite, county surveyor, by order of George Schuyler Pierce and wife Martha, and a plat was made and recorded under the name of "The Village of Pierce," the location being defined as "in the eastern part of Section 11, Township 26 north of Range 11 west." This plat was rescinded Nov. 12, 1883, and in May, 1892, another survey and plat were made for the Milwaukee Land Co., of which John W. Cary was president, the location being defined as "the south half of the northeast quarter of Section 11, Township 26 north of Range 11 west." It was from this Mr. Cary that the village took its name. The post office was called Caryville as early as 1886, if not before, as it thus appears in an atlas of the county published in that year.

The present noticeable features of Caryville are, after the station, the general store of Geo. B. Plumer, formerly station agent, who bought out O. M. Smith in 1913; a grain elevator, and a hall used for lodge and community meetings. The residences are not many but are neat and homelike in appearance. The grain elevator belongs to the R. E. Jones Company of Wabasha, Minn. It was built by the Milwaukee Elevator Co., who conducted it for three years, selling it at the end of that time to the Armour Grain Co., who also had it for about three

years, and from them it was bought some four or five years ago by the R. E. Jones Company. Carl Froseth has been manager from the beginning.

The post office is of the fourth class, with one rural route which covers about 28 miles, passing through Rock Falls and to the southeast. Mrs. Alice M. Plumer has been postmistress since 1910, having succeeded Mrs. Ann C. Wagner, who had the office previously for about three years.

Caryville Camp No. 5480, M. W. A., was started in July, 1899. It has a small membership and meetings are held but rarely. The Ladies branch, Mayflower Camp, R. N. A., was organized about 1910 and meets once a month. There is a district school in the village, and a local telephone company, called the Caryville Telephone Co., of which Geo. B. Plumer is the secretary and treasurer. Near the village, in Section 2, Town 26 north of Range 11 west, there is a ferry across the Chippewa River.

Cedar Falls, located in Section 6, town of Red Cedar, and on the Red Cedar River, which is crossed at this point by a bridge, was settled in 1856. In 1859 a water-power mill was built here by the Gilbert Brothers from Gilbert's Creek, and they sold it later to Berry & McCormick, the "Berry" of this firm being Dr. W. A. Berry, an eye specialist, whose name has been confused by former historians with that of a Frenchman named Burry, who, if not the first settler here, was at least a pioneer of the village. Berry & McCormick sold out to Maxwell, McGilton & Co., the latter member of which firm, John H. McGilton, was one of the notable pioneers of Dunn County. He was born in Clinton County, N. Y., in 1825, son of Thomas and Isabella McGilton of Dublin, Ireland. He emigrated to Canada about 1838, and came to Dunn County in 1856, settling first in Eau Galle, where he followed the trade of millwright. It was in 1865 that he came to Cedar Falls and bought a half interest in the mill property. He also owned 800 acres of land and was elected to the legislature in 1880.

Maxwell, McGilton & Co. operated their mill for 10 years and it was then sold by the sheriff to S. A. Jewett & Co., who disposed of it to Hayley, Pitcher & Co. The plant was later purchased by the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, early operators here, who made additions to it from time to time, and a spur from the "Omaha" railway was run into the village for freight purposes, and was operated until the mill closed. In the early 90's, in addition to the lumber mills, there were large planing and shingle mills, the capacity of the sawmill being about 100,000 feet in a day of 11 hours. About 100 men were employed and the population of the village was 250, half of them being Norwegians. Some 25 families belonged to the Scandinavian Evangelical Church, which was served by the Rev. L. Lund of Menomonie, who visited the place once a month.

James Galdwell, who arrived about 1879, was proprietor for a number of years of the Cedar Falls house. The three Harrington brothers, Edwin L., George and John, came to Cedar Falls in 1878 and bought land in the village and also on Sherburne Prairie. In addition to farming they also, about 1877, built a large stone building in the village and for four years conducted a store in it, at the end of which time they sold to G. W. Horton, who had another store, which was run for the benefit of the mill. The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company when they quit in the fall of 1890 sold their store to Oscar Fitch.

In one of the plat books in the courthouse at Menomonie is the record of a plat called "Harrington's Addition" to Cedar Falls, though the present editor was unable to find a copy of the original plat. The History of Northern Wisconsin, published in 1881, gave the population of Cedar Falls as 50, adding, "The place has a prosperous appearance." Ten years later as already shown, it was five times as great.

The glory of the old mills has passed away, together with most of the people, and the chief object of interest here now is the large dam and power plant built in 1910 and now owned by the Northern States Power Company. There are also at Cedar Falls a general store, garage, grist mill and a Methodist Episcopal church. The church is a frame structure with a seating capacity of 113. The congregation was organized many years ago when the village was large and prosperous. It is served every Sunday from Menomonie.

Comfort, in Section 34, town of Weston, on a short branch of the "Omaha" Railway, was once platted as a village by William J. Starr of Eau Claire, who had a lumber camp here. He built a small warehouse, a platform and a box car station, and for a while, especially about 1909, there was a considerable passenger traffic to and from this point, even more than there was at Weston, the terminus of the railroad. The platform and box car are still in evidence, but otherwise the place is nothing but a name and a memory. No village ever developed here.

Connersville is a hamlet in the town of New Haven on the intersection of the lines between Sections 27-28 and 33-34, and on the south fork of Hay River. It is not on a railroad but is traversed by State Highway No. 64. Connersville was settled in 1865. In the early 70's and for a number of years thereafter the stage route from Menomonie to Prairie Farm passed through the village and a post office was established here; but about 1879 or 1880 the office was moved to a point two miles to the northwest, where it remained until after the building of the Wisconsin Central Railroad some six or seven miles to the south. The village is now served from Downing.

Connersville was named after David Conners, a well known pioneer of this region. The Roberts family were also prominent here in early days, Leslie Roberts, it is said, starting the first store in or about the year 1879. He later sold it to Charles Hendrickson, by whom it was conducted for 15 years, at the end of which time Mr. Hendrickson sold out to Joseph Fujko. The second store was started by David H. Clark, who is still conducting it. Two years ago Carl Byrd opened a third store. Fred Christianson conducts a blacksmith shop and H. R. Knoepke a garage.

The village has had a slow growth and has always been small. In 1890 it had about 40 inhabitants and there were a sawmill and a feed mill here. About the same time the farmers started a cooperative creamery, which is still flourishing, and the people have a community church, previous to which time religious meetings were held in the schoolhouse. The Rev. Mr. Boyne, a Methodist minister from Prairie Farm, preached here some 50 years ago as one of several places that he visited in northern Dunn County, Connersville being as far south as he got. In 1880, when the hamlet had a population of 25, there was a Methodist mission here, the Rev. J. Q. Helm serving Connersville and Nanceville, and the Methodist church has ever since continued to minister to the spiritual needs of some of the residents. The German Lutherans have lately bought a schoolhouse and remodeled it for church purposes. The feed and sawmill of Henry Schlough has been operated for the last nine or ten years, and there is a filling station in the village for cars. There are about a dozen residences, and Bolan Camp, No. 6568, M. W. A., is active with a number of members.

The name Bolan needs further mention, as it was the early name of the village, as shown by a plat preserved in the courthouse at Menomonie, which is entitled "A Plat of Bolan," the location being described as "A part of the S. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Section 27 Township 31, north of Range 14 west." This site was surveyed in November, 1885 by J. H. Webster for F. L. Roberts. An atlas published in 1888 gives the name of Bolan to the dot which represents the village, while immediately underneath appear the words "Connersville P. O." In time the place took the name of the post office and that of Bolan was dropped, except as preserved in the name of the Modern Woodmen Camp.

Davis some 35 years ago was a settlement in the town of Sherman, about five miles east of Knapp. It had a post office.

Downsville is an unincorporated village on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in the town of Dunn, eight miles south of Menomonie. It is on the Red Cedar River and has a very picturesque situation, the bluffs on each side of the valley rising to a considerable height. State Highway No. 25 runs north and south through the village, furnishing good road communication with Durand, Menomonie and other points. Some time ago J. C. Ticknor, in a paper read before the Old Settlers' Society, said in regard to Downsville:

"On June 22, 1855, Ebenezer Thompson selected the lands where the village of

Downsville is located, on which he built a small sawmill, cutting a short ditch across the bend in the Red Cedar River, and using this ditch as a mill race; but high water soon enlarged the ditch until it became the main channel. On Feb. 24, 1858, Thompson deeded his interests in this mill to B. B. Downs, who built a dam across the river at this point, and by his name was the village known."

The first survey and plat recorded were made in May, 1859, for B. B. Downs and Ebenezer Thompson and included 22 blocks, whole and fractional, in Sections 34 and 35, Township 27 north of Range 13 west. A second plat was recorded Jan. 7, 1861, of 20 blocks, whole and fractional, made for Burrage B. Downs. Another plat was made March 5, 1883, by D. W. Waite, county surveyor, and a "First addition to Downsville" was recorded July 8, 1885. In June, 1885, a cemetery was surveyed and laid out.

Captain Downs sold his mill to Knapp, Stout & Co., who enlarged and improved it, increasing its capacity to 100,000 feet in a day of 11 hours. They had planing and shingle mills in connection with it and gave employment to about 100 men, keeping a boarding-house, which was managed for them by S. C. Rogers. They also conducted a store for some years, selling it in 1891 to Sam and John Kyle. In 1883 there occurred a great flood which washed out the dam and railway tracks, and the Knapp-Stout people, then operating under the name of Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, got Captain Downs, who was a man of good constructive ability, to come back and repair the damage. This flood is usually referred to by the local residents as "The second big washout."

The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company finished their work here in September, 1900, and tore down their mill and took it away, leaving Frederick Borm, their manager, to close out their local business for them. About that time, and previously, John Coats owned and operated a steam feed mill, which he continued to do until 1892. Soon after that he died and the mill was subsequently dismantled. Another feed mill was built at a distance of about two blocks from the site of the Coats' mill, and was operated for about two years by Henry Ames. He sold it to Reuben Warren, who sold it out to a man who had it for a while and then left the village, going to Cedar Falls. Then two young men ran the mill for a while. For the last three or four years it has been operated by Annis & Wing.

On June 7, 1905, occurred the third big flood in the Red Cedar, the water reaching the highest point ever known. It washed out two wagon bridges, one at Menomonie and one at Irvington, and at Downsville it carried away the railroad bridge, washed out the east side dam and the banks of the river to within 30 feet of the lumber office, also taking away a part of the lumber yard. The reconstruction of the dam after this disaster changed the course of the river, and shortened it, as, instead of describing a wide loop as it formerly did, it now pursues a comparatively straight course at this point. The location of the railway depot and lumber yard have also been changed, as they are now 1,000 feet farther north than the former depot and yard were.

When the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company left here, George Whinnery bought their sleeping shanty and turned it into a store, with a hall upstairs, which was used as a lodge room by the Modern Woodmen. This building was burned on March 24, 1904, and the Woodmen lost their charter and regalia. Ole Quarn then built his present store on the site. The lumber yard was started August 24, by Frederick Borm, its present proprietor, who deals in hemlock, white pine and western fir; also in cement and general building material. The Knapp-Stout store, sold to Kyle Bros., is now conducted by Harry Kyle, son of John, and this and the Ole Quarn store represent the present mercantile interests of the village. Ralph W. Loomis conducted a store here for four years and a half, starting in 1915. The hotel, built many years ago—a large and well preserved building—has passed through a number of hands, and for the last five or six years has been conducted by John Wolf. For the last five years Reed & Murdock have had a salting station in Downsville.

The Downsville Co-operative Creamery, said to be the largest in the county, was incorporated in 1903 by a number of farmers of this locality, who started the

business in the building now in use, though it has since been twice enlarged. The first butter was made June 10, 1904, by Thomas Wittig, the creamery already having 126 patrons. The original building was 26 x 60 feet in surface dimensions and the first addition, made ten years later, measured 14 x 60 feet. This sufficed for another ten years and then the second addition, of brick, 26 x 50 feet, was built (1924) costing about $11,000. The first officers of the concern were: D. C. Billings, president; Henry Bates, vice president; Dean McDonald, secretary, and Amos Smith, treasurer. R. E. Bundy was an additional director. Mr. McDonald having resigned one month after the business was started, Frederick Borm succeeded him and has since served as secretary. The present officers have held their positions for at least ten years—the treasurer and secretary since the first organization, except for the month that Mr. McDonald was secretary. These officers are: T. B. Denning, president; C. N. Whinnery, vice president; Frederick Borm, secretary and manager; Amos Smith, treasurer, and John Roth, director.

The following selected statistics show the growth and size of the business:

Figures for the first half year, June 10 to Dec. 3, 1904.—Pounds of cream bought, 328,479; pounds of butter made, 114, 645; amount received for same, $20,999.13.

1905—Pounds of cream bought, 711,430; pounds of butter made, 242,289; amount received for same, $51,738.34.

1924—Pounds of cream bought, 3,212,920; pounds of butter made, 1,155,275; amount received for same, $455,851.34. The total for 20 years is as follows: Pounds of cream bought, 35,540,746; pounds of butter made, 12,725,721; amount received for same, $4,643,840.59. The amount paid the farmers during that period was $4,282,983.82.

The Downsville Telephone Co. was organized in 1903 and in the following year combined with the Louisville Telephone Co. under the present name. The lines take in the village of Weston on the west, Fall City on the east, and Dunnville on the south. The company has 214 phones on its own lines, and has connections with the Eau Galle Telephone Co., the Elmwood Telephone Co. and the Wisconsin Telephone Co. E. B. Young is president of the company, Henry Miller vice president, Fred Borm secretary, manager and treasurer, and T. B. Downing and J. T. Larson are directors.

The Farmers and Merchants State Bank was organized by W. R. Thomas in 1916, the articles of incorporation being dated September 25. The bank opened for business on May 19, 1917, with a capital of $10,000 and a surplus of $1,000. H. L. Kyle was president, and John Roth vice president. W. R. Thomas, who had been chosen cashier at the time of organization, held that office nominally until a week before the opening of the bank, when he sold his interest and dropped out, S. H. Feldman taking his place. The directorate included the officers with the addition of R. W. Loomis and Alex Norb. A good substantial building of Dunnville stone had been erected, roomy and comfortable, and provided with modern equipment. The changes which have since taken place in the personel of the institution have been as follows: During the war period S. H Feldman was in the navy, having enlisted therein on April 25, 1918 and serving until March 15, 1919. In the interval his place as cashier was supplied by his brother H. O. Feldman. In 1918 Mr. Loomis left and was succeeded as director by Amos Smith. A. E. Feldman, who had been the first assistant cashier, also went into the navy and there was no assistant cashier while he was away. After that K. V. Fleming took the office, serving from January to March, 1919, when, the Feldman brothers, having returned, reassumed their former positions. Later Walter Stremel became assistant cashier, A. E. Feldman going to Bay City, Wis., to enter a bank there of which he is now cashier; and on Mr. Stremel leaving W. M. Bisson succeeded to his place. After remaining here two years, Mr. Bisson left to take a position in the First National Bank of Menomonie, and H. M. Fortney, from Wheeler, became assistant cashier. Mr. Bisson returned early in 1925, and he and his father, C. A. Bisson, bought a considerable interest in the bank; W. M. Bisson is cashier at the present time, (June, 1925). The capital of the bank remains at $10,000 but there is now (May, 1924) a surplus of $3,000 and deposits of $200,000. The bank was active

in war work whenever possible, and has been helpful to the community in various ways.

The first post office in Downsville was kept in the store of Knapp, Stout & Co., and remained there after the store had been bought by Sam and John Kyle. Then H. T. Cassidy, who had worked for the Kyles, bought out another store-keeper named Drake and was postmaster for a number of years, or until his death. After that Mrs. Cassidy conducted it for a year or two. The office then passed to O. K. Ranum, who conducted a drug store in the village for four or five years. At the end of that time Mrs. Emily M. Fayerweather was appointed postmistress (Dec. 6, 1910) and has since served in that capacity, the office being located in her residence. There is no train service, Downsville being on a rural route from Menomonie, but there is also a rural route attached to the Downsville office, which goes eastward, then makes a wide curve and returns to the village from the west. Merton Turner is the rural mail carrier and had served for 17 years up to June 17, 1924, being the only carrier who had served the route.

In the early 60's there was a small frame schoolhouse in Downsville, which stood on the site of the present Cantrell garage, and which was afterwards converted into a store. Some time after the erection of this, a schoolhouse was built about a mile west of the river. Then in the early or middle 70's a frame school building was erected across the river about a quarter of a mile southwest of the village, the other two schoolhouses going out of use. This schoolhouse built in the 70's is still in use and has been supplemented by another building erected near it, the two together forming the district school, namely, Joint District No. 2, Dunn and Weston. It is a nine-grade school, the ninth grade corresponding to the first year of high school, and has three teachers. Daniel S. Brill is the present principal, he having succeeded Archie Schaefer in that office in the fall of 1924. In the same district, four miles north of Downsville, there is another schoolhouse, with one room and one teacher, making four teachers in the district.

In the early 60's the Rev. Mr. Gurley, a Methodist elder who resided in Pepin, visited Downsville occasionally and conducted services. Other preachers also came, including the Rev. Mr. Doughty and the Rev. John Holt, the latter from Louisville, Dunn County, where there was, and still is, a Methodist church and parsonage. The small frame edifice that is now the Methodist church in Downsville was formerly used as a union chapel, but in time the Methodists obtained control and the building is now owned by them. The congregation numbers about 30 people and services are held about once in every two weeks. There is a Sunday school of 30 children, and a Ladies' Aid Society which meets once a month and renders valuable aid in support of the church, giving lunches, suppers, and other entertainments in order to raise funds. On certain occasions they have cleared $100 or more.

About half a mile from the village to the south is a German Lutheran Church. The congregation was organized about the year 1875, or at least meetings began to be held about that time in private houses, the visiting pastors coming from Pepin, Mondovi, Menomonie, and other places. In 1900 the church edifice was erected, being dedicated in June that year, and since then the congregation has been served from Menomonie, the pastor for the last seven or eight years being the Rev. John Woerth. There are now about 14 or 15 families in the congregation, and there is a Ladies' Aid Society in connection with the church. Jacob and Christiana Herman had bought the land, including the site both of the church and of Rosehill Cemetery, from Stephen Tibbetts, a pioneer, and the cemetery which they had surveyed and laid out is still owned in the family. Jacob Herman, Jr., and Jacob Flick also helped materially to get the church started by going around and obtaining subscriptions.

In addition to the cemetery above mentioned there are two others close to the village. One of these—the Parnell Cemetery—is the oldest in or near Downsville, and it is here that the remains of nearly all of the earliest settlers of this locality repose. It is located half a mile west of the village. It is now used only occasionally. The other is the Riverview Cemetery, east of the village, which is managed by the Riverview Cemetery Association.

In Downsville's busy days, when the lumber industry was flourishing, and there were about 500 residents here, the village had a Norwegian Lutheran congregation, which was organized in December, 1888, by the Rev. L. Lund of Menomonie. Beginning with 40 members, it was subsequently increased to 60 or more. The closing of the mills two years later caused practically all the members to drift away to seek a living elsewhere, and services ceased to be held. The same cause led to the abandonment or break-up of a Norwegian Methodist congregation which flourished here for a while about the same time as the Lutheran congregation. Neither of the Norwegian congregations had a church building, the members meeting in each other's homes or in what is now the Methodist church.

Downsville may be regarded as an ideal rural community. Its situation on the river fringed with bluffs, is attractive; its school is good, and social activities enter largely into the life of the village. Its short distance from Menomonie, with which it has direct rail communication, together with good roads (State Highways Nos. 25 and 51) for automobile travel, join the conveniences of the city to the advantages of the country. The water for domestic purposes is obtained in most cases from individual wells. A small waterworks system was put in, however, in the summer of 1921 and supplies some seven or eight families with pipe water. The source of supply is an artesian well, the water being raised by a Rife hydraulic ram to a tank having a capacity of 55 barrels. The system was installed at a cost of only $1,500 and has proved economical. As yet the village has no electric lighting system, the people using lamps or gasolene home light plants. A garage and a blacksmith's shop should be mentioned as among the business enterprises. In 1923 a band was started which is making good progress under the direction of Mr. E. L. Edes, present county superintendent of schools.

During the last 30 years or so a number of fraternal societies have established lodges in Downsville, which have filled a useful social purpose aside from their insurance features. These will now be briefly alluded to.

Downsville Camp No. 2356, M. W. A., was first chartered June 18, 1894, but the original charter was lost in the fire that destroyed the lodge building in March, 1904. A new charter, dated April 30, 1904, was then obtained, which shows the names of 11 members. The camp has now nearly 80 members.

Riverside Camp No. 3115, R. N. A., was instituted June 28, 1902. It also lost its original charter in the fire above mentioned and was granted a new one, dated Feb. 7, 1905.

Juvenile Camp No. 3115, R.N.A., was chartered Sept. 1, 1922, with 11 members.

Downsville Lodge No. 196, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 20, 1893. Like the Woodmen, it has had trouble from fire, losing its original charter and other property when its first hall was burned. Its second charter is dated March 27, 1908. In the year in which it secured its new charter (1908) the lodge erected a fine stone building, two stories high and of attractive appearance, in which it now holds its meetings, the same hall being used by the auxiliary lodge of Rebekahs. The first floor of this building consists of a good-sized dance hall, with stage, suitable for entertainments of various kinds and general community meetings, while upstairs are the lodge rooms with a kitchen department attached. The board of directors at the time the building was constructed consists of W. E. Dean, C. E. Fisher, Al Fayerweather and O. M. Laughlin, with W. H. McIvor general manager, and H. Walter contractor. The lodge has now about 70 members.

Marie Lodge No. 142, Rebekahs, was instituted Jan. 28, 1896. Like the men's lodge it lost its original charter by fire, but secured a duplicate one, dated March 27, 1908, which shows the names of 14 members. The lodge now has several times that many.

Downsville Colony No. 286, Beavers' Reserve Fund Fraternity, was incorporated Jan. 20, 1902. The names of nine members show on the charter, but there were 25 present at the first regular meeting, and it is now a good-sized colony.

Golden Rod Colony No. 135 of Queens (the ladies' auxiliary to the Beavers) started shortly after with 14 members and has had a satisfactory growth. The Beavers meet in the Odd Fellows hall.

Some reminiscences of Downsville in early days, written by Mrs. Thomas Huey, may be found in Chapter XXI of this volume.

Dunnville, the first county seat of Dunn County, and a former point of operations of Knapp, Stout & Co., but which as a village passed out of existence many years ago, and is now a place of no importance except for the stone quarries in its vicinity, was situated on the Red Cedar River about a mile and a half above where it enters into the Chippewa. It was named in honor of Judge Dunn. Today the Menomonie branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway passes through the site of this former village, of which some 70 years ago much was hoped and expected.

As early as 1840 the first house was built on the site by a man named Lamb, who conducted it as a tavern, enjoying a considerable patronage from the rough class of lumbermen and hunters who passed this way. It is said that Lamb was an old soldier—doubtless of the War of 1912-15 with Great Britain—also that he was so dissipated as to be unfit to attend to business. He had married Margaret Demarie, an adopted daughter of Louis Demarie, a resident of what was then known as French Town. In a former history of this county was printed a story of a murder committed at Lamb's place, which is here repeated, as there are probably many people of Dunn County now living who have never heard of it, and also because, in a work which aims chiefly to present the better side of human nature and to record worthy actions, it raises the veil for a moment by way of contrast, on scenes and actions of a different kind, which were not uncommon in pioneer days in this region, when the conditions of life were rough, and whiskey was cheap and almost universally consumed, often to excess.

"In 1848 Lamb disposed of his business to his brother-in-law, Arthur McCann, who had come to the Chippewa River in the previous year with his brothers, Stephen and Dan McCann, and had recently married Rosalie Demairie, a sister of Mrs. H. S. Allen. He had in partnership with J. C. Thomas commenced in 1843, and nearly completed, the "Blue Mill," now (1892) known as the Badger State Mills, the former remaining at home. They had employed on the work a man named Sawyer, who, when his time was up, came to McCann for a settlement. The business part of the meeting disposed of, Sawyer was invited by the former to a game of cards. The play went on until evening, the men drinking freely, when a dispute arose and hot words ensued. McCann threw a scale weight at Sawyer, when the the latter at once repaired to the cabin of Philo Stone nearby, loaded his rifle, returned to the door of McCann's house and called him. When he came to the door Sawyer took deliberate aim and shot him dead. The murderer made good his escape and was never afterwards heard of, though a large reward was offered for his apprehension. The young widow then returned to her parents and afterwards married George P. Warren, the first county clerk of Chippewa County. Philo Stone took possession of the tavern. His wife was a full-blooded Chippewa squaw and proved to be a good housekeeper." (See also Chapter II, p. 18).

The same historian relates that Dunnville was first called Colburn's, after another early settler, who put up a frame building which he called a hotel, and which was conducted from 1856 to 1858 by Charles S. Curtiss. In 1843 John Macauley came to reside here. Dana Heller, who came to the county in 1856, kept a hotel in Dunnville, and also practiced dentistry and operated a farm. He was elected county treasurer in 1866. A large farm was owned in the vicinity of Dunnville by Dr. Walter Crocker and operated by him and his relatives, the Curtisses. It may also be mentioned that one of the early creameries in the county was built here and operated for some time.

Dunnville was the county seat of Dunn County from the formation of the county in 1854 to the setting off of Pepin County in 1858. In September, 1856, a plat of 42 blocks was surveyed by A. W. Miller for John H. Knapp, Henry L. Stout, Eveline Stout and others, but was not filed for record until Feb. 28, 1859. All of this plat except four blocks was vacated by order of the county board in November, 1869. An addition of 10 blocks, called "Bundy's Addition to Dunnville," was surveyed in February, 1859. The first election for county officers took place in

Dunnville in November, 1856, and official business was started in a small frame building erected for the purpose by Romeyn Fiske. This was subsequently burned down and the early records destroyed.

When Dunnville was chosen as the county seat, Dunn County embraced not only the territory that is included in it today but also what is now Pepin County; but when in 1858 the latter was set off as a separate political entity, the former balance of material interests and voting power was destroyed and the county seat was shifted to Menomonie. In the early 80's there was a stage line between Dunnville and Menomonie, the stage running twice a week. E. W. Parker was the contractor and P. F. Orr the driver. The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company owned and operated their sawmill and general store up to the early 90's, at which time the place had about 80 residents. The stopping of the mill caused the place to decline and, as a village, it gradually disappeared, though the quarrying of stone has largely taken the place of the former lumber industry. (See the reminiscences of Mrs. Thomas Huey, Chapter XXI).

Eau Galle is a small village on the Eau Galle River in the southeastern part of the town of the same name, or in Township 36 north of Range 14 west. The situation is picturesque, as the river here widens into a small lake called Eau Galle Pond, caused by the building of a dam, and on the opposite side from the village are some fairly high bluffs. It is a rural community and distant some seven or eight miles from the nearest railroad, which is the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Eau Galle is a village with a long history, though the most important events now lie in the past. White men are said to have made their appearance on the Eau Galle River as early as 1832, and in 1835, N. S. Manning, who had been in the United States' service and up the Chippewa and Red Cedar rivers after lumber to rebuild Fort Griswold, came to Eau Galle.

The real history of the place began a few years later, in 1838-39, when Capt. George Wales, a West Point graduate, in partnership with Thomas Savage and a millwright styled Captain Dix, erected a sawmill here. According to a former historian, (History of the Chippewa Valley, 1892) Captain Wales was a man of rare business capacity but of dissolute and extravagant habits. The mill was put into operation the following spring. William Carson and Henry Eaton, two young men the former from Canada and the latter from New England, visited the river at that time, selected a location and began to get out square timber and shingles. Some months afterwards Thomas Savage (a brother-in-law of Carson) and Captain Dix disposed of their interest in the mill to the new comers and the firm became Carson, Eaton & Wales. Captain Wales attended to the financial department of the concern until he retired from it in the fall of 1844 and left the valley never to return. The mill burned but was rebuilt. According to Frank Pierce, now president of the First National Bank of Menomonie, who was in the employ of the concern for 10 years—from January, 1889 to the latter part of 1898—first as bookkeeper and then as manager, Mr. Savage sold to William Carson about the year 1839, and the business, then small, was continued under the name of William Carson & Co. Not very long afterward Henry Eaton entered into partnership with William Carson under the name of Carson & Eaton. For a very short period Burrage B. Downs was a partner. Late Elbridge D. Rand of Burlington, Iowa, came in, making it Carson, Eaton & Rand, and it so remained for quite a long time. Both Downs and Rand were in the concern in 1854, as shown by a real estate abstract now in possession of B. E. Graves of Eau Galle. Downs sold out for $10,000, and in February, 1866, Mr. Eaton sold land, and it was probably at that time that he got out of the concern and went to Winona, Minn., and the subsequent style of the concern was Carson & Rand. Mr. Rand died about the year 1887, and his estate, which was large, was cared for by three trustees, Mr. T. G. Foster, Horace F. Rand (a son) and Mrs. Carrie A. Rand, the widow. Mr. Foster was the active trustee, and it was he who in January, 1889, brought Frank Pierce to Eau Galle to take the place of bookkeeper for the firm, which proved a short step to the position of manager. Some time before Mr. Pierce's advant on the scene the firm had discontinued the

manufacture of lumber in Eau Galle—the pine timber having been all cut by 1879 or 1880—and remodeled the water mill into a roller flouring mill, which was one of the first, if not the first, in the state, previous grinding having been done by stones. About 1897 this mill burned and was not rebuilt. Mr. Carson, the last surviving partner of the old firm, having died, Mr. Pierce closed out the business in 1898, finally sending all documents to the heirs both of Mr. Carson and Mr. Rand at Burlington, Iowa. Since then Eau Galle has since seen nothing like its former activity, as the Carson & Rand concern, through all the latter phases of its existence, at least, was very active in handling everything which farmers produce or are interested in.

One of the live personalities of the village for many years, and general superintendent of mill and yard work for the company, was William H. Smith, who was born in Will County, Ill., in 1832, of Vermont parents, taught school as a young man, and came to Eau Galle in the spring of 1857. He married Miss Sarah J. Flint. Mr. Smith was a brother-in-law of William Carson. He has passed away, as also has Patrick Fitzgerald, another well known pioneer, who came to the village with Mr. Carson and was made outside superintendent for the company, directing and supervising the work of the men in the woods, with power to hire and discharge men according to his judgment. He was capable, honest and genial, and very popular. He finally retired and bought a little house in the village, where he made his home for the rest of his life, for ten years never going outside of it as far as Durand. James Rayburn was the original village blacksmith, and James A. Graves, father of the present postmaster, was lumber pilot on the river for Carson & Rand, and also kept a boarding-house.

The village was surveyed and platted in September, 1889, for the trustees of the estate of Elbridge D. Rand, namely, T. G. Foster, Carrie A. Rand and Horace S. Rand.

William Carson, so far as now remembered, was the first postmaster of Eau Galle and had the office for many years, some say for about 40. The next was E. M. Drake, who moved the office to the east side of the river on top of the hill, where he had a store. Daniel Barnes, who succeeded Mr. Drake and had a small confectionary store, moved it down town again. Then David Caldwell became postmaster, who was a shoemaker and had a small shop, though he did not locate the post office there. O. W. Fowler, successor to Mr. Caldwell as postmaster, moved the office to its present location next to the E. J. Nelson store, and continued to handle the mail for the next 10 or 11 years. He was succeeded by Bennett E. Graves, the present postmaster, who took the office May 13, 1915, under the first administration of President Wilson. The Eau Galle post office is one of the fourth class, with two rural routes, which were established in Postmaster Caldwell's time. One of these routes goes east and has a length of 25 miles; the other goes west and is 16 miles long. The office has 16 lock boxes and 108 call boxes.

The people here have seen three different creamery enterprises operated, the first by Carson & Rand. The second was a cooperative farmers' concern, which ran for some six or seven years, the building being located across the bridge on the east side of the river. Owing to differences of opinion among the farmers, it was not a great success and finally came to an end. There is now a good creamery in the village, installed in a modern building of stucco construction, which was erected by Hackman Bros. in 1920. In 1921 they sold out to W. M. Koage, the present proprietor, who in 1923 turned out about 151,000 pounds of butter and 4,100 gallons of ice cream.

Bennett E. Graves, who was in mercantile business in Eau Galle for 20 years, was first employed here in the brick store of Carson & Rand; afterwards in the Weinzril building, the frame building now occupied by the store of E. J. Nelson, who bought the business in May, 1923, from Mr. Graves, the latter having started it in 1907. The post office occupies the same building, a partition dividing it from the store. The Carson & Rand store was sold to George Tarrant & Sons, for whom Mr. Graves worked for six years, and they sold to Graves & Drake, the Graves of this firm being Bennett E. Graves, the present postmaster. Silas Unser also con-

ducted a mercantile store in the village with his son, William P., as partner, for about ten years, starting about 1908. There are now three general stores in the village.

Within recent years there have been several bad fires here, one of which, about two years ago, destroyed the former Nelson store, together with E. H. Hooper's pool hall and confectionary. An active enterprise is the Topliss wagon and repair shop, started by Geo. R. Topliss and father in 1891. There is no regular hotel in Eau Galle, but Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wolf supply transients with rooms and meals. The daily stage that carries the mail between here and Durand also takes passengers. Banking facilities are found at Durand and Downsville.

The Eau Galle Telephone Company is a local concern established over 20 years ago and incorporated April 7, 1904. The lines extend out about seven miles in all directions and there are from 240 to 250 phones. The present officers of the company are: George Baer, president; A. M. Abbott, vice president; George McGilton, secretary, and B. E. Graves, treasurer.

The people in the village of Eau Galle obtain their water for domestic purposes from wells, some raising the water by windmill power, but others obtaining power from the lines of the Durand Light & Power Co., who bought out a local farmers' cooperative plant, the secretary and manager of which was William H. (known as "Dan") Huntington. The Durand Light & Power Co. was organized in 1899, William H. ("Dan") Huntington, H. M. Orlady, Frank Pierce, F. J. Gobar, A. J. Wallace, George Topliss, Jr., George Tarrant, Sr., George Tarrant, Jr., C. A. Ingram and H. D. Tanner being among the other stockholders, who numbered about 25 in all, most of them being Durand people. None of these original stockholders are now in the company. The present dam at Eau Galle was built, or completed, in 1913. In December, 1922, the company put in a new generator and have two now in use, the other having been installed in 1914. The older one is a generator of 200 kilowatts and the newer one of 250 kilowatts. Power is furnished to quite a number of families in the village, and to some outside, having home storage plants, the total number being about 50. The power plant also operates the feed mill which was formerly operated by H. D. Tanner and has been continued in use up to the present time. Harrison Boa is the present manager of the power plant at Eau Galle, while H. A. Miles is manager for the company in the Durand offices.

The first school in the village that is now remembered was kept in one end of the Carson & Eaton boarding-house in the early 60's and for probably nine or ten years subsequently. Then a school was built on the present school site and was in use until some 30 years ago at that location, when it was moved to a position nearer the center of the village. About the beginning of the present century, or soon after, the two-story school building now in use was erected, and the old one, being sold for a store, burned down a few years later. About the same time an addition was made to the present building, which houses a ten-grade school, the two highest grades corresponding to the two first years of high school There are four rooms, with as many teachers. This school is designated as Joint District No. 1 of Eau Galle and Waterville.

St. Henry's Congregation.—Previous to the year 1866 the spiritual needs of the Catholics in Eau Galle were attended to by missionary priests, who came here from different places and held occasional services. Among them was the Rev. Michael Heiss from Milwaukee, who was later archbishop of that place, and there were also some French priests. The services at first were held in private homes, but in 1859 a small frame edifice was erected for worship, which stood close to the bridge in the southwest part of the village on lots 2, 3 and 4. From 1866 Eau Galle had resident pastors, the first of whom was the Rev. Fagin, who remained two years. Then Father Florenz was here for a year. He was followed by Father Nicholas, who also spent a year here, his pastorate covering the year 1870. For the next three years the pastor was the Rev. John Meurs, at which time there were probably about 50 families in the congregation. The church began to get stronger in the early 70's after the Franco-German war. At that time there was a French parish

at Dead Lake in Pepin County. The next pastor, Rev. H. Wirz, came in 1873, and was succeeded by Father G. Keller, whose pastorate lasted from 1874 to 1876. The pastor's duties were then by no means confined to the village of Eau Galle, for at that time Eau Galle was the center of a parish that included several other places as missions. From 1869 to 1877 Durand was a mission to Eau Galle; El Paso, Pierce County, was a mission to this place in 1873, 1876, 1880 and 1881; Menomonie was a mission of Eau Galle from 1869 to 1878; Mondovi and Plum City were also missions and there was a mission at East Springfield, Buffalo County. Father Edward Fraley succeeded Father Keller, and the next pastor was the Rev. M. Flammang, who was here seven months. Then came Father Joseph M. Baur, who was here from 1881 to 1883, his successor being the Rev. W. Weckes, from 1883 to 1885. The Rev. Bernard Klein served as a supply from 1885 to 1892, and the Rev. William Reading was pastor from 1893 to 1903. Father Reading did good work in building a new church, of brick veneer construction, in the west end of the village, where eight acres of land had been bought in 1883 from William Carson, and two more (also from Carson) in 1884. The building of the church was begun in 1893 and in 1894 Father Reading built the parsonage. In 1900 he built an addition to the church which caused the building to assume the form of a cross. Father Reading's successor was the Rev. Adolph Miller, who came in 1903 and remained until 1907. Then Father William Ludwig spent a year as pastor in Eau Galle, and after him the Rev. A. Douben was pastor from 1908 to October, 1912. Father Douben's successor was Rev. Joseph Laufer, who served until Feb. 10, 1917, when he was succeeded by the present pastor in charge, Rev. Joseph Steinhauser. The latter had been here but a few months when, on July 5, 1917, the church edifice was struck by lightning and burned down. This was a heavy disaster for both priest and people, but Father Steinhauser took up the task of erecting a new building, and, his people responding to the call, the work on it was started in September the same year, though on account of causes connected with the war, it was not finished until February, 1919, being dedicated on May 18 following, by Bishop Schwabach. It is a nice looking building, with a ground plan of 46 x 98 feet, and has a fine basement and a belfry with three bells. There are about 400 souls or 100 families in the congregation. When Father Steinhauser first came here he had Elmwood and Farm Hill for missions, but was soon relieved of them and since no missions have been attached to Eau Galle, so regular services are held here. There are six active societies connected with the church: the Holy Name society, for men; the Catholics Knights of Wisconsin, for adults, and a juvenile branch of the same order; the Ladies' Altar Society; the Young Ladies' Sodality and the Catholic Boys' Brigade. At an early day a Catholic cemetery was laid out across the creek, but was superseded in 1882 or 1883 by the cemetery now used.

The other church in the village belongs to the Methodist Episcopal denomination. This congregation was started many years ago, the first Methodist preacher coming here in June, 1856, from Spring Creek. Rev. Mr. Gurley came about 1856 and held services in the schoolhouses and in homes. Eau Galle was then served from Arkansaw, Pepin County, but about 1884 or 1885 became a separate charge, with the Rev. F. Borgia pastor. The congregation was then a large one and about 1887 erected the present church edifice. There are now three outside appointments in connection with the charge, namely: West Chapel, situated four and a half miles west of the village, the congregation having a small building; East Chapel, also with a small building, located four miles to the east, in the locailty known as Waubeek in the town of Dunn; and a congregation at Hay Creek, three miles northeast of the village, which holds services in a schoolhouse. The services in Eau Galle are held every Sunday morning, there being a meeting of the Epworth League in the evening. The congregation numbers from 85 to 90 members. A good parsonage forms a part of the church property.

In addition to the churches a camp of Modern Woodmen of America and one of Royal Neighbors, long established, afford opportunities for social meetings. John Green Post No. 167, G. A. R., was also for many years an institution of the village, where the Civil War veterans used to gather to greet each other, transact

post business, and fight their battles o'er again until time so thinned their ranks that further meetings were discontinued.

Fall City is situated in the upper part of Section 30, Township 27 north of Range 11 west, and is in the political town of Spring Brook. This locality was settled in May, 1855, by several members of the Wiggins family, including Elijah, S. T., H. B. and J. W. Wiggins, also C. C. Tubbs and Silas Blodgett, all of whom had taken claims of 160 acres each a year before. At that time this region was very wild and there were many Indians in the vicinity.

Soon after settling here H. B. Wiggins began the erection of a sawmill, and in 1856 began sawing lumber. About the same time a sawmill and grist mill were built by a millwright named Reuben George. About the middle 60's there were in Fall City a sawmill, a grist mill, a store, two blacksmith shops, a photograph gallery, a carpenter shop, and for a part of the time two hotels, besides some dwelling-houses. Later a stage line was established between Fall City and Menomonie, the stages running twice a week. E. W. Parker was the contractor and a man named Bradford the driver. In 1880 the place had a population of 40. For many years a post office was maintained, but it has been discontinued and the village is now on a rural route served from Menomonie. There is a general store conducted by Curtis Verne, a garage, the proprietor of which is O. W. Klatt, and a feed mill operated by Glen Whiting. The village is not without a good school (District No. 2, established in 1876), and there is also a camp of Modern Woodmen of America, No. 6050, which has a good membership. There are about 18 or 20 residences, somewhat scattered.

An interesting article in regard to Fall City, written by Eugene Wiggins, was published by the Dunn County News on June 14, 1923, and has been reprinted in this volume. It may be found in Chapter XXI.

Granger was a settlement which existed some 40 to 45 years ago, the location of which has been vaguely described as "in the northwest part of the county." It is said to have had a population of about 100.

Graytown is a small community center in Section 5, town of New Haven. The place was named for Aaron B. Gray, who is regarded as its founder, and who was born at Wheeler, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1845, son of Daniel and Lydia (Wheeler) Gray. On June 3, 1874, Mr. Gray married Emma Colbath, who was born at Cameron, N. Y., March 20, 1858, daughter of William and Rebecca (Chase) Colbath. Mr. Gray came west in 1879, was in the hotel business at New Richmond, Wis., for two years, and came to the town of New Haven, Dunn County, in the fall of 1881. He bought 40 acres of land in Section 5, which he farmed for 24 years. Graytown is not on a railroad, nor has it any post office, the mail being collected and delivered by rural route service from Clear Lake, Polk County. From about 1889 to 1899 the Glenwood Manufacturing Co., a lumber concern, had a spur tract from the "Soo" at Glenwood to Graytown and cut timber in this vicinity. The village has a sawmill, and shingle mill, a cheese factory, a general store, and a few residences. The nearest church is at Reeve, Barron County. Graytown has always been a small village, but has its charm for those who prefer life in a quiet rural community to the noise and bustle of the cities.

Hatchville, situated on the line dividing the town of Lucas from that of Weston, and close to the western line of Dunn County, was formerly a post office, and though never more than a small hamlet, has been known to the people in the western part of the county for many years. At the present time Hatchville has a store and a creamery, the latter situated in the town of Weston. There is also a church known as St. John's Church. Postal service is supplied by rural route from Spring Valley.

Haystown is the name of an early settlement in the town of Tiffany, which was about a mile west of Boyceville. About 1868 a sawmill was established here by five men, four of whom were members of one family, the name of which was spelled "Hays" by some of the members, and "Hayes" by others. The four men alluded to were William, Ansel A., John N. and Alonzo W. Hayes, the other partner being David Lawton. Having bought the power site, they built a dam and mill, which latter they operated for 15 years or so. Then they added a grist mill and operated

both, the plant being known as the Tiffany Creek Mills. A small settlement grew up, named for the Hayes (or Hays) family, and consisting—in addition to the mills—of a store and post office and a few dwellings. The store was conducted by Daniel Shaw, and the first postmaster was A. D. Caryl, the mail coming by stage from Menomonie. This stage was driven for a number of years by William Boursau. Later, before the coming of the railroad, the post office was moved to the home of John Cook, at Boyceville, and was known as the Boyceville post office, though the railroad company named the station Barker, the latter name—used both for the station and village—not being dropped for some seven or eight years. The Tiffany Creek Mills ceased operations in 1914, after which there was nothing much left. Some seven or eight years ago, however, William Teegarden settled here and has since remained. He operates a sawmill and has also a large icehouse. Quite recently Henry M. Lohnis, who was a soldier in the World War, has built a large hennery at Haystown. It measures 20 x 80 feet and contains an incubator with a capacity of 5,808 eggs.

Irvington, two and a half miles south of Menomonie and on the Red Cedar River, which is here crossed by a bridge, derives its name from the Irvine family. The place was formerly called Bullard's Creek. In 1854 Geo. K. Irvine settled here and operated a sawmill (water mill) until 1882, when he settled on a farm one mile south. Then his son, Frank C. Irvine (born in Iowa and now living in Minneapolis), bought a steam mill situated on the creek 80 rods south of the water mill, and operated it until 1890. In that year the property came into the hands of a Minneapolis concern known as Coffin's Box & Lumber Company, who established a plant at Irvington, starting in a small way but gradually adding to it in buildings and machinery until it was quite a large and important concern. At first the company manufactured veneering, but subsequently started a basket factory, making bushel baskets from elm wood, a business that they carried on until 1907. E. C. Coffin was general manager and William C. Schaefer, superintendent of the mill. Frank C. Irvine was resident buyer and had charge of the shipping and office work. When timber became scarce in this locality the company closed out their business here and are now located at Midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis. At Irvington there is now a store and a feed mill, and the Frank Carter Company of Menomonie ship some wood from here. The store, which includes a meat market, is conducted by Henry L. Rude, who bought it in April, 1823, from J. D. Fisher, the former proprietor.

Lochiel, a former village situated on Otter Creek in the town of Hay River, and about three miles north of the village of Wheeler, is said to have been first settled in 1869. In 1891 it had a population of about 100 (reported), with a post office and a mail service twice a week. At the same time there was a steam feed mill owned and operated by D. D. & A. McPherson, who also operated a lumber business here, the mills being conducted until about 1896, after which the place declined and ceased to exist as a community center.

Louisville is a locality in the eastern part of the town of Dunn, which was first settled in the middle 50's of the last century. It has always been a farming community and no village has ever developed here; it is said, indeed, that Louisville has never even contained a store or a blacksmith shop. As there were quite a number of people who came here and took land for farming purposes, the settlement was more or less scattered. The locality was originally called the Massee settlement after a pioneer family of that name; but in 1865 a post office was established in the neighborhood and named Louisville in honor of Theodore Louis, one of Dunn County's most notable pioneers, and the settlement soon took the name of the post office. A more detailed account of it, written by J. C. Ticknor, may be found in Chapter XXI of this volume.

Lucas was many years ago a farm-house post office in Section 32, town of Lucas. In the early 80's a man named Z. Bliss ran a stage between this place and Menomonie. About 25 people lived in the vicinity of the post office.

Menomonie Junction is in Sections 4 and 11, Township 28 north of Range 13 west. It is on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, which here

makes a junction with a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. The "Omaha" road (this branch then being known as the West Wisconsin railroad) was opened for traffic at this point in the spring of 1871; and the C. M. & St. Paul branch from here to Menomonie was built in 1880 (see Chapter XII). At the Junction there is a store and there is a population in the vicinity of 100 or more. A survey and plat were made in October, 1881, but no real village has yet developed here. The chief importance of the place is that travelers by the "Omaha" going to or coming from Menomonie have to change trains here.

Meridean.—The village of Meridean is situated on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, in Section 14 of the town of Peru, and is about half a mile from the Chippewa River. The original village of Meridean, however, now referred to as "old Meridean," was in Section 6, town of Rock Creek, at the confluence of Fall Creek with the Chippewa, where for many years a ferry has been maintained (in Section 5, Township 26, Range 11). At old Meridean a shingle mill was built in 1863 by Ira Dean, who in the following year sold it to Garland & Nicholls, a firm composed of Jerome B. Garland and E. A. Nicholls. The mill later came into possession of Chapman and Thorpe, who operated it for a number of years and in 1880 were turning out about 75,000 shingles a day. Up to that time the property had been destroyed three times by fire but rebuilt.

In 1871 Garland & Nicholls and the Eau Claire Lumber Co. built a sawmill there which had a capacity of 18,000,000 feet per year. It was equipped with one gang and two rotary saws, a gang edger, trimmers, and lath, shingle and picket machines. E. A. Nicholls had come to (old) Meridean in 1864 with Mr. Garland and entered into partnership with Chapman & Thorpe in the shingle mill. He also managed the company's stock farm on 1,500 acres. A tragic incident of those days is still remembered. On Sept. 30, 1871, the boiler in the shingle mill exploded, whereby Nora Nebow, a young girl of 16, and her uncle, Peter Aas, employed as fireman, were killed. Miss Nebow was a sister of Mrs. Ole Fossum now living in Meridean. In 1888 the Eau Claire Lumber Co. sold out to the Mississippi River Logging Co., the village at that time having about 135 inhabitants. The latter company operated the business for several years and then changed the scene of their activities to Routledge, Minn. This brought the life of the old village to an end and the Meridean post office was moved to its present location, where there was a store conducted by L. E. Schnare. What was left of the original village also moved with the post office and the present village of Meridean was started.

The Norwegians, who formed a considerable part of the population of old Meridean, at an early date built an Evangelical Lutheran church there, which was destroyed by a flood in 1880. It was rebuilt in 1882, being dedicated Jan. 7, 1883, but in 1886 it was again destroyed, this time by fire. Another building was erected to take its place in 1889, the new structure being dedicated on August 25, that year. Two Sunday schools were conducted in connection with it, the organization being in charge of the Rev. L. Lund of Menomonie. The church remained at its old location until the spring of 1921, when it was moved to a point a mile and a quarter south and two miles east of Meridean, in the town of Rock Creek.

There are several traditions in regard to the origin of the name Meridean, which have been investigated somewhat carefully by O. E. Hagen of the town of Rock Creek, and the result of his investigations is here presented.

One tradition is to the effect that in the early part of the nineteenth century, before the beginning of the lumber traffic and the advent of settlers into this region, a trapper named Dean lived with his family on what is known as Meridean Island. After a few years he lost his wife, whose name was Mary, by drowning in the river or slough, and in her memory the trappers and early adventurers called the place Mary Dean.

According to another tradition, in the early days of the lumber traffic on the Chippewa, a young woman named Mary Dean came down the river on a lumber raft from a sawmill above. On arriving at the mouth of the slough the raftsmen tied up the raft for the night and got into a drunken brawl, in the course of which she was murdered by them, and after burying her body in the jungle close by,

they called the place by her name in a sort of grim jest.

In the third story it is related that in the pioneer days of this region a certain Mrs. Dean came up the Chippewa River on a steamboat, being on her way to join her husband, who was employed in the lumber traffic. She was accompanied by her bright little daughter Mary, who from her sweet character soon became the pet of all on board, so that the rough manners and profane conversation of the boatmen and lumberjacks were for the time, at least, softened into a semblance of decency and higher manhood. But she was suddenly taken dangerously ill and had to be taken ashore, the craft being tied up to the bank for a time, while with tearful sympathy those present watched her life ebb away until death ended her suffering. A little coffin was improvised from an empty box, and with few ceremonies but many tears she was buried under a tree, where later the company's blacksmith shop was built. In loving commemoration of her, those present gave her name to the place. The grave and tree were later (1884) washed away by a flood.

Mr. Hagen regards this last account as the true one, as it is supported by a chain of evidence, starting with one of the men who had witnessed the death and burial of the child. This man, many years afterwards, when Meridean was pulsating with the hum of the sawmills and the vibration of mill machinery, visited the place and told the story to Edward A. Nicholls of the lumber company, who later told it to the informant of Mr. Hagen. It was also corroborated in 1912 by E. F. Baker of Eau Claire, who in a newspaper article (Dunn County News, Feb. 8, 1912) related how he had heard the story in 1881 from an old man named McCann (Stephen McCann, according to his recollection), which differed only in one or two minor details from the other account. According to him, the girl, who was about ten years old, and her mother, a widow, came up the river on a steamboat which he commanded, and was taken ill and died on the boat.

Other accounts of the origin of the name have also been given, which need not be repeated here, as enough has already been said. The fact that within a period of 60 or 70 years so many stories had arisen in regard to what would seem to be a simple matter, may be taken as a modern illustration, close to hand, of the manner in which many ancient myths were started, the chief elements in the matter being faulty recollection and superabundant imagination on the part of the many who contributed to their propogation.

In the course of time the place name under present consideration became modified into Maridean (see History of the Chippewa Valley, 1892), and then into Meridian, which was the name of the post office for a number of years up to 1912, when the U. S. postal department altered it to its present form of Meridean at the instance of O. E. Hagen, acting through the Hon. I. L. Lenroot, member of the House of Representatives. (This, the present form, however, must have been in ordinary use for some years previously, as the name of the village is given as "Meridean" in an atlas of Dunn County published in 1888, a copy of which may be seen in the register of deeds' office in the courthouse in Menomonie.—Editor.)

The history of the present village, as already shown, does not extend back much more than 25 years. There has been no great or rapid growth, but the business interests include a good general store kept by I. E. Brack, a bank, a lumber yard, a creamery, and two garages. There is also a small schoolhouse and a good-sized church. The site of the village is level, but there are bluffs about half a mile to the south and higher ones farther out towards the north.

The first steps toward starting the creamery were taken in 1898 by I. E. Brack and Torger Olson, who drove around calling on the farmers to get them interested. Louis Hagen also took a prominent part in the work but the farmers were slow to be convinced, and it was not until the following year that the enterprise began to assume a practical form. Then a farmers' cooperative company was organized with 65 shares at $50 a share. The creamery has been operated continuously ever since and has remained a cooperative concern. Louis Hagen was the first manager, acting as such for nine or ten years, and being succeeded by I. E. Brack, who still holds that position. In the year 1923 the farmers were paid about $65,000 for their cream, which was manufactured into 150,000 pounds of butter. The creamery

building was erected when work was started and its location is close to the Brack store. A cheese factory was operated for a while before the creamery, the head man and organizer being Ole Kleven, who also helped to organize the creamery and was first president of the latter company.

The lumber yard in Meridean was started by Knute Flakoi (now of Mondovi, Wis.) about the year 1902. It was bought in July, 1916 by the Meridean Lumber & Fuel Co., owned by H. M. Orlavoy of Durand. The concern deals in all kinds of lumber, building material and fuel. Olaf Olson is local manager.

The Meridean State Bank was organized Oct. 20, 1920, with a capital of $15,000. The organizers were chiefly farmers, who took stock in the enterprise. Frank Pierce (now president of the First National Bank of Menomonie), Walter J. Rowe, I. E. Brack and Olaf Olson took a leading part in the organization. Frank Pierce was the first president, I. E. Brack vice president, and Walter J. Rowe cashier; while the directors were Frank Pierce, I. E. Brack, Andrew J. Brunner, J. P. Fossum, A. D. King, Olaf Olson, O. Theo. Torgerson, Joseph Weber and D. W. Andrew. On May 24, 1921, Frank Pierce resigned as president and was succeeded by J. P. McLean, and at the same time Joseph Weber resigned as director, being succeeded by Oscar Wilson. No other changes in the personel of the institution have since occurred (to May, 1924). The capital of the bank has remained as before and the deposits are now about $85,000. The present building was started soon after organization and completed on Jan. 20, 1921, except for the fittings. It is a substantial brick structure with modern equipment, including a steel, manganese, burglar-proof safe. The bank handles insurance and everything within the legitimate sphere of banking operations.

The church at Meridean is known as Cranberry Creek Lutheran Church. The congregation (Norwegian) is an old one, having been started in 1858, when the Rev. (Prof.) Larson came to this country from Norway and preached in Pierce County, and at Little Elk Creek, five miles south of Menomonie. An uncle of Evan Torgerson of Meridean (Hans Torgerson Dahl) wrote to Prof. Larson to try to induce him to hold services here. At that time Prof. Larson had a daughter in this vicinity who was about to be married, and he therefore came, riding horseback by way of Goose Lake and through a very rough country. He held services and started the congregation at a place one mile southeast of Meridean in a small log house. Subsequently services were held at intervals in private homes until 1876, when a church edifice was erected about three-quarters of a mile east of the village site, or half a mile east of the present site of the church. In 1901 it was moved to its present location and rebuilt, and in 1921 it was rebuilt into a cross-shaped building, with full basement, a belfry and bell being also added. The original building cost about $600, but the expense of the enlargement and improvements mentioned was about $8,000. The people belonged to the Froen congregation of Elk Creek until Jan. 13, 1878, when they organized themselves into a separate congregation. The present pastor is the Rev. C. N. A. Garness, who succeeded the Rev. K. Sumstad. There is a Sunday school, a Ladies' Aid Society, and a young peoples society called the Willing Workers. One of the oldest members of the congregation is Even Torgerson, who came to this locality in 1858 and has been here most of the time since, having been engaged in farming until his retirement eight years ago.

The district school in Meridean is an old building, erected probably over 40 years, but has been kept in good condition. It contains one room and one teacher is employed. The people of Meridean obtain their domestic water from wells and use gasoline lamps for illuminating purposes, except I. E. Brack, who has an individual lighting plant.

About a mile and a half west of the village, in Section 15, town of Peru, there is a ferry across the Chippewa River, which is known as Fair Play Ferry.

Norton, on the "Omaha" railway, five miles west of Colfax and in the town of Tainter, is a small community center comprising a general store, a cheese factory, one or two garages, and several residences. Norton was formerly a post office but is now on a rural delivery route from Colfax. The cheese factory was built about 1917 by Lewis E. Root, who sold it in June, 1923, to William Prange. At Norton

a Lutheran congregation was organized many years ago and became attached to what is known in Lutheran circles as the Holden district, being served from Colfax. It has continued to flourish and in 1911 erected a church edifice at a cost of $4000.

Red Cedar, in the town of Peru, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, near the junction of its Menomonie branch with the Chippewa Valley Division, has a station, and a general store kept by H. J. Holland, who is also postmaster. At an early day the place was known as Hunt, and for a number of years the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company had a mill here. In the early 90's Red Cedar had about 150 inhabitants, and there was a sorghum and feed mill here run by Frank Lorshbough, but the former activities are no longer in evidence. There are now five or six houses in addition to the store; also a Methodist church.

Rock Falls is a village on Rock Creek in Section 22, town of Rock Creek. It is on Trunk Line Highway No. 85, furnishing direct road connection between Durand and Eau Claire, while two miles to the north is Caryville, a station on the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. The first settler in the territory now included in the towns of Peru and Rock Creek was a notable man of a very different type from the average pioneer, and as his name is closely connected with the early history of the village, the following allusion to him from the pen of Prof. O. E. Hager, published in the Dunn County News, March 10, 1910, will not be out of place in this article.

"One of the very earliest arrivals in the Chippewa Valley, antedating that of Torger Olson and his companions (who arrived in 1855), and the first settler in the towns of Peru and Rock Creek..... was William Plaisted of Vermont, the sage of the Chippewa Valley, a marvel in the realms of thoughts, living in a world of his own, far removed from all scenes of the mad scramble for money and wealth. He was a scion of a family of literary and scientific proclivities, and an uncle of his was a lexicographer of the rank of Worchester and Webster. Mr. Plaisted's store of knowledge, though mostly self acquired, was amazing, and when delving into the deep recesses of thought his whole soul was aglow with a fervor that was contagious, inspiring and impelling. His knowledge of the English language was phenomenal and some of us who have sat at his feet and those of the greatest scholars of our age, men of high academic rank and distinction, do not hesitate to pronounce Mr. Plaisted the profoundest of them all. He could read lexicons and grammars as others do novels, for pastime, at one time bursting into loud laughter over quaint definitions and at another trembling with scholarly indignation over incorrect or imperfect ones. Despite the fact that he lived the life of a recluse, he was always social, affable and genial, having none of that narrow, clannish and uncosmopolitan feeling so common here, and so offensive to the more sensitive foreigners. As to his views, political or religious, he was neither intrusive nor obtrusive. Mr. Plaisted was a millwright by trade and as such had traveled extensively, both in the Northern and Southern states and he may have come here in quest of employment. He arrived here somewhere about 1850 and was soon captivated by the romantic canyons and rushing waters of the Rock Creek and the scenic beauty of the site of Rock Falls, of which he became the first owner. The place is said first to have been called Rock Run, the name given to it by Mr. Plaisted. Later on he located on the precipitous bluffs overlooking the Chippewa Valley near the confluence of the Chippewa River and Rock Creek, where, unknown or misunderstood by the more materialistic community, he lived after the fashion of Diogenes, spending his days in profound metaphysical speculations. Mr. Plaisted died in the nineties of the last century, like sages of old a conumdrum to the world, a remarkable instance of how genius is misplaced in life and how an unappreciative world thrusts greats lights aside in order that cunning and pretentious mediocrity may garner the material benefits and wear the laurels of distinction He was buried in the cemetery at Rock Falls, where no tombstone marks his grave and soon nobody will be able to point out the last resting-place of the pioneer father of this part of the county."

The actual beginning of the village of Rock Falls can be dated from the arrival in 1856 of George H. Chamberlin. Mr. Chamberlin, who was born in Canaan, N. H., Jan. 12, 1827, had come west in 1851 to Briggsville, Marquette County, Wis. He was married in 1852 to Antoinette Weston, and they resided in Briggsville until

the removal to Rock Falls, Dunn County. Mr. Chamberlin was a man of practical affairs, a worker and a builder who established a mercantile business in Rock Falls which he conducted for 46 years. He also held many local offices of trust and represented Dunn County in the assembly in the session of 1881. Appointed postmaster of the village in 1857, during the administration of President Buchanan, he served in that office for a full half century, retiring in 1907 as the oldest postmaster in the United States.

In the oldest plat book preserved in the courthouse at Menomonie may be seen a plat of the village site (or a part of it) recorded under the name of Rock Creek, the location being defined as "The north half of the southwest quarter of Section 22, Township 26 north of Range 11 west." It is not stated by whom or for whom this plat was made. The village was again surveyed and platted (this time as Rock Falls) in November, 1875, for George H. Chamberlin, S. J. Kendall and Betsey Weston, proprietors, the plat being recorded Feb. 16, 1876. Another plat was made in June, 1887, for George H. Chamberlin, a part of which, however, was later vacated.

In 1857 the first mill was built at Rock Falls by Weston & Chamberlin, and Mr. Chamberlin, not being a practical miller, hired a man to run the mill until his brother Hiram had had time to learn the business. In 1868 the mill was sold to M. R. Bump. On Aug. 23, 1878, it was undermined and washed out by a flood. Mr. Bump rebuilt it and afterward sold an interest to J. P. Schneider and it was then operated under the name of Bump & Schneider. Later Mr. Schneider sold his interest to Wilbur D. Churchill, the firm then becoming Bump & Churchill. Afterwards Samuel and D. W. Andrews (father and son) bought it and it was operated by them together for ten years. Then Samuel the father, died, and D. W. Andrews has since been sole proprietor. Where the mill is situated the creek flows through a deep rocky gorge, which is one of the most picturesque spots in Dunn County, mill and falls together making a picture tempting to artists and amateur photographers. Mr. Andrews manufactures rye, wheat, buckwheat, wheat graham and rye graham flour and feed. In 1923 a concrete dam was put in, replacing the old wooden one.

In 1880 the village had a population of 150 and had a tri-weekly mail service. At the same time M. R. Bump was operating his "grist" mill, Harrison Beeman was established in the village as a mason and carpenter, and William Skelton was conducting a blacksmith's shop. Ten years or so later, when the mill above mentioned (which seems then to have been called a "flour" mill), was being operated by Bump & Schneider, there was also a grist mill run by Edward Hoover, which, however, amounted to little, as it was deficient in power. Another blacksmith's shop was started by a man named Weygant, who sold it to N. P. Johnson, the present proprietor. The other business interests of the village at the present time include the general store of George F. Day, a hardware store conducted by J. H. Day, a creamery, a garage and three service stations, and two dealers in farm implements. Another store, that of Kleven & Swenson, closed out business in 1923. There are two churches, one Catholic and the other union. Telephone facilities are furnished by the Rock Falls & Meridean Telephone Co., of which Lewis E. Hagen is secretary and manager.

The creamery was started by the farmers in 1902 and has always been a cooperative concern. It has occupied the same building from the beginning and there are now about 40 stockholders in the company. During the year 1923 this creamery received 896, 264 pounds of cream from the farmers and turned out 284,166 pounds of butter. The value of the butter shipped was $115,935.97, the amount paid patrons was $113,704.67. The buttermaker, H. K. Hanson, has been with the creamery for 14 years.

The school district is No. 2, and the present schoolhouse was built about 16 years ago. An event remembered by a few "old-timers" was the burning of a former schoolhouse on May 4, 1875.

The first preaching in this part of the county was in 1856, when the Rev. Mr. Beeman, a Protestant minister, came into the field and at intervals for two years

held services in private homes. Then in 1857 the Rev. Mr. Goff entered upon the work, preaching in residences and schoolhouses until the end of the year 1859. In 1860 the Rev. Mr. Skinner came and worked until the close of 1862. From 1863 in 1871 the people were served by five successive pastors, the Revs. Doughty, Webster, Frizzell, Kingsley and Barrett, the last mentioned of whom died during his second year's work. In 1872 the Methodist Episcopal conference sent the Rev. H. D. Jellison, who served as a supply for two years. In 1875 only a few services were held and in the fall of that year the conference sent the Rev. Mr. Doughty, who served two years, and during his pastorage a parsonage was built. In 1877 the Rev. G. W. Smith worked in this field; then in 1878 the Rev. John Butler, a Methodist, came, and in that year the parsonage was destroyed by fire. In 1879 the Rev. G. L. Bowen, another Methodist, had the charge. In 1881 and 1882 only a few services were held, as there was no regular preacher; and from 1883 to 1891 they were more or less irregular, though the following pastors served here for short periods: Revs. Norris, Doremus, Rossiter (a Universalist), Wells (Baptist) and Bartlett, the last mentioned being a Sunday school worker and missionary from Eau Claire. In 1891 the Rev. Mr. Robinson took charge and during his year in the field the present frame church building was erected, and the old town hall—for some time the previous place of worship—was no longer used. In 1893 the Rev. John Hainer, of Eau Claire, was sent by the Methodist Episcopal Church and served until 1895, after which the Rev. R. Stoakes, F. G. Drake and W. E. Monroe, served each one year. In 1898 the conference appointed Rev. T. Bigger, who served two years, and after him the Rev. E. D. Upson served for an equal length of time. Since then there was been a succession of different pastors, some Methodist, the present pastor, Rev. E. A. Raue, belonging to the Presbyterian denomination. A Sunday school is maintained and there is a Ladies' Aid Society. In the present year the church was remodeled.

The Catholic congregation in Rock Falls was organized 16 years ago and now numbers 35 families. The church was built a year after the organization and is a frame building. It was first served by Rev. Henry Tholler from Altoona, Eau Claire County, who came here once a month on Sundays and on some of the church holidays. Then Father A. Siebert, from Round Hill (three miles from Durand) visited Rock Falls for two years. Then Father Tholler served the congregation again for two years, and after him Father Hackner, from Mondovi, who now serves the congregation twice a month, on the first and third Sundays. A Ladies' Aid Society is maintained.

As a rural village Rock Falls has strong attractions, and the bustling city of Eau Claire, with its excellent stores, can be easily reached by car, or by train from Caryville. The benefit order of the Beavers' Reserve Fund has some members in the village and its vicinity.

Rumsey's Landing was a steamboat landing on the north bank of the Chippewa River close to the point formed by the Southeast corner of Section 35 west, town of Spring Brook with the southwest corner of Section 36 west, that town; or in Range 12 west and close to the line separating Township 26 north from Township 27 north. The name of Rumsey's Landing is associated closely with pioneer times, the years from 1840 to 1850 being busy ones at the Landing, and also for 20 years later, the farmers selling their grain here until the coming of the railroad in 1871. There was an elevator here, a store and a grain warehouse, besides a ferry, the store being the only one for miles around. In the early 90's H. C. Ballard operated a sawmill in the vicinity. The Landing was doubtless named for John and H. T. Rumsey, who were very early settlers here.

Rusk is a station and hamlet on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway in the town of Red Cedar. The site is flat and forms part of a considerable stretch of prairie land. As surveyed by J. W. Remington for the West Wisconsin Railway Co. (now the "Omaha"), the plat being recorded Jan. 28, 1875; it was described as "a portion of the west half of Section 15 in Township 28 north of Range 12 west." In 1879 the railway company had an addition surveyed (recorded May 22) that included blocks A to L for a public park.

On the coming of the railroad (1872) several business enterprises were started here. R. F. Juchtke opened the first store and George A. Gilbert & Bro. a wagon and blacksmith's shop, which they conducted for a number of years thereafter. It was not long before a second store was opened by W. R. Culbertson, who was a merchant in the village for about ten years; and a grain elevator was built, it is thought by James Hill, though it was owned and operated for many years by Hill, Kinsey & Moulton. Later it passed to C. F. Freeman & Co., and from them to the Wisconsin Elevator Co., the later concern selling to A. H. Aldrich & Co. of Roberts, Wis., who are the present proprietors.

F. R. Ross, the present postmaster, was a merchant here for many years, starting in 1887 and for two years having A. B. Webert as partner. William Beyer and wife, previously farmers, conducted a hotel in the village from 1876 to about 1887, when they returned to their farm. Nicholas Cook, a German immigrant, opened a meat market in Rusk in 1889 and operated it for four or five years until his residence was burned, when he returned to farming, his former occupation. Edward K. Drayton, a harness maker, arrived here in June, 1877, and several years later was serving as town clerk. The firm of Zuehlke & Moedy also conducted a general merchandise business for some years. Others had settled on farm lands in the vicinity before the village was started, among whom were the following: John Hause, who took land in Section 20, in 1855; Adelbert C. Sherburne, who settled in Section 9 in October the same year, and George D. Owen, who came in 1865, and started a farm in Section 5. J. F. Ronneberger took land in Section 8 in 1876. These men became successful and wealthy farmers. The Sherburne family was prominent not only here, but in other parts of Dunn County. A feed mill was started in the village in 1885 by Nels K. Christensen. Since then it has passed through several hands and is now owned and operated by J. C. Lee.

For some 15 or 20 years after the village was founded it enjoyed a busy and prosperous life as a wheat shipping center, and it was no uncommon thing to see as many as 100 teams of farmers and buyers here at the same time. Towards the end of that period the chintz bug made its appearance, which wrought so much damage in the fields that the farmers stopped raising wheat and went into dairying instead. They had already—about 1885—started a cooperative creamery, which became more prosperous with the increase in the amount of dairying, and is now conducted under the name of The Rusk Creamery Co. Several lumber companies have done business in Rusk, including the North Star, the Wilson Weber and the La Pointe Lumber Co., of Menomonie, the last mentioned now having a yard and office here. In addition to the interests already mentioned there are in the village a blacksmith's shop, two garages, and a general store conducted under the name of the Rusk Co-operative Mercantile Co.

The Rusk post office is of the fourth class and has no rural routes. F. R. Ross, who came to the village 40 years ago, was postmaster for 20 years and, after an interval, is again serving, having been reappointed under the Harding administration.

A Baptist congregation, which was organized March 9, 1895, and is now composed of ten families, has a church about a mile and a half northwest of the village. Two and a half miles northeast of Rusk is the Catherine German Lutheran Church. This congregation, now including 50 families, was started in 1876. The present pastor is the Rev. William A. Baumann, who lives near the church and also serves a church near Iron Creek.

Sand Creek.—The village of Sand Creek, situated in Section 13 of the town of Sand Creek (Township 31, Range 11), and on the Red Cedar River, was surveyed and platted in July, 1871, the survey and plat being made by W. Weissenfels for H. P. and Mary J. Graham, Samuel and Clara A. White and Robert and Mary R. Folles, all of the city of Eau Claire.

Sand Creek is a somewhat retired rural community, the nearest railroad station being New Auburn on the "Omaha," which is about eight miles to the east and slightly north, while Ridgeland on the "Soo" lies about 12 miles to the west. Soon after the platting of the village, or in 1872, a dam across Sand Creek and a flour

mill were constructed, and for some 12 years thereafter the mill was an important enterprise of the village, though it and the dam were several times carried away by floods. Finally in 1884 another flood washed them out and they were not rebuilt.

In 1873 the first school was started, and in the same year Tucker & Pomeroy had a small store in the village, which they later sold to Ezra Clark, and soon after that another store was established. The village grew and prospered until in addition to the mill, it contained five stores, three blacksmith's shops, three hotels and two wagon shops. The population was then (1880) about 130. The height of prosperity was reached about 1881, in November of which year H. Brewer surveyed and platted a small addition for Ole Nelson. A stage line furnished transportation three times a week between Menomonie, Sand Creek, and Rice Lake, F. E. Smith being the contractor and E. L. Doolittle the carrier.

About 1881, however, the village began to decline, which was due, partly at least, to the fact that the railroad now known as the "Omaha", which was then in process of construction and completed as far as New Auburn, did not build through Sand Creek, but passed some miles to the east of it, thus depriving it of direct rail communication. In 1891 the population was given as 100. At that time, in addition to the post office, there were in the village several stores, a blacksmith's shop, a church, a district school, a grist mill and a flour mill. Of the two mills the former was operated by A. T. Johnson and the latter by P. S. Peterson & Co. The population of Sand Creek village is now about 110. A large creamery, owned by the Farmers' Store Company, has been in successful operation for 18 or 20 years. The Cooperative Store Co. also conducts a mercantile enterprise that is well patronized and financially stable. A combined feed and planing mill—the one formerly operated by the Johnson family, and which is located half a mile west by south across the river—has within the last few years passed into other hands. In the vicinity there used to be a carding mill, which ceased operation after the raising of sheep was given up here. Telephone service is furnished by the Prairie Farm, Ridgeland & Dallas Telephone Co., which was organized in the fall of 1906 and took in Sand Creek as an additional exchange. There is a brick schoolhouse, housing a two-room graded school built within the last two years, a bank, a hotel, several stores, a garage and a blacksmith's shop.

The Bank of Sand Creek, which is a state bank, was established in 1918 and has membership in the State Bankers Association. It has a paid up capital of $10,000, with a surplus and undivided profits (Jan. 1, 1924) of $4,060, and deposits of $144,280. William Larson is president; Theodore Nelson, vice president; and J. M. Moe, cashier.

The Norwegian Lutheran Congregation of Sand Creek was organized Oct. 3, 1867, and in 1881 a church edifice was erected two miles west of the village, which is a frame building with a seating capacity of about 200. The congregation has also two other churches, one situated about five miles west on Lower Pine Creek ,and the other on Popple Creek, while the parsonage is in the village of Sand Creek. There has been a resident pastor (in the village) since 1871. The following pastors have served this congregation or parish: Revs. K. Torstenson, Harald Haakenson, D. J. Growe, J. Waage, O. T. Flaaten, M. Flekke, O. Neilson and Rev. Engel-Olsen, the last mentioned being the present incumbent. About 100 families now belong to the congregation. The societies connected with it are: The Ladies' Aid (four branches in four different locations), the Young Peoples' Society, the Dorcas Society, and the church choir.

Teegarden, on the "Omaha" railroad in Section 6, town of Menomonie is the seat of the lumber establishment of Thos. Teegarden & Son, and of the Teegarden Co-operative Cheese Co. Members of the family from whom the place takes its name built a small mill in the vicinity (in Section 1, town of Lucas) as early as 1856 or 1857. Teegarden has rural mail delivery from Knapp.

Tonnar is a place name shown in Foote's Atlas (1888) in the north part of Section 8, town of Wilson, or about a mile southeast of the site of the present village of Ridgeland. About 1890 the place had a post office and some 50 inhabitants.

Tramway, on the "Omaha" railroad in the northwest part of the town of Menom-

onie, has been known for 40 years until recently as a place where brick was manufactured. The industry was started in 1884 by W. W. Winterbotham and a partner named Holden, forming the firm of Winterbotham & Holden, who bought the site from Albert Traxler, who had homesteaded the land in 1865. The brick yard they established and conducted for a number of years, subsequently passed through several hands until in 1920 it came into those of the Hydraulic Pressed Brick Co. of Minneapolis, who stopped the work here.

Truax some 40 years ago or more, in the flourishing days of the lumber industry, was a village or hamlet, the location of which has been vaguely described as "down the river from Menomonie on a little stream that enters the Red Cedar from the east." It has long since disappeared.

Tyrone, a former community center, platted in 1858, was situated close to the Chippewa River, in Sections 21 and 28, town of Peru, or in Township 26 north of Range 12 west. The place was named by Hamilton W. Hubbard, who settled there in 1856 on coming from Fond du Lac County. He established a large farm and mill there and also did some logging, leaving about 1894 on the death of his wife, Margaret.

Vanceberg is a small hamlet of 30 or 40 people on the Hay River in the N. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of the town of Sheridan. It takes its name from Levi Vance, a noted pioneer of this county, who established a fur-trading post here at an early date. It was he who built the first hotel in Menomonie, and he was sheriff of the county at the time of his death, which took place Sept. 22, 1864. At Vanceberg about 1868 there occurred a battle between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians, which was fought around the Vance home on the hill, and in which about 100 Indians were killed, mostly Sioux, as the Chippewa were victorious. In July, 1873, a mail route was put in between Menomonie and Vanceberg, via Tiffany, and for many years the hamlet had a post office. It is now served by rural route from Prairie Farm. In the fall of 1866 a sawmill was built here by Thomas J. and Ingersoll George, who engaged in the lumber business, and the latter was proprietor of the mill as late as the early 90's. About 25 years ago it was moved to Silver Creek, Barron County. A general merchandise store kept by L. G. Richards, who started it in 1911, and a small church are the two main features of the community now. The store building was erected by Elias Cummings.

Waneka, on Muddy Creek, in the northern part of the town of Spring Brook, is a farming community, the name of which, however, carries with it some historical associations. In 1852 B. Fowler, father of the late Mrs. Cyrus S. Whittier of Menomonie, and a native of the state of Maine, came to Waneka from Dane County with his family and built a hostelry and stage station here which was practically a half-way house on the journey between Menomonie and Eau Claire. He was the first settler in the locality, but after six years sold out to a man named Heller and returned to Dane County. At Waneka during the anxious Civil War days the women used to meet and sew garments for the soldiers, and in the early 80's there was a post office and the stages running between Black River Falls and Hudson used to stop here, but after railroads had been built through this region the stage lines were abandoned and and Waneka lost its only remaining importance. There is no sign of a village, but there are two conspicuous churches, one of which is that of the Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Society (German), a fairly large frame building with a steeple, built in 1902, there being also a graveyard in connection with the church. The other is the Salem Evangelical Church, somewhat smaller, bearing the date of 1861, indicating the time when the congregation was organized.

Waubeek, in Section 27, Township 26 north of Range 13 west (town of Dunn), is not a village but a locality where there was formerly a post office. Waubeek derived its name from a place in Pepin County, where formerly there were mills. In course of time the mills burned down and the people then got up a petition and had the post office moved into Dunn County, to the location above mentioned. This was done under President Cleveland's first administration (1885-1889), the office retaining the name of Waubeek. Mrs. Luthera E. Gardiner (now Mrs. Luthera E. Ames, of Eau Galle) was postmistress there for 20 years, taking the office

at the death of her father in 1888 and holding it until the rural main service was established. There is a small Methodist Church at Waubeek, which was built about 1884, and in which services are occasionally held at the present time, though few of the early members are now left. The locality is a fine farming region and some of the best farms in the county may be found here. Among them is the Edgar Bow place, the land constituting which was bought from the government about 1858 by Lyman Fitch (father of Mrs. Ames above mentioned). Another man had pre-empted it but Mr. Fitch bought him out. Frank Ames (Mrs. Ames' husband's grandfather) gave the land for the cemetery. At one time there were five Ames families in the neighborhood, and it was then called Amesville, but none are left here now.

Weston is a village in Section 22 of the town of Weston. It is the terminus of a short branch of the "Omaha" railway (now the C. & N. W.). In the pioneer days of the county the Fox River Land & Lumber Company operated in this vicinity and many of the early settlers bought their land from them.

About 1889 William J. Starr of Eau Claire bought up a considerable quantity of land in this part of the county—about 14,000 acres, comprising about one-half of the town of Weston—and a year or two later, having induced the "Omaha" road to build their spur track to the site of the present village he built a saw and planing mill here and began lumbering. That was the start of the village, which soon became a lively place. A post office was established in the depot, with Alfred E. Boe, who came here as agent for the railroad in 1902, as postmaster. Within a few years Weston had a population of about 320 people.

The mill while in full operation cut about 50,000,000 feet of lumber annually. Mr. Starr continued his operations until 1910, by which time he had cut all his timber and so closed his business here. The population immediately decreased and Weston has since been a somewhat quiet rural village. It was incorporated in 1909 but went back to town government in 1919, chiefly on account of having experienced three disastrous fires, one of which destroyed about half the village.

Alfred E. Boe, already mentioned, who erected the second frame house in Weston, was among those who left the village after it had ceased to be a place of considerable activity, but in 1921 he returned and entered into mercantile business here, buying the stock of general merchandise of W. H. Bliss. At the same time he again became postmaster and is still serving as such, besides being storekeeper. Mr. Boe also acts as manager for the Elmwood Lumber & Grain Company, who have a lumber yard here, C. K. Averill of Menomonie being the chief stockholder in the company. There is a garage and filling station and the village is on the lines of the Downing Telephone Company, organized in 1903.

Some years ago a Methodist Episcopal congregation was started in Weston, the congregation first holding services in the Modern Woodmen hall, a branch of that order having been previously established here. About 1919 they bought the building and continued subsequently to use it for their church home until it was destroyed by fire two or three years later. After that they worshiped for a while in a small building that had been erected to serve the purpose of a village hall, afterwards building their present church.

In addition to the places already mentioned, a few others may be found referred to in old publications such as former histories or atlases, the early files of local journals, and early plat books preserved at the courthouse. Several were merely plats of villages which never developed into anything. Perhaps two or three were lumber camps of transient existence and importance. At one locality, Mamre, situated four or five miles west of Menomonie, there is a Lutheran Church (see page 157). One or two were laid out as summer resorts. A plat was recorded Feb. 1, 1858, showing certain lots north and south of the Chippewa River in Township 26 north of Range 11 west, the section not being stated. It was a proposed village called Elkton, the proprietors being W. H. Gleason, C. M. Seley, C. Belles

and F. R. Church, the last mentioned being at that time register of deeds for the county. This plat was vacated by the county board in July, 1867.

Grand View Camps in the town of Tainter, on the backwater lake from the Red Cedar River, were laid out by William and Mary Burch in 1921 as a summer resort.

CHAPTER XXI

MISCELLANY

Local Sites of State, County and City High School Buildings and Grounds (By C. E. Freeman).

These sites and grounds in this city cover a space equal in area to three and one-half of our city blocks and beside, one lot and the full width of street one block in length. They are distributed over five blocks, four of which lie in the heart of the city in the form of a square and are situated west to east, between Broadway and Third Street, and north to south between Main Street and Ninth Avenue.

The State Manual Training building, a department of the Stout schools, and the city high school building, with their surrounding grounds, occupy blocks 53 (south block) and 76 (north block) and that part of Wilson Avenue, now vacated, that did formerly run east and west between these blocks. There is in this tract an unbroken parcel of school ground thirty-six rods long, north and south and sixteen rods wide, east and west, of three and six-tenths acres of land.

The main building of the training school is located on the east side of this parallelogram tract, facing on Second Street, and that of the high school on the west side thereof, fronting on Broadway. These two buildings are placed squarely across that part of Wilson Avenue that formerly extended between these two blocks 53 and 76. They are connected by a long, enclosed, elevated and commodious passageway stretching from the second story of one building to the second story of the other, running lengthwise over the strip of vacated street.

Before the erection of these buildings, the city resident and the stranger on its streets, turning into upper Wilson Avenue, from north or south, looked, if he would, westward down the avenue and out of its end into the sunshine high over the river basin and of the valley of Gilbert's Creek on to the distant hills and bluffs. The sky line of these hills and bluffs and the upper portion of their densely wooded eastern slopes presented a pleasing view, the like of which is not to be seen through the end opening of any other of the city streets.

The city having acquired title to these blocks 53 and 76, the city council in the plenitude of its power, gained largely by its grip of actual possession of these blocks, vacated the intervening street, and now, he that is on upper Wilson Avenue, looks westward along its open way into a cul-de-sac, closed by the brick wall of the training school building. Its dark bricked up end was made darker by the shadows cast therein by the surrounding walls of other school buildings.

The once distinguishing feature of this avenue, the view beyond its western end, must remain only a remembrance, personal to those who over 20 years ago looked out upon it. It was a vista that may be mentioned but cannot be visualized by description so that the reader or hearer can see it, even with the mind's eye.

The four-story domestic science building of The Stout Institute covers the whole of the south one-half of block 75. Its main entrance, seldom used by students or visitors, faces south on Wilson Avenue, while its end entrances on Second and on Third streets serve the constant daily use of the building.

The site of this building was given to the state. The plan for its construction was made to cover every available inch of the site. The plan being exhibited, the adjacent property owners were asked to give, from the north one-half of the block, sufficient land to afford light and air for the back part of the building and for access thereto by a public alley.

A sovereign asks, and the asking is intended as, and is interpreted to be a request. The necessary land was given and the north wall of this state building stands flush with the north boundary line of the land at first given.

Connected with the educational management of this state school, in its domestic science department, are two buildings known as the Homemakers' school. These

are located on the north one-half of block 40. They are dwelling houses and front respectively west and east, on Fifth and Sixths streets. Ninth Avenue bounds the grounds on the north. The house on Fifth Street stands back from the avenue on the second lot. It is on a commanding height that gives a view of the river basin and of Gilbert's Creek to the westward, the house on Sixth Street is in the northeast corner of the school grounds. This last mentioned house was long the residence of Mr. George H. Barwise and of his family. They were nice people, rather exclusive as English people are apt to be.

Mr. and Mrs. Barwise were in many respects typical English folk. The grounds of the Homemakers' school then were fashioned on English lines. The oak and the evergreen trees and the ornamental shrubbery that covered the whole ground now occupied by the school, was trimmed and cared for as we are wont to think English estates are trimmed and cared for. Mr. Barwise was a book-keeper and ever faithful to his task. It is said that for 20 years the farthest he went from his desk was to the station at Menomonie Junction. His daily round of labor and pleasure was methodical in the extreme with a morning cup of coffee brought to him piping hot in a thin china cup, while he was still in bed. Connoisseurs in taste affect to believe a certain delicious delicacy is added to coffee drunk from a thin cup, to beer drunk out of a thick ice-cold mug, and to wine sipped from a thin glass. In a "bone-dry" nation, succeeding generations, probably, cannot verify these suppositions, save as to the enhanced savor of coffee so drunk. Never, never again, possibly, shall man or woman, know the taste of liquor; and of cereals and grapes there shall, doubtless, nevermore be a brewing, distillation or vinous fermentation. To appreciate the richness of the bead in beers, the acme of flavor in distilled liquors, and the fine bouquet of wines, may perchance, become one of the lost arts.

Mr. Barwise gave notice that he must quit the office on account of a chronic illness. He was told to come each day, if he could, even though he stayed but a few minutes, or an hour. His employers appreciated his faithfulness and realized that if he felt that his labors were ended he would not rest easy. He was kept on the pay roll.

This man and woman were earnest churchmen and had much to do with the establishment and the early maintenance of Grace church, then as now, located but a block away. They made a great deal of Christmas time and as their grandchildren increased in number Mrs. Barwise was busy from one Christmas until the next in making and purchasing presents for all. Not one was ever overlooked. At one time M. L. Kern was rector in charge of this church. He had cogitated and grew from some outside orthodox sect into the Episcopal faith. He was generally, in the community, spoken of as "Elder Kern." In meeting Mrs. Barwise he often accosted her as "Sister Barwise," to which greeting she invariably replied: "Don't sister me, I am not a Methodist."

The Stout Institute gymnasium building occupies all of lot 7 in block 54. It fronts endwise north on Wilson Avenue, its west wall runs north and south on the line of Second Street, and stands opposite the south portion of the manual training school building. The outside face of its eastern wall marks the line between lots 7 and 8, the residence lot of Mr. R. G. Ingraham. He and his family live on this lot. In winter their house is shaded by the county school building in the morning and in the afternoons the years around, it is in the deep shadow of the gymnasium.

On this gymnasium lot there once stood a large and richly finished Baptist church. It was also lavishly furnished, having among its appointments, near the pulpit, a fine pipe organ, and underneath the pulpit an adequate immersion fount. When the fount was to be used the pulpit was pulled aside as a discarded stand.

Cost sometimes shows the laudable intention of a builder to build well, and it may indicate somewhat the grandeur of the buildings constructed. This church was built in 1870-1871, when materials and labor were cheap and low compared with prices of today. The writer seems to be reliably informed as to the cost of this church. It cost $17,000 with an additional cost of $1,700 for the organ.

This church building made over, now stands as a dwelling house on lot 4 of block

8 at the intersection of Twelfth Avenue and Sixth Street. Its pipe organ (soon to be discarded for a new one) is now in service, at St. Paul's Evangelical church at the corner of Eleventh Avenue and Ninth Street in this city, but the whereabouts of its fount is not known. The church was built and owned by Capt. William Wilson.

The county school main building and its adjacent special buildings in which are located the county training school for teachers of the common schools, the county school of agriculture, and domestic economy are situated on the east one-half of block 54. The main building is set well back in its grounds, its north side answers as a front and faces on Wilson Avenue. Back of it on Ninth Avenue is a solid mass of wooden structures that serve the activities of the agricultural department. This department has its schoolroom in the lower story of the main building.

Where now this main building stands was once a dwelling house in which the Rev. John C. Sherwin lived for a few years. Mr. Sherwin was one of those men who by nature and nurture was qualified and equipped to go forth as a missionary to the early sojourners on the frontier where lived men and women, for the most part honest of purpose and earnest in the walks of life, but careless of the conventionalities of society and of the church. He early appeared in the Mississippi River Valley and at an early day made LaCrosse his home. He came here in 1859 and organized the Congregational church. In 1868 he came again and reorganized this church and became its resident pastor until 1874.

He moved pleasantly and modestly among all of the people. Under his gentle manners there was a strong and persistent air of purpose which attracted and did not repel. He was a successful hunter and fisherman. He did not alarm nor flush the game. He never scared a school of fish from its secluded hole but quietly caught each fish there. He did not attempt to scare sinners from hell but enticingly beckoned them to heaven. Whether he was called of God is not known, but it is known that he came to the people of the West and that he did much good.

Main and Broadway are the principal streets of the city, and all of these school buildings, except those of the Homemakers', are within one and two blocks of these streets, and those excepted, are but two blocks south from Main and four east of Broadway.

These sites are now the seats of inculcated learning. Here students by repeated conning of lessons gain a knowledge of the general principles that govern the physical and mental activities of life. These studies are supplemented by manual training, but this training is on lines previously determined upon and specifically worked out in advance for illustration of the texts taught.

Before their present use these sites were not fallow ground. On them were then the abodes of men and women who lived here some of the experiences, noted some of the effects and recorded some of the conclusions, that have now become the basis of study and observation in these schools. The knowledge they acquired rested largely on their daily direct contact with the unlooked for, the adventitious events of life.

They went before and prepared the way for the student throng we now see upon our streets. It may not, therefore, be amiss at some future time, to recall the names of these pioneers while some still live who knew them in the flesh.

Block 76 was always known as school block, but three dwellings were built thereon before the increase in the school ground area. Block 53 had six dwelling houses located on it, when, in 1897, it was purchased for school purposes. These houses were among the earliest built in the town plat and had in the mutation of home settlement housed many early day families connected with early day local history. Three houses stood on the ground now covered by the domestic science school building and in them lived at different times a number of the early day prominent families. Two houses occupied the ground of the county schools. Before the Barwise family occupied the Homemakers' house it was successively the abode of the family of a foreman, a preacher, and a teacher. It was a building early erected on the village plat.

Memoir of Peter Jungck.—The author of this memoir, who passed away early

in the present year, 1925, was an early settler of Menomonie who knew this community when it was a mere cluster of homes. It had been his privilege to see Menomonie develop from a lumbering settlement to it present size. His mind treasured many incidents of the early days and had imparted his recollections to C. E. Freeman, who has gathered much in the way of historical lore pertaining to Dunn County and the Chippewa Valley. The narrative, recalling Menomonie as it was in 1868, when Mr. Jungck came here, was given by him to Mr. Freeman in 1914, and appeared in the Dunn County News of Feb. 12, 1925.

"I came to Menomonie in June, 1868. My brother, Carl Jungck, had been here for two years. On the block where Egbert Marks now lives, block 128, there were no residences but the Methodist church stood on the southwest corner of the block facing south. The Congregational church was built later on the northwest corner of this block facing north, where Henry E. Knapp's house now stands.

"My brother, Jacob Jungck, came here in 1853 and was pilot on the rafts that ran down the Red Cedar River. Somewhere about 1863 he went into the flour mill of the Knapp, Stout Company as clerk under John J. Carter. About 1866 Mr. Carter built a two story building on lot 3 in block 126 and with my brother, Jacob, opened therein a store, run in the name of Jacob Jungck.

"When I came here there was a small dwelling house on the southeast corner of this block and the store built by Mr. Carter and a dwelling house of Henry Grobe on the west side of the block. These were the only buildings then on the block.

"My brother, Jacob, at the time he went into the mill, married Margaret Hafmeier, who died in this city in August, 1914. She was the first German girl who came here to live.

On the triangular block opposite where Mr. Carter's store was built, there stood the Wisconsin house, a hotel run by Fritz Knoble. For about two years my brother, Carl and I lived over the Carter store and my brother, Jacob, lived in a lean-to back of the store. My two brothers, however, had lived there about two years before I came here.

"On the grounds known as the Captain Tainter homestead, running from near the bridge at the company's mill to where the City hall now stands, there were no buildings. In 1869, I think, Andrew Tainter, known as Captain Tainter, began construction of a large house, now the Bertha Tainter hall. The frame was up and not enclosed, but the roof was on when one day there came up a thunder storm with a very high wind. I was then at the Carter store. My brother was also there. We had hard work to keep the doors in the store from blowing in. I looked out toward the Tainter house and saw it blow over. It went down flat with the ground. Phillip Rhomback was the contractor and had to stand the loss. John E. Edwards was the architect.

"On the block south of the block where Mr. Carter's store stood there was but one building, a small house, which stood a little north of the southeast corner of the block. On the block where the Royal hotel now stands there were four buildings. At the northwest corner there was the Tyroler house, run by Anton Berger and Frank Wasser. At the southwest corner the dwelling of Peter Lammer, which now stands back of the hotel and north of Lammer's a small building of Mr. Brooks. On the southeast corner of the block a building occupied by Henry Grobe. The Wisconsin house, the Tyroler house and the Grobe building were used as saloons.

"On block No. 84 there were on Broadway the store building of Brook & Hess on the northeast corner, the small dwelling of Philip Rhomback in the middle, north and south, and the dwelling of William Huber, a little north of the southeast corner, and the house of John Hess near the Brook & Hess store. On the opposite block east, No. 85, there was on the northwest corner a small dwelling house owned by Torger Hansen. On the northeast corner there was the building used at times for a blacksmith shop and as a machinery shed. On the southeast corner there was a dwelling house of David Heller and to the west of it was a small building. This small building was then used as a dental office by J. A. Heller, a son of David Heller. In the Brook & Hess store and in the Torger Hansen buildings there were saloons.

"On block No. 77 there was on the northeast corner what was known as the court house building. Next south was the dwelling of Andrew Simon. On the southeast corner was the dwelling of Lorenzo Vaplon, a shoemaker, and on the southwest corner on the bluff overlooking the low ground, where now is located the Omaha depot and railroad tracks, was the house of Henry Richard, a worker in the flour mill. On the northwest corner was the house of Crist Conrad, a mason.

"On block No. 52 at the northeast corner was the house of Butcherin. On the next lot south was the house of August Geisert. On the southwest corner was the house of Jacob Ehrhard, the father of Louis Ehrhard. There were no houses further south on Broadway, except it may be that Mrs. Morgan's house was at what is now the corner of Birch Street and Broadway.

"On block No. 76, the schoolhouse block, David S. Hull had at the east end of lot 8 a store building—one story with an "L" at the back end for a dwelling. He had a drug store and was then justice of the peace. The west half of the lot was sold to George F. Burton in 1869 and he built on the east part of his west half, a building. He and another man for a while ran a flour and feed store. The business did not pay and he the next year conveyed the east half of his west half to Mr. Hull, who then moved his drug store into this building. In the same year, 1870, Burton sold the west half of west half of lot 8 to Christian Voedisch and he built thereon a two-story building. He used the second story as a dwelling and the first floor as a cabinet shop and undertaker's parlor. In the basement he had a saloon. He personally and alone ran the shop and the saloon.

"On the lot south of the Voedisch building on Broadway was a house of an upright of two stories and a wing of one story in which William Young lived. On the northeast corner of the block was a small one-story frame house used as a schoolhouse. Afterwards when the large school house was built on the south side of the block this small house was moved by Henry Richard onto lot 6 in block No. 77. It faced the west. Christian Voedisch first lived in it. The building was afterward burned.

"On block No. 53 on lot 6 there was a large house, an upright and a long wing. It was then the residence of W. W. Winterbotham. I think the house on the northeast corner of the block was built when I came here and that James Blair lived there. The house west of the corner was built after I came and William Blair lived there. The house in which Mrs. Mott afterwards lived on lot 3, block 53, was occupied when I came by Larkham. There may have been a house on the southeast corner but I do not remember it. These were all the houses on the block.

"The building known as the court house on block No. 77 was used as a court house upstairs and for a dance hall and church. The stairway was inside the building on the south side. The building was 34 feet on Broadway and 36 feet on Main Street. The downstairs was used as dwelling rooms. In a year or two the county offices were moved to a building where the First National bank building now stands and court was held in Grobe's hall on Broadway.

"At first, after my brother and I bought the building 1870, we rented the south side to Thomas McMoren for a harness shop and my brother, Carl, used the north side for a shoe shop and I worked for him. The upper part was used as a dwelling. McMoren died in a few months and we rented this side to John Anderson for a harness shop. After about two years he moved away, then we rented the room to Elsi Gerard for the same business. In about three years he failed and I bought his stock. This is the building Carl and I conveyed to the city of Menomonie in 1905.

"In 1868 the site of Menomonie where not cleared for houses was covered with small brush. There was the appearance of there having been some large trees but they were few and scattered."

History of the Massee Settlement (later called Louisville), from a paper read before the Old Settler's Society by J. C. Ticknor.—On July 26, 1851, Amos Colburn

selected the lands south and west of the Red Cedar River on which was afterwards located the village of Dunnville. There were others who were there at an earlier date, but they were "squatters," as they did not acquire title to any land. On March 21, 1854, J. H. Knapp took the lands on the east or north side of the river opposite to the Colburn tract, on which his company located their store, hotel called "Tainter House," barn and warehouse. The first date on the Tainter House register is April 21, 1858. As this point was the head of river navigation, it become a busy point, where the change was from water to land transportation; and it continued to be so until the railroad through the country put the steamboat out of commission. No history of the vicinity would be complete without mention of Dr. Crocker, who located at Dunnville in about 1855 or 1856, was the only physician in this vicinity for some years and was kept busy attending the ills of the early settlers.

On June 22, 1855 Ebenezer Thompson selected the lands where the village of Downsville is located, on which he built a small sawmill, cutting a short ditch across the bend in the Red Cedar River, using this ditch as a mill-race; but high water soon enlarged the ditch until it became the main channel. On Feb. 24, 1858, Thompson deeded his interests in this mill site to B. B. Downs, who built a dam across the river at the head of the ditch, and in the winter of 1859-60 erected a sawmill at this point; and by his name was the village known.

In McHenry County, Illinois, were a number of families who had come west from "York State", who were desirous of getting for themselves a home, and they decided to come to northwest Wisconsin. Henry H. Steves came to investigate and to locate lands for some of them. After looking over the surrounding country, he decided that as Dunnville was the prospective county seat, to get lands in that vicinity; and on Nov. 2, 1855, he selected and entered lands for himself, George Massee, James Vasey, Edward Ticknor and Stephen Morphey in Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, town 26 north of Range 12 west. On Dec. 10, 1855 Aaron Vasey selected land in 1-26-13. On May 26, 1856, William Creaser, Sr., Thomas Massee and William Massee entered lands in the same vicinity.

Having located their lands, the next question was to get their families upon the new homes. In the spring of 1856 H. H. Steves covered his wagons, loaded his household goods and family, and with ox teams started for Dunn County. Thomas Massee came with him to help drive what stock he could bring, and in June, 1856 he landed in Dunn County.

In the fall of 1856 William Massee, with a part of his family, arrived at their new home, driving there with the first horse team. In 1857 James Vasey, Thomas and Fletcher Massee and J. B. Steves came through with ox teams and live stock arriving in June of the same year.

In 1858 Edward Ticknor, F. T. and Aaron Vasey and William Creaser, Sr., with their families, ox teams, covered wagons loaded with house goods, and cattle, started for Dunn County and arrived in June, 1858. And in 1859 Stephen Morphey and family made the trip, arriving in June, and with him came a young man by the name of William Magden. The trip from McHenry County, Ill., took fully six weeks when made with oxen.

Theodore Louis, then a young man who had spent some time in the west hunting and fishing, came to this vicinity in 1856, and finding game and fish plentiful, made a camp near a small creek and on July 7, 1856, selected this land being in Section 9, Township 26 north, Range 12 west.

Daniel Smith from Pennsylvania came west with his family and on Oct. 8, 1855, entered lands in 7-8, 26-12, early in 1856 moving on to the same with his family.

Israel Barnum and family landed at Dunnville, and on April 5, 1858 entered lands in 18-26-12 and soon after moved his family thereon. These farms were so located so that a spring or creek could be used and the buildings were located so that water from either of these sources was convenient thereto. Good water convenient for use was deemed very important by all early settlers.

Francis and John Lorshbough and Michael Smith came west from Pennsylvania and settled in this neighborhood about the same date or soon after. Samuel Kyle,

Sr., and family arrived in Dunn County on June 2, 1855, camping first on Mud Creek, and on July 5, 1858, with the assistance of T. B. Wilson, entered lands in Sections 1 and 2, 26-13, and upon which he made his first home. Malcom McLean entered lands in Section 12, 26-13 on Aug. 1, 1856 and soon moved his family upon the same. He was one of the first to operate a country blacksmith shop in this vicinity.

In this neighborhood in 1858 a schoolhouse was built of logs 16x24 with a seat around the walls with two rows of board desks and seat combined in the center. In the summer of 1858 Nettie Barnum taught the first term of school therein. Fanny and Mary Massee each taught this school for several terms immediately following. In the early 60-s, as other school districts were organized, spelling schools became the vogue for winter evenings. It was considered an honor for anyone to be selected by the teacher to enter these contests.

The districts in which these contests were more frequently held were "Cummings or Forest Center, Kyles and Fall City." The teachers would send out invitations or notices that on a certain evening a spelling contest would be held at their respective schoolhouses and would then drill their school for the contest. Two leaders would be named and they would then select their members from those present after a warming-up heat, as race men would say. The real contest would come when a misspelled word would send the speller to his or her seat. In this contest the school in which the winner was a member would claim the victory. Many pleasant evenings were thus spent and the ride to the place of meeting would be made in a large sleigh, the box of which would be filled with straw, and then with robes and blankets over and under, the boys and girls would enjoy the ride.

In the early 60's the Fourth of July would be celebrated by a joint Sunday school picnic and was usually held in the grove near the Forest Center school. The children of the several classes would be dressed up in their Sunday best, loaded into lumber wagons with as many seats thereon as the box would permit, and with four horses hitched to the same would be taken to the picnic grounds, where long tables would be spread with the best eatables the country then afforded.

One of the articles that was thought necessary was a spring pig for each table, nicely roasted with a lemon in its mouth and red, white and blue ribbons tied around its tail. The salute was fired, but as cannons were scarce, two anvils were used instead.

Nearly all of the early settlers of this neighborhood were members of the Methodist Church before coming here and immediately commenced to organize a religious society, holding services in the log schoolhouse, and because of their activity induced their minister to reside in their vicinity. One of the first ministers in this settlement was Elder J. L. Dyer, who was on this charge in 1859 and 1860; and they built the first church in 1868 under the leadership of Rev. John Holt.

This settlement and near vicinity responded to the call to arms during the Civil War by the enlistment in the service in August, 1862, of Aaron Vasey, William Creaser, Jr., Robert Creaser, George Kyle, John Kyle, William Magden, Samuel Dyer (minister's son) E. W. Gurley and T. M. Robinson, who with others from Dunn County were recruited to fill up Company K, Fifth Wisconsin; but when taken to the front they were used to fill up other companies. Aaron Vasey was the only one who left a wife and family at home, the others being single men. David McLean enlisted at Eau Claire in the "Eagle Regiment" in August, 1861.

Of these Aaron Vasey and William Creaser, Jr., were killed in service. William Magden and Samuel Dyer were wounded and with the others returned after seeing full service. This company embarked on the Knapp, Stout & Co.'s steamboat "Chippewa Falls" at Dunnville on its return trip from Eau Claire to Read's Landing on Aug. 23, 1862 (as noted on the Tainter House register).

On the day for leaving all the friends were there to bid the soldiers goodbye. As the load would be large the boat dropped down to near the mouth of the river and the soldiers went on board at that point. This boat was taken over by the United States government about this date and used as a transport on the Mississippi River.

Horses were scarce in the early days and to supply the demand Fletcher and Thomas Massee and F. T. Vasey would return to Illinois during the winter and there they would buy a number of horses and drive them up here, usually arriving in March so as to have them on hand for sale or trade at the opening of the spring work. And by their trafficking in horses it became known as the "Massee Settlement," the home of the horse traders.

And my first experience as a witness in a law suit was in a suit to replevin a span of horses which had been traded for another span. The trial was held in the drug store of D. S. Hull, Esq. It was a justice and jury trial. E. B. Bundy and F. C. McLean were the attorneys for the respective litigants and I was the star witness, and McLean made the statement in the argument to the jury, that "the people of this settlement were teaching their babies how to trade horses." As I was then only 12 or 13 years old, this remark I shall never forget, as I took it as a personal slam.

Upon the last Sunday in August, 1862, this neighborhood was thrown into a fright by the report that Indians were on the war path, and that a large band was in the vicinity of Mud Creek swamp. Church service had been held as usual and those who lived east of the schoolhouse were met by someone with the report that the Indians were coming, and for them to give the alarm.

Thomas Massee and F. T. Vasey on horseback immediately started to see that all were warned. They rode by father's home as we were eating dinner and suggested that we meet at Downsville. Father insisted on finishing dinner while mother picked up the few valuables that were around the house. Before these preparations were completed the neighbors commenced to drive by, all headed for Downsville.

When we arrived it seemed as though everybody in that vicinity was there; some had their household goods; but each had some sort of weapon of defense; all the guns, axes, pitchforks and sythes were there. Then the question was, what next to be done? Some favored one way and some other ways, but it finally was agreed that something more definite should be known before it could be decided what ought to be the line of action. A company of men on horseback was sent out towards Mud Creek, all armed with rifles or shot guns. Among these were Theodore Louis, Thomas Massee, J. B. Steves, and F. T. Vasey, and it was agreed that one was to return and report if any definite news could be learned. But they all stayed together and when in the vicinity of Fall City they met some parties who had likewise been sent our from other parts, and as none had seen any indications of danger, they all started to return, but, were caught in a heavy thunder storm, and they camped in a barn by the road until daylight the next morniug. When they returned they found that the cows had come home during the night and they commenced milking them for the neighbors.

While the assembly at Downsville were waiting for reports from the scouts sent out, some decided to go to Durand, and loaded their belongings on a flat boat, and others built rafts, while others took wagons and started for the same point. While these preparations were going on, a heavy thunderstorm came up, and when the first thunder was heard many declared it was the cannon at Menomonie, while others insisted it was thunder. I remember a remark made by a Mrs. Andrew Shafer which I can now recall very distinctly, "If that is thunder I will lick grease." It was a mystery to me where she was going to get the grease. The storm lasted till night and nearly everybody was thoroughly drenched, and with no place to sleep for the whole crowd; so some commenced to think that the danger could not be as great as at first imagined, and they talked of returning home. Three or four families of this neighborhood decided to try that, and my father was one who did. By the next night nearly all were back again and soon matters resumed their usual course.

Where this scare started from, or by whom it was started, was never definitely ascertained, but J. A. Heller, then living with his parents on Mud Creek, has given me this version of the Indian scare. A son and daughter of a Mr. Jones, living on a farm in the vicinity of Mud Creek, started on horseback for a ride towards Elk

Mound, and when near the head of the Mud Creek swamp saw smoke from a fire back of Nathan Skeel's house, and several persons running around the house and barn, and they imagined that they were Indians on the war path. They immediately returned home and gave the alarm throughout that neighborhood, and the families in that vicinity started for Dunnville. I find upon the Tainter House register of Aug. 31, 1862 this entry: "Indian delegation from Mud Creek, Messrs. Heller, Jones, Harshman, Tubbs and families, residence Mud Creek. Destination, home." On inquiry a day or so afterwards, it was ascertained that Mr. Skeel's folks were making soap and some of the neighbors were assisting. The same scare spread throughout the neighboring counties.

A post office was established, after petition, in 1865. At a meeting called at the schoolhouse H. H. Steeves suggested that it be called Louisville in honor of Theodore Louis, the first white man to camp in that vicinity; and this name was agreed upon. F. T. Vasey was the first postmaster. He held the position for about three years, when he resigned and J. B. Steves was appointed and held the position for about 32 years, and until 1900, when the free rural service was established and the office abolished. Mail was received at first weekly, then semi-weekly, and lastly daily.

Mrs. Thomas Huey, Downsville, has some interesting memoirs which she read before the Old Settlers' Society and which were published in the Dunn County News, of the early days in Dunn County as she knew them.

Coming to Dunn County by ox team with her parents in 1864 she resided here through the greater part of the pioneer period, and in her paper she tells of the hardships of those times.

"I did not come into Dunn County riding after any fine dapple gray horses, but instead I came riding after an ox team sixty-one years ago this last summer. A mere child, I came with my parents, Katherine and Thomas Davidson, and family, from our old home in Waukesha County, near Milwaukee, to five miles out from Menomonie on the Hudson road.

"Old Mr. Cockeram, whom you all no doubt remember, had been writing to my father about how cheap land could be acquired up here and that it was a good place for a poor man to get a start, so father decided to come up here and buy some land. Mr. Cockeram had been our neighbor in southern Wisconsin and had come to Dunn County previously to our coming.

"We took the train at Milwaukee, coming part way. Then we got off and took a boat as the train did not run any further. I think this place was Prairie du Chien. After coming a short distance this boat was stuck on a sand bar and another boat passing which was carrying soldiers, as this was in Civil War days, took the passengers from our boat on and brought them to Reads Landing. There we stayed all night at the Bullard House.

"The next day we took a small boat called the Monitor, which brought us to Durand. There we were met by some friends, the Nimmos, who had also been our neighbors in southern Wisconsin. They were the parents of Alex. Nimmo, formerly of this city. They met us with an ox team and took us out to their home four miles out from Durand on Spring Creek.

"The next day my father walked all the way to Mr. Cockeram's on the Hudson road, returning with him and his ox team and took us all and our baggage to the Cockeram home, which was a long, tedious trip. There were no fine bridges those days, but it was just down one hill and up another. We arrived at Mr. Cockeram's away after dark.

"I remember Mrs. Cockeram as a dear, kind woman and she had supper waiting. I remember she had some honey for supper which they told us had been gotten out of a tree in the woods, which we thought very wonderful then. Mr. Cockeram's people then lived in a log house which consisted of just one room.

"That fall my father bought the land that is now known as the Jacob Brevad place on the Hudson road. He acquired this land for three and one-half dollars

per acre. Just one small field of this land was cleared and there were no buildings of course, so there was a bachelor by the name of Ergourd who lived in a cabin down on Gilbert's Creek which they called Bachelor's hall and he went to the army and we got his cabin to move into. My father had brought a set of carpenter's tools from Milwaukee so he got some lumber and made what furniture we had, which consisted of two bedsteads, table and benches. We had brought our bedding and dishes with us. Mother cooked on a fireplace and made the finest bread in a tin oven. I can remember my father carrying a sack of flour home from Menomonie on his back five miles.

"We lived there two years before there was a schoolhouse built and our first teacher in the new schoolhouse was Ruth Hopkins, who afterwards became Mrs. Miner Dunn, who lived in this city for a number of years. The first school superintendent to visit our school was Carroll Lucas. I well remember his visitation and of him telling the children interesting stories. John Kelley, or perhaps he is better known to you as Judge Kelley, and also his brother, Tom, attended school with us there. Nellie Drowley also was one of the pupils and later taught the school and then after that became Judge Kelley's wife.

"John Oddie and his wife came through about that time from southern Wisconsin in a covered wagon and stopped to visit us and then went on and located in the Boyceville section.

"Several years later I came to Dunnville to work in the Knapp, Stout and Company's boarding house. There was a family by the name of Burby running the boarding-house at that time. Charlie Moore, whom some may remember, was then general manager of the company's entire business at Dunnville. Mr. Moore was later elected sheriff of Dunn County and Henry Knapp came to take his place.

"Dunnville was a busy place those days. The company bought wood and all kinds of farm produce. There was a large warehouse there at that time where the boat landed which was first called the Pete Wilson and later built over and renamed the "Phil Scheckel," after the captain. This boat brought all the goods up the river that were used in all the Company's stores and were hauled from there by four-horse teams to their various stores.

"I have seen ten or twelve such teams come tearing down the hill and line up by the warehouse to be loaded. Dr. Lyman clerked on the boat one season while I was there just before he went to study medicine.

"We received mail only twice a week. The United States mail was carried by an old Mr. Orr to and from Menomonie, going by way of Louisville and serving the little post office there. The company kept a big four-horse covered stage which made daily trips to and from Menomonie, which carried their private mail and any passengers which would arrive on the boat or any that would come down from Menomonie to take the boat. J. H. Stout was then manager of the river work below Dunnville and kept a regular room at the hotel which was the first room to the left at the head of the stairs, which was always kept in readiness for him and was known as Stout's room. He was not always there as the boat did not get in every day, depending on the stage of the water. T. B. Wilson kept a driving team and looked after the river work from Menomonie to Dunnville. He also kept a reserved room in the hotel further down the hall.

"We all worked hard but there was lots of life to Dunnville those days and we had jolly times. A great many people from Menomonie came down there in the winter for sleigh ride parties and had dances in the large dining room. I recall seeing Jeff George for the first time there at one of these dances. In the winter there were always a good many stoppers or transients coming through and we would have the ice crew to board, who put up the ice for the company. John Ticknor of this city was then teaching the Dunnville school and boarded at the hotel while I was there. I recall many old familiar faces throughout the county who worked on the river at that time. Many have passed on. Among them were Pat McMahon and William Cassidy.

"While working at Dunnville I met Thomas Huey, who was in the employ of

the company. We were married at Eau Claire in July, 1879, and came over to Menomonie, stopping a few days at the old Menomonie House while buying our housekeeping goods, which were bought at the company's old warehouse. Then we went to Downsville and boarded a few days at the company's boarding-house while getting the house then known as the Hennemyer house in readiness to move into, which we had rented. Ed. Parkhurst was then running the boarding house. While at the hotel, Harry Suter and Jim Williamson made me a potato masher and rolling pin at the mill, which I still have. The mill was then running on power and Downsville was then lively.

"Later, in the spring of 1882, we started a little hotel in this Hennemyer house. It was the spring the Milwaukee railroad was built through and I boarded the men who surveyed the railroad and also the head men who supervised the building, and also the first operator at Downsville. His name was Denison. While living in the Hennemyer house my two oldest children were born.

"In the spring 1883 the big washout, which many will remember, occurred at Downsville when the dam went out. The company's store, sleeping shanty, and several other buildings were washed away. It was then necessary for them to take the Hennemyer house, which they owned, to put their goods in which had been saved in the washout, and they bought all of our goods which we wished to dispose of and sent us to Dunnville to board at the hotel as Mr. Huey was still in the employ of the company and was needed on the river, being pilot on the rafts in the summer season and driving team in the woods winters, working for the Knapp, Stout and Company for over 30 years. The Cramptons were then running the boarding-house at Dunnville while we boarded there.

"The summer after the washout in 1883, while we were boarding at Dunnville, the company laid out some lots on what was then known as the old Creaser farm at Downsville, and we bought the first two lots sold, thereby getting a corner location. Mr. Huey let the contract for the building of our house at once and it was completed and ready for us to move into on the twentieth of October, 41 years ago this month. I remember so well how happy I was that day when we arrived at our own new home, and that I made biscuits for supper in the stove I am still using. It had grown so tiresome boarding with two children and hiring laundry done.

"Mrs. Will Cronk of this city, then Miss Eliza Teare, was teaching at Downsville that year and her sister, Mary, was teaching the Creaser school, which is the Kyle district now, and the two girls boarded with me in my new home 41 years ago this winter. A little later Miss Myrtle McGilton of this county taught there and lived in our home. My two youngest children were born in this present home and we have continued to live there ever since, Mr. Huey passing away in 1915. In his 20 years at Dunnville he had won a host of friends, who recognized him as one of their trusted citizens. His parents and two brothers preceded him in death. Two sisters, Mrs. Emma Fohnhow and Mrs. Adelheid Simmork, live in Germany. He had no relatives in America. Mr. Walters was a member of the Blue Lodge chapter and Commandery Masons of Eau Claire, who conducted the ritual at the grave. He was also a member of the Sons of Herman.

Pioneer Days In Fall City; By Eugene Wiggins; published in the Dunn County News of June 14, 1923.—"During the winter of 1853-54 Elijah Wiggins, S. T. Wiggins, C. C. Tubbs, Silas Blodgett and H. B. Wiggins, my father, concluded to come up and see Dunn County, with the intention of taking up claims if they were suited with the country. Accordingly in the spring of 1854, in May, they, accompanied by J. W. Wiggins, then a young unmarried man, came to Dunn County.

"They were well pleased with the country, and all of the men with families took up claims near each other of 160 acres, near to what is now the village of Fall City, in the town of Spring Brook. And in May, 1855, having all disposed of their claims in Dodge and Dane counties, in Wisconsin, they came together in covered wagons, each wagon having one or two yoke of oxen, the wagons containing the house-

hold goods. Each man brought two cows and a box of chickens, and they camped out and cooked their meals outdoors. They were nearly three weeks on the road and came by way of Black River Falls and through Eau Claire. We arrived near where the village of Fall City now stands on May 20, 1855, and camped out on the banks of Mud Creek, and made camp under the spreading branches of a burr oak tree, on the farm now owned by Budd Young, now of Menomonie. The tree is still standing. It has not grown much and does not look different from what it did about 68 years ago. We camped there three weeks while the men folks were building log shanties, one on each man's claim. These were the same claims they had picked out the year before.

"I can remember when we came through Eau Claire. All that was there was a dinky little mill, a board shanty, and a small cheap ferry boat—and Menomonie was scarcely larger. The first time I saw Menomonie it was nothing but trees and brush on the south side of the river. We crossed the river in a small skiff to get to the Knapp, Stout & Co. store, and left the team hitched to a tree. I have seen Eau Claire to be the metropolis of the Chippewa Valley, and Menomonie grow to be one of the real beauty cities of Wisconsin. The country was well timbered then around Fall City, and there were plenty of wild animals, such as deer, bears, wolves, and various small animals native to this part of the country. At that time this part of the town, especially near the marshes and hills where there was much brush growing, abounded in a species of rattlesnakes that we had to be on our watch for at all times. Twice there were bands of Indians came through. I remember my grandfather Wiggins had a large dinner horn that my grandmother could blow a blast on that could be heard two or three miles, and it was arranged that in case of danger she was to blow this horn to let the settlers know there was danger near to some one of the settlers, as the men often went a long ways from home to cut wild hay, and to cut logs and timber for various uses on their claims.

"One day in summer, as all the men were up on the marsh making hay, the old dinner horn suddenly sent forth a succession of long and loud blasts that echoed and re-echoed over the hills and prairie of this part of Spring Brook. The women at once took their children to what they thought was some safe place where they could not be found, and the men grabbed their rifles and started for the settlement on the run. When they got to the house of my grandfather Wiggins, which was the first one they came to, they found a party of 40 Indians in the log shanty and clustered around the door, because all could not get inside. They had done no damage beyond eating up everything that was in the house and picking up and appropriating everything they took a fancy to for themselves. The men drove them outdoors and after some parley with them, told them to "puck-a-chee," and they soon filed away to the north. This party was said to be a party of Sioux returning from a raid on the Chippewas. This band and one other of the same size that we saw going along the bank of the Chippewa River towards Eau Claire, were the only large bands we ever saw at this place. The wolves used to keep us awake nights, many times howling not far from our log shanties. When my oldest sister and I got to be about ten and 12 years of age we used to hunt the cows, which at that time roamed at will, and bring them home, where they were shut up for the night. Several times we met bears and twice we met wolves face to face; but they always ran one way and we another. I have always been inclined to believe that we made the best time.

"The settlers at that time had no barns but made cow yards out of tamarack poles near the house and shut the cattle in them for the night. One dark night a bear came to our yard, jumped in and killed the only calf we had. Our two cows were bellowing and making a furious uproar; it woke us all up. Father grabbed his rifle and ran out, but it was so dark he could not see much. The bear must have been a big one, for it carried the calf nearly 80 rods from the house, where it stopped and ate what it wanted. Four men watched near the dead carcass for two nights but never got a shot at the bear. There used to be herds of deer but I never saw but one of elk. When the settler wanted meat he went out and killed a deer. Sometimes they would kill several, cut the meat up in strips and hang it on poles

in the houses and let it dry, and when smoked a trifle it was fine eating, and would keep indefinitely.

"As near as I can remember there were only two or three settlers here when we came, but others soon came and soon there was quite a settlement. There were no horses and no buggies of any king for quite a long time after this. When we boys grew up and wanted to take our best girls out we hitched a yoke of oxen to the old log sled in the winter time, put some hay in the box, got enough boys and girls to fill the sleigh box full, put buffalo robes over our laps and went to some spelling school or gathering of some kind, probably three or four miles away. I want to say right here that those red-cheeked, rosy, happy girls and those bright, strong pioneer boys had the jolliest and happiest time that can be imagined. They made the welkin ring as the oxen slouched along, and I venture to say that no young folks today in their big touring cars have such carefree joyous times as we did in those happy pioneer days.

"My father settled on 160 which Mud Creek runs through and began the erection of a sawmill within a short time after he had settled in his new home. He began sawing lumber in 1856 with this mill. In Fall City and Waneka there are still buildings (now standing) erected with lumber sawed in this mill 68 years ago. In a few years the lordly Chippewa River, which is only a short distance from Fall City, bore on its bosom a stream of lumber rafts, logs and a number of steamboats. Rumsey's Landing, which is, or rather was situated on the river, about three miles south of Fall City, was the market to which the farmers of this town, and also a goodly number from Rusk Prairie, hauled their wheat to be shipped down to the market by boat. The sawmill and the grist mill owned by John Govin of Fall City were built about the same time. A millwright, Reuben George, was the man that finished off both mills and got them to running. He was a splendid millwright and a fine workman. The logs that supplied the sawmill were mostly cut in the big swamp near Elk Mound, and most of them were run down the creek in the early spring.

"I well remember the big Indian scare, which strangely enough, went all over the state in the same day, and stranger, still, at the same hour of the day. It was on a Sunday morning. We had the chores done and were sitting around the house when we heard a horse come running at a great speed. We all went to the yard at the front of the house. The rider proved to be Mr. John Govin, one of our near neighbors. He had a running horse, and, let me say, it could run, too. Mr. Govin was hatless and his horse covered with foam, and as he flew past he shouted, "The Indians are coming, run for your lives. They are killing everybody and burning everything they come to." The next man that came along stated that the Indians were only two miles northeast of us and numbered over 300 warriors. My father set me to running bullets at once while he went with several other men to try to hold the Indians in check until the women and children could be gotten together in a place of comparative safety. Soon the teams began to go by loaded down with women, children and old men, and, I regret to say, several men that were not very old. The teams were running, women screaming, children crying—in fact, a regular panic. The mob all went to Rumsey's Landing, where they were ferried across the river and all left in a big mob on the south side of it. They could not have been left in a worse place, for if the Indians had come they could have stood on the high yellow banks on the north side of the river and shot the people down without any serious danger to themselves. All the families came back towards evening and that night camped around the log house of William Bates, while men stood guard. The next morning all returned home and the Indian scare was a thing of the past.

"Nearly 60 years ago Fall City was larger than it is today. There was a sawmill, grist mill, store, two blacksmith shops, a photograph gallery, carpenter shop, and part of the time two hotels and a few dwelling-houses. One hotel kept a bar—the only time I think that liquor has ever been sold over an open bar in the town of Spring Brook.

"The first term of school in Fall City district No. 2 was taught by Miss Harriet

Wiggins. She afterwards married H. K. Carrington, now of Menomonie. She died about 12 years ago. I recall the first term of school. The first term there was only one book in school, a McGuffy's spelling book, that was the property of the teacher. This was passed from one scholar to another as was needed. Later on, when we began to learn to write, we used brown wrapping paper, when it could be had, and many times we peeled birch bark off the trees which grew all along the bank of the creek only a few rods from the schoolhouse. There was not a slate nor copybook in school at that time and not for many months after that term. You will see this was a pioneer school in all ways, in fact, a kind of Abraham Lincoln outfit. But this school in after years became famous in Dunn County as a school of good spellers and used to bring home the honors in most all spelling matches with other schools.

"The first town law enacted in Spring Brook was one against letting hogs run at large, with a penalty of $5 for violating the law. So far as I know, Hugh Campbell of Elk Mound, who still owns a farm near Fall City, Mrs. E. B. Young, and myself, are the only ones left of the bunch of pioneers who came in 1855 and settled near Fall City. The rest have crossed the divide into the great unknown."

Running Valley is a region which extends in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, the lower end embracing part of the northeast corner of the town of Colfax and the southeast corner of the town of Grant, and the upper end extending into Chippewa County. An account of its settlement was read by the late Mrs. D. C. Baldwin at the Old Settlers' meeting held at Menomonie, Oct. 20, 1917, from which the following extracts have been made.

Running Valley was settled in 1862; Gunder Kinney and Ole Running were the first settlers, filing on their homesteads in the early summer of that year. Mr. Running brought his family the same year, but Mr. Kinney did not bring his until the following year. Several moved there with their families,—the Larsons, Dahls, Bennetts, Ambles, Halvorsons, and Helgesons. Their covered wagons afforded them temporary shelter, but by fall they had rude log houses erected. Most of the men worked during the summer on the Moore farm, earning money wherewith to buy the necessities of life. In the following year they began to open up their land, but had to endure many hardships.

In 1870 the settlement was visited by an epidemic of smallpox, which proved fatal to many. That year, also, Gunder Kinney, while tearing down an old straw-covered granary, met with an accident which cost him one of his legs. Tom Running was sent on horseback to Eau Claire for a doctor, and brought back Dr. Alexander, who amputated the leg, Mr. Running assisting by holding the chloroform; but the operation was so crudely performed that it was a year before Mr. Kinney was able to get around.

Miss Frank Butterfield, who later became Mrs. Frank Van Wie, taught the first school in the valley. The schoolhouse was small and not pretentious, it consisting merely of a few boards crudely placed together so as to afford a rude shelter. The next year her sister, Ada Butterfield (Mrs. Ada Preston of Eau Claire, now deceased), taught the school. "They had erected a log schoolhouse by this time right on the spot where the stone schoolhouse stands, called the Kinney schoolhouse. When Ada Butterfield taught in the log schoolhouse, it was customary, the last thing before closing school, to sing. They all stood up and were singing, when a dozen or more Indians were attracted by the lovely music and were a-peeping in the windows; but Ada stood at her post. She commenced to keep time with her foot, and the children forgot all about the Indians, who soon disappeared."

At one time the Kinney school was the voting place, the precinct extending from Sherburne Prairie to Barron County. Mr. Dahl was elected assessor, and it took him all summer to do the assessing. The Dahls lived in a log house with an attic above, and when Mr. Dahl was away from home, Mrs. Dahl and the children slept in the attic; they climbed up a ladder in the middle of the house and then pulled the

ladder up after them, so the Indians could not get at them. When Mr. Alic Running and Miss Christine Salverson were married, Miss Salverson prevailed on Mrs. Russell Culbertson to bake the wedding cake, and one who attended the wedding went back to Norway and took a piece of the cake with him, and it was on exhibition at one of their fairs. "That is the reason," adds Mrs. Baldwin," so many sturdy Norwegians emigrated to Northern Wisconsin.

"The James and Andrew Mathews' families had a log house—logs just rolled up but no chinking. They had blankets hung up at the windows. Dick Bennett and the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company's men all camped in the house and in the morning it was 40 below zero. They had one cow but no stable to put her in and she froze her udder so bad they could not milk her. They went to the marsh above where Colfax now stands, broke the ice and gathered moss and filled the open spaces and fixed the windows and the house was very comfortable."

In March, 1863 there was a heavy snow, four feet on the level. The people had wheat to take to Knapp, Stout & Co.'s mill at Menomonie, but it took the men three days to go and return with the ox teams, and in the meanwhile their families nearly starved, the Mathews families living mostly, or entirely, on potatoes and buttermilk.

In Mrs. Baldwin's reminiscences we read of various incidents of those pioneer days, trifling in themselves, yet having a direct human appeal as touching the springs of humor or pathos.

We read of Mrs. (Elder) Knapp's headache being cured from drinking wild "tea," which she thought was the genuine store-bought article; of Samuel Staples, in his wife's absence, undertaking to make pancakes, but putting salt on them instead of sugar; of a skunk getting into the Baldwin cellar; of the grand housewarming when the Baldwins moved into their new house (built in 1891), when the Tietze band from Sand Creek was hired and the people danced all evening; of Rose Monteith teaching in the little red schoolhouse when she was only 14 years old; of the perils of crossing the river in a boat during a log jam, and of William LaForge under such circumstances taking Florence Ticknor across to visit the school, when, according to Mr. La Forge, they were "sometimes both on the logs and sometimes both in the boat;" of the wolves howling whenever they heard the whistle of the steam threshing machine owned by W. J. Mathews and Fred Stephens, and of the havoc made in the packs by Charles Pooler, Sr., by means of traps and poison; also of other things, only a few of which can be here mentioned.

John Paul was the champion swimmer in the Baldwin neighborhood and now has two grandsons, Howard and Lyman Paul, who are noted swimmers of this county.

The following story, related by Mrs. Baldwin, has a strong human interest: In the spring of 1862, the Rev. D. P. Knapp came west from Ogdensburg, N. Y., to take up a homestead. His family consisted of a wife and seven children, the children's ages ranging from one to 12 years. They were made welcome at the Moore farm, where they rested for some days after their trip, having driven with a team from Milwaukee. When at last they moved into the house that was to be their temporary home, the change from the roomy, comfortable parsonages to a one-room shack, was too great for Mrs. Knapp and she wept bitterly. The following fall Mr. Knapp built a somewhat larger house on his own farm, but it was hastily constructed and far from comfortable. It seems to have had a particularly poor roof, which let the snow and rain through, and it is said that the children could see the stars through it at night. No wonder Mrs. Knapp cried. The pioneers who failed to dig wells the first summer were greatly inconvenienced by having no water for their stock during the next winter. Mr. Knapp was one of these and all winter he and his family had to drive their cattle to the river to drink, a distance of a mile and a half.

There were bears in the woods which sometimes raided the pig pens, and occasionally the men of the community would go on a bear hunt. On one occasion they brought home four large bears, which were skinned and dressed on the Dodge place, and everyone had bear meat.

Accidents, sometimes annoying and often amusing, were not infrequent. One

morning Mr. Dodge, Mr. Pie and Mrs. Ralph started with a horse team for Eau Claire. They had with them a box of eggs, some boots and shoes to be repaired, and some books, belonging to Mrs. Ralph. When crossing the river at the Bach Clark ford, Mrs. Ralph, who weighed 200 pounds, fearing the books would get wet, leaned over to get them, when her weight upset the wagon, and all the cargo went to the bottom of the river. Mrs. Ralph's hoop shirt kept her afloat till she reached shallow water, when she was helped out by Mr. Pie, but she was so mortified by the accident and the loss of the property in transit that her first coherent remark on reaching shore was: "I wish I was drowned." Such are a few of the pen pictures of early days in Running Valley as set down by one who lived the life they depict, which is in all essential respects typical of pioneer life, not only in Dunn County, but throughout most of the Northwest, or at least in the state of Wisconsin, where though the people were not called upon to face the horrors of an Indian massacre, like the pioneers of New Ulm and other places in the sister state of Minnesota, they had neverless to be on their guard against such a possibility, and against the thievish propensities of their Red neighbors, and to endure many hardships and privations with patience, looking forward with hope to a better future, which has been happily realized for their children and descendants, and which a few of the "old-timers" themselves have lived to enjoy.

Mr. S. S. Sivertson has also furnished some historical data in regard to Running Valley, the most of which is given here, nearly in his own words. Mr. Sivertson says:

In the year 1862 Ole Running and Gunder Kinney started for Eau Claire (from Vernon County) to look for land, going about 20 miles north of that place. They said, "Here we take out homestead," because there was a creek and meadow, with plenty of wild hay. Those were the main points—water and hay. Ole Running never went back to Vernon County, but Gunder Kinney took a boat from Eau Claire back to get his family; but for certain reasons he did not move until the spring of 1863. Then he set out for his homestead with his family, with a yoke of oxen hitched to a covered wagon, a few cows and some sheep. The same year there came a number of other settlers. The next thing was to break some land and get some log houses built. There were fish in the creek and plenty of venison in the forest, and in the spring of the year the settlers would make maple syrup and sugar, and use barley or wheat for coffee. Now it was time to think of church and of school for the children. The first school meeting was held in Gunder Kinney's house, and it was decided to build a schoolhouse on Nels Tobias' land. The building was used not only for a school but also for church purposes by "Conferencen Synode Hauges Synod" and also by the Methodists. The valley was called Running Valley because the Runnings were the first settlers there. Eau Claire was the nearest place at which to obtain supplies until they got Rutabaga town, or what is called Colfax now.

Mr. Sivertson then mentions the accident to Gunder Kinney, whereby he lost a leg and subsequently had to use a wooden one, and says that this was six years after he had moved to Running Valley, which would make it in or about the year 1868. He goes on to say: "Now Chris, being the oldest of the boys, had to do what he could, being only 14 years old. He got a position as a clerk in Culbertson's store in Colfax; from Colfax he went to Eau Claire, where he died at the age of 27."

Pioneer Settlers in the Town of Peru.—In an article published in the Dunn County News in 1910 (March 10) Prof. O. E. Hagen had the following to say in regard to the pioneer settlers in the town of Peru: "Late in the summer of 1855 a number of them under the leadership of Hans Torgerson started with ox team and wagon up the Mississippi and Chippewa and reached Peru after a journey of about

two weeks, bringing their household goods, cows, etc. Hans Torgerson located at once on Section 24 and Anders Fauske on Section 26, and early in 1856 Torger Olson selected and preempted his future home. The remainder of the company went in various directions in quest of employment, and one settled in Minnesota. A number of the immigrants remained in Vernon County over the winter and came in the spring or summer.

"The first year was beset with difficulties that would have disheartened less resolute people. They were unacquainted with the English language and found themselves in an inhospitable wilderness, almost cut off from the outside world. The nearest depot for provisions and implements was at Read's Landing, and the only means of transportation were keel-boats, flat-bottomed craft propelled by poles, and occasionally at high water small river steamers bringing supplies to the sawmills above. Their provisions soon gave out and so Mr. Torgerson decided to go to a little store in connection with a sawmill on the Menomonie River, where he thought he might be able to obtain a few of the most urgent necessities. As this expedition forms a typical episode in early pioneer life it may be worth recording. A raft or float was built and launched on the river and Mr. Torgerson embarked. The swift current of the high water soon bore him out of sight. But when he reached the confluence of the Chippewa and Menomonie he was unable to land on the west bank and was borne onward until he came to some overhanging branches of trees that swept him off the raft. He caught branches, however, and got ashore, while the raft sailed on with his rifle and other things and with his cap in its wake. It was now night, pitch dark, with pouring rain, thunder and lightning, but nevertheless he pressed on. Soon, however, he struck deep and raging currents of water, which he crossed one after the other until he finally had to cease and await daylight. Then he discovered that he was on an island, but the inner branch of the river was packed with logs. On these he crossed and found a sawmill, houses, and people who gave him both breakfast and a cap. He found his way to Read's Landing, purchased provisions, etc., to be shipped by steamboat and after waiting a week for the steamer, he found himself on the homeward journey.

"Meanwhile the folks at the homes to be, having been left to subsist on the scanty remains of provisions left from the upward journey, and on the birds of the air and the fish in the water, had reached their last meal without there being any signs of deliverance. Then Torger Olson, who was the leader now, and the chief character of this part of the romance, resolved to start for Eau Claire, where there also was a sawmill, boarding-house and a little store, so, yoking up the oxen, they started, cows and all. They reached John West, a German living near Porterville, about noon and tried to explain their errand. A polyglot conversation now ensued, in the course of which John thought he heard the word "Arbeit," and also surmised the situation. So he invited them to a bountiful dinner, for which the women went out to dig potatoes and the boys set out for Eau Claire. In due time they reached the metropolis of the Chippewa Valley and of Northwest Wisconsin. The edifices that met their gaze were not so very imposing. A primitive looking sawmill on the site of the old steam mill on the Eau Claire River, a blacksmith shop where the depot of the Central Railway now stands, a log boarding-house where the Chippewa Valley Bank is now situated, and a frame house or shanty in course of construction on the ground now occupied by the Eau Claire House. The streets were lanes cut in the dense jungle of birch and oak brush along a part of Barstow Street and up towards the mill. Lots were also for sale for $10 in the vicinity of the mill and $5 on Barstow Street. At the boarding-house and store they were also short of provisions and awaiting supplies by keel boats or steamers. Two large pieces of pork were, however, secured, and well satisfied, the boys bade the metropolis adieu and soon rejoined the women and the cows. In the potato field the women had raised prodigious havoc, as the great piles of tubers in their wake proved, and of them the genial John dumped a rich supply in the wagon box of the boys. After a short rest the caravan moved on again on their homeward journey, and camped that night on the grounds of the present Hysen farm. Here the good cow supplies them with fresh milk, but finding they had no receptacle to catch the fluid in, Torger made

use of his new hat for that purpose, which proved a success, although there was some leakage. Thus they regained their homes and soon all were reunited, having added one episode more to the thousands of similar ones in the lives of our sturdy pioneers who guided the course of empire in its majestic and irrestible march. The year 1856 saw settlements both in Peru and Rock Creek firmly established and also many new arrivals." Prof. Hagen also mentioned George H. Chamberlin, Mr. Clark, and the Norrish brothers, who, with others came in that year, when Durand also was founded, and adds that during the next few years "there was a great influx of settlers."

The Indian Scare of 1862.—The following data in regard to the stirring times mentioned was contributed by J. A. Heller of Menomonie.

"In the time of the Sioux Indian massacre in Minnesota in 1862, we in northern Wisconsin, and especially in Dunn County, were somewhat alarmed as to the danger of the same from the Chippewa tribe. I was driving with my parents on our farm west of Mud Creek bridge at Waneka on the road to Eau Claire in the town of Spring Brook. My father was on a visit to Freeport, Ills. My brother, M. W. Heller, was home on sick leave from General McClellan's army then advancing on Richmond. The farm on our east was occupied by a Mr. Jones and his family of partly grown children.

"The eldest boy and his sister, on a Sunday morning about harvest time, started out for a horseback ride, and going east to the first road north, rode till they were in sight of the N. Skeel farm, where they saw the house on fire and the people rushing in and out. They thought the Indians were burning the house and murdering the family. Turning their horses and galloping back home, they gave the alarm, and then came on to our house, just across the creek west, and then galloped on west and then back and south toward Fall City, spreading the alarm. My mother hid in the corn field; my brother and I hitched up our teams and by that time the Marshman's family and others came to us and we loaded up and started on tke road south to Fall City. When we got to the turn I called to my brother to stop and I got out and said I would go back and take a shot at the Indians. I hid behind a bunch of willows and waited for the Indians to come. Finally I got tired of waiting and went to the house; then went to the Harshman house and he had just come in from looking at his corn field and found his family gone.

"I told him the news and he said he would hitch up his horse to the buckboard and we would follow them. I said that while he was doing so I would go and tell the Dodges who lived back off the road. When I got back Mr. Harshman and I started to follow our people. When we got in sight of the Waneka schoolhouse we saw the people gathering there. In the meantime one of the Govins galloped through the settlement giving another alarm, and going to the schoolhouse, told them they would be all killed, and to go out on the open prairie and all die together.

"Mr. Harshman and I then went on south. After passing south of Fall City we met a small body of the Louisville settlement farmers on horseback with guns, going to fight the Indians. We told them they would find refugees gathered at the Waneka schoolhouse. We then traveled on but before getting to Dunnville we met our own people and those that fled with them on their way back. We then returned with them. Some fled as far as Durand and the alarm spread like wildfire. At Menomonie they organized a company and put out guards, and they say that when the Chippewa Indians heard of it they were more frightened than the whites, fearing they would be attacked, and they fled north as fast as they could go.

"It turned out that the cause of this great scare started at the Skeel farm as the Skeel family were making soap, for it boiled over and their rushing around to put out the fire and save the soap, together with the smoke, caused the alarm to be given by the Jones boy and girl. I was then 16 years old and am now 79."—J. A. Heller.

The Little Elk Creek Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The original

congregation was organized in February, 1858, among the first members being Thou Hendrickson Thorud, Ole Evenson, Erick Gunderson, M. P. Moark, Tosten Kittleson, August Nelson, and Ole O. Thorud. From time to time new members were received: in January, 1859, Kristenson and John Johnson; on August 3, that year, Nils Enerson, Ener Nilson, Cornelus Gunderson, Marie Gunderson and Hendrik Thorud; on Aug. 2, 1960, Ole Thompson, Ole Christopherson, Jens Halstenson and Christian Erickson; and on June 5, 1861, Sigvet Sampson, Johanas Hanson, Knute Thompson, Sever Severson and Nils Olson. At first services were very infrequent, being held only twice a year, the minister coming from Rush Prairie, Pierce County, but after the construction of roads had rendered travel less difficult, they were held oftener. In 1876 a church building was erected, which was dedicated Oct. 18, 1877.

In the meanwhile another congregation, started in 1866, was holding services two or three times a year, the minister coming from Eau Claire, the first members of which were Johanas Johannessen, Andres Erickson Vagnild, Hendrick Severson, Svend Rund, Abraham Knudson, Erick Olson, Erick Tunis, Jens Solie, Johanas Snedker, Hans Skelle, Martin Berg and John Anderson. This congregation erected a building in 1889. For many years the two congregations remained separate, but on Jan. 28, 1919, they were united, forming the Little Elk Creek Norwegian Lutheran Church. In 1920 the present church edifice was erected, being dedicated November 28 that year, its location being in Section 18, town of Red Cedar, about half way between the locations of the two older buildings, and about six miles northeast of Downsville. In 1924 a $4,000 pipe organ was donated by Mrs. Bereth Tunis in memory of her deceased son, Ludwig Tunis. There are now about 55 families in the congregation, and services are held every two weeks. The societies are the Ladies' Aid and Young Peoples' Luther League. The present pastor (August, 1924) is Rev. E. C. Haavik, who resides in Menomonie, where in 1915 the parsonage was built by the two congregations of Menomonie and Little Elk Creek, costing approximately $7,000.

Evangelical Church in the town of Tainter.—This congregation was started some 45 years ago and in 1891 a church edifice was erected, which is situated in the northwestern part of Section 35, on the road running north and south. There is no resident pastor, the church being supplied. At the present time (July, 1924) the congregation contains about 25 families.

The Hay River Evangelical Lutheran Church is situated in the northeast quarter of Section 1 (lot 5) in town 30 of Range 13 (town of Hay River). The congregation was first organized Sept. 20, 1875, being composed of a few Norwegian settlers in that vicinity. It now includes about 40 families. The first church edifice used by the congregation was built in 1880. It was replaced by the present building erected in 1904. This church has always been served from Prairie Farm. There are two societies connected with it—a Ladies' Aid and a Young Peoples' Society.

The Menomonie Fish and Game Association was organized in 1900 and started with 15 members. E. P. Troutman was elected president, and M. A. Hansen, secretary and treasurer. These two officials retained their offices until 1916. In 1904 they helped to form the State Fish and Game Protective Association, becoming charter members. During their term of office several cars of fry from the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, as well as from the state of Wisconsin, were received. From 1916 to 1919, C. P. Stone was president and Art Giese secretary and treasurer. These officials were succeeded by Geo. R. Brewer as president and T. W. Rowe,

secretary and treasurer, serving as such until 1920; after that Geo. R. Brewer was secretary and M. A. Hansen treasurer until 1923; J. H. Dawes became president in 1924, and H. B. Loomis is now secretary and treasurer. The Association has now a membership of 300. In 1924 it purchased the tract of land half a mile long, lying north of 116 and adjacent to the Red Cedar River, for a black bass hatchery. Trout are being bred in tanks, and also on this site. The executive committee is composed of E. J. McLean (chairman), Geo R. Brewer, John Sands, William Siefert and Edw. Rossiter.

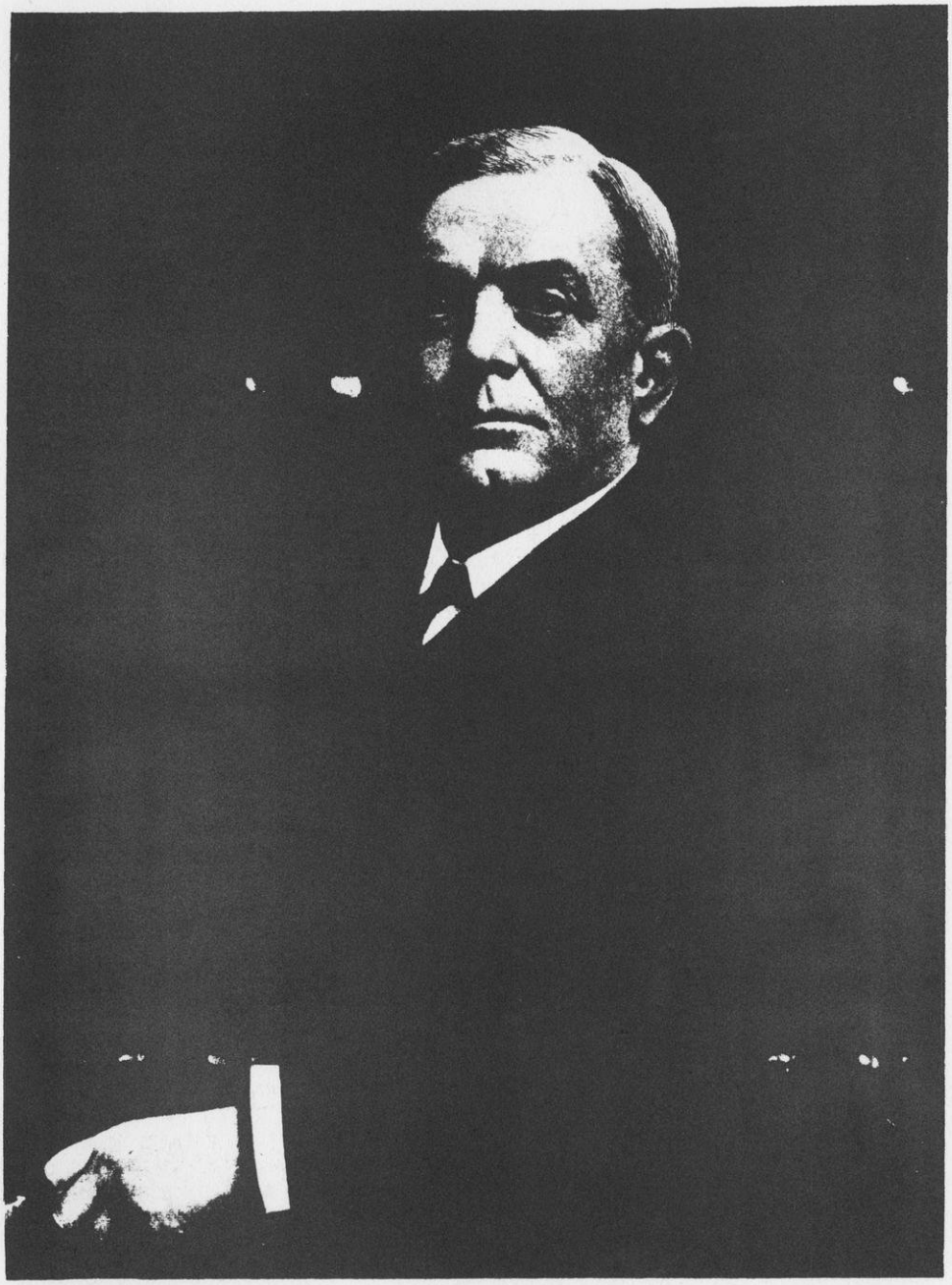
The development of the resources of Dunn County and the increase in its wealth are shown in the increase of its assessed valuation, which was as follows for the years mentioned: 1880—Personal, $1, 373,140; all property, $4,100,023. 1890—Personal, $1,541,162; all property, $5,250,975. 1900—Personal, $1,926,547; all property, $5,789,261. 1910—No report. 1915—Personal, $5,164,901; all property, $27,457,399. 1920—Personal, $9,844,483; all property, $46,044,275. 1924—Personal, $7,498, 970; all property, $51,418,658.

The equalized valuation of the towns, villages and city of Menomonie as shown in the schedule of apportionment of taxes for the year 1923 was as follows.

Colfax, $1,657,668; Dunn, $2,561,035; Eau Galle, $2,863,527; Elk Mound, $1,801,087; Grant, $1,812,405; Hay River, $1,332,124; Lucas, $2,176,704; Menomonie, $3,195,642; New Haven, $1,248,321; Otter Creek, $718,126; Peru, $657,637; Red Cedar, $3,802,852; Rock Creek, $1,108,099; Sand Creek, $1,451,622; Sheridan, $1,407,022; Sherman, $1,499,618; Spring Brook, $2,991,086; Stanton, $1,478,251; Tainter, $1,766,548; Tiffany, $1,361,952; Weston, $2,195,325; Wilson, $1,061,883; Boyceville Village, $679,228; Colfax Village, $1,172,919; Downing Village, $392,533; Elk Mound Village, $504,707; Knapp Village, $412,391; Ridgeland Village, $175,545; Wheeler Village, $346,336; Menomonie City, $6,642,454. Total, $50,474,647.

The state and federal census records of population for Dunn County, for the years selected, beginning in 1855, are as follows: 1855—1,796; 1860—2,704; 1865—5,170; 1875—13,427; 1880—16,818; 1885—21,951; 1890—22,664; 1895—25,006; 1900—25,043; 1905—26,074; 1910—25,260; 1915—26,074; 1920—26,970.

It is worthy of special mention that Dunn County has always been free from a bonded debt.



James H. Stout

CHAPTER XXII

BIOGRAPHICAL

James H. Stout, one of Menomonie's leading citizens, founder of the famous institute which now bears his name, and generous contributor to its cause, was born in Dubuque, Iowa, the son of Henry L. and Eveline (Deming) Stout. He received a good education in the schools of his native city, and in 1867 and 1869 took literary courses in the University of Chicago. His thoughts, however, turned to the lumber business in which he had been reared from a boy, so he returned to Dubuque, and engaged in that line. In 1871, he was sent to Read's Landing, in Wabasha County, Minnesota, on the Mississippi, to succeed Thomas B. Wilson in charge of the Knapp, Stout & Co. interests there. In 1877, he went to St. Louis, to look after the company interests there, and later to Washington, D. C., looking after legislative matters connected with the concern. He located in Menomonie in 1889, and spent the remainder of his life here. When he first went to Washington he expected to spend about two weeks looking after the interests of the lumber companies in a dispute that had arisen with the railroads over the height of the bridges over the Mississippi at St. Louis. Instead of two weeks he remained there over two years, but his patience and diplomacy finally won. He succeeded in convincing congress of the justice of his cause, and gained his point, which was in accordance with the popular desire at St. Louis. This experience placed him in touch with many public men of national standing, a field of acquaintance which was later greatly extended through his educational connections. Senator Allison, of Iowa, until the death of that statesman, was always one of his warm friends, and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is another with whom he was intimately associated as friend and collaborator. It was while in St. Louis, too, that Mr. Stout became interested in educational work. A friend remarked one day in his hearing that he would like to educate his three boys in manual training, but did not have the means. Mr. Stout immediately spoke to this effect: "That need not hinder you. I will furnish the money if you will look after the boys." The arrangement was carried out. Mr. Stout watched the result and his interest in this form of education was awakened. This incident not only illustrates Mr. Stout's generous impulses toward young men seeking self-improvement; it marks an inspiration that has resulted in the finest and best equipped institution for the promotion of manual instruction the country contains, and the beginning of an activity that has made itself felt in every quarter of the nation. When, a short time later, Mr. Stout came to Menomonie, he at once began considering means of bettering the local school system. Manual training at this time had found a place in the public schools of not more than one or two Wisconsin cities, and then only in a modest way in connection with the high school. He first erected a two-room building to be devoted to manual training and domestic science, and also furnished, at his own expense, the teachers for these two new lines of work. The work soon became so popular that students could not be accommodated in the limited space afforded by these two rooms, and Mr. Stout proceeded to erect a much more commodious building and equipped it for a much wider range of work in both departments. Equipment was provided for wood work of various kinds, forging, foundry work and machine shop practice. The advantages offered by this new building and its splendid facilities were appreciated by the students of the school and the popularity of the work increased. Instruction in drawing throughout the grades of the public school was also introduced about the same time and rooms for the art department were provided and equipped in this new building. Mr. Stout's interest in the common school child was by no means confined to manual training. He also arranged to have kindergartens opened in the city and for the carrying out of that plan erected two buildings, equipped them and turned them over to the city. Not only did he

erect and equip these buildings in the outlying portions of the city, but he also provided for the teaching force and met all the expenses until the time the kindergartens were taken over by the Board of Education. In 1897 the Central High school building and the large Manual Training building were both burned. The fire entailed a personal loss upon Mr. Stout of not less than $50,000. This reversal stimulated rather than dampened his ardor. Before the ruins were cold Mr. Stout was waited upon by a delegation of citizens and earnestly requested to erect another building. In response he agreed to put up another and better building to cost $60,000, on condition that the citizens should build a high school to cost as much. This offer was gladly accepted by the city and a $60,000 Central School building was provided. Mr. Stout not only made good on his offer, but expended more than $100,000 in the new manual training building and its equipment. An enlarged force of teachers was provided at Mr. Stout's expense, the expense not falling upon the taxpayers, as the records show. Menomonie was probably the first city in the United States to have a thoroughly organized course of manual training and domestic science, extending from the kindergarten through the High school. The local school system has become a subject of study by educators all over the country, and countless numbers have made pilgrimages to the city to study the Menomonie plan and methods. While the perfecting of this system was a matter of great pride and satisfaction to Mr. Stout, he had from the beginning larger plans in view, seeking the betterment of the average school child's opportunities in every part of the country. As an object lesson the Menomonie schools tended to this end in a large degree, but he aimed still further. In 1903 the Stout Training Schools for the preparation of Manual Training and Domestic Science teachers were organized in Menomonie. The inspiration for the enlarged scope of the institution was a conviction in Mr. Stout's mind that a larger supply of well-trained teachers in these lines was required than was afforded by sources then in existence. The facilities for manual training were not fully utilized by the local needs and the opportunity was at hand for engaging in the broader field. The training schools opened in September, 1903, with two students in the Manual Training department and 23 in the Domestic Science department, all of whom sought preparation for teaching. L. D. Harvey, late state superintendent of public instruction, was in charge of the work, having been made superintendent of the entire school system of Menomonie. The absolute separation of the Stout Institute from the school system of Menomonie in 1908 followed a comprehensive report to the Board of Education made by Superintendent Harvey, in which it was made clear that this feature of the school work would always entail a deficit, and for its further development additional provision must be made which would involve an expenditure which could not and should not be made by the city. This deficit had been met in the past wholly by Mr. Stout, and it was recommended that provision for the future be made through a separate corporate body under the management of a Board of Trustees. The impression that Menomonie was paying more for its schools than other cities was shown to be incorrect, notwithstanding that through the existence of the manual training schools the pupils of the local system were given the best advantages in this line enjoyed in any public school system in the country, large or small. The benefits to the community have been manifest, notably in the greater length of time the students on an average remain in school, and in their increased earning capacity after graduation. Mr. Stout was one who was never content to do things by halves. His plans were always comprehensive, and he stood by them until they were carried to completion. This trait in his character as well as his unbounded liberality was well shown in his provision for the physical well-being of the students of the schools in which he was interested. After building up, at personal sacrifice of a vast sum of money, an unparalleled manual training system of which the pupils of the public schools received the benefit; after installing kindergartens and equipment so that the training of the child from the beginning might be the most thorough and complete known to modern educational progress, after lending his encouragement, influence and personal services as chairman of the Board of Education to the upbuilding of a perfect system of city schools, he had another form of munificence in

store. In 1901 he erected a building containing a gymnasium and natatorium and employed two teachers to take charge of the physical education of the public school pupils of the city as well as those of the training schools proper. This handsome brick building, perfect in all its appointments, cost not less than $80,000. This structure has brought about a second bond of close union between Stout Institute and the city of Menomonie, the first of course being the manual training facilities made possible for the children of its citizens. It was in quarters established here through the generosity of Mr. Stout that the Commercial club first carried on its manifold activities. These have become familiar to every resident of Menomonie, and, as is well known, constitute an important part in the life of the community. So diversified and so useful are the functions performed through the use of these facilities that it is certain the city would not have been the Menomonie it is today without them. The idea of such a club, to make use of the possibilities afforded by the School of Physical Culture, originated in the mind of Mr. Stout. When, in January, 1905, its organization was perfected, he was made its first president, and he served as one of its directors from that time until his death. As an officer and director of the club, Mr. Stout was always planning ways to increase its usefulness and add to the enjoyment of its members and their families. It was his wish that it should be absolutely democratic in its spirit, and that policy has been scrupulously carried out. Every reputable male resident of the city is eligible to membership, and the greater the number who availed themselves of its opportunities the better pleased was Mr. Stout. Free use was given the club of the second and third floors of the building, and the luxuriously appointed reading and rest room, the thoroughly-equipped billiard room, the card room and the bowling alleys afford a source of pure enjoyment and recreation which could be obtained in no other way and which are duplicated in few cities except of the larger class. The gymnasium and natatorium are available to the members, and are much appreciated by those who utilize them. Besides affording a recreation place for the men of the city, where every influence is wholesome and ennobling, and a meeting-place for the civic, commercial and industrial advancement of the city, this act of munificence on Mr. Stout's part has had another and perhaps even more far reaching influence. The social and cultural aspects of life in these quarters in its relation to the city as a whole render the club most distinctive. The weekly socials, carried out during the winter months, in which both young and old participate, and in which no lines of caste are ever drawn either on the basis of wealth or fashion, have done more to foster a fine family spirit among the people of the city than any other agency could have brought about. In these affairs Mr. Stout was always one of the most enthusiastic participants whenever he was in the city. When obliged to miss one of them he felt a sense of personal loss. His genial presence, his cheery smile for all, his little thoughful attentions seeking to promote the pleasure of the others gathered there, will always be remembered among the delightful and inspiring features of these parties. They were planned by him as a means of increasing the happiness of his fellow citizens. He helped to make them fulfill that mission, and it was no doubt his wish that they be continued, in an increasing efficiency in the service designed for them. The Woman's club and the Woman's Social Culture club, with their many lines of broad, useful effort, were also indebted to the same opportunities for a gathering place. In the educational development of Menomonie, in the various ways mentioned, Mr. Stout invested upwards of $600,000. His benefactions were bestowed without ostentation, and so quietly that to this day they are scarcely comprehended by many people living in his home city. Nor were his efforts confined to the fields of manual training, domestic science and physical culture. He was deeply interested in all forms of education looking to the advancement of the welfare of the common boy and girl deprived of the advantages of higher education. His ideal was to make the public education facilities of the highest possible advantage to the masses. For instance, he was quite as deeply interested in providing the country boy with proper agricultural training as the town boy with industrial education. He was instrumental in the passage of laws and the adoption of measures for the improvement of the rural district schools.

Likewise he was an earnest and efficient worker for the provision of better library facilities for the people, especially those of the country. From these things it must not be inferred that he was opposed to the development of higher educational advantages, though his attitude toward the colleges has at times been misunderstood. He was always in sympathy with their work, but used to say: "There are plenty of men of large means ready and able to give for the maintenance of higher education. What little money I have to give I wish to put into the elementary and secondary field." He was chiefly instrumental in securing the passage by the legislature in 1899 of a law permitting counties to provide training schools for rural school teachers. That same year, largely through sentiment which he had created locally, Dunn County took the intiative in the establishment of a school under this law which was opened in the main building of Stout Institute. In 1902 the county provided a special building for the school jointly with the County School of Agriculture, established in that year in pursuance of a law which Senator Stout helped to have enacted. Both these schools were the first of their kind in the state, and their efficient service to the surrounding community have fully verified the wisdom shown in their establishment, a fact further proved by their having been taken as models for many others provided elsewhere. Mr. Stout served as president of the board of trustees of both these schools from their inception until his death. In the public services of James H. Stout his aid to the cause of popular education, unquestionably world-wide in its influence, stands out most conspicuously. Therefore no sketch of his life would be complete without this outline of activities in that regard. They do not, however, by any means embrace all his service to the public. As a public spirited and useful citizen he is entitled to rank among the foremost in the state. He has taken an active interest in politics, but merely as a good citizen, not as an office seeker. Such preferment as he has had came to him without solicitation on his part. In 1894 he was first elected to the senate, and was subsequently three times reelected, each time without opposition. During practically all of Senator Stout's 16 year's service in the senate he was chairman of the Committee on Education. This position was accorded to him not because he sought it, but because his associates recognized his special fitness for the position. It is not too much to say that during that entire period, there was hardly an educational measure of any importance presented in the legislature concerning which Senator Stout had not been consulted before it was presented. He did not always approve of measures concerning the value of which he was consulted, but never discouraged the originator from presenting the measures in the form of bills and having them considered by the legislature. The rather striking fact in connection with this matter was that Senator Stout was not a man who through log-rolling tactics undertook to defeat a measure before the legislature. It came to be known that there was no use in appealing to him to help carry through or defeat a measure by such means. Its intrinsic merit, or lack of merit, was what interested him, and good or bad, he was willing to have it presented clearly for the fair consideration of the members of the legislature. While the senator's dominant interest in the legislature, was with educational matters, he was by no means limited in his activities to educational questions. There was probably no other man in the senate who had a more intelligent interest in all important matters of legislation of whatever kind than Senator Stout. He was a member of other important committees than that of education, and gave the same interest to the hearings on matters coming before these committees that he did to educational matters. He may well be described as a man with all around interests, effective in many directions, and exceptionally effective in the field of educational interests. During the last two sessions of the legislature, in recognition, he was made president pro tem. of the senate. His personal influence, due to the fact that he always avoided personal animosities and never sought the advancement of his own interests, was as great as that of any man in that body. He was deeply interested in laws for the development of libraries, for the promotion of agriculture, the conservation of natural resources, the improvement of public highways, the establishment of public park systems and many other lines of betterment that might be mentioned. In 1896,

when the proposition was being considered for the holding of a great exposition in Milwaukee for the celebration of the semi-centennial of Wisconsin's statehood in 1898, he was one of the prominent men of the state who stood ready to give of their money and time to make it a success. The preliminary Committee of One Hundred, composed of representative citizens of all parts of Wisconsin, chose him as director general of the exposition. Though the project was abandoned because certain localities and interests stood out for another form of celebration at the state capital, Mr. Stout's state patriotism was strikingly demonstrated in that connection. As a local benefit and to promote the good roads cause throughout the state, he caused to be laid at Menomonie, at an expense of several thousand dollars to himself, a model road which is today an object lesson of progress in that line. For a number of years prior to 1903 he was a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin serving for a time as vice-president of the board. He served as a member of the Board of Commissioners of the State Historical Library Building, created by the laws of 1895, and was made its president. He was a member of the Executive committee of the State Forestry association. In 1895 the legislature passed a law under which the Wisconsin Free Library commission was organized, and he was made the president of that body. He was elected president of the West Wisconsin Library association, organized in 1898. In 1903 he was a member of the Joint Committee on Forestry and Lumber of the legislature, and the same year was appointed a member of the State Board of Managers for the St. Louis Exposition. At the time of his death Mr. Stout was a member of the State Conservation commission, a position for which he was selected because of his well known sympathy with the new movement for the conservation of resources and his special knowledge of conditions bearing upon that problem. His knowledge of navigation brought him often in contact, while he was active in the lumber business on the Mississippi, with the United States Board of Steamship Navigation, and he was for years a member of its Executive committee. Probably no other citizen of Wisconsin during the last decade and a half of his life was appointed on more delegations to represent the state at important national gatherings than was Mr. Stout. In the fall of 1909 he attended in that capacity the National Conservation Congress held in St. Paul, and the National Irrigation Congress at Pueblo. These things but serve to illustrate the honors Mr. Stout cared to accept and the character of his public service. His utter lack of political ambition is shown by his refusal to consider proffered and substantial support for the offices of governor and even United States senator. In a local way his benefactions were many, and his influence extended to every branch of civic improvement. To his last days he had in mind many projects for the improvement of conditions pertaining to his home city and county that only awaited the co-operation of his fellow citizens. He was one of the originators of the idea of establishing a county asylum in Dunn County and served for years as a member of its Board of Trustees, helping to make it one of the best in the state. He was a strong supporter of the development of a park and boulevard area for Menomonie, and a few years before his death, at his own expense, he had Warren H. Manning of Boston lay out a comprehensive plan to that end, and he assisted materially in work done in accordance with that plan. In or about the year 1896 he gave to Dunn County the first county system of traveling libraries in the state, consisting of 35 collections, and he maintained these libraries until the time of his death. He was also a liberal supporter of the state traveling library system , and was one of the trustees of the Mabel Tainter Memorial, with its fine free library. He was also a life member of the Dubuque Library, and a life trustee of the Finley Hospital at Dubuque, both of which institutions he materially benefited. An offer of the building and equipment of a model consolidated rural school to be located near Menomonie was one of his latest expressions of interest in general educational advancement. Mr. Stout was always a great believer in co-operation, and his patience in waiting for the general approval of cherished plans for the public welfare was regarded by his friends as remarkable. But, possessed of unusual foresight, he was able to look far ahead where others viewed but the immediate future, and having his own plans thoroughly formulated and being convinced that they were

right, he had complete confidence that others would in time come to his view of the subject. He was a man of peace. He shrank from discord, and was willing to abide the time when his ideas would be accepted with harmony. Mr. Stout, as is well known, was a man of wealth, and he left a large estate. One of his birthrights was a native aptitude for business, and this was developed by early manhood training. His keen foresight he applied to his business affairs as well as to his many projects for the public benefit, and he left all his varied interests upon a sound, substantial footing. A good organizer, he picked able men to do his work, and the institution in which he was interested were left in strong hands and well managed. At the time of his death, which occurred Dec. 10, 1910, he was president of the First National Bank of this city, (Menomonie), the Bank of Menomonie, theWisconsin Milling Company, the Stout Lumber Company of Thornton, Ark., and the Thornton & Alexandria Railway Company. Mr. Stout's private secretary, W. C. Ribenack, was associated with him in all of these enterprises. Mr. Stout took personal pride in the success of all of his local business undertakings, and it was his special aim to make them of real service to the public. He was proud to see his banking interests develop and become of service to the community. The First National Bank and the Bank of Menomonie were among the strong financial institutions of this section, and during the panic of 1907 were among the few banks that paid cash. The largest interest left by Mr. Stout in a business way was lumbering, the Stout Lumber Company being one of the large companies operating in the Southwest, with 70,000 acres of land, and with headquarters at Thornton, Arkansas. In his personal affairs Mr. Stout was known as a reticent man, and though always cordial and considerate in his treatment of others, he was not one who was free in his confidences. In all of his transactions he was careful as to details, made few mistakes, and expected of others, as he invariably accorded, a square deal. He never decided a question except upon thoughtful deliberation, and then he stuck to his decision. He was strong in his opinions, yet never pressed them offensively upon others. In the life of James H. Stout the ruling motive was service to others. His plans for carrying out this service were large, but they were always unselfish. The object he worked for was to benefit humanity in a broad sense, not merely to help individuals. To attain this object he worked upon a well conceived plan, and for that reason his efforts were beyond doubt more potent for good then these of many philanthropists who have given much more but in a less thoughtful and deliberate manner. It may be said that there are few who really knew him. He had few intimates, but upon these his remarkable qualities constantly grew as his deeper nature was revealed to them by long acquaintance. He had a great love for children, and it was their appeal to him which no doubt determined the bent which his chief efforts took during so many years of his useful life. He loved peace and was never known to bear a grudge. Though he was able to make money and made it, wealth had no attraction for him for its own sake. His idea of the use of money was to do good with it, and among those who benefited he made no distinctions. James H. Stout was married June 10, 1899, to Angeline Wilson, daughter of Capt. William and Angeline (Hale) Wilson. They had three children: James Huff, Jr., Eveline Deming and William Wilson. James Huff, Jr., was born Nov. 10, 1890, and died March 14, 1911. Eveline Deming was born July 16, 1895, and William Wilson was born January 14, 1898.

Captain Andrew Tainter was born at Selina, New York, July 6, 1823, eldest of the 13 children of Ezekiel and Ruth (Burnham) Tainter. He was a direct descendant of Joseph Tayntor (or Taynter), who was the pilgrim forefather of the Tainters in America. Joseph Tainter—which spelling of the family name we shall now follow—embarked for New England at the age of 25 years on the good ship Confidence, which left Southampton, England, April 24, 1638. He came to America in the service of one Nicholas Guy, and soon after his arrival was married in Watertown to Mary Guy, the daughter of his patron. The records show that he was active and prominent among the colonists in that town, for many years—between 1640 and 1680—serving in one office or another, as selectman, constable, tytheing man, etc. The direct line of descent to the subject of this sketch is:

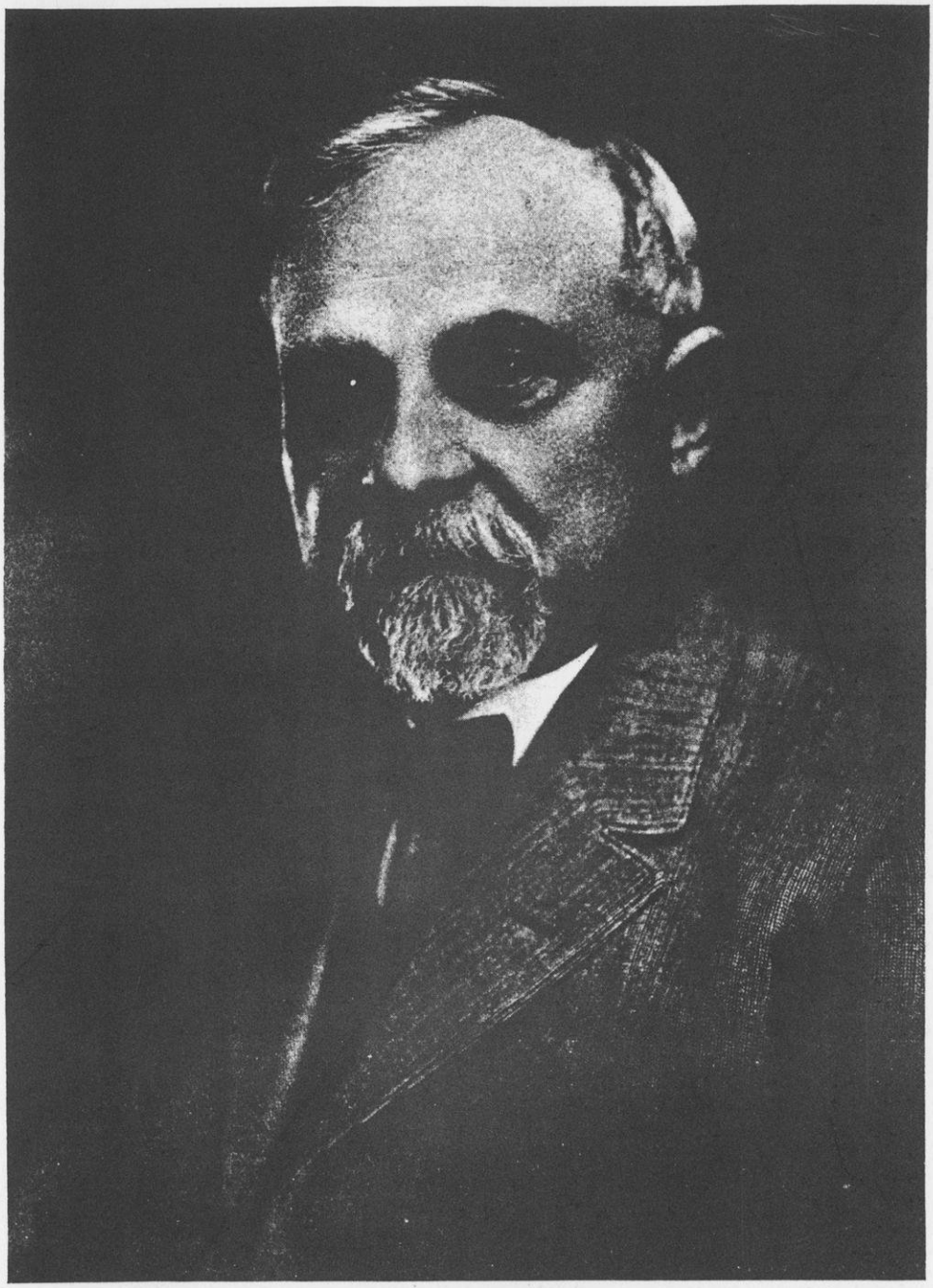
N. Painter

Joseph, Simon, Simon second (a deacon), Simon third, Abijah, Stephen (a physician), Ezekiel, Andrew. In 1832, when Andrew was nine years old, he came with his parents to Wisconsin, the family settling at Prairie du Chien. He remained there until 1845 and in August of that year he made his journey through the wilderness to the Chippewa Valley and found work during the summer at Chippewa Falls. At the close of the season he went down river to Galena on a raft. Returning in the spring of 1846 he worked for Benjamin Brunson, who owned a mill at Chippewa Falls, and received $20 a month. During the winter of 1845-46 he made shingles at the old Gilbert Mill on Gilbert Creek. His first work on the Red Cedar River was done in the fall of 1846, when he was engaged with Blois Hurd in making lath and in the spring of 1847 he ran a sawmill with Mr. Hurd on Irvine Creek. The next year he sold his share in the mill and went to work in the pine woods near the river about a mile below Irvine Creek, getting out square timber. He continued at this arduous labor until August, 1850, when he became interested in the operations of John H. Knapp and William Wilson; from then on his business career is a part of the history of Knapp, Stout & Co., which is related in full elsewhere in this volume. Captain Tainter was one of the outstanding figures in this concern and assumed his full share of labor and responsibility in the management of the company's business. In the assignment and distribution of their duties each member of the firm took charge of that branch of the business for which he was best equipped. To Captain Tainter was given the control and management of the logging operations. His splendid physique with its marvelous power of endurance, his indomitable will and tireless energy, were given full play year after year in the accomplishment of the great work assigned to his department. Upon him devolved the task of supplying the mills with logs. In 1858 the firm bought the first steamboat used by them on the Chippewa River and Captain Tainter commanded the craft about two years. As the business of the company expanded and their logging operations extended farther up the river the task of furnishing the mills with logs became one of great magnitude. In the death of Captain Tainter, Dunn County lost one of its early pioneers and also one of its foremost citizens. His part in transforming a wilderness into busy cities and fruitful farms he performed faithfully and well, and his best recompense may be found in the thousands of prosperous homes and in the hearts of a grateful people. Captain Tainter died in Rice Lake, Oct. 18, 1899, of pneumonia, contracted while attending the Barron County Fair in that city. Captain Tainter was married in 1861 to Mrs. Bertha (Lucas) Lesure, and this union was blessed with four children, Louis S., Ruth, Mabel and Fannie. Of these the three first mentioned are deceased, while Fannie is now Mrs. B. F. Crane of Menomonie. Bertha Lucas was born at Smyrna, Chenango County, N. Y., April 4, 1828, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Simons) Lucas. In 1844 she came with her parents to Wisconsin and settled at Genesee, Waukesha County, where she was married in 1845 to William Coolidge Lesure, who died a few years later. In 1855, together with her parents and her brother, Carroll Lucas, she came to Dunn County and settled on a farm at Mud Creek, the journey from Genessee being made with ox teams, as it was before the day of railroads. She taught school on Sherburne Prairie near Rusk for a time, then came to Menomonie, where she did sewing to support herself and children until some time in 1861. In that year she married Andrew Tainter at Read's Landing. Mrs. Tainter's early life was spent at Smyrna and she was educated at an academy. She was a descendant of a Revolutionary soldier. Her grandfather, Joseph Simons, served with Washington at Valley Forge. He received a grant of land near Smyrna, which is still in the Simons family. Mrs. Tainter will be remembered by those who knew her long and well for her great helpfulness to others. She took a kindly interest in all of those about her and was extremely democratic by nature. She has been known, after her removal from the city, to take pains to look up, upon her return for visits, former employees, whom she had not seen for years. Her act of greatest philanthropy was the gift, jointly with her husband, of the Mabel Tainter Memorial in 1890, for which they both will always be held in grateful remembrance by the people of Menomonie. She was an indefatigable worker, even until recent years. She was also a deep

student all her life and an insatiable reader. Until the last she took a lively interest in all current events. She died in St. Paul, Oct. 11, 1916.

Louis Smith Tainter, for many years an outstanding figure in Menomonie life, and well known from coast to coast, was born in Menomonie, Feb. 2, 1862, the son of Captain Andrew and Bertha (Lucas) Tainter. His boyhood was passed in Menomonie, where he attended the public schools, afterward attending the State Normal school at River Falls. Shortly after his return from there he went to Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he was graduated. Upon his return to Menomonie he studied law in the office of Hunt & Freeman, to better equip himself for business. He soon displayed a great liking and exceptional aptitude for land business and logging operations and was appointed assistant to his father, who had charge of those departments for Knapp, Stout & Co. In the early eighties he was given entire charge of logging operations of The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company on Hay River and tributaries, and continued in that position until 1890, when all the pine timber on that stream owned by the company had been logged. He was then put in charge of the logging operations of the company on the head waters of the Red Cedar, and of their land department at Menomonie, which positions he fulfilled until the close of operations of 1902. After the death of Thomas B. Wilson in 1898 Mr. Tainter was elected to succeed him as secretary of the company and he held that office until the death of his father in 1899, whom he succeeded as vice-president. After the close of Knapp, Stout & Co. Company's active business, he moved to Chicago and New York, where he resided for several years. He then became associated with the Magnesite Dock & Land Company of Oakland, Calif., and held positions of responsibility and trust with that company until 1906, when its plant and business were entirely destroyed by the earthquake that year. He continued to reside in California until about 1908, when he went to Boston, Mass., to accept a position with the Publishers' Paper Company and Conway Lumber Company doing an active logging and lumbering business. He soon showed marked ability and was shortly put in entire charge of their land and logging departments. At the time of his death he had risen to the position of president and general manager for this company in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. He was married to Effie M. Crouch of California in 1888. During the war Mr. Tainter rendered valuable service to the country in selecting equipment and men for logging operations in Scotland. He was made a member of a committee of prominent New England men to get equipment together which was sent abroad, consisting of portable mills, logging outfits, etc. He also assisted in selecting the men to run them. These proved so efficient that when put to work on the Andrew Carnegie estate in Scotland, the American outfit turned out lumber at about double the speed of the British crews working side by side with them. In the latter part of November of 1919 he was obliged to submit to an operation, from the effects of which he died on Sunday, Jan. 25, 1920. His sister, Mrs. B. F. Crane, and her husband, were in Boston at the time of his death. His will contained the following clause: "I direct that my body be cremated and it is my desire, if the consent of the Department officials can be obtained that the ashes be enclosed in an indestructable container of copper, or other appropriate material, and securely deposited in a suitable excavation hollowed out of the solid rock upon the ledge on Whiteface Mountain, which is situated, according to my present recollection, upon Lot No. 49, in Waterville, New Hampshire, said lot, together with other lands formerly owned by the Publishers' Paper Co., having been acquired by the United States of America through its forest service as a part of the White Mountain forest reserve." In accordance with his wish as so expressed, Mr. Tainter's body was cremated at Boston, Mass., and the ashes taken to New Hampshire for burial. Mr. Tainter was a man of great executive ability, a good judge of human nature, endowed with remarkable energy, and possessing genial qualities that won and held friends.

Charles E. Freeman, of Menomonie, attorney and local historical writer, was born April 22, 1847, in a two-story brick combination house and store on the west side of Greenwich Avenue, just below Fourteenth Street, city of New York. His



CHARLES E. FREEMAN

parents were Joel M. and Susan Jane (Moore) Freeman. The father was born in Vermont in 1818 and being one of a family of 13 children, he was obliged to begin work at a very early age and turn over his pay to his father's creditors until he was 18 years old. He then bought his time and henceforth was his own master. It was in Hartford, Conn., on July 4, 1845, that he was married to Susan Jane Moore, who was born in that city in 1829. With her co-operation he started in the city of New York a little business, buying raw silk, spinning, skeining and spooling it and selling it to the retail merchants. This enterprise proved successful, the business growing to a considerable size and being carried on by them until 1852, when Joel M. Freeman sold it to his brother-in-law, Hiram Tuttle, the husband of Mrs. Freeman's sister. He and his wife then moved to Orange County, Vermont, where he became the proprietor of the old Freeman homestead on which he had been reared. After living there until 1854, he sold the place and came west to Sauk County, Wisconsin, where for three years he operated rented farms. In the meanwhile he bought 200 acres of land, which he farmed until 1858. Then selling it, he moved to the village of Newport, where, and at the town of Delton, he followed various lines of work until 1864. On January 1, that year he enlisted in Company E, 12th Regt. Wis. Vol. Inf., and went out to fight for the Union. It was the last phase of his earthly career, for he never returned home but died in a hospital near Atlanta, Ga., in July, 1864, at the age of about 46 years. His wife continued her residence in Delton rearing and educating her children. They had six in all, four of whom were living at the time of the father's death. The six were: Charles E., of Menomonie; Henry Rollin, who died in infancy; Rollin Henry, now of Miami, Fla.; Alice M., who is Mrs. Guy Pierce of Kilbourn City, Wis.; Frank, deceased, and Altha, who died young. The mother, Mrs. Susan Jane Freeman, lived to the good old age of past 80 years, when she died at Kilbourn City, Wis. Charles E. Freeman acquired his early education in the district schools and at Delton Academy, Sauk County, Wis. After that until 1867 he worked on farms during the summers and was employed as a clerk in the stores during the winters. He then went to Phildelphia, where for a year he worked in a retail shoe store. At the end of that time he entered Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and after completing the elementary courses took up penmanship. In the fall of 1868 he went to St. Louis, where he obtained a position in a wholesale store, but after working a few months was attacked by bilious fever. When he recovered he once more changed his location, going to Burlington, Vt., where he remained for over a year, being employed by a U. S. engineer having charge of government works at that place. Having considerable spare time on his hands and wishing to put it to profitable use, he borrowed a set of law books, which he studied thoroughly as he found opportunity. On leaving Burlington he returned home to Delton and spent a short time with his mother. He then went to Madison, Wis., and entered the law school that is now a part of the university. He was a member of the class that was graduated in 1871. He was at once admitted to the bar and until September, 1872, was in the law office of C. C. Remington at Baraboo, Wis. It was in 1872 that he came to the city of Menomonie and engaged in the practice of law with Hon. Samuel W. Hunt under the firm name of Hunt & Freeman, an association which lasted until Mr. Hunt's death in October, 1897, or for a period of 25 years and one month. After that event Mr. Freeman practiced alone until 1905, when he took his son Charles R. as partner, with whom he was associated under the style of Freeman & Freeman until 1918, when Charles R. Freeman was appointed county judge to succeed J. W. McCauley. Since then the subject of this sketch has practiced alone. He has never aspired to public office, though he served two terms as district attorney and three terms (not successive) as city attorney. When he began practice in Menomonie his partner, Mr. Hunt, was an attorney for The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. As such partner he became an attorney for said company and has continued to be such attorney to this time, and has been secretary of the company since they closed down their mill here. He has also been attorney for different resident members of the company and still remains so, and has been legal advisor for many estates. His law business has always received his close attention

and he has avoided all activities or entanglements that would seriously interfere with it. He is, however, a member of the Commercial Club and has been chairman of the library committee of the Memorial Library since the Mabel Tainter Memorial was erected in 1890. One of the original members of the Unitarian Society organized in 1888, he still retains his membership, though for the last year and a half the society has been inactive. For many years Mr. Freeman has taken a keen interest in the history of Dunn County and has spent both time and money in research work, embodying the results of this work in the form of papers read before the Old Settlers' Society, of which he is a member, and in newspaper articles. As a historian he possesses a keen critical faculty,—perhaps due to his legal training—being quick to detect errors in previous statements, and being careful and thorough in his own methods of work. His position as attorney for The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company gave him a close insight into the affairs of that great lumber concern which was for more than half a century the mainspring of Dunn County life and activity, and the larger part of the article on that company published in Chapter X of this volume came originally from his pen. In it he has corrected a number of errors which had obtained currency through previous publications. Another example of his careful historical work is the article on "High School Sites" in Chapter XXI, and, in addition, many other articles on various subjects which are contained in this volume owe their accuracy and reliability to his careful revision. Mr. Freeman's offices are over the Bank of Menomonie at the corner of Main and Third streets, which he has occupied for 44 years. He has a comfortable residence at 1103 Eighth Street. He was married June 1, 1871, at Kilbourn City, Wis., to Mary E. Barlow, who was born at Delevan, Wis., July 21, 1846. She was the daughter of Stephen S. Barlow and Ann M. Barlow. The Barlows were pioneer settlers of Wisconsin, they having come here before Wisconsin became a state. Mr. Barlow was well known throughout the state. He was its attorney general from 1869 to January, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Freeman became the parents of two children, Hessie B. and Charles Rollin. Hessie B., born Nov. 13, 1878, was graduated from the Menomonie High School with the class of 1897, and subsequently from a commercial college in Minneapolis. Charles Rollin, born Nov. 27, 1880, was graduated from the Menomonie High School with the class of 1899. In 1901 he entered the law department of the Wisconsin State University at Madison, from which he was graduated with the class of 1905. In the latter year, as already mentioned, he became his father's partner in the law business and so remained until he was appointed in 1918 to the position of county judge. At the spring election in the following year he was elected to that position, in which he is still serving. He was married Sept. 28, 1910, to Hortense Salter of Colby, Clark County, Wis., and he and his wife are the parents of two children, Mary, born July 16, 1911, and Charles Richard, born Nov. 23, 1915.

The Knapp Family, whose history is inseparably interwoven into the warp and woof of the story of Menomonie and Dunn County, had its origin in America with Nathaniel Knapp, who came to the Colonies in 1630 with the Winthrop and Saltonstall fleet. He died Aug. 16, 1658. By his good wife, Eleanor, he had seven children, of whom Jonathan Knapp, born Dec. 27, 1631 was the oldest. From this Jonathan there is a direct descent in the male line to Jabez Knapp. Jabez Knapp married Hannah Holly. To this couple was born at Horsehead, New York, on May 30, 1791, a son, John H. Knapp, Sr. He was a harness maker in early life, and at one time managed a harness factory at New Orleans. He also developed a coal and gold mine in his native state, and located different industries near his home. He held the rank of general in the York State Militia, and at the opening of the Black Hawk hostilities, came and participated in that war. In 1833, he came to where Fort Madison, Iowa, now is, and purchased and laid out the townsite in 1835. His house was built on the site of the old fort, he using the chimney of the officers' quarters for the chimney of his own house. His was the third family to locate in Lee County, Iowa. The famous chief, Black Hawk, was his near neighbor, being camped within 50 feet of his house. General Knapp was a noted figure in his day, a true type of the pioneers who built up the upper Mississippi Valley. He

FRANK PIERCE

died January 4, 1837. General Knapp was married Jan. 21, 1813, to Harriet Seely, who was born in Orange County, New York, in 1792, coming from a prominent Colonial family. She died in Menomonie, Feb. 28, 1884. To General Knapp and his wife were born five children: Ameda, who married John Douglass; William D.; Elizabeth, wife of Henry Eno; Jonas S.; and John Holly, Jr.

John Holly Knapp, Jr., one of the founders of Menomonie, and for many years a leading factor in the Knapp, Stout & Co., was born in Elmira, New York, March 29, 1825, the son of General John H. and Harriet (Seely) Knapp. In early youth he became acquainted with the famous Indian chief, Black Hawk, and was a playmate of his son, Nashauskuk. He familiarized himself with the Sauk language, and in early boyhood frequently saw that matchless orator and warrior chief, Keokuk, famous in Indian annals. When 20 years of age he went East, and attended a collegiate institution at New Haven, Conn. Later he took a commercial course in a business college. By deep reading and private study, he subsequently became a thorough scholar and student, and was a man of high and varied culture. In June, 1846, he came to Menomonie. His connection with Knapp, Stout & Co., and with The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, of which he became president when it was incorporated, is related elsewhere in this work. In 1869, he visited Europe, accompanied by his son, Henry Eno. and toured England, France, Germany and Italy. During this trip he consulted some of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in Europe, as he had previously consulted their brethren in America. For many years he was afflicted with an obscure ailment which baffled the greatest skill, and ultimately caused his death. Despite this handicap of ill health, his success in life was great, and he left a noble heritage of honor and integrity, as well as a considerable fortune. He was a devout Christian, and a member of the Congregational church, being liberal in his support of religious, educational and charitable institutions. He died at Menomonie, Oct. 14, 1888. John Holly Knapp, Jr., was married Nov. 26, 1849, to Caroline M. Field, daughter of Theodore and Elmira (Allen) Field, a prominent family of Ware, Mass. She was educated at a female seminary at Mount Holyoke, Mass. and met Mr. Knapp while on a visit in the west. She died Jan. 31, 1854, leaving one son, Henry Eno Knapp. Oct. 31, 1855, Mr. Knapp married his second wife, Valeria Adams, of Reading, Penn. This union was blessed with six children: Effie V., William A., John H., Edgar J., Herbert V. R. and Rolla S.

Frank Pierce, president of the First National Bank of Menomonie, and a man of varied business and social activities, has been a resident for many years in that part of Wisconsin contained in the counties of Dunn and Pepin. As it is by no means unlikely that those elements of character which have contributed to his success and made him a power in the community were derived from his parents, a few words in regard to them will not be out of place. The father, Riley Pierce, was a native of Catteraugus County, New York, who at the age of 18 years made western land investments, buying 400 acres in Bremer County, Iowa, though he did not then settle on it. He came west, however, to Elgin, Ill., from which place he started in company with a young man named Miller on a journey to Pike's Peak, Colo., this adventure being undertaken about the year 1858 owing to the reports of gold discoveries in that region. No railroad then crossed the western plains, where the Indians were lords of the soil and usually hostile to white encroachments or travel across their territory. In the feverish quest for gold, however, this and other dangers were forgotten or disregarded and thousands of men set out for what was thought to be a new El Dorado, many of whom never came back, some not even reaching their goal, being slain by the Indians or by some white desperado with whom they had come into unlucky collision. Young Pierce and his companion went to Council Bluffs, Ia., with ox teams and continued their journey from there with wagon trains. Before they reached Pike's Peak, however, they met others coming back who had met with disappointment, whose stories so discouraged young Miller that he decided to go no further but to turn back. But Riley Pierce was determined to go on, if not to Pike's Peak, at least to some part of the far west territory, where, if he met with adventure and danger, he might at least have a

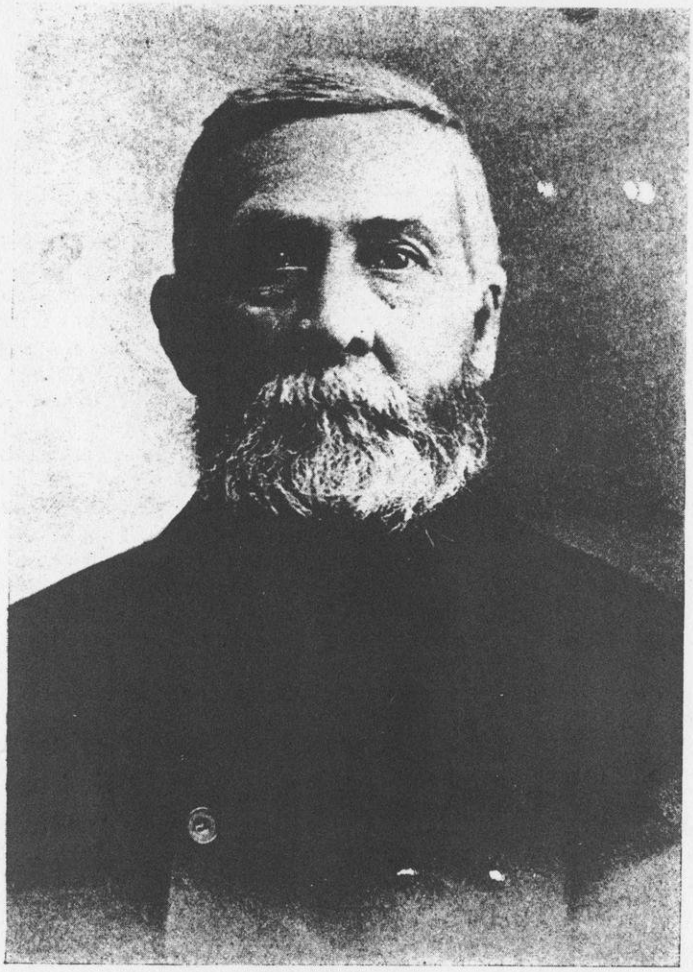
chance at fortune. Accordingly he bought Miller's team and continued to follow the setting sun, passing through Salt Lake City, where Brigham Young presided as high priest over the polygamous Mormon colony, through Echo Canyon and other notable places on the western pilgrimage until, after some months travel he arrived at Stockton, Calif. In that vicinity, in the San Juan Valley, he had a cousin who was engaged in farming and who gave him employment. After working for him two years he took a job driving a 13-mule team, hauling supplies to the mountain mines. The mules were handled and driven by a contrivance known as a "jerk line," in the use of which young Pierce became expert, and for two years he was thus occupied. At the end of that time he returned home, making the journey in sailing vessels and by rail crossing the isthmus of Panama. Not long after his return he was married in Illinois on Sept. 21, 1861, to Vernelia Panton, who was born in Michigan. On the very day of their marriage the bridal pair left for the West to make a home on Mr. Pierce's Iowa land. On arriving there he built a shack for a temporary dwelling and then began the development of a farm homestead. His land included what is now part of the site of the village of Plainfield, but by him it was used for agricultural purposes and stock raising, and very successfully, as be became not only one of the leading farmers in his county but was well known throughout the state. From 1881 to 1888 he shipped cattle and horses to North Dakota and the Red River Valley. In 1883 he became a squatter on a piece of land near Grand Forks, N. D. On an adjacent tract he found another squatter, by name William H. Davidson, and together they built a shanty right on the dividing line between the two tracts so that the line passed through the center of the shanty. There they lived together until they had proved up their land, after which Mr. Pierce returned to his home farm in Iowa, his family having operated it during his absence. He added to his original claim until he owned a whole section, which is now the property of his son Frank. Riley Pierce developed it into a fine farm and ranch, from 1881 to 1884 shipping cattle and horses to North Dakota and the Red River Valley, and being recognized as one of the wealthiest farmers in his part of the state. After a long, active and successful career, he passed away on Sept. 2, 1916. His wife is still living on the home farm. They were the parents of three children: William, who also became a prominent and well to do farmer; Frank, of Menomonie, Wis.; and Vernon, who now conducts the home farm in Iowa, and who is president of the Farmers State Bank of Plainfield, that state. Frank Pierce was born at Plainfield, Iowa, March 7, 1869. As a youth he attended the common and high schools and subsequently took a commercial course in a business college in Burlington, Iowa, entering it in November, 1887, and being graduated with the class of 1888. On Jan. 9, 1889, he came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and entered the employ of Carson & Rand, at Eau Galle, as bookkeeper. Three and a half years later he was made manager and as such remained at Eau Galle for six years more. Then in 1898, having previously purchased from Carson & Rand a wholesale hardwood lumber business at Durand, Wis., he went there to take charge of it, at once becoming one of the prominent business men of that city. He had been there only three months when he was tendered the position of cashier of the Bank of Durand, and, having accepted it, served in that capacity until 1911. During all that time the hardwood lumber business was carried on under the firm of Carter & Pierce, Mr. Frank Carter of Menomonie being his partner. In July, 1911, Mr. Pierce was elected president of the First National Bank of Menomonie, which is one of the largest banking houses in northern Wisconsin, and he is still serving in that capacity. He has also continued active in the lumber business and is vice president of the Badger State Lumber Company. In February, 1912, in association with others, he bought a large tract of timber land in Arkansas and established the Valley Lumber Company, he becoming the president, which he still remains. The company had extensive mill facilities and for several years manufactured over 25,000,000 feet of lumber per year. Though they have now cut all their timber, they still own many acres of cut-over land. Mr. Pierce is a member of the Meridean Lumber & Fuel Company and is half owner of the H. M. Orlady Lumber Company of Durand, also vice president of the McCoy-

Wilson Limited, engaged in logging in Vancouver, B. C., and for several years he has been vice president of the Carter Ice and Fuel Co. of Menomonie. While at Durand he took a prominent part in establishing the Durand Light & Power Company, of which he was treasurer and manager; and he organized the Home Telephone Company, of which also he was president and manager. He is president of the Wilson's Creek Realty Company, which owns the land on which the Menomonie Country Club is situated, and is a stockholder in various enterprises in Wisconsin and other states, his financial interests being wide and varied. They cover both city and agricultural property, one of the farms in which he is interested being the widely known "Bubbling Spring Farm" in Dunn County, where Shorthorn cattle are bred. Among his various activities Mr. Pierce has devoted some time to public affairs as a matter of good citizenship and public spirit. He was mayor of Durand for two years, served six years as a member of the board of education of Menomonie, and for the past six years has been supervisor from the second Ward, by virtue of which office he is also a member of the county board. He has various society affiliations, being a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the fraternal order of Modern Woodmen of America, also to the Menomonie Commercial Club, of which he was president four years, and of the Rotary Club, of which he is now treasurer. Mr. Pierce was married at Eau Galle, Wis., Oct. 7, 1891, to Phoebe Layne, who was born in Pepin, Wis., June 19, 1873. He and his wife are the parents of three children, Vernelia, Marion Frances and Robert L., of whom the following is a further record. Vernelia, born July 10, 1892, at the early age of 15 years was graduated from the Durand High School and then entered Downer College at Milwaukee, from which she was graduated before reaching her twentieth birthday. Then for two years she taught mathematics and grammar in the Durand High School. She was married Aug. 10, 1913, to George B. Orlady and now resides at Mondovi, Wis., where Mr. Orlady is proprietor of the Community Advertising Company. She had one child, Jean Ann. Marion Frances, born Dec. 13, 1898, after being graduated from the Menomonie High School in 1917, entered National Park Seminary at Washington, D. C., where she pursued her studies until June, 1918, continuing them during the following year at Downer College, Milwaukee, and the year after that at the University of Wisconsin. She then became a student in Miss Church's Art School, Chicago, and subsequently entered the Clement-Brown Art School in New York City, from which she was graduated in 1921. In 1923 she was united in marriage with Myron G. Duncan. Mr. Duncan, being endowed with an exceptionally fine tenor voice, is now studying voice culture in Milan, Italy, under the foremost teachers, while Mrs. Duncan has taken up the piano. Robert L. Pierce, born May 2, 1901, was graduated from the Menomonie High School, attended the University of Wisconsin for one year, then became a student in Northwestern College at Evanston, Ill., where he completed the commercial courses. He then entered the First National Bank at Menomonie as assistant cashier and is now vice president of the institution. Like his father, he is thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and a Rotarian; also a member of the County Club and the Commercial Club. The Pierce family are affiliated religiously with the Congregational Church.

R. Gillette Ingraham, senior member of the firm of Ingraham Bros. & Torrey of Menomonie, jewelers, watch repairers and optometrists, has been a resident of this city for the most part since 1879 and an active man of business here since 1885. He was born in Lake City, Minn., March 9, 1862, son of Marcus M. and Lucinda L. (Fuller) Ingraham. The parents were natives of South Adams, Mass., where they were married. From there in the early 50's they came west to southern Wisconsin, where they remained a few years, settling in Lake City, Minn., in 1858. Marcus M. Ingraham was a builder and contractor, and followed that occupation until 1862, in which year he enlisted as a soldier to fight for the Union. After being discharged from the army at the close of the war, with the rank of second lieutenant, he rejoined his family at Lake City, in which community, located on the bank of Lake Pepin, a wide lateral expansion of the Mississippi River, he and his wife passed the rest of their lives. They were the parents of seven children: John M.,

Frank L., Abbie H., Julia A., R. Gillette, Charles H. and Bessie P., whose record in brief is as follows: John M., who came to Menomonie in 1879, engaged in the hotel business, successively operating several different hotels. In the year 1900 he went to Pine City, Minn., where he conducted a hotel for 18 months, at the end of that time going to Sandstone, Minn., where he was in the same business until his death in February, 1918. Frank L., who followed the occupation of printer in Lake City, Minn., died in 1909. Abbie H. is now Mrs. L. M. Follett of Eau Claire, Wis. Julia A., who died in 1884, was the wife of Arthur Rockwell. Charles H. is a member of the firm of Igraham Bros. & Torrey of Menomonie. Bessie P. is now Mrs. F. A. Torrey of Menomonie. R. Gillette Ingraham acquired his education in the common and high schools of Lake City, Minn. It was in September, 1879, that he first came to Menomonie, his first employment here being as clerk in the old Menomonie House, which was then under the management of his brother, John M. Later he worked as clerk in the general store of Birch & Clark and still later in the Merchant's Hotel. In the fall of 1881 Mr. Ingraham went to Appleton Wis., to learn watch making, and he remained there until the fall of 1884, going then to Lake City, Minn., where he was employed for six months by the Crane Bros. Jewelry Co. In August, 1885 he again returned to Menomonie and established the Ingraham Bros. Jewelry Co., taking his brother John M. as a partner. Their store was located where the present Menomonie Dye Works are situated. There they remained until November, 1885, when they moved to the Johnson Block, which was their place of business for 17 years. Then in 1902 R. Gillette Ingraham, with Alfred Thomas and Alfred Pillsbury, erected the Arcade building, in which the store of the firm has since been located. On May 1, 1888, the subject of this sketch purchased the interests of his brother John M., and subsequently operated the business alone until August, 1923, at which time he took in as partners his brother Charles H. and his brother-in-law F. A. Torrey, changing the firm name to Ingraham Bros. & Torrey. The business is one of the oldest and best established in the city and the store one of the most attractive. Mr. Ingraham has often been urged to accept public office but has declined, not from lack of public spirit, which he has manifested in various other ways, but because his business has demanded all his time and attention, involving duties which he could not delegate to others, while he felt that they were plenty of other men who could acceptably fill any vacant public offices. He has fraternal affiliations with the Beavers and Modern Woodmen of America. On June 24, 1896, Mr. Ingraham was married in Lake City, Minn., to Susie G. Slocum, whose parents were natives of New Jersey and early settlers in Lake City, Minn., but are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Ingraham are the parents of three children: Dorothy, born Nov. 27, 1898, and Marjorie and Catharine (twins), born July 3, 1901. Dorothy is a graduate of the Gregg Shorthand College, Chicago. Marjorie, a graduate of Hull House, Chicago, was engaged for a short time in welfare work in Waukegan. All three daughters are now residing at home with their parents. The family attended the Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Ingraham and the children are members, the former being also a member of the Guild and its president.

Fred W. Steves, a prominent farmer in the town of Dunn, was born on his father's farm in Louisville, town of Dunn, county of Dunn, on June 3, 1869, son of Jerome B. and Melinda (Smith) Steves. As a boy he attended school in Louisville and remained at home with his parents until 1898, when he bought the Henry M. Steves place, a farm of 180 acres situated in Sections 6 and 7 town of Dunn, and so called from its previous owner, who was a great uncle of Fred W. He has since bought an additional tract of 104 acres, which gives him altogether a farm of 284 acres. He has developed a part of the land now having 120 acres under the plow, and the farm is in fine condition. The buildings include an excellent residence and a complete set of barns and out-buildings. It is conducted under the name of the "Green Plains Stock Farm" of F. W. Steves & Sons. Pure bred Holstein-Friesian cattle are raised, a fine herd being maintained, and also pure bred Duroc-Jersey hogs. Mr. Steves and his sons are among the leading farmers of their town. They believe in the policy of keeping pure bred stock and in modern methods of



JEROME B. STEVES

farming, and they make a specialty of dairying. Mr. Steves for nine years served as school clerk and is now treasurer of District No. 4. He was married March 30, 1898, to Minnie A. Stavrum, who was born in the town of Spring Brook, Sept. 24, 1871, daughter of John and Ariminta (Crossman) Stavrum. Of this union three children have been born; Vincent C., Feb. 9, 1899; Laura L., July 20, 1902, and Wilbert J., March 24, 1905. Vincent C., who was graduated from the Dunn County Agricultural School, is now in Los Angeles, Calif. Laura L., a graduate of the Dunn County Training School, is a proficient teacher. Wilbert J., a graduate of the Dunn County Agricultural School, is associated with his father on the farm. The Steves family are active members of the Louisville M. E. Church. Mr. Steves belongs fraternally to the Modern Woodmen and the Beavers while Mrs. Steves is a member of the Royal Neighbors and Beaver Queens.

Bert J. Steves, M. D., one of the best known physicians in Dunn County, who has also a good record as a citizen, war worker and "booster" for the interests of Menomonie and Dunn County, was born in Louisville, this county, Jan. 23, 1874, son of Jerome B. and Malinda (Smith) Steves. His elementary education was obtained in the grade school in his native place, and in 1895 he was graduated from the high school in Menomonie. He then entered the Chicago Homeopathic College and was graduated with the class of 1903, after which he took one year of interne work. In 1904 he came to Menomonie, where he has since practiced his profession with the exception of one year, as in 1907 he entered the medical department of of Northwestern University, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1908. His first offices in Menomonie were situated in the First National Bank building, and there he remained until 1910, when he moved to the Noer building. In 1919 he moved to his present offices in the Heller building, where he practiced alone until October, 1922, when he associated himself in partnership with Dr. J. A. Halgren. He has built up a fine professional reputation and is equally popular socially. During the participation of this country in the World War he served as a member of the Dunn County draft board. He is a member of the Dunn and Pepin County Medical Association, the American Medical Association and the Tri-State Medical Association; also of the Menomonie Commercial Club, the local Blue Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic order and the Commandery and consistory at Eau Claire. Dr. Steves was married Aug. 2, 1905 at Waubeek, Wis., to Miss Minnie M. Webb, and he and his wife are the parents of a son, Richard J., who was born Aug. 17, 1911. Dr. and Mrs. Steves are members of the M. E. Church. Mrs. Steves is prominent socially, being a past president of the Woman's Club, a member and president of the Ladies' Aid Society, a member of the Eastern Star Chapter and of the Wisconsin State Women's Club.

Jerome B. Steves, who died June 6, 1918, was a resident of the town of Dunn for over 60 years. He was the eldest son of Phillip and Janet (Hartwell) Steves and was born Oct. 12, 1837 in Clarkson, Monroe County, N. Y. In 1854 he came west to McHenry County, Illinois, to work for his uncle William Vasey. In company with James Vasey, and Thomas and Fletcher Massee he made the long and toilsome journey to Dunn County with an ox team in 1858. Here in the "forest primeval" they built their homes and the little locality was given the name of Louisville in honor of Theodore Louis one of the first pioneers in that section. While Mr. Steves was interested in farming his own time was mainly devoted to the building trade. He was the architect and builder of the Methodist Episcopal church and schoolhouse at Louisville and had charge of the inside finishing of the Dunn County courthouse. He also built the Methodist Episcopal church at Augusta (Eau Claire County), Wis., and several residences in Menomonie and Louisville bear evidence of his mechanical skill. At an early age Mr. Steves was converted and for 66 years was an earnest and loyal member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His devotion seemed to increase with the passing years and it found expression in the time and energy he gave to the care of the Pleasant Valley cemetery adjacent to the church. By his personal supervision for 15 years he transformed it into a final resting-place of rare artistic beauty. This labor of love is the crowning glory of his long and useful life. Mr. Steves was married in January,

1860, at Louisville, Dunn County, to Miss Matilda Smith, the daughter of Daniel and Mary Smith. She was born May 15, 1842, at Driftwood, Penn., and came in 1856 with her parents to Louisville, where she spent the remainder of her life. She passed away Dec. 21, 1901. She was an earnest christian, quietly living her religion before the world and in her home. She was a devoted wife and mother and the poor and neglected ever found in her a friend. This family was blessed with five children, of whom Fred W., of Louisville and Dr. B. J. Steves of Menomonie are now living.

George R. Brewer, a well known and respected resident of Menomonie, formerly active in business, but for some ten years or more practically retired, was born in Buckingham, province of Quebec, Canada, Dec. 4, 1852, son of John and Elizabeth (Atchinson) Brewer. The father, of English extraction, died in the state of Washington; the mother, whose ancestors were Scotch-English, died at Iron Prior, Ontario, Canada. George R. Brewer acquired his education in the public schools of Canada. At the age of 15 he came with an uncle to the states, stopping for three weeks in Eau Claire and then, coming on to Menomonie, entered the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co. Company as clerk in their general store, remaining with them subsequently for 15 years, during a portion of which time he had charge of their clothing department. In 1882 he engaged in the hardware business on Main Street, which he conducted for ten years. Then in 1892 he entered the employ of the Osborne Harvester Co. as traveling collector, his duties taking him over the entire state. From 1902 to 1913 he was with the Northwest Thrasher Co., occupying a similar position, his territory, however, covering quite a number of states. In 1913 Mr. Brewer retired from the road, and his time since then has been mainly occupied in looking after his private interests. He is a stockholder in the bank of Menomonie and is also connected with the Security Loan and Trust Co. of this city. He and his wife own quite an amount of city property, including five store buildings. Their residence at 406 Wilson Avenue is directly opposite that which was his first home in this city and which he bought in 1879. Mr. Brewer formerly took an active part in the affairs of local government, serving four years as alderman from the third ward and also at one time as city assessor. His acquaintance is very wide and many of his acquaintances are his warm friends. Of the Elks Lodge he is a valued member. Mr. Brewer was married Oct. 23, 1879, to Alice M. French, who was born in Menomonie, March 29, 1857, daughter of Samuel B. and Virginia (Bullard) French. He and his wife are the parents of a son, Fred F., who was born June 27, 1893, and is now residing in Los Angeles, Calif. He was educated in the public schools of Menomonie, being graduated from the high school. He then entered the state university, where he took a three years' course. He was in the United States' service in the World War, being assigned to the Heavy Automobile Ordance Repair Department, going through the necessary course of training in the "Lansing Automobile College." He was in France about a year and while overseas was transferred to the London College, where he spent three months. He returned home in August, 1919, after being discharged in New York. Mr. Brewer and his family are members of the Congregational Church.

Samuel B. French, one of the early business men of Menomonie who made a good name for himself as merchant, banker and progressive citizen, was born in Chautauqua County, New York, in 1831 and was there educated and grew to manhood. It was in the fall of 1853 that he came west to Menomonie, here becoming bookkeeper for the lumber firm then known as Knapp, Stout & Co., in whose employment he continued until 1867. He then opened a general store and while conducting it also did a banking and real estate business. In 1880 he was burned out and at that time gave up his mercantile business and established him exclusively, or in the main part, as a banker, erecting a fine and substantial brick building for his purpose. Mr. French was a man of sound judgment and had sterling personal qualities which made him an especially valuable citizen. He was an active factor in the upbuilding of the city and improvement of local conditions and took a particular interest in providing proper educational facilities for the young, for which the present generation owes him a debt of gratitude. He was married in August, 1855,

to Mary Virginia Bullard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Bullard, who were among the early settlers in Menomonie. Mr. and Mrs. French had three children, Alice, Fred and Samuel B., Jr.

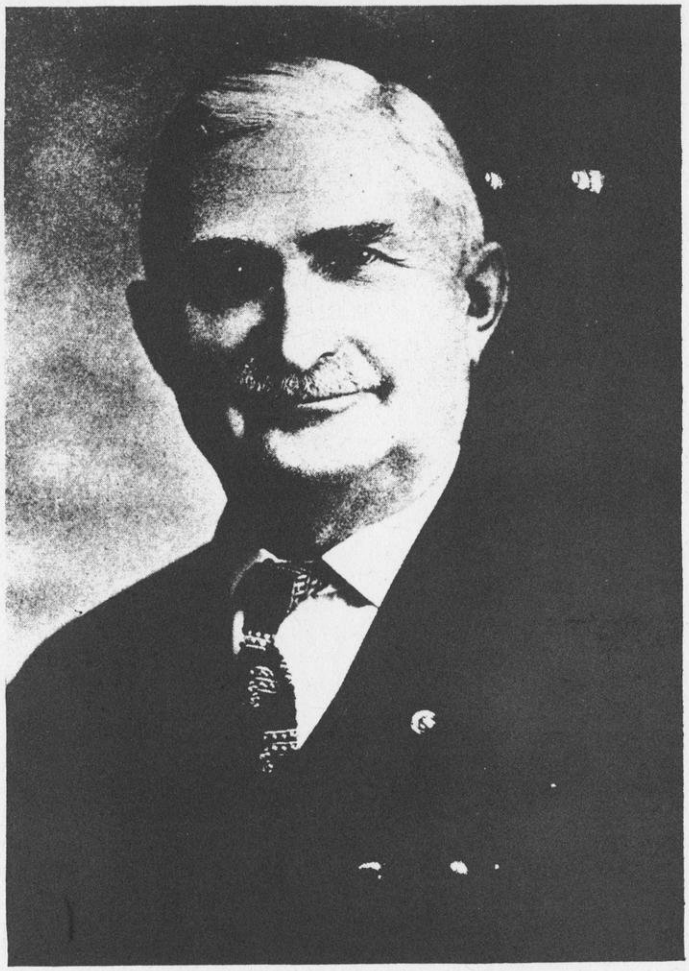
Ole C. Kausrud, vice president of the First National Bank of Menomonie, was born in Norway, May 14, 1877, son of Christian and Gunhild Kausrud. The father was born in Ringereke, Norway, March 3, 1848, and was there reared and educated. He came to America in 1884 at the age of 36 years, locating at once in Menomonie, where for many years he was in the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. Afterwards he worked some time for the Holland Piano Company and resided in North Menomonie. He died Jan. 19, 1923, and his wife, who survived him, has since lived with her daughter, Mrs. Matt Hagen of Eau Claire. Mr. and Mrs. Christian Kausrud had seven children: Ole C., of Menomonie; Erick of Los Angeles, Calif.; Martin, of Ashland, Wis.; Carl, of Toronto, Canada; Elsie, wife of Matt Hagen of Eau Claire; Anna L., who is Mrs. Gus Swanson of Bellevue, Iowa, and Mary, who died in Norway. Ole C. Kausrad was educated in the public schools of Menomonie and entered business life in 1891 as clerk in the general store of E. Fonaas at North Menomonie. With that capable merchant he remained six years, during which time he picked up much useful knowledge. Then in December, 1897, he became bookkeeper in the general store and private bank of Schutte & Quilling. In the previous year, 1896, he had become a member of the Wisconsin National Guard, Co. H. Third Regiment, and he served with it after the war with Spain broke out, taking part in the battle at Coamo, Porto Rico. He was honorably discharged in January, 1899. In 1903, when the Schutte & Quilling Bank was incorporated, Mr. Kausrud was elected assistant cashier, in 1909 he was elected one of the directors, and for a few months before the merger with the First National Bank he was cashier. He was elected vice president and director of the First National Bank in February, 1924. A strong factor in the business life of the community, he takes a keen interest in its advancement, is an active member of the Commercial Club, and belongs to the local Masonic lodge. For 25 years he was a member of the Ludington Guards Band and also for 13 years acted as its director. Mr. Kausrud was married in Menomonie, Aug. 10, 1905, to Genevieve Jackson, daughter of S. W. and Mildred D. (Forbes) Jackson, who settled in Dunn County in 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Kausrud have one child, Jackson L., who was born Sept. 8, 1910.

Peter Jungck, one of Menomonie's early business men, who passed away on Feb. 9, 1925, was born in Munchweiler, Bavaria, Germany, on Nov. 13, 1846, son of Charles and Magdalena (Ehrhardt) Jungck. He was one of a family of seven children whose names were respectively: Charles, Jr., Fred, Jacob, William, Barbara, Elizabeth and Peter. The eldest son and child, Charles, Jr., came to Menomonie, Wis., in 1856 and for a number of years conducted a shoemaking business here. He is now deceased, as also are all the other children. Jacob came to Menomonie in 1858 and like practically all the other early settlers here, found employment in connection with the lumber business, working as a raft pilot and also as bookkeeper for Knapp, Stout & Co., remaining in the employ of that concern for 18 years. He then engaged in the mercantile business with J. J. Carter, in which he was successful, for many years being one of Menomonie's prominent citizens. The son William died in Germany. Peter Jungck acquired what education he had in Germany, where also he learned the shoemaker's trade, being a good shoemaker by the time he was 14 years old. Subsequently he came to the United States, reaching Menomonie on June 13, 1868. Here he entered the employ of his brother Charles, for whom he worked as a shoemaker for 18 years. It was at the end of that time that he established himself in the harness business in a shop located in a little frame building on Broadway, where his son George W. now operates a hardware store. There he remained for 24 years, at the end of which time he removed to No. 113-115 West Main Street. He also built for himself a neat and attractive residence just west of his harness shop. In 1870 he bought the land on which the present Masonic Temple stands, selling it to the city in 1910. In the manner of his passing Mr. Jungck would by most people be

considered fortunate. He spent no weary weeks or months of pain on a sick bed waiting for approaching dissolution, but was active up to the last day of his life. Death's swift messenger, apoplexy, found him in his shop, and his son George, coming in about 10:45 a. m., found him lying on the floor. Within five minutes after the arrival of medical aid he passed away, at the age of 78 years, another pioneer of the county gone to join the great majority. He died as he had often wished, and many there are who have cause to envy him. His life here covered the period during which the city had made its greatest advance in prosperity and there were few things connected with its history with which he was not familiar. In 1914 he gave to C. E. Freeman a narration of his reminiscences, which was published in the Dunn County News and may also be found in this volume, being well worthy of preservation as the testimony of an eye witness as to many things of importance that happened, or existed in the early days he recalled. Mr. Jungck was married in Menomonie, Sept. 8, 1873, to Barbara Miller, of Fort Madison, Iowa, daughter of George and Barbara Miller. After 43 years of wedded life, she died June 16, 1916, having been the mother of three children: George W., now in the hardware business in Menomonie; Albert P., who is connected with the Minneapolis Auto Tire & Sales Co.; and Magdalina, now Mrs. A. W. Brown of City Falls, Iowa.

Francis E. Butler, M. D., founder and organizer of the Menomonie clinic, and widely known for his professional ability, was born Aug. 12, 1880, at Randon Lake, Sheboygan County, Wis., son of Richard D. and Mary (Walsh) Butler. The parents were of Irish ancestry though born and reared in Wisconsin. For many years the father was one of the leading lumbermen of the state, a member of the Butler, Mueller Lumber Co. of Marinette County. He died Oct. 25, 1895, his wife Mary having passed away in 1890. Francis E. Butler, after acquiring an elementary education in the common schools, pursued further preparatory studies in St. John's Academy at Delafield, Wis., being graduated with the class of 1895. In 1903 he was graduated from Marquette University at Milwaukee with the degree of M. D., and in the same year came to Menomonie, where he has since remained. From 1915 to 1918 he was in partnership with Dr. G. C. Nedry, his professional association terminating when he entered the United States' service in the World War. Dr. L. H. Hartman succeeded Dr. Nedry. On Aug. 1, 1919, the Menomonie Clinic was organized by Doctors Francis E. Butler, I. V. Grannis and L. H. Hartman. After it had been in operation a year Dr. Hartman dropped out and Dr. George Schlinker came in, but in 1923 the latter severed his connection with the clinic and was replaced by Dr. O. J. Blosmo, so that the present staff consists of Doctors Butler, Grannis and Blosmo. The offices of the Clinic occupy the entire second floor of the Noer building and include a large reception room, consultation room, library, and private rooms for the surgeons. The medical and surgical equipment is very complete and up-to-date, and an excellent record has been made by the institution. Dr. Butler is a member of the American Medical Association, the Eau Claire and Associated Counties Society, the Wisconsin Surgical Society and the Tri-State Medical Society. He also belongs to the Catholic Church and the Knights of Columbus. He was married in Oshkosh, Wis., in June, 1908, to Lydia Ostertag of that city, and he and his wife are the parents of two children, Frances E. and John R.

Garlen L. Bowman, for 18 years principal of the Dunn County Normal School, whose highly valued services were terminated by his death on April 18, 1922, was born in the state of Ohio, March 24, 1855. He came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1867. He was educated in country schools, the River Falls Collegiate Institute, and the Afton (Minn.) Academy, and also by private tutors. In 1895, after examination, he was granted a teacher's unlimited state certificate. For six years he taught in the rural schools of Pierce County, for two years he was county superintendent in the same county, for 13 years principal in succession of the high schools at Prescott, Fairchild, Ellsworth and Superior, and for six years professor of mathematics in the Superior State Normal School. Then Mr. Bowman became attracted by the vastness of the field of training teachers for rural schools and he took up that as his life work. His first training school position was at New London, where he was



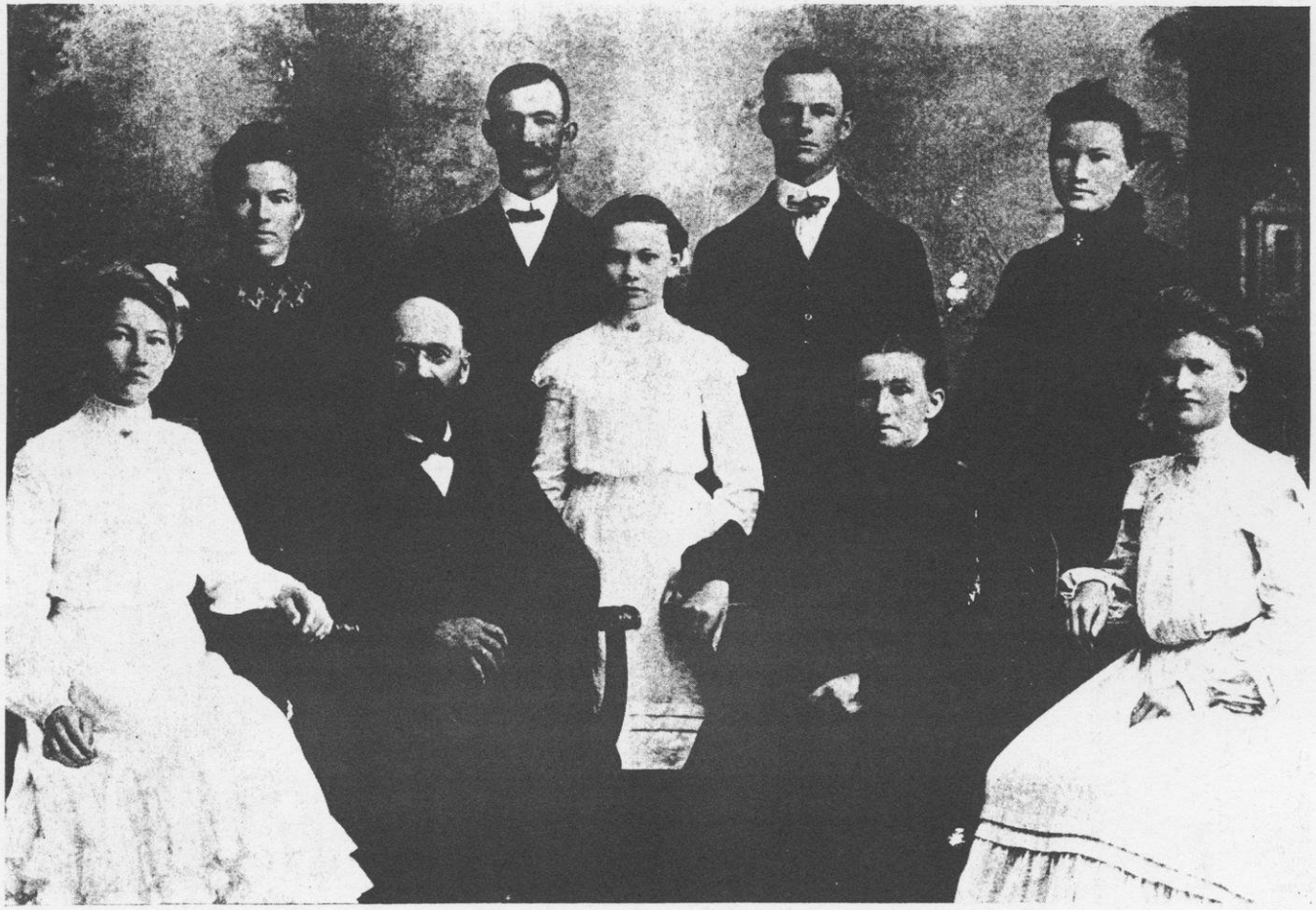
JOHN C. TICKNOR

at the head of the Waupaca County Normal School, from which he came to the training school in Menomonie in the fall of 1904. Here, after 18 years of highly efficient work, death came to him suddenly on the date above mentioned. He had but little warning, but was ready to go; and he went as he always wished to go, while still an active and capable worker in his chosen field. His passing came as a shock to the faculty and student body of the Normal school, who, after the announcement, sat for 15 minutes in silent tribute to his memory, and there were few dry eyes among those present when the class was dismissed for the day. Mr. Bowman had been eminently successful in his life work, being widely recognized as an authority on the training of rural school teachers. The Dunn County school under his leadership was conceded to be a model of its king. School superintendents of many states and other educational experts who visited the school—of whom there were many—invariably went away marveling at the development which they found there, and at the wonderful atmosphere of the place, due to the inspiring of its guiding genius. His methods have been emulated in hundreds of schools throughout the country. But the loss of a mere scholastic genius, however able or eminent, could not have caused such grief as was felt on the announcement of Mr. Bowman's death. His pupils and associates were his friends, and he had won not only their admiration but their love. Especially was this so with respect to the children. He once said that he could count by name 250 Menomonie children who had entered into fellowship with him. "Never," he said, "am I happier than when I can walk along with a child on each side of me, clinging with his little hand to one of my fingers;" and to such he used to expound in simple language his philosophy of life. Teachers, pupils and friends in every walk of life gave him their intimate confidences, and never did he fail to give the help or advice sought. His criticism was always kind and his help constructive. Not long before his death a stranger accosted him on the street and asked, "Are you Mr. Bowman?" Answering affirmatively, Mr. Bowman asked the stranger how he knew. "Because of what my daughter had told me about you," he said. "I want to thank you for what you did for her, and incidentally, for all of us." This is a slight illustration of the fruitage of his life of service. Mr. Bowman was a member of the Masonic order and his religious affiliations were Unitarian. For many years he held membership in the National Educational Association, the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association, and the Northwestern Teachers' Association. In the affairs of the community Mr. Bowman was an important factor, upholding with zeal and strong influence the things he deemed for the best. He was a member of the Commercial Club, where his advice was always valued. He was especially active as a member of the Menomonie Improvement Association, and at one time served as its president. A lover of flowers, birds, and all natural scenery, he was earnest in advocating the preservation of such natural advantages, and as a member and chairman of the parks committee was an active factor in such work. Mr. Bowman was also very successful as a public speaker, and his services in that capacity were much sought after for public occasions. A philosopher and a student of life, a profound thinker, gifted with a fine command of language, and, above all, possessed of a magnetic and impressive personality, his orations always had real value, and were greatly enjoyed by the public. During the war he did yeoman service as a patriotic speaker. Mr. Bowman was married Aug. 15, 1883, at Diamond Bluff, Wis., to Alice Mero, who survived him, and he was survived also by their son, Clyde A., now director of the School of Industrial Arts in the Stout Institute, Menomonie.

John C. Ticknor, a pioneer citizen of Menomonie, who has risen to prominence in the profession of law, was born in the town of English Prairie, McHenry County, Ill., Aug. 29, 1856. His parents, Edward and Eliza E. (Morphy) Ticknor, who were both of English ancestry, were married in Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., and subsequently came west to McHenry County, Illinois, where they remained until 1858, when they came to Dunn County, Wisconsin. Here they settled on a farm in the town of Dunn, being members of what was known for many years as the Massee settlement and later as the Louisville settlement. Starting as pioneers, they gradually developed a fine farm on which they lived in prosperity and comfort until

they were separated by death, Mrs. Eliza A. Ticknor passing away Feb. 20, 1894. After this bereavement Edward Ticknor came to live with his son John C., with who he remained for the rest of his life. He died in Menomonie April 8, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ticknor were the parents of four children, Henry E., Florence A., John C. and Mary E. Henry E., who was for many years a prominent attorney of Superior, Wis., and also served as deputy clerk of the United States' court for several terms, died in July, 1923; and as Florence and Mary are now deceased, the subject of this sketch is the only member of the family living. John C. Ticknor acquired his education in the district schools of Dunn County, the Menomonie High School, the River Falls Normal, and the law department of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1880. During the following year he practiced his profession at Hudson, Wis., in the office of John W. Bashford. In 1882 he returned to Menomonie and formed a partnership with John H. Ives, thus founding the law firm of Ives & Ticknor, which became widely known in legal circles and flourished until about 1888, when it was dissolved, Mr. Ives going to St. Paul to become a member of the firm of Irwin, Ryan & Ives. For the next three years Mr. Ticknor practiced alone; then the law firm of Manwaring and Ticknor was formed, composed of Mr. Ticknor and Edward B. Manwaring, but it had a short existence, as in 1892 Mr. Manwaring went to Superior. Since the dissolution of that firm Mr. Ticknor has practiced alone, with offices in the Heller block. From 1901 to 1906 he was attorney for the McCormick Harvester Co., and for five years subsequently served in a similar capacity for the Minneapolis Threshing Company. He was city attorney of Menomonie for five years, and also served three terms as district attorney, having been first elected as such in November, 1900, and taken office Jan. 1, 1901. His second term was in 1912-13, and his third term began Jan. 1, 1923 and ended Jan. 1, 1925. In earlier years Mr. Ticknor was quite prominent in politics, being an active and useful member of the Republican party. He was a delegate to county, congressional and state conventions; was a delegate from the 10th Congressional District to the Republican National Convention, held in Minneapolis in 1892, which nominated Harrison for re-election as President; has served as member of State and Congressional Committee for the 10th Congressional District in 1896; was member of the Executive Committee of Wisconsin State League of Republican Clubs, and was elected president of the Republican League of Menomonie in 1896, an action in promoting the candidacy of William McKinley for President. Mr. Ticknor is affiliated fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Rebecca, and Encampment, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias, Pythian Sisters and the D. O. K. K. He was married Jan. 19, 1888, in Franklinville, Catteraugus County, N. Y., to Ella Terry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Terry, her mother's family name being Adams. After six years and a half of married life, Mrs. Ella Ticknor died June 20, 1896. She left one child, Louise, now Mrs. Arthur P. Stebbins of Barron, Wis., who is the mother of two children, Joan and Mary.

John O. Blosmo, a well known and respected resident of Menomonie, in which city he has lived for half a century, was born in Norway, April 14, 1854, son of Ole and Sarah (Summervauld) Blosmo. He was reared in his native land, where he attended school, subsequently doing farm labor until he came to America in 1873, landing in Quebec, Canada. From that port he went to Ishpeming, Mich., finding work in the iron mines of that vicinity, and remaining there until July, 1874. He then came to Menomonie, where he has since made his home. His first employment here, that summer, was in a sawmill; then in the following winter he worked for Knapp, Stout & Co. in the woods. In the spring of 1875 he entered the employ of the late T. B. Wilson, Sr., as gardener and hostler and has ever since remained in the employ of the family. His long residence here, and his steady and reliable character, have made him well known to all the old residents, who appreciate him at his true worth. Mr. Blosmo was married Sept. 25, 1880, to Carrie Klingberg, who died March 10, 1892, after having been the mother of two children: Inga, born April 17, 1882, now Mrs. Arthur Hoeffner of Minneapolis; and Oscar J., a physician practicing in Menomonie. On Sept. 24, 1894, Mr. Blosmo was married



A. E. HOFLAND AND FAMILY

secondly to Nettie Larson, of which union one child, Julia, was born Nov. 23, 1914. Mrs. Nettie Blosmo passed away Nov. 23, 1924. The family are members of Our Saviour's Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Oscar J. Blosmo, M. D., one of the younger professional men of Menomonie, who is making a good reputation as physician and surgeon, was born in this city, Feb. 17, 1884, son of John O. and Carrie (Klingberg) Blosmo. After passing through the grade school he became a pupil in the high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1903. Then entering the University of Minnesota, he took up pharmacy and in 1907 was graduated with the degree of pharmaceutical chemist. Following that he became an instructor in the pharmacy department of the University, at the same time devoting a part of his time in studying for several advanced pharmaceutical degrees. He then spent six months in post-graduate work at Columbia University, New York City, after which he took up medicine, his graduation from the medical department of the University of Minnesota taking place in 1921. He then took 18 months of hospital training—six months in the general hospital in Minneapolis and one year in that of Los Angeles, Calif., in the latter institution being a member of the house staff. He then returned to Menomonie and since Jan. 1, 1923, has been on the staff of the Menomonie Clinic. Dr. Blosmo is an earnest student of his profession, in which he is making rapid strides. He is a member of the Dunn and Pepin Counties Medical Society, The Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association, and the American Medical Association, and is licensed to practice medicine in the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota and California. He has also other society affiliations, belonging to Acacia and the Alpha Kappa Kappa Medical Fraternities of the University of Minnesota. He is also a member of Minneapolis Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M. Dr. Blosmo was married Nov. 24, 1910, in Minneapolis, to Elsie E. Hanke, daughter of Charles H. and Mary (Code) Hanke. Her father is a resident of Minneapolis, her mother being deceased.

Andreas E. Hofland, president and the original organizer of the Menomonie Milling Co., and ever since one of the leading men in the company, was born near Drammen, Norway, March 3, 1846, son of Erick and Ele (Andreas) Hofland. The father was for many years a mine foreman for a logging company. Both he and the mother died in Norway. Of their seven children five are living, the full list being as follows: Andreas E., of Menomonie; Anna, now Mrs. Alexander Sockness of Menomonie; Carrie, who married Peter Odness, and is now a widow operating a farm in the town of Menomonie; Christ Erickson of Seattle, Wash.; Lina Erickson, a school teacher in Norway, and Ole and Christ, who are the two deceased. Andreas E. Hofland, who attended school in Norway, subsequently learned the trade of miller, which he followed in his native land until 1871. He then emigrated to the United States, locating first in Manitowoc, Wis., where he spent 11 months, and from there coming to Menomonie. Here for the next three and a half years he was in the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co. In 1875 he returned to Norway and built a flour mill at Drammen, which he operated for eight years. Then in the fall of 1883, returning to the United States, he reentered the employ of the lumber firm which was now The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, and worked for them through the winter. In the following spring he changed his occupation, buying 40 acres of raw land in the town of Menomonie, south of where the Menomonie mill now stands. He began his development of this property by building a small frame house and out-buildings. Then, having bought a stump-puller, he grubbed and cleared the land, increasing the cleared and cultivated area from year to year. From time to time, also, as his means would permit, he bought additional land until his farm contained 220 acres, and continually he kept on improving it. His original buildings gave place to larger and more modern ones, adapted to his larger and still increasing business. With respect to the dairying branch, which he carried on until 1906, he had started with only two cows and for the first three months carried his milk to the city in a 12-quart pail, delivering it at the houses of his customers. His next step was to buy a horse and wagon and establish a larger route, his business growing from year to year. He conducted this branch of it for 15 years, his total farming

operations covering a period of 22 years, from 1884 to 1906, in the latter year selling the farm to his son Edward. During these years of agricultural activity Mr. Hofland had not forgotten his trade of miller and in 1894, together with Ole Tilleson, he built a steam mill on his farm. Steam power, however, not proving wholly satisfactory, Mr. Hofland six months later made a contract with Frank McLean for the water right on Gilbert Creek, where the mill now stands. This contract carried with it a 99-year lease, and at once Mr. Hofland and his partner moved the mill from the farm to the present site, building a dam on Gilbert Creek and resuming operations at the new location. Two years later the mill burned. Then Mr. Hofland organized a stock company called the Menomonie Milling Co., the officers of which were: A. E. Hofland, president; O. J. Tilleson, vice president; Alex Hosford, secretary, and W. C. Ribanack, treasurer; with Albert Quilling, a director in addition to the above mentioned officers. In January, 1904, Mr. Quilling became secretary and in 1911 Odin Hofland became a director. In 1912 Bryan L. Kabot became secretary and treasurer. The concern has continued to do a flourishing business. They do custom milling and manufacture pearl barley, also dealing quite extensively in feeds, their output, sold throughout the United States, averaging 200 cars a year. Although Mr. Hofland is now 79 years old, he enjoys good health and is still very active at the mill. He is one of the oldest members of our Saviour's Norwegian Lutheran Church, in which he has long been a very active worker. Since 1884 he has been one of the deacons and he was also a member of the building committee. His family are also members of the church. Mr. Hofland was married in Norway to Otillia Aamodt, and seven children have been the issue of this union, namely: Edward, born Feb. 26, 1876; Bertha, Aug. 10, 1877; Elise, Sept. 14, 1880; Lina, Dec. 15, 1882; Odin, March 22, 1885; Alma, Jan. 20, 1888, and Netta Maria, Aug. 26, 1890. Edward, who is a prosperous dairyman in the town of Menomonie, married Helga Lund and has six children; Helen R., Agnes L., Esther A., Paul E., Frederick O. and Henry R. Bertha is now Mrs. Peder A. Johnson of the town of Lucas, and has one child, Ruth Gladys. Alice is a dressmaker in Minneapolis. Lina was graduated from Waldheim Sanitorium as a registered nurse, which profession she followed for several years. She is now the wife of Oscar Eng of Menomonie and the mother of one child, Peder Allen. Odin, single, is now vice president of the Menomonie Milling Co. Alma, who was graduated from a business college in Minneapolis, having pursued a thorough course in bookkeeping, followed that occupation until her marriage in that city to J. B. Erickson, whose wife she now is. Netta M. was graduated from the Dunn County Normal School and from the River Falls State Normal School, and for several years taught school in Wisconsin and other states. She is now at home assisting her aged mother in the work of the household. Though a modest man Mr. Hofland has a right to be proud of his record, on which he can stand without fearing to look anyone in the eye. It rests on hard, honest and persistent work, directed by keen intelligence coupled with foresight.

Torkildt Bronken, better known as "Tom" Bronken, who for nearly 40 years has carried on agricultural activities in Dunn County, was born in Norway, Sept. 29, 1849, son of Peter and Bergette Bronken, the father being a farmer and timber speculator. "Tom" attended school in his native land until he was 16 years old. In 1866 he came to the United States with his parents, the family locating in, Detroit, Mich., where they remained for a year. Then going to the Saginaw Valley he was employed there for three years in the logging and lumbering industry. At the end of that time he came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and bought 160 acres of railroad land in the town of Otter Creek, but for the next 15 winters he worked in the woods as a lumberjack. In the meanwhile his father died and our subject's mother some time afterwards married Andrew A. Bronken, who had a farm of 160 acres in the town of Grant. The land was mortgaged, however, and, being sold on foreclosure, "Tom" bought it. He has since cleared it, built a new frame house, barns and other buildings, and now has altogether some 100 acres under cultivation. His herd of grade cattle numbers 20 head and he also raises hogs. The farm contains 360 acres and lies partly in the town of Otter Creek and

partly in that of Grant. Mr. Bronken was married in 1885 in the town of Grant to Ingeborg Haraldson, a native of Norway who had come to this country at the age of ten years. He and his wife are the parents of seven children, Palmer, Herman, Anton R., Berner, Talvin, Berdie and Cora.

Anton R. Bronken, cashier of the Peoples State Bank of Colfax, was born in the town of Grant, Dunn County, Wis., April 14, 1890, son of Torkildt and Ingeborg (Haraldson) Bronken. As a boy he attended school in what is now Joint District No. 4, including the towns, or parts of the towns, of Grant and Otter Creek. After remaining at home until arriving at the age of 17 years, he went to North Dakota, where that summer he worked on farms. During the following winter he was employed in the woods of northern Minnesota, after which he returned home and spent a short time on his parents' farm. He then went to Montana, where he worked as a common ranch hand and did some "cow punching," also at one time working on a railroad section as a member of a bridge gang, at another in a brewery and for one month in a flour mill. These activities were all in the vicinity of Bozeman of Manhattan, Mont. About the beginning of the year 1909 Mr. Bronken returned home and remained there until spring, when he set out for Saskatchewan, Canada, to make a grasp at fortune in a different locality. There he filed on a land claim at a point 92 miles from the nearest railroad. After filing he went to Conrad, Montana, on reaching that place he found himself "broke." His pride preventing him from sending home for money, he slept for two weeks in box cars in the stock yards and begged his food like a tramp until he was finally given a job digging sewers. After that he worked in a brick yard and also for three weeks as baggage clerk in a railway depot. He next went to work in the lead and silver mines at Elkhorn, Mont., where he earned $4.50 per day, and remained for a year. Then, wishing to prove up on his claim, he, with a companion he had picked up, returned to Saskatchewan, traveling as far as he could by rail, and then walking the 92 miles to his claim, the distance being made in two days. He had built a cabin on the place and left a man in charge, whom he found on his arrival had noting to eat but some oatmeal and a little sugar. Mr. Bronken sent the man to town with a heavy team to get provisions, the round trip meaning a seven days' journey, and while the man was gone all that Mr. Bronken and his companion had to eat was the oatmeal and sugar, with an occasional duck or mud hen that they shot. Feeling that the conditions of life so far from civilization and from a market for supplies, were too hard, and might not be much better for a number of years to come, Mr. Bronken gave up his claim and returned to the mines, where he put in another year's work, during most of that time acting as blacksmith. He was also the village barber, cutting the miners' hair and shaving them, in addition to which he played the violin at dances two nights a week, for which he received $7.50 per night. Thus, with his daily wage of $4.50, the pay for his musical work, and the 50 cents he received for each haircut, he was beginning to accumulate a little money; but the excessive work was over-taxing his strength, his health failed and in the spring of 1912 he returned home; the summer of that year was spent in a hospital. That experience, however, did not cure his ambition, nor his desire to achieve success through his own unaided efforts, so when he felt strong enough he went to Minneapolis, where he secured a position in the Great Northern Railway offices, where he was employed from 8:00 o'clock a. m. to 4:30 p. m. On leaving work there each day he walked 12 blocks to a restaurant, where he worked till 7:30 p. m. for his board; and from the restaurant he went to a night school to acquire a commercial education. In the spring of 1914 Mr. Bronken obtained a position as clerk in the First National Bank at Starbuck, Minn., it being understood that he was to have an opportunity to learn the banking business. He worked for his board and slept in the back room of the bank. There, however, he remained but a short time, returning to Colfax, Wis., and entering the employ of the Colfax Store Co. as bookkeeper, in which position he served three months. He was then for one year assistant cashier of the Bank of Colfax. When the People State Bank of Colfax was organized, he was offered and accepted the position of assistant cashier of that institution, commencing his duties on Sept. 1, 1915. On Jan. 1, 1917, he was made

cashier, and as such has since remained, his character for ability and reliability having proved an asset and source of strength to the bank. If patience and dogged persistence in striving after high things are qualities deserving credit, then Mr. Bronken's present position has been well and worthily won. He has also proved himself useful in general affairs, as for two years he served efficiently as one of the village trustees and for a year was village president. He is a member of the Lutheran Church of America, also of several societies, including the Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Norway and the Scandinavian American Fraternity. Mr. Bronken was married June 10, 1920, to Dagney Berg, who was born in the town of Grant, Dunn County, on Aug. 9, 1893. He and his wife have been the parents of four children: Borgny, Anita and Dana Anthony, who are living, and Henning, who died in infancy. Mr. Bronken's career illustrates in forcible manner the value of self-help and may well prove an example to poor but ambitious youth.

Lorenzo Dow Harvey, the first president of Stout Institute, and for many years a man of national reputation for his services in the educational field, was born in Dover, N. H., Nov. 23, 1848. He came to Wisconsin with his parents when very young and was reared on a farm near Rock River between Janesville and Milton. He began teaching when only 16, earning money thereafter to put himself through college, where he was considered a brilliant student and teacher, being asked to teach in the college a part of the time during his junior and senior years. At Milton College in 1872 he received the degree of B. A., and in 1876 that of M. A. His Alma Mater honored him with the degree of Ph. D. in 1885. After leaving college he studied law, evenings and was admitted to the bar in the early 80's. For ten years, from 1875 to 1885, he was superintendent of schools at Sheboygan. His success there led to his call to the Oshkosh Normal School as institute conductor and professor of political economy, and that position he held until 1892, when he was elected president of the Milwaukee Normal School. Seven years later, in 1899, he resigned the latter position to become state superintendent of schools, and as such he served for four years, during which time he was responsible for much progressive legislation, including the law creating the county training schools for teachers and the county agricultural schools. He was also a vigorous advocate of the law to have the election of the state superintendent of public instruction in the spring instead of in the fall, taking the educational interests of the state out of politics to that extent. On leaving the state superintendency Mr. Harvey became superintendent of the Menomonie school system, which included the city schools, a county training school for teachers and a county agricultural school. He also became president in 1903 of the Stout Institute, in which position he served until his death on June 1, 1922. This latter position he was led to accept through the advice and influence of his close friend, the late Senator James H. Stout, who regarded him as the best man in the country for it, and it was here that he did his most important work and achieved his greatest fame. While the early development of the work of the institute was due largely to the efforts of Mr. Stout, its later development and progress were brought about by Dr. Harvey and Mr. Stout working together. When the school was taken over by the state, the work of bringing about legislation providing for appropriations for the maintenance of the school and for new buildings and equipment fell largely upon Dr. Harvey, and this was always handled in a masterly way. His work soon attracted national attention, and an extended article by Adele Marie Shaw, published in the World's Work, New York, issue of March, 1904, referred in terms of high praise to his remarkable record and especially his power of organization that was felt in the life of the whole system. The author spoke with discrimination, for to Dr. Harvey's wonderful power of organization, coupled with his profound knowledge of modern educational needs, and the great influence of his rare personality, is due in a great degree the progress that has been made by the Institute, and, it may be added, the progress in vocational education throughout the country. For many years after coming to Menomonie Dr. Harvey spent considerable time in traveling and lecturing. His messages concerning the work done at Stout were carried into all sections of the United States. The new ideas were broadcasted over the country, with the result

LORENZO D. HARVEY

that for many years the Stout school of Menomonie was recognized as a school doing a new and unusually valuable work for the advancement of education. Hundreds of visitors came each year to view at first hand the work of the school. As each step in its advancement represented careful planning and strenuous effort on his part, it will be proper here to give a resume of the development and growth of the Menomonie school system since he assumed control of it. Manual training had been introduced into the city schools in 1890, owing to the influence of Mr. Stout, who stood a large part of the cost. In 1903, following the advent of Dr. Harvey, the Stout Training Schools were organized and opened in September of that year with two student in the manual training department, 23 in the domestic science department, and 35 in the kindergarten department, all taking courses in preparation for teaching in those branches. There was a steady increase in attendance until 1915-16, when 556 enrolled for the regular school year. The Stout Institute was incorporated as an independent school in 1908, and in 1911, a few months after the death of Senator Stout, it was taken over by the state. Illustrative of the fact that Dr. Harvey was a pathfinder in unexplored fields of education, a commission was given him by the Wisconsin legislature to investigate and report on industrial education in rural communities. That his influence along this line was national was shown by his appointment as chairman of a committee to investigate and report to the National Council of Education on the same subject. For more than two years before his death Dr. Harvey was engaged, with the assistance and co-operation of his daughter, Miss Gladys Harvey, in the work of acquainting the people of their state with their school system and inspiring in them a desire to see it grow bettter and more useful. As chairman of the Committee on Publicity of the Wisconsin State Teachers Association, he conceived and directed a campaign of education in Wisconsin that resulted in better buildings, better equipment in the schools, more adequate compensation for teachers, and higher standard of teaching, all based upon the high ground that the education of our children is the most important business of the state, and the pupils in our schools deserve the best we can give them. Among the teachers of Wisconsin he labored as a faithful, helpful, inspiring co-worker for 56 years, and his rare gifts of companionship made his coming welcome in every circle and made an enduring friend of almost every acquaintance. As evidence of the high regard in which he was held by the educators of Wisconsin, a movement was started by them a year before his death to place a life-size oil portrait of him in the office of the state superintendent of public instruction at Madison; and this portrait, painted by Christian Abrahamson, now hangs in the Wisconsin capitol, a tribute such as no other Wisconsin teacher has been accorded. Dr. Harvey was always an active association man, serving as president of the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association in 1890-91; president of the Department of Superintendence, National Educational Association, 1898-99; and president of the National Educational Association in 1908-09, being also a life director of the last mentioned society. He was the author of a series of arithmetics and of many educational reports and addresses. His interests and activities, however, were by no means confined to the schools. His remarkable mind compassed in a general way nearly all fields of human endeavor, and being a rapid and thorough reader, he kept a strong grasp on the affairs of the day. His fund of information enabled him to hold his own in every group and his conversation was a never-failing source of delight to thinking people. His love of books began in his early years when stretched on the floor in front of a great fireplace, he read by the light of the blazing logs. He loved the out-of-doors, and his favorite pastime for years he found in boating and fishing, spending his vacations at the Ashland Club and Lac Court d'Oreilles. In civic matters his interest was keen, and he was a regular attendant at the meetings of the Menomonie Commercial Club, which he helped to organize in 1905, and of which he was the second president, succeeding the late Senator Stout. His influence was felt for years in nearly all local projects of importance. It remained for the World War, however, to bring out Dr. Harvey's immense influence as a citizen to the full. Fired by the most intense patriotism, he gladly assumed a load of war activities in addition to his regular duties, and succeeded in completing the organization of one of the first

county councils of defense formed in Wisconsin. In fact, largely through his assistance, there was formed a local service council before any of the county councils came into existence, which served the same purpose. While residing in Oshkosh, Dr. Harvey entered the Masonic Order, and in time he attained the thirty-second degree. He was a life member of one of the Milwaukee commanderies and was held in high honor in the order. His home life was ideal. He was married in 1874 to Miss Lette Brown of Edgerton, who was his companion in all his activities and experiences. Mrs. Harvey won a leadership in club and civic affairs, and served as president of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, besides receiving many other honors at the hands of women's organizations. For more than a year before his death, which was due to angina pectoris, the pain of which he endured with manly fortitude and resignation, it was known that Dr. Harvey's health was failing, but the great change came suddenly and was a shock to the community.—a misfortune in the reality of which it was hard to believe. He was survived by his widow and two daughters: Gladys, who has been already mentioned, and Helen, who was Mrs. Lynn A. Williams, and who died six months later at Evanston, Ill. Two other daughters, Leeta, who was the wife of Carl D. Jackson of Oshkosh, and Hazel, are deceased. The value of such work as Dr. Harvey performed lies not only in its inherent character but in its permanence. Its effect upon the lives of the present generation and others yet to come cannot be estimated, but it is sure to remain for many years a potent factor in the educational development of the country, and perhaps to influence in no small degree other spheres of human thought and activity.

Clinton M. Peddycoart, a thriving merchant of Menomonie, proprietor of the Golden Rule Five and Ten Cent Store, was born in Greene, Iowa, July 13, 1893, son of Elmer and Hattie (Crosby) Peddycoart. The parents were both natives of Iowa, in which state they were married, and they were engaged in farming there until 1909. Then in partnership with a Mr. Erret, Elmer Peddycoart established a five and ten cent store in Greene, and later they established another in Austin, Minn. In 1915 Mr. Peddycoart disposed of his interests in Green, Iowa, and coming to Menomonie started the Golden Rule store in the old post office building of the Arcade block, operating it in partnership with Mr. Erret until Jan. 1, 1921. He then sold his interest in the Austin store and buying his partner's share in the store in Menomonie, turned a half interest over to his son Clinton, M., the name of the firm being changed to Peddycoart & Son. As such it continued until Jan. 1, 1923, at which time Mr. Peddycoart sold to his son his remaining half interest, and has since been retired from active business pursuits. He spends his winters in California, residing the rest of the year in Menomonie. He and his wife have had one child, Clinton M., the subject of this sketch. Clinton M. Peddycoart, after the usual attendance in the grade school, became a pupil in the high school, from which he was graduated in 1911. He then entered Cornell University, where he took the science course and was graduated with the class of 1915. On his return to Menomonie he entered his father's store, in 1921 acquired a half interest in the business, and on Jan. 1, 1923 became sole owner, as above narrated. In this now well established enterprise he has found a congenial field of activity and is having a successful business career. He is a member of the Commercial Club and is a blue lodge and chapter Mason. Among the patriotic young men of the city, he responded to the Nation's call to arms in the war against Germany and her allies, enlisting April 16, 1917. For a short time he attended the officers' training camp at Ft. Sheridan, being transferred from that place to the University of Illinois, where he took the aeronautical course, being commissioned second lieutenant in February, 1918, assigned to Love Field at Dallas, Texas, he there trained 135 cadets in that course. In September, 1918, he was ordered overseas, and at Issodun, France, he took further training in the largest flying field in the world. He was later transferred to the 141st Aero Squadron, but the armistice prevented his seeing actual service in the battle line at the front. He, however, accompanied the army of occupation into Germany, being stationed at Coblenz. After his return home he was discharged at Mitchell Field, Long Island, on July 9, 1919. He is a member

and past commander of Hosford Chase Post No. 2, American Legion. Mr. Peddycoart was married June 9, 1920, in Detroit, Mich., to Helen Strong of Boston, whom he had met in France, where she was engaged in Red Cross work. They have two children, Deane and John.

Dennis C. Brennan, a former business man of Menomonie, engaged in the hardware trade, but now deceased, was born in Quebec, Canada, March 26, 1857, and came to the States with his parents when three years old. They settled at Ripon, Wis., where he was reared and educated. He then went to Fond du Lac, where he learned the tinner's trade, and after that took up his residence in Janesville. After his marriage in 1888 he went to Aurora, Ill., where he followed his trade until 1897. He then came to Menomonie and established the Brennan hardware store in a part of the building now occupied by the Barber Furniture Company, and here he carried on business until his death on June 3, 1916. Mr. Brennan was married on Feb. 10, 1888, in Wausau, Wis., to Anna M. Weix daughter of Andrew and Christina (Graeiner) Weix. She was born Nov. 6, 1861 at Leroy near Fond du Lac, Wis., and was there reared and educated. Taught self-reliance at an early age, she learned the millinery trade and later that of tailoress, and also took up photography. She subsequently became closely connected with the hardware business which her husband established in Menomonie, the more so as, owing to his failing health he looked to her for assistance. She gradually learned how to order goods and toward the last the management of the business fell entirely into her hands. It was while thus engaged that Mrs. Brennan evolved the diea with which her name has been associated—that of a kitchen shop. It is believed that it was the first of its kind in the country, but the idea was a good one and she turned it to practical use. Practically everything needed for the kitchen is found in this shop, together with many novel accessories both for the kitchen and dining-room; and among them are cetain specialized lines of high grade aluminum, cast aluminum and nickled copper and brass. Large store space for the stock is not required, for pots and pans, kettles and lids, and the numberless small and large articles all pile high and still present a neat and attractive appearance—attractive especially to the busy housewife. Cases are used for the high grade kitchen accessories—the casseroles, chafing-dishes, trivets and trays, and for the special wares which provide perfect appointment for the serving table and dining-room. Mrs. Brennan started her kitchen shop in 1912 and she has made a decided success of it. It has been its own advertisement and though for years it has been known to every woman in Menomonie it is only lately that its fame has begun to spread to distant points, causing inquiry and imitation. Such inquiries have come even from as far east as New York City and as far west as Portland, Oregon, and, as Mrs. Brennan says, in time there will be kitchen shops everywhere. Attractive window displays keep the people dropping in a few at a time so that the trade is easily handled without extra sales people. In her buying Mrs. Brennan keeps quality in mind as the first essential, finding that guaranteed lines are satisfactory lines. Her store has been located where it now is at 332 Main Street, since 1919, she having purchased the building in 1915.

A. J. Brummund, who for 16 years has been engaged in the hardware or tinsmith business in Menomonie, for some years conducting both, and who is well established here as a business man, was born at Beaver Dam, Wis., Oct. 16, 1869, son of Gottleib and Ricke (Rulow) Brummund. The parents were natives of Germany, where they were married. It was in 1866 that they came to the United States, locating at Beaver Dam, Wis., and from that place they later moved to Norfolk, Nebr., where they both died. A. J. Brummund was a young child when he accompanied his parents to Norfolk, Nebr., and there he grew to manhood, acquiring his education in public and parochial schools. As a young man he learned the tinsmith's trade, which he followed in Norfolk until 1907. He then came to Menomonie and here engaged in the hardware business with his father-in-law, W. H. Steffen, under the firm name of the Steffen Hardware Co. They continued together until 1910, conducting a general hardware and tinsmith business. Mr. Brummund then became the sole owner of the business and continued as such until 1918, in which year he sold the

hardware branch to Paul Jensen, he, himself, retaining the tinsmith business, which he is still conducting, his shop being located on Fourth Street between Main Street and Wilson Avenue. He manufactures cupalos, eve troughs, furnace pipes and attachments, etc., keeps three men employed in addition to himself, and has built up a large and profitable trade and a fine personal reputation as a competent and reliable business man. While a resident of Norfolk, Nebr., he enjoyed considerable prominence, serving on the city council and as alderman from his ward. In 1915 he built the present residence of himself and family at 1120 Eleventh Street, a commodious and nicely located house. It was in November, 1903 that Mr. Brummund was united in marriage with Augusta Steffen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Steffen. Two children are the fruit of this marriage, Gertrude and Walter. Gertrude is a graduate of the Menomonie High School and the Minneapolis Business College and is now a member of the Dunn County News force. Walter is a pupil in the Menomonie High School. The family are connected by membership with St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

Ward L. Swift, proprietor of the Colfax Messenger, and of the printing office connected with it, was born at Beaver Falls, Renville County, Minn., May 30, 1871, son of Pardon H. and Mary C. (Williams) Swift. The father in early life was a practicing attorney. In 1872 he went to Michigan as supply clerk for the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co. and was in the employ of that concern for five years. He then returned to Wisconsin and engaged in the newspaper business at Clinton, Rock County, buying the Clinton Herald, which he published until 1877, when he sold out. Going to Oconto, Wis., he then bought and subsequently published the Oconto Reporter, remaining its proprietor until December, 1884. His next sphere of journalistic activity was at Rice Lake, Barron County, where until 1895 he published the Rice Lake Chronotype. Then selling that paper, he went to Madison, where for the next four years he was correspondence clerk in the treasury department of the state government. At the end of that time Mr. Swift returned to Rice Lake and took over the Rice Lake Leader, which had been previously established by his son Ward L., and that paper he published until 1901, during the latter part of the time his son being associated with him. Then selling the paper, he went to Watertown and took over the Watertown Republican, which he conducted for a year, at the end of that time he and his son Ward L. establishing the Watertown Daily Leader. The latter paper he conducted for three years, then, through the influence of U. S. Senator Spooner, he was appointed special agent for the department of the interior, in which position he served for two years, when he resigned and retired. He died a widower at Madison, Wis., March 2, 1916, his wife Mary having passed away in August, 1914. Ward L. Swift acquired a common and high school education at Rice Lake, Wis. He early became interested in newspaper work beginning to help in his father's office at "printer's devil" at nine years of age. Having completed his schooling at the age of 18, he then became more closely connected with the printing and newspaper business and two years later became his father's partner, this association being continued for some four years, or until 1893. In that year he became a full-fledged newspaper proprietor, going to Tomahawk, Lincoln County, where he bought the Tomahawk Blade, which he published for two years. He then turned it over to his father and went to Janesville, Wis., to become news and telegraph editor on the Janesville Gazette, in which manner he was occupied for two years and a half. His next journalistic experience was in Rhinelander, where for two years he conducted the New North for George W. Bishop. Then returning to Rice Lake, he conducted the Rice Lake Leader until his father sold it in 1901. He was next with the Eau Claire Leader and continued with that paper until 1902, when he joined with his father in establishing the Watertown Daily Leader, being subsequently connected with that paper for about two and a half years. He then changed his occupation for a time, for the next two and a half years being traveling salesman for the American Type Founders' Company. From the end of that period up to March 1, 1917, he was connected with the Eau Claire Press Co., on the date mentioned coming to Colfax and buying the Colfax Messenger from A. C. Chase, and here he has since remained. Mr. Swift has im-

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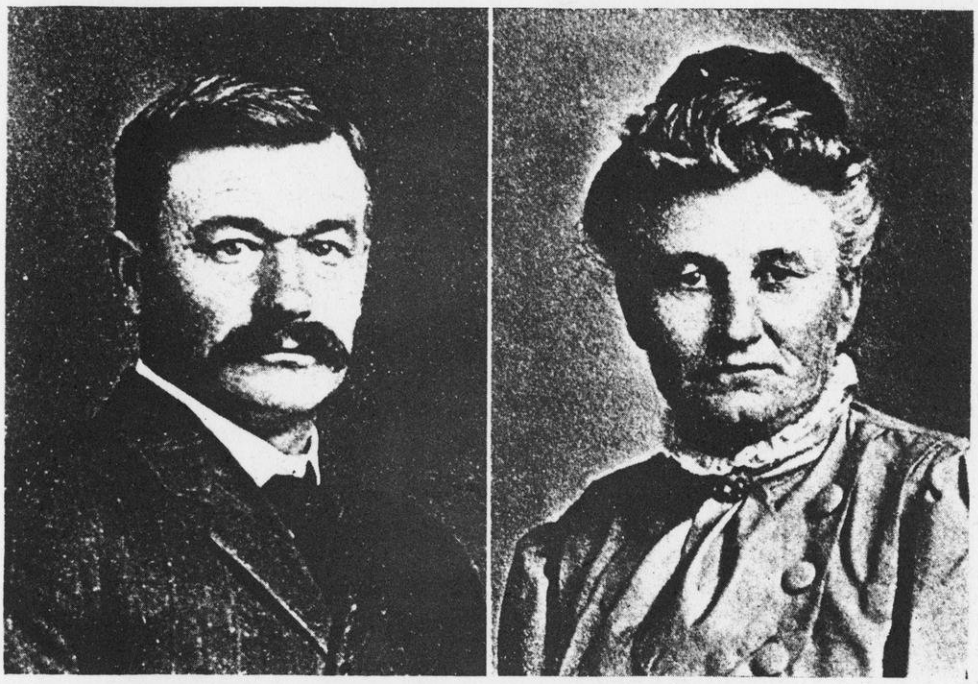
proved the paper and increased its circulation and is also conducting a flourishing job printing business. On Nov. 15, 1902, Ward L. Swift was united in marriage with Emma G. Freese, of Cadott, Chippewa County, Wis., and of this union there are two children: Wardena C., born Dec. 1, 1903, who is a graduate of the Whitewater State Normal School, and now a commercial department teacher; and Pardon Holden, born Feb. 2, 1907, who is a pupil in the Colfax High School.

John Seitz, who for years was prominent in the agricultural industry in Dunn County, and, having gained a competence, is now living retired in Menomonie, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 10, 1862. His parents, George and Louisa (Fox) Seitz, were natives of Germany and Switzerland respectively and came to the United States when young. They were married in Milwaukee, where for some time the father followed the trade of brewer. In 1867 they came to Dunn County, buying 80 acres of railroad land in Section 19, town of Eau Galle. This land was wild and had a quantity of timber on it, which George Seitz began cutting. Later he grubbed the stumps, broke the land and developed it into a farm. The family lived during the early years under pioneer conditions, having little but the bare necessities of life, though they were able to procure an abundance of wild game, bear and deer being numerous in the vicinity of their home. Hard work was the order of the day but in time it brought results, and Mr. and Mrs. Seitz became fairly prosperous and more comfortable. Mr. Seitz died on the farm, but his wife is still living and now resides in Elmwood with her son Frank. They were the parents of eight children, all now living, namely: John, subject of this sketch; Lena, now Mrs. W. H. Woods of the town of Sherman, Dunn County; Anna, who is Mrs. John Klaus of St. Paul; Elizabeth, wife of William Chapman of Minneapolis; Minnie, of Newport, Wash.; Charles, who is a rancher in the Blue Mountains of Oregon; Frank, a farmer of the town of Weston, this county, and Henry of Spokane, Wash. John Seitz, as the son of pioneer parents, had but limited educational opportunities, for a short time attending the rural schools. After remaining with his parents until he was 22 years old, he started in for himself, buying a farm of 160 acres in section 19, town of Eau Galle, which adjoined the old home farm. With the exception of three acres that had been cleared, it was all wild land. He started with a set of log buildings, which he later replaced with good frame ones, and he continued to follow diversified farming until the fall of 1918. He then retired, selling his farm and moving to Menomonie, in which city he bought a house at No. 1018 Sixth Street, which he now rents out, occupying another residence at 1509 Main Street, which also he owns. Mr. Seitz was married first in February, 1885, to Mary Lamon, who died Nov. 19, 1913, leaving nine children: Nellie, of Menomonie, widow of Harvey Partridge; Walter, of Oregon; Blanche, now Mrs. Paul Lehman of the town of Weston, Dunn County; Earl, who is in the garage business at Ellsworth, Wis.; Clifford, of Elmwood, Wis.; Sylvia, now Mrs. Edward Parent of Milwaukee; Grace, now deceased; Raymond of Fond du Lac, and Harold of the town of Weston, Dunn County. On Jan. 1, 1920, Mr. Seitz was married to Amelia Scheel, whose maiden name was Amelia Bloedorn, and whose parents were Julius and Minnie (Leek) Bloedorn. She was born in Germany, Aug. 26, 1870, the family coming to this country in 1884 and locating at Ashton, Spink County, S. D., where the mother, Mrs. Minnie Bloedorn, died Feb. 16, 1922. The father, Julius Bloedorn, is now living at Groton, S. D. It was in 1886 that the daughter, Amelia, now Mrs. Seitz was married to Carl F. Scheel, who at that time was employed in a brickyard. He was born in Kuno, near Berlin, Germany, March 27, 1861, and came to America at the age of 21. After working hard and saving as much as possible he had his parents come from Germany and made a home for them at Waterloo, Wis. In 1888 Mr. and Mrs. Carl F. Scheel came to Dunn County, settling on land in the town of Sherman. It consisted of 80 acres purchased from Capt. William Wilson, all of it wild, and its development was a task that took considerable time and a vast amount of physical energy. Besides attending to the housework, Mrs. Scheel reared ten children, being obliged to employ a doctor only once. In the end they developed their farm to one of 214 acres, with fine buildings and full equipment. After Mr. Scheel's death, which occurred Dec. 27, 1914, Mrs. Scheel with the assistance of

her children, carried on the farm successfully. In March 1922 she sold it to Herbert Quilling. These children, including all in the family, were: Herman, of Fall City, Dunn County; Carl, of the town of Sherman; Anna, now Mrs. Oscar Olson of Eau Claire; William, a farmer of Dallas; Barron County; Emma, now Mrs. Roy Leach of Bloomer, Wis.; Mary, now Mrs. Eli Sukow of Burgin, Ky.; Ernest, a farmer of Dunn County; Edward of the town of Menomonie, who married Alvera Marunda; Amelia, now Mrs. Egbert Savage of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and is an instructor in manual training and in typewriting; and August (a twin of Mary), who is deceased. Mr. Scheel was a warm hearted, generous man, who died greatly respected and esteemed. In 1901 he and his wife joined the German Methodist Church, of which she is still a member, as also are their children.

John W. Burdick, a well known and respected resident of Menomonie, in which city he has lived practically retired for many years, was born in the town of Stonington, New London County, Conn., son of Barnum H. and Sarah A. (West) Burdick. The father, a native of Rhode Island, was engaged in the fisheries business and was also a ship builder. In 1856 he came west with his family, settled in Scott County, Minn., and soon after built the first steamboat to run on Lake Minnetonka. They remained in Scott County three years, then moved to Martin County, Minn., where he followed farming and was also a mail contractor, taking contracts to carry the mail by stage. It was in the early 80's that he came to Dunn County, where he followed the carpenter's trade, subsequently for several years having the care of the schoolhouse. He lived to a very advanced age, passing away when 96 years old. He had been twice married; his first wife, Sarah, having died in 1869, he chose for his second Mrs. Emily McLean, who in maiden life was Emily Flint. He had two children, who were born of the first marriage, namely: Francis, who died in 1872, and John W., subject of this sketch. John W. Burdick as a youth attended school in New London County, Conn., and came west with his parents in 1856. He remained with them until he was 26 years old, and then on Feb. 11, 1864, joined the Sixth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry as civil engineer, subsequently serving with that organization until the close of the war, though the only action he saw was in the last battle fought. Discharged Aug. 19, 1865 at Ft. Snelling, he returned to Minnesota and for two years thereafter was in the merchantile business at Fairmont, that state, during which time he became familiar with the different kinds of furs, taking them in exchange for merchandise. In 1868 he became associated in St. Paul with the American Fur Co., for whom he traveled three years buying furs, and after that until 1880 he was with the A. C. Bailey Fur Company. His next move was to enter into the lumber brokerage business, in which he remained for three years, during which time he became interested in the iron mines and went to Duluth, where he was occupied until 1887 in work connected with them. It was at the end of that time that he came to Menomonie, of which place he has since been a resident. Mr. Burdick was first married in 1861 to Rebecca A. Swearengen, who died in 1885 and by her had four children: William, now deceased; Minnie of California; Vina, deceased, and Frank, now associate editor of the Martin County (Minn.) Sentinel. Mr. Burdick was married secondly July 22, 1893, in Chicago, Ill., to Margaret Skill, who was born Aug. 23, 1869, in Ontario, Canada, daughter of Peter and Fannie (Preston) Skill. Her father, a native of England, was a solider in the army, and served with the Light Brigade in the Crimean War, making the famous charge with them at Balaklava, when so few returned. He is now deceased, but his wife is still living and is now residing in California. Of this second marriage two children were born: West, A. and Virginia. West A. Burdick, who is employed in the office of the state architect at St. Paul, married Vernal Horne and has one child, Margaret. Virginia is the wife of J. E. Ray of Menomonie, an instructor in the Stout Institute, and they have one child, Virginia.

Fred W. Schultz, one of the retired farmers now residing in Menomonie, who, like the others, took an important part in helping built up the agricultural interests of Dunn County, was born in Prussia, Germany, April 20, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of his native land, where he subsequently followed farming, remaining there until 1888, when he came to America. Locating in Menomonie,

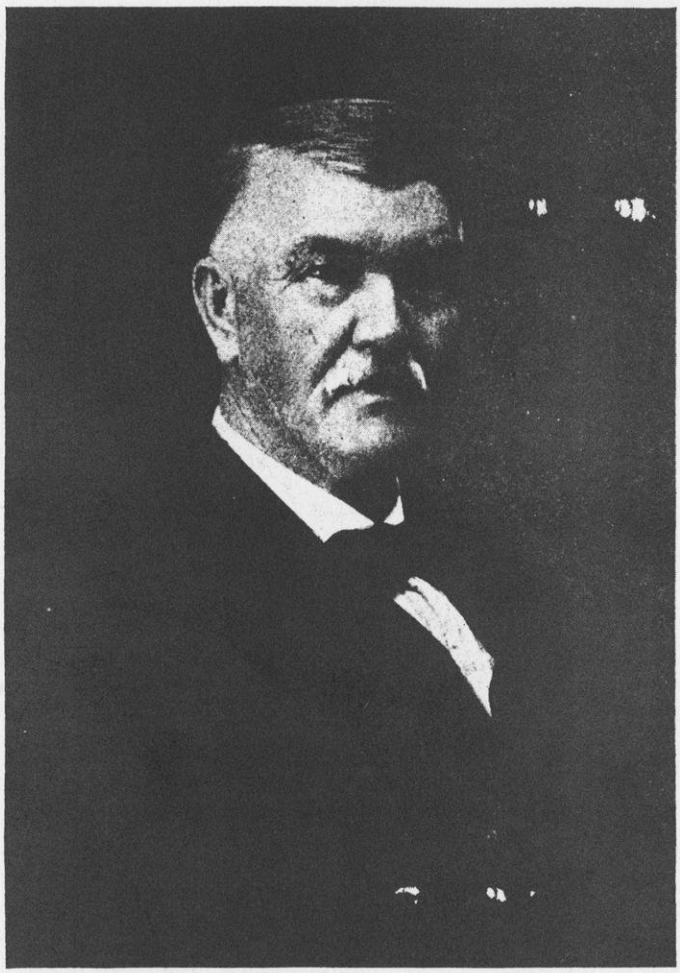


MR. AND MRS. FRED W. SCHULTZ

Wis., he obtained his first employment here in a brick yard, where he worked for a year, and then for a while was employed in the mill of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. Quitting the mill, he spent two years on farms and then returned to the mill. It was in 1900 that he began farming on his own account, buying 80 acres of partly improved land in the town of Menomonie. The improvements included a dwelling-house and several outbuildings, though the latter were very poor. They answered the purpose for a short time, however, though Mr. Schultz soon improved them or built better ones. In particular he erected a good new barn, adding the other buildings as he found opportunity, and in the meanwhile he proceeded with the work of clearing the rest of the land, a task that was well accomplished in time. The ultimate result was a good farm, which he conducted until April 10, 1918, when he retired and, selling the place, came to Menomonie and bought his present residence, with four lots, at No. 1818 Sixth Street, which he has occupied ever since. Mr. Schultz was first married in Germany, March 4, 1885, to Paulina Schoemacher, who was born in Prussia, Aug. 15, 1857. She accompanied him to America and, after a married life of 13 years, died May 2, 1908, leaving eight children, who are all now living, as follows: Paul of Tacoma, Wash.; Bertha, wife of George Harvey of Seattle, Wash., and the mother of three children, Leonard, Ronald and Margaret; Fred of Chicago, Ill., who married Beulah King; August of Clement, Calif.; Alma of Seattle, Wash., Emma, who is Mrs. George Thomas of Chippewa Falls, Wis., and has three children, Clifford, Harriet and Ruth; Edward, also of Chippewa Falls, who married Dorothy Wilson and has a daughter, June; and Margaret, residing in St. Paul, who is the mother of one child, Leonard, who was reared and has always lived with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Schultz. On July 1, 1909, Fred W. Schultz was married secondly to Mrs. Bertha Storing, whose maiden name was Bertha Steffen, and who was born in Germany, July 8, 1861. She was first married to Daniel P. Storing, a native of Cooperstown, N. Y., who settled in Pierce County, Wisconsin, where he followed his trade of carpenter until his death on March 17, 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Storing became the parents of nine children, one of whom named Fred, and another, unnamed, died in infancy. The others were Ida, Charles, Cora, Edward, Etta, Wilma and Daniel, concerning whom the following facts are available. Ida is the wife of Julius Krohn of Menomonie and has three children, Helen, Margaret and Charlotte. Charles, also a resident of Menomonie, married Frances Kissner and has two children, Elizabeth and Carroll. Cora, wife of Fred Knoble of Menomonie, has four children, Herbert, Robert, Bertha and Charles. Edward, who resides in Lake City, Minn., married Hilda Oestreich and has three children, Aurilla, Marvin and Marie. Etta is the wife of Oscar Schultz of Lake City, Minn., and her children are Jackie, Esther, Edward and Dorothy. Wilma resides at home with her mother and step-father. The son, Daniel Storing, has a special record as one of those whose life was sacrificed in the great World War. Even before this country entered into that war young Storing saw military service on the Mexican border with Company H, Third Wisconsin Infantry, from June 19, to Dec. 14, 1916. He had become a member of that organization in 1913, and he continued to serve with it except for a short time that he was with Company C. First Minnesota Infantry. After his company had gone into service for the war with Germany and her allies he trained at Camp Grant and at Waco, Texas. He was not destined ever to see the battle front, however, though he did go overseas. On April 8, 1918, he came home on a furlough after having been confined to the hospital at Hoffland Island with rheumatism. On April 13 he left for Camp Merritt, N. J., and on the 24th of the same month took ship for France, in which country he was landed a very sick boy on May 4. On May 17 a telegram was received by his mother informing her that he had died on May 6, the immediate cause of death having been pneumonia. Owing to ill health he had received an honorable discharge in October, 1917, but not content to remain when Company H left with the colors, he re-enlisted and did all he could to recover in order to serve his country. He died with the rank of sergeant, which he had earned through good conduct and soldierly capacity, and left behind him a host of friends. Memorial services were held for him in Menomonie at Friedens Lutheran Church, at

which some 600 persons were present. Flowers were presented by Company H Mothers and Sisters Clubs, there was appropriate music, and an appreciative and patriotic address by the Rev. J. M. Woerth. Daniel Storing was in his 25th year, having been born in Menomonie Aug. 21, 1893. He was educated in the public schools and had been employed in various ways in the city. He left a memory that will not soon fade from the minds of those who knew him. The Schultz and Storing families are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Sever G. Bjerkness, who has been connected with the Colfax post office as rural mail carrier for the last 23 years, and is still serving, and whose residence in Dunn County covers a period of nearly half a century, was born in Soler, Norway, July 3, 1864, son of Gunder and Marie (Severson) Bjerkness. It was in 1882, some seven years or so after the emigration of their son Sever, that Mr. and Mrs. Gunder Bjerkness followed him to the United States, coming directly to Dunn County and buying 120 acres of wild railroad land in the town of Grant, on which they settled and where they spent the remainder of their lives. They passed through most of the hardships incidental to pioneer life in the wilderness, but survived them, and in time built up a good farm, which was for several years operated by their eldest son, Ole. Mrs. Marie Bjerkness passed away first, on Feb. 9, 1907, Mr. Bjerkness dying in April, 1909. They had five children: Ole, who is living in the town of Grant, Dunn County; Martin, who died in Norway; Sever G., subject of this sketch; Sophia, who was the first wife of Samuel Lee and died June 2, 1913; and Rudolph, a farmer in the town of Grant. Sever J. Bjerkness after attending school for a while in his native land, at the age of 11 years came to the United States, making the trip in company of Miss Marie Erickson, who later became the wife of Hans Bradley. They arrived together in Menomonie, young Bjerkness coming on to Colfax to the home of his uncle, Arnt Severson, with whom he lived for the next seven years. Then at the age of 18 he started out for himself, working in the woods in winter and on farms in summer, as many of the early settlers did. Each fall for some years he also went to Grand Forks, Minn., where he operated threshing machines, returning again to Colfax at the end of the harvest season. In 1893, the year of his marriage, he bought a farm in the town of Grant, which he operated for two years. He then disposed of it and went to Washburn, Bayfield County, where he remained for two years or more, employed in the sawmill and wholesale mercantile house of C. N. Cramer & Co. In the fall of 1897 he returned to Dunn County and settled on a 40-acre tract of land in the town of Otter Creek, which he had bought in1884. There he built a log house and barn in true pioneer fashion and proceeded to make a home. Finding the farm small after a while, he bought another 40 acres and went on with the work of improvement. For two years he served as town assessor and with his pay for this service he was able to carry out improvements on his place. He cleared 35 acres of it and continued to operate it until 1908, in which year he traded it for 80 acres in the town of Colfax. The latter farm he operated until 1913 and then rented it out, coming to Colfax village, where he bought two lots and built a fine residence, which he and his wife now occupy. He solt the farm in 1916. On May 1, 1901, Mr. Bjerkness was appointed the second rural mail carrier attached to the Colfax office and was assigned to cover Route No. 2, which he did for 19 years, at the end of that time being transferred to Route No. 1, which he has covered since. He is now the oldest carrier attached to the Colfax office. Each route mentioned is a 25 mile route, and during his 23 years' service Mr. Bjerkness has covered a distance of 179,400 miles. He belongs to two societies, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Scandanavian-American Fraternity. Mr. Bjerkness' marriage, already alluded to, took place in the town of Grant on July 18, 1893, and united him with Hilda L. Berg, who was born in Tromso, Norway Jan. 27, 1872, daughter of Christopher and Jorgine (Davidson) Berg. She came to America in 1891, and to Colfax, Wis., residing here for one year with her uncle, John Berg, and subsequently in St. Paul, Minn., until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Bjerkness have been the parents of four children, namely: Cora, born April 15, 1894, who died March 30, 1900, not quite reaching her sixth birthday; Mamie, born March 3, 1896, who died still younger, on April 5,



EUGENE F. STODDARD

1898; Gudrun, born March 18, 1898, now a graduate nurse, wife of Leroy F. Robinson, and the mother of a son, Leroy E.; and Ruth, born Dec. 18, 1905, who is a student at the State University of Wisconsin. The family are members of the Lutheran Church in Colfax, and enjoy a good social standing.

Walter Brierly, buttermaker for the Downsville Co-operative Creamery, was born at Braidwood, Ill., Jan. 27, 1884, son of Rev. Joseph and Jane (Fisher) Brierly. The parents now reside at Hersey, Wis. Walter acquired his education in the common and high schools of Chetek, Barron County, and the high school at Pittsville, Wood County, Wis. He then learned the art of butter making, beginning at Woodville, where he remained a year. He next went to Hersey, where he had charge of the Farmers' Co-operative Creamery and while there he attended for a year the butter making department of the agricultural college at Madison, which is a department of the university. Being graduated, he received a diploma and then returned to Hersey. On Aug. 10, 1909, he took the position of head buttermaker and general overseer for the Downsville Co-operative Creamery, a position in which he has since served. The concern has grown from one of very small proportions to be the largest in Dunn County. Its output for the year 1923 was 1-,012,000 pounds of butter, and this of the highest quality, as Mr. Brierly has never failed to win a diploma in any of the numerous contests in which he has taken part. His efficiency has been a strong factor in the success of the creamery. He is a member of the Beavers' Fraternal Reserve Fund. He was married April 8, 1907, at Hersey, Wis., to Edna Randolph, and he and his wife are the parents of two children: Robert, born Feb. 10, 1912, and Walter, born July 16, 1914. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

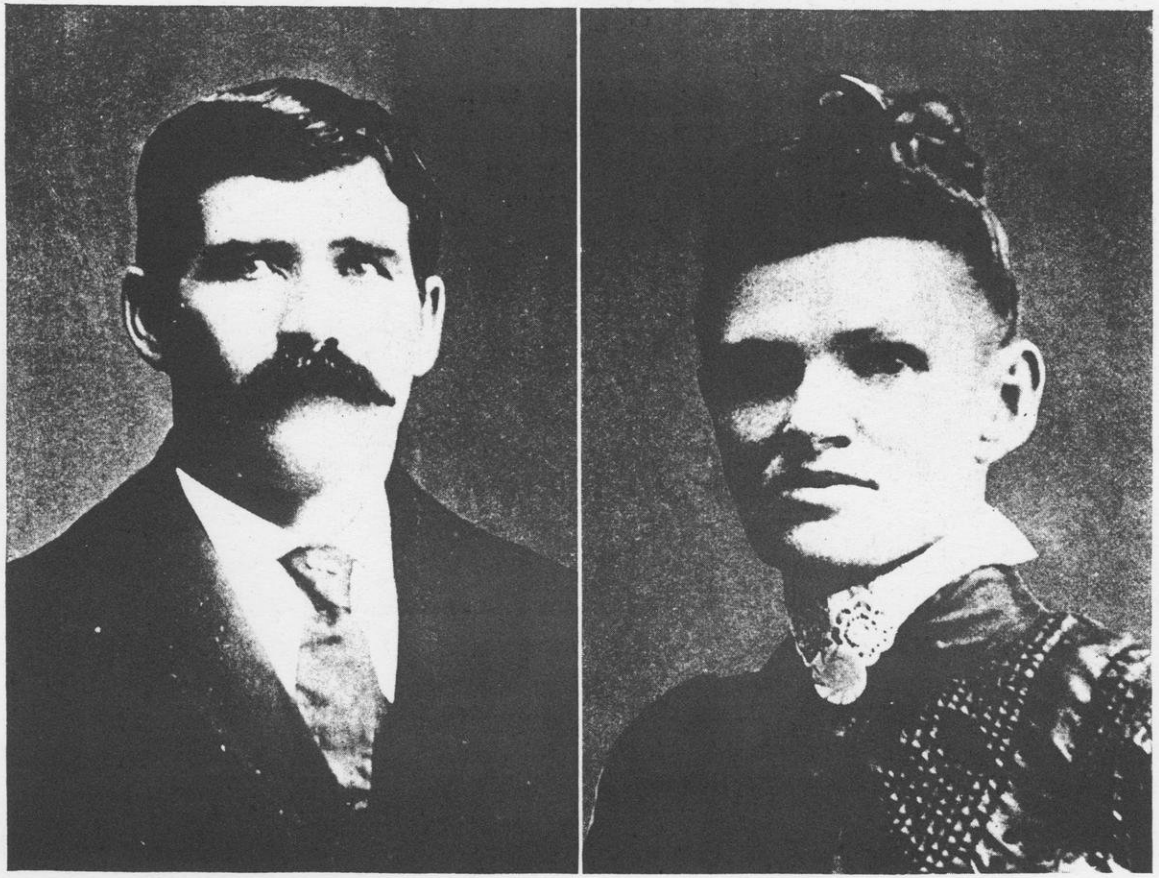
Eugene F. Stoddard, the present postmaster of Downing, was born in Greenbush, Sheboygan County, Wis., Nov. 29, 1858, son of Olonzo E. and Flora (Styles) Stoddard. The father was born at Hale's Corners, Lewis County, New York, and the mother in Coburn, Ontario, Canada. After their marriage in the Dominion, they came west to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled in Sheboygan County, taking a homestead in the town of Greenbush, where they remained until 1906. The remainder of their span of life they spent in Downing with their son Eugene, Mrs. Stoddard dying in May, 1910, and Mr. Stoddard in Septemer, 1912. Their children, eight in number, were as follows: Albert G., now a doctor at Spanish Fork, Utah; Etta, now Mrs. T. P. McIntyre of Olivia, Minn.; Charles, of Los Angeles, Calif.; Clara, who is Mrs. Louis King, Calif.; Cora, wife of Walter Douglass of Los Angeles; Gertrude, who is Mrs. William J. Carson, a widow, residing in Washburn, Wis.; Eugene F., of Downing; and Julia, who is deceased. Eugene F. Stoddard acquired a district school education in Sheboygan County. He then learned the cheese making business under his father, who was engaged in operating the first cheese factory in Sheboygan County, and after he had acquired a good knowledge of it, became a traveling expert, organizing cheese factories and installing the machinery, which occupation he followed for a period of nearly 16 years. In 1885 he came to Downing and for 11 years subsequently was a scaler and estimator for the Downing Manufacturing Co. Then in 1896 he purchased the Dr. Park drug business, which he owned and conducted for seven years. It was in September, 1894, that Mr. Stoddard was first appointed postmaster of Downing, and, with the exception of five years during the administration of President Wilson, he has since served in that position, having been appointed for the second time in 1922. In 1903 he bought a tract of 71 acres in the village of Downing, and platted and sold the Sunnyside addition. He still owns five acres of the land, on which he is doing some farming. He is a member of the local lodge of Odd Fellows, and in addition to his postmastership has rendered some public service, having for several years formerly been clerk and treasurer of the school board. Mr. Stoddard was married Aug. 25, 1885, in the town of Greenbush, Sheboygan County, to Minnie E. Roberts, who was born in that town Jan. 19, 1861, daughter of Henry and Martha Roberts, her parents being prominent in Sheboygan County. Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard have had nine children, three of whom died in infancy. Another, Lucy, who married Hugh Best, died in 1918. Wallace is an expert machinist in Minne-

apolis, Lawrence is also in Minneapolis, being superintendent of sales for the Greggs-Cooper Company. Rollin died in 1923. Neil is a student in the University of Wisconsin and will graduate in June, 1925. Colter died in infancy. The family attend and help to support the Union Church in Downing.

Charles A. Pinkepank, head of a flourishing grocery concern in Menomonie, was born at Fort Madison, Iowa, son of Charles and Minnie (Schoetig) Pinkepank. The father was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1865, landing at Baltimore, whence he went west directly to Fort Madison. A shoemaker by trade, he was manager of a shoe store there for three years, and then went into business himself, remaining a resident of Fort Madison until his death, which occurred 1874. His wife, who was born and reared in that city, still resides there. Charles A. Pinkepank as a youth attended school in Fort Madison. He then learned the barber's trade, which he followed there for two and a half years. It was in 1887 that he came to Menomonie and for the same length of time he followed his trade here. In 1889 he went to work for the Schuelte & Quilling Mercantile Co., by whom he was employed for 16 years, or until they sold out to B. H. Waterman in 1907, after which he remained with Mr. Waterman until 1913. He then founded the C. A. Pinkepank Grocery Co., which he has since conducted at No. 614 Broadway in the Schuelte & Quilling building. Mr. Pinkepank is one of Menomonie's leading merchants, prosperous in business and interested in everything that makes for the welfare of the city. For the last 20 years he has been a member of the Ludington Guard Band. He also belongs to the Menomonie Commercial Club, and is identified by membership with several fraternal societies, namely, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Pinkepank was married April 3, 1902, in Menomonie, to Ida Diedrich, daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Schoetig) Diedrich. Of this union four children have been born, Frederick, Elizabeth, Mae and Clyde. The family attend the Congregational Church.

Sebastian Schneider, for many years a resident of Menomonie, in early days an employe of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, and later the proprietor of a successful meat business built up by himself, who is now retired, was born in Bayner, Germany, son of Sebastian and Katherine (Schanenberger) Schneider. Both parents are now deceased. The subject of this sketch after attending school in his native land, learned the blacksmith's trade there. In 1883 he emigrated to the United States, coming directly to Menomonie, Wis. Here he followed his trade for a short time and then entered the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company as cook, remaining with them until the spring of 1892. Then in partnership with Philip Wiseman, he established a meat market at 413 Tainter Avenue, north Menomonie, which they operated together for 17 years. At the end of that long period Mr. Schneider sold his interest in the business to Mr. Wiseman, and in 1908 purchased a market at No. 520 Main Street, Menomonie, from A. O. Strand, which he operated until January, 1921, building up a good business. He then turned it over to his sons, George S. and Herman F., who are now operating it. He owns and occupies a fine residence at 320 Tainter Street, and is fraternally affiliated with the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Schneider was married Aug. 10, 1887, in Menomonie, to Louise Ehrhart, daughter of Louis and Anna (Wyman) Ehrhart. Both her parents are now deceased and Mrs. Schneider herself died June 9, 1914. She was the mother of seven children: Mayme, now Mrs. Clarence Barnette of Oakland, Calif.; Philip, who lives in La Crosse, Wis., where he is connected with Armour & Co.'s interests; Ella, wife of Ed. Gugle of Menomonie; Anna, at home; George S. and Herman F., already mentioned, and Carl, who died at the age of two years.

Schneider Bros., George S. and Herman F., proprietors of a well conducted and successful meat market in Menomonie, are natives of Dunn County, both having been born at North Menomonie, George S. in Sept. 14, 1898, and Herman F. on Jan. 28, 1902. They are the sons of Sebastian and Louise (Erhhard) Schneider, the former of whom established the business which the sons are now conducting. George S. Sneider was educated in the common and high schools and learned the



MR. AND MRS. SEBASTIAN SCHNEIDER

butcher's trade under his father, for whom he worked until 1921, at which time Sebastian Schneider turned the business over to his sons. Herman F. Schneider was given an education similar to that of his brother, being graduated from the high school with the class of 1920. At the age of 17 he became his father's assistant, and since the date given above when the father turned the business over to the sons, he has been his brother's partner. Their market is located at 520 Main Street and is a clean, sanitary and attractive place of meat supply, largely patronized by appreciative customers.

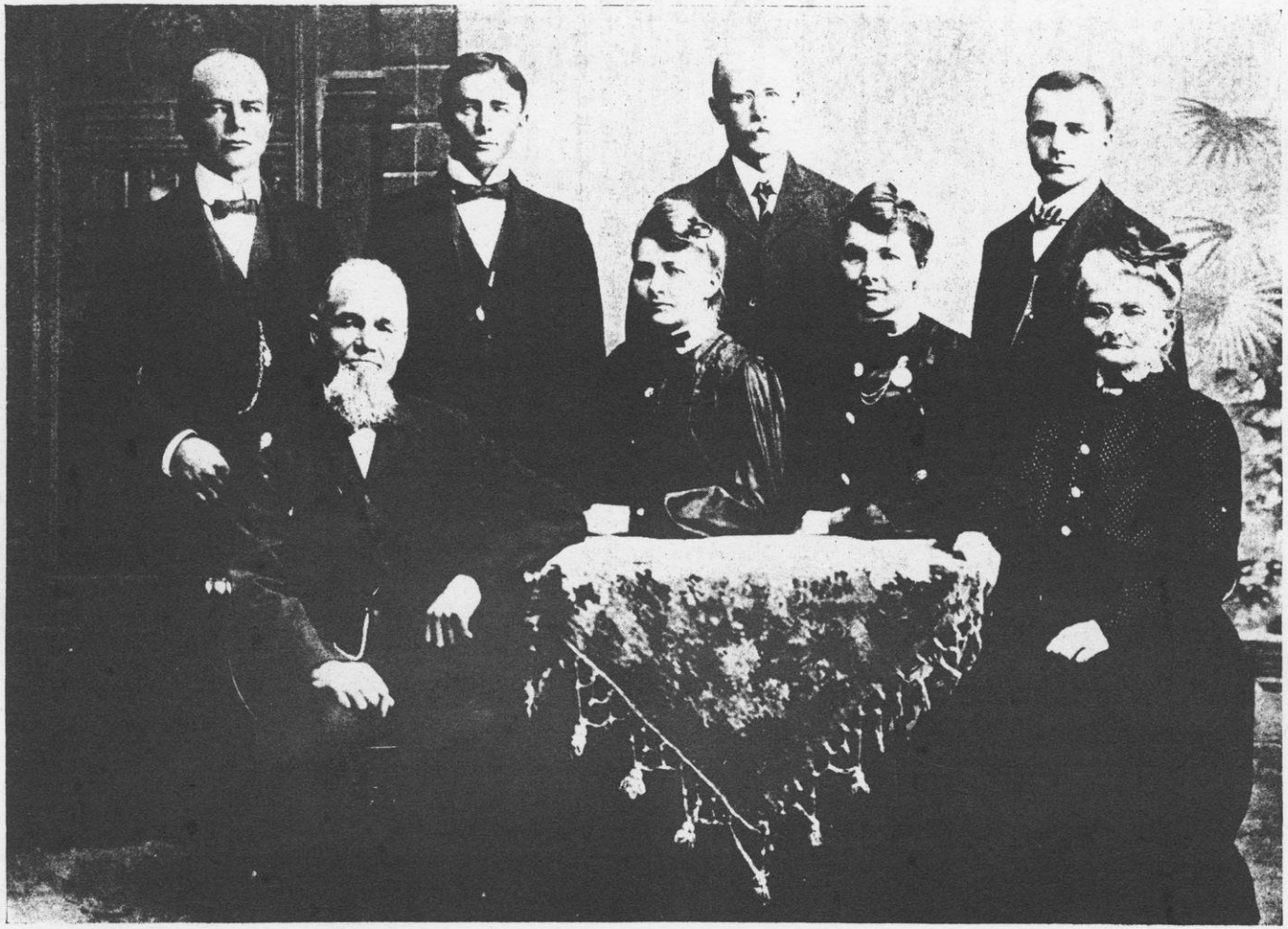
Arthur M. Berg, for four years a member of the firm of Berg & Anderson, proprietors of a garage, and automobile dealers, Menomonie, was born in this city, Aug. 27, 1894, son of Ole A. and Anna M. (Tellefson) Berg. The parents came to the United States from Norway in 1884, settling first at Rochester, Minn., where they made their home for a year. Then in 1885 they came to Menomonie, Wis., Ole E. Berg entering the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, for whom he worked for some years. Subsequently he engaged in business for himself. He died March 27, 1923 being survived by his wife, who is still living. They had four children, the first born of whom died in infancy. The others were: Olga, now Mrs. Odd Ellwsen of Chicago; Arthur M., of Menomonie; and Clarence, who is connected with the Menomonie postal service. Arthur M. Berg acquired his education in the public schools of Menomonie, and after leaving the high school went to work in the Menomonie garage, where he remained until 1917. Then for a short period he was in business for himself. On May 13, 1918, he enlisted in the United States' service, becoming a member of the First Provisional Ordinance, with headquarters at Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., and subsequently did convoy work on the road until his discharge in February, 1919, at Raritan, with the rank of sergeant of ordinance. He then returned to Menomonie and until August, 1919, was employed in Liddy garage. He now once more engaged in business on his own account, in partnership with Otto Anderson, under the firm name of Berg & Anderson, and this concern did a successful business. They were located at the corner of Main and Eight streets, where they had a garage with a capacity of 40 cars, a large sales and show room, with an office in front and a repair department in the rear. The firm employed six mechanics, one salesman and a bookkeeper. They handled the Paige and Jewett Automobiles and were widely known for their expert repair work, having a fully equipped shop, and they also handled all kinds of auto accessories. In addition they conducted a battery service station and handled the Universal batteries and corduroy cord tires. On May 5, 1924, their garage was totally destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $11,000, which was partly covered by insurance. The firm then went out of business. Mr. Berg since that time has continued to handle the Paige, Jewett, Chevrolet, Hudson and Essex cars and is doing a fine business. He is now located at the corner of Main and Fifth streets, and has an office in the same building with the Menomonie Oil Co. Mr. Berg was married March 8, 1917, to Ruth Gridley, who was born at Wauwatonna, Wis., April 4, 1895. They have two children: Melvin, born Jan. 22, 1920, and Donald G., born July 18, 1922.

Mrs. Lina Baker Bliss, a resident of Menomonie having many friends and acquaintances, and whose comfortable home is at No. 1909 Broadway, was born on the Moore farm in the town of Tainter, Dunn County, Wis., Aug. 31, 1884, daughter of Frank M. and Rispa (Smith) Baker. The parents, elsewhere more fully mentioned in this volume, were pioneers of this county. The subject of this sketch acquired her elementary education in the common schools and then entered the high school at Rice Lake, Barron County, Wis., from which she was graduated with the class of 1902. She then became a teacher, and was thus engaged for nine years in Barron and Dunn counties. For a similar period of nine years she had charge of the telephone office in Downsville and for one year conducted the Downsville Hotel. In the fall of 1919 she entered the Kraft State Bank in Menomonie, where she was employed until the fall of 1923 as assistant cashier and bookkeeper. She is a member of the organization known as the Beavers' Reserve Fund Fraternity and also of the Rebeckah Lodge (I. O. O. F.) in Downsville. On Aug. 19, 1918, she

was married to Howard C. Bliss, a mason and barber. In 1921 they built their present residence, a nice semi-bungalow at 1909 Broadway. By a former marriage Mrs. Bliss has a daughter, Margaret Crosby, who is now a pupil in the Menomonie High School.

Edward H. Grannis, M. D., who was recognized for many years as one of the leading physicians of northwestern Wisconsin, who was dean of the medical profession of Dunn County, and one of the best known military surgeons in the state, was born in Morrisville, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1854. In 1875 he was graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and for two years subsequently practiced his profession in Chatfield, Minn. It was in 1877 that he came to Menomonie, where he practiced until a few days of his death, which took place Oct. 14, 1916. Dr. Grannis was both successful in his profession and personally popular. He was kindly and genial in disposition and often treated patients without hope of pecuniary reward, knowing that they were unable to pay him. In addition to his ability as a physician he was a skilled surgeon, and he served for many years in the Wisconsin National Guard, perhaps longer than any other surgeon of his day, in 1913 being relieved and placed upon the retired list upon his own application on account of physical disability. In announcing the order, the then adjutant-general, Orlando Holway, thus referred to Dr. Grannis's military record: "Colonel Grannis has rendered long and efficient service, both in peace and war. He enlisted in the Ludington Guards, later Company H, Third Infantry, Wisconsin National Guard, Sept. 1, 1878. He was commissioned captain, Oct. 21, 1885 and was transferred to the medical department as captain and assistant surgeon Feb. 5, 1898 and was assigned to the Third Infantry. He was discharged May 11, 1898 to be mustered into the United States service, War with Spain, being commissioned as one of the medical officers assigned to the Third Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and was present with the command in the Porto Rican campaign. On the reorganization of the Wisconsin National Guard he was commissioned major and surgeon, Third Infantry, with rank from June 15, 1899 and was commissioned colonel and surgeon general Feb. 5, 1913. The service rendered by Colonel Grannis has been valuable and efficient, and he leaves the service with the sincere respect and love of all." Doctor Grannis has served as surgeon-general of the Wisconsin state militia for two years. He always took a keen interest in military affairs and liked to visit Camp Douglas while the troops were there for their yearly encampment in summer, and he did this even after he had retired. He was always a welcome visitor at the Company H armory. He was moreover a good shot; he had been a member of the state rifle team, had won the title of "Distinguished Marskman" in the national guard, and also the revolver presented by Gen. Charles King for the best score with that weapon. The regard in which he was held by his fellow officers was shown in the presentation by them of a beautiful silver cup inscribed as follows: "Presented by Col. Orlando Holway and the officers of the Third Infantry, W. N. G., to Major Edward H. Grannis in recognition of efficient service as surgeon in the W. N. G. for one-third of a century, Sept. 1, 1878 to Jan. 1, 1912. Dr. Grannis served for many years as president of the Dunn-Pepin County Medical Society and was also president of the Tenth District Medical Society, and his ability was so generally recognized by the other members of his profession that he was often consulted by most if not all of them. Dr. Grannis was married in 1876 to Gertrude A. Van Vliet, a woman of noble qualities who preceded him to the grave by two years. They had two children: Marguerite, now Mrs. J. P. O'Malley of Bayfield, Wis.; and Irving Van Vliet, a physician of Menomonie.

Irving Van Vliet Grannis, M. D., a well established physician and surgeon of Menomonie, who saw nearly two years' military service in the strenuous times during the war with Germany and her allies, is a native of this city, having been born here July 30, 1882, son of Dr. Edward H. and Gertrude A. (Van Vliet) Grannis. As a youth he attended the grade and high schools of Menomonie and in 1898 entered the University of Wisconsin, where he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1912. Then as a medical student at Harvard University he qualified himself for his future profession and as a member of the class of 1914 was graduated



ANDREW L. SAHLIE AND FAMILY

with the degree of M. D. After his return to Menomonie he became associated in medical and surgical practice with his father, Dr. Edward H. Grannis, an association that was continued until the father's death in October, 1916, after which the subject of this sketch practiced alone until August, 1917. It was then that he entered into the United States' military service, being assigned the rank of first lieutenant. Sent to Fort Riley, Kans., he there attended the medical officers' training camp, and remained until he was transferred to the 309th Cavalry and stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where he remained six months. On May 31, 1918, he was promoted to the rank of captain, and on October 29, the same year to that of major and transferred to Eagle Pass, Texas, attached to the Third U. S. Infantry. There he remained five months, being in command of the base hospital during the "flu" epidemic. At the end of that time he was again transferred, this time to Fort Ringgold, Texas, attached to the Fourth U. S. Calvalry, which was his station until July 5, 1919, when he received his discharge. Dr. Grannis then returned to Menomonie and since Aug. 1, 1919, has been associated with the Menomonie Clinic, having charge of the eye, ear, nose and throat department. He is popular with the members of his profession and also with the citizens of Menomonie generally, having a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He is a member of the Eau Claire and Associated Counties Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Menomonie Rotary Club, and in the Masonic order he has risen as high as the commandery. He was married Feb. 16, 1915, in St. Johns, New Brunswick, to Miss Sybil Craigie. He and his wife attend the Congregational Church.

Andrew L. Sahlie, now living retired in Wheeler, is one of the sturdy pioneers of Norwegian birth who have been potent factors not only in the building up of Dunn County, but also in the development of many others throughout the great Northwest. Some of these wealth-creators and civilizers have passed away, exhausted by their many years of toil and privation, but others, like Mr. Sahlie, are still with us and taking restful ease after a long and laborious carreer. Andrew L. Sahlie was born at Sahlie, near Hammer, Norway, on April 28, 1837, son of Lars and Anna (Erickson) Sahlie, who were both natives of that part of Norway, and who finally died there. Andrew L. attended school and subsequently worked at various occupations until he came to the United States in 1868. He was six weeks crossing the ocean in a sailing vessel, and on his arrival in this country came west to La Crosse, Wis., where he found employment in sawmills. In September, 1874, he came to Dunn County and took an 80-acre homestead in the town of Sherman. Though settlers had come into the county 20 years or more before this time, it was still but very thinly settled, except where lumbering operations were being carried on. Mr. Sahlie's 80 acres consisted of cut-over land, on which there was the usual amount of brush and stumps. Making a small clearing, he erected a log house and barn and started to develop the land, without any machinery except a few hand tools. The succeeding years were full of hard work, but the star of hope shed its benignant beams upon his little farm, which improved in appearance from year to year and after a while began to increase in size, for, as soon as he was able he bought more land, and continued to do so at interval until he had 350 acres. He also replaced the original log building with larger ones of frame construction, and in time found himself the owner of a very good farm, and prosperous and respected. It was a worthy prize but well earned. Having continued agricultural operations until 1913, Mr. Sahlie retired from active work, moving to the village of Wheeler, where he bought a piece of land and built a fine residence. Though now 87 years old, he is well preserved and able-bodied. He was first married in Norway in 1861 to Agnes Johnson, who died in 1865, leaving one child, Louis, who is now a retired farmer in Wheeler. Mr. Sahlie was married secondly at La Crosse, to Carrie Johnson who died March 18, 1915. Of the second union five children were born, August, John, Clara, Julia and Charlie, of whom the following is a further record. August, who married Anna Swanson, is in the employ of the O. & N. Lumber Co. at Wheeler, and he and his family reside with his father, the other members being two children, Edna and Evelyn. John, who also lives with his father, is in the

mercantile business in the village. Clara is the wife of Ole Tuving, a farmer in the town of Hay River, and has six children; Albert, Harold, Clarence, Fern, Olof and Myrtle. Julia is the wife of Andrew O. Lien, a real estate dealer of Menomonie, Wis., and her children are Oliver, Sylvia, Victor, Vincent and Arnold, Victor and Vincent being twins. Charlie A. and John own and operate "The Wheeler Store," Charlie married May Noble, and has two children, Hannah and Hugh. The religious faith of the family is that of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Ole J. Running, in his day a prominent representative of one of the best known families in Dunn County, was born in Trondhjem, Norway, Dec. 8, 1848. He was educated in his native land and there learned the tailor's trade. It was in 1871 that he came to the United States, locating at Menomonie, Wis., and entering the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company as tailor, which trade he continued to follow until 1884. On April 20, 1875, he was united in marriage to Margaret Wagnild, who was born in Sockendalen, Norway, June 30, 1855, and came to this country with her parents, Anders and Ingri (Swenson) Wagnild, in 1868, settling with them on a farm in the town of Dunn. In 1884 Mr. Running bought his father-in-laws' farm of 80 acres in Section 32, town of Dunn, and entered upon a new career as a farmer. He was well adapted to the work, being industrious and persevering, and he greatly improved the place, breaking more of the land and building or rebuilding according to his necessities or to keep up with the times. He also bought another tract adjoining of 83 acres, which gave him a farm of 183 acres, and he continued to improve the entire property, in 1904 erecting a fine residence. Here he continued to reside until his death in March, 1892. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, George A., Alfred S., Carl O., Inga M., Sever E., Caroline, Ole (first), and Ole R., of whom Ole (first) died in infancy. George A., who was born Jan. 10, 1877 in Menomonie, is a carpenter by trade, single, and resides with his mother on the home farm. Alfred S., born in Menomonie, Feb. 27, 1879, is now a Lutheran minister located at Sand Point, Ida. He married Julia Olson and has five children: Orville, Cyrus, Arnold, Joseph and David. Carl O., born March 28, 1881, and who is now with the Lavelle Cream Separator Co. at Fargo, N. D., married Clara Knoope and has four children: Viola, Albert, Charles and Clinton, the two last mentioned being twins. Inga M., born Aug. 26, 1883, died Oct. 18, 1917. Sever E., born March 5, 1885, is separately mentioned in this volume. Caroline, born June 28, 1888, is the wife of Fred B. Rasmussen of Long Beach, Calif., and has one child, Erma Marie. Ole R., born May 17, 1892, is unmarried and resides on the home farm, which he is conducting for his mother, it having been previously managed after the father's death by the son, George A. The family are members of the Elk Creek Lutheran Church.

Anders Wagnild, an early settler in the town of Dunn, was born in Sokendalen, Norway, in 1823. He was there married to Ingri Swenson, a native of the same place, and in 1868 they came to America and to Dunn County, Wisconsin, Mr. Wagnild buying a homestead right to 80 acres in Section 32, town of Dunn, on which no clearing or building had been done. For their first primitive dwelling on the place Mr. Wagnild struck out quite an idea. Without taking time at first to build a regular house, either log or frame, he searched in the woods until he found four trees of a sufficient distant apart, and at the proper distance, so that they would answer the purpose of posts and studdings. He then made his walls by nailing siding to the trees and then added a thatched roof to complete his house, and this the family inhabited until he could find the time to put up a log building. It was a somewhat unsteady dwelling, as when the wind blew it swayed from side to side, but it answered the purpose and was picturesque and romantic. In time the Wagnilds developed a good farm, with all necessary buildings, and became reasonably comfortable and prosperous. It is worthy of mention that in later years when looking up the patent or abstract of this farm property, it was discovered that no mortgage had ever been placed on it, a somewhat unusual circumstance. The old folks lived there many years, Mrs. Ingri Wagnild passing away first, in 1894, and Anders Wagnild in 1917, he surviving her about 23 years.

Sever E. Running, of the firm of Cole & Running, proprietors of the Menomonie

Dye House, is one of the active and successful business men of the city. He was born on his father's farm in the town of Dunn, this county, March 5, 1885, son of Ole I. and Maret (Wagnild) Running. As a boy he attended District School No. 8, town of Dunn, and subsequently took a course in the business college at La Crosse, Wis. He then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for four years, for ten years after that being with the Teare Clothing Co. of Menomonie as salesman. In June, 1919, with Nels T. Cole as partner, he purchased the Menomonie Dye House at No. 617 Broadway, which they have since continued to operate, doing a large business in dry cleaning, pressing and repairing, and also making suits to order, taking pride in turning out the highest quality of work. They collect and deliver from and to any part of the city. Mr. Running was married July 7, 1911, to Olga Ray, who was born in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County, March 31, 1889, daughter of Ole and Margaret (Schroeder) Ray. Of this union two children have been born: Margaret Doris, in August, 1915, and Norman Anton, on June 13, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Running have a pleasant home on Twelfth Street in the Lakeview district and they are blessed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. They and their children are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

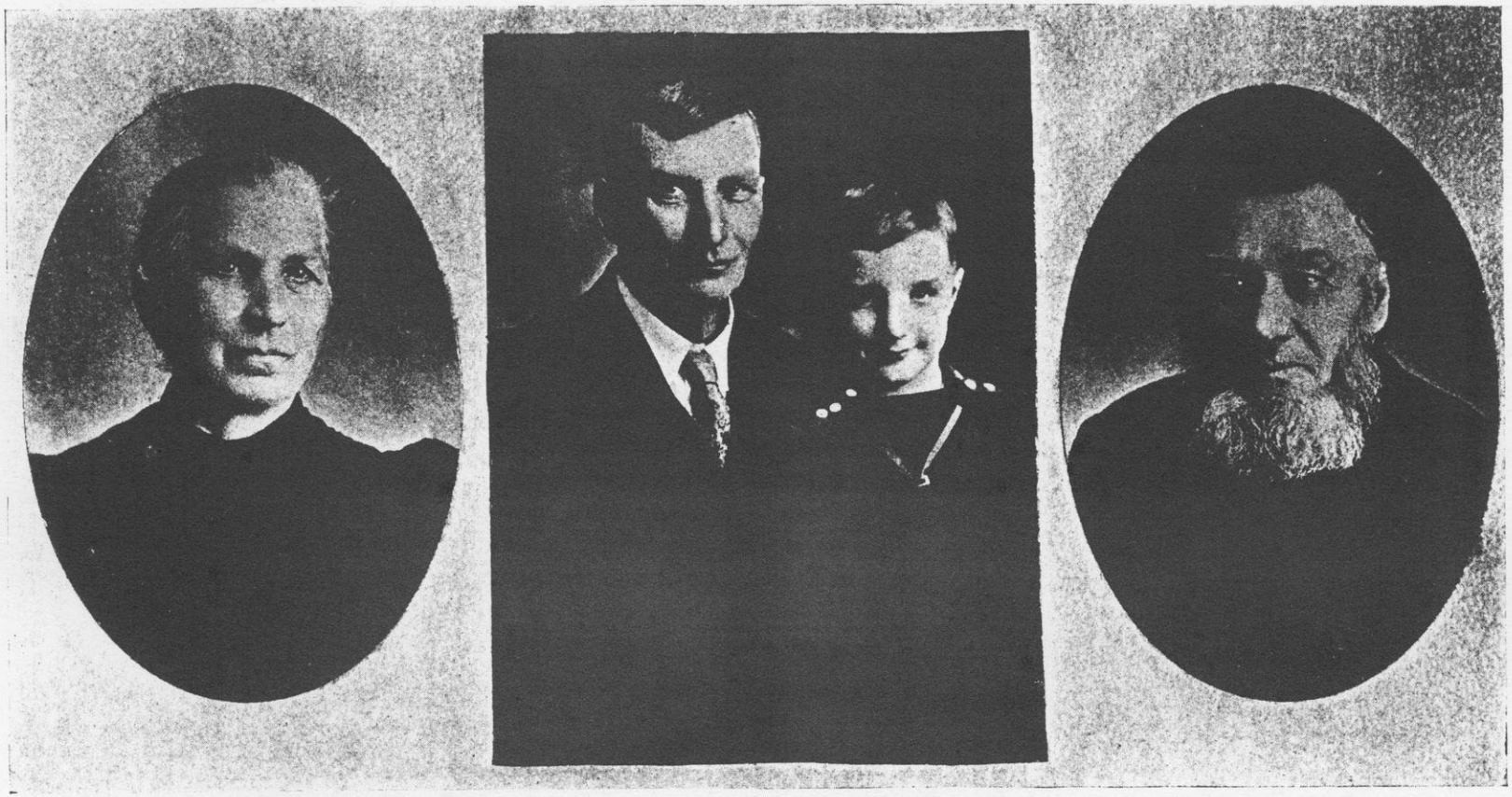
Ole Nesseth, county treasurer of Dunn County, was born in Norway, Nov. 11, 1855, son of Ole and Carrie (Larsen) Nesseth. In 1869 the parents with their family emigrated to Quebec, Canada, whence they went directly to Vernon County, Wisconsin. There he did farm work for two years, then in 1871 went to Polk County, where he and his wife took a homestead of 80 acres of wild land, where they made their permanent home, until their death. They had four children: Peter, deceased; Randine, now Mrs. Ole Johnson of Polk County, Wis.; Louis, who is operating the old homestead in Polk County; and Ole, subject of this sketch. Ole Nesseth in his boyhood attended district school at Bloomingdale, Vernon County, after which for a short time he was engaged in farm work. In the spring of 1873 he came to Cedar Falls, Dunn County, where until July that year he worked in the shingle mills as a packer. Then coming to Menomonie, he went to work for A. H. Johnson in his general store and was in his employ subsequently for nearly 30 years, or until 1902, during the last ten years of that time being manager of the store. Then in the fall of 1902 he took the position of traveling salesman for the Gowan, Peyton-Twoy Grocery Co. of Duluth. In that position, however, he remained only six months, as he had to resign because of ill health. In the spring of 1904 he established himself in the grocery business in the Lang block on Main Street, and was located there until March, 1906, when he sold out. In July, that year, he entered the Bank of Menomonie as bookkeeper, and not long afterward was appointed cashier, in which position he remained with that institution until his resignation on Sept. 1, 1919. He then went to Eau Galle, where for nearly two years he resided with his son Oliver. In September, 1921 Mr. Nesseth returned to Menomonie and until December of the following year was bookkeeper for the Fuller Auto Co. Elected county treasurer in November, 1922, he entered upon the duties of that office on Jan. 1, 1923 and is still serving in it. That he should have been elected to an office of such responsibility is ample evidence of the esteem and confidence in which he is held by his fellow citizens, who judged him in view of his record, extending back over a period of half a century in this county. Mr. Nesseth was married Dec. 12, 1879, in Menomonie to Nettie Everson, daughter of Ole and Annette (Christianson) Everson. Her parents were natives of Norway who came to the United States in 1876, settling in Menomonie, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Nesseth, who proved herself a good wife and mother, after a happy married life of 39 years, was called by death Dec. 20, 1918. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Nesseth were as follows: Anna, who now keeps house for father; Oliver, who resides in Eau Galle, this county; Ebba, who is Mrs. Anton Hogstad Jr. of Brookings, S. D.; Richard, who died in 1917; Minda, now Mrs. J. W. Dockar residing with her father; and Agnes, who is Mrs. A. H. Bunker of Hastings, Nebr. Mr. Nesseth and those of his children residing here are members of Our Saviour's Norwegian Lutheran Church in Menomonie.

George Whinnery, founder of a well known family in Dunn County, but now

deceased, was born in Ohio, Feb. 22, 1821, son of William and Margery (Carl) Whinnery. He was educated in his native state and at an early day came west, settling in Iowa, whence he came to Dunn County, Wis., but soon afterwards he returned to Iowa, where he and the family remained until October 12, 1857. They then became permanent residents of Dunn County and were prominent farmers in the town of Dunn, Mr. Whinnery buying a part of his land from the government and a part from the railroad company. He was married Oct. 12, 1851, to Mary Pratt, who was born at Clonis, Ireland, Oct. 14, 1831, and died on the farm at Downsville in April, 1872, leaving ten children, as follows: Albert P., William, Eldon C., George J., Charles N., Isaac Franklin, Ella M., Walter, Alice and Arthur M. For his second wife Mr. Whinnery married Pamelia Palmeter of Menomonie, who was born in Chatauqua County, New York. Mr. Whinnery died June 25, 1903, and Mrs. Pamelia Whinnery ,April 18, 1893.

Isaac Franklin Whinnery, better known as "Frank" Whinnery, a well known farmer and respected citizen of the town of Dunn, proprietor of Elm Ioka Stock Farm, was born in this town, April 5, 1864, son of George and Mary (Pratt) Whinnery. As a boy he attended the school of his district and when old enought began to help his father on the home farm, working for him until he was 30 years old. Then he began farming for himself, on March 15, 1894, buying 120 acres of land in Section 24, town of Dunn, the tract being an improved farm. He has since carried the improvements much farther, most of the present buildings having been erected by him. Among them is a basement barn of 36x72 feet in ground plan and with the Lowden patent equipment. Another is a silo of 12x50 feet, and he has also built a garage and a hen house, and has remodeled and partly rebuilt his residence, besides drilling a well 147 feet deep and erecting over it a windmill, these constituting a practical home waterworks system supplying running water for house, barn and yards. In addition to making these and other improvements, Mr. Whinnery has bought an additional tract of land, of 50 acres in Section 29, on which are beautiful camping grounds and a fine spring, used in summer by tourist or picnic parties. He keeps a fine herd of grade Guernsey cattle, with a pure bred sire, and pays close attention to dairying, in addition to mixed farming. His hogs are of the Poland-China variety. He is widely recognized as a thoroughly capable farmer, and is a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery and in the Downsville Telephone Company. Mr. Whinnery was married July 3, 1893 to Kate Kannel, who was born at Maiden Rock, Pierce County, Wis., Sept. 3, 1871, daughter of Charles Frank and Frances (Inglie) Kannel. Both her parents are now deceased; her father was born June 3, 1829 and her mother August 31, 1833. The father passed away May 11, 1882, and the mother Sept. 9, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Whinnery have five children: Hugh Franklin, born June 27, 1894, residing on the home farm; Mabel Lucille, born March 23, 1896, who is the wife of William Manske of Fall City, Dunn County, and has one child, Galen Eugene; Harold Vernon, born Sept. 27, 1900, on the home farm; Ella Frances, born Dec. 25, 1903, and Kenneth Delno, born May 1, 1910, both of whom are at home. Mr. Whinnery is affiliated fraternally with tke Modern Woodmen of America and the Beavers, Mrs. Whinnery belonging to the Beaver Queens.

Fred Scheibe, who was for many years engaged in farming in the town of Elk Mound, but is now retired, is a native of Dunn County, having been born on a farm in Section 35, town of Elk Mound, on Jan. 22, 1862, son of Frank and Martha Elizabeth (Ausman) Scheibe. He was reared on the home farm and educated in the district school. Until 1885 he was engaged in assisting his father and then went to Washington, where he operated a farm and was engaged in agricultural labor for seven years. In 1892 he returned home and took charge of the home farm, subsequently caring for his parents until their death. After continuing his agricultural operations here until 1919, he sold the farm to his brother-in-law, Otto Drummer, but still resides on it. He has erected his third set of buildings on the place, each marking a decided advance over the preceding set, and the present one being thoroughly modern in type, the residence being electrically lighted. He has also added to the farm 80 acres of land in Section 1, town of Spring Brook, and the farm



MR. AND MRS. FRANK SCHEIBE, FRED SCHEIBE AND
MASTER FRANK SCHEIBE DUMMER

is well stocked with grade cattle. Mr. Scheibe is a stockholder in the Elk Mound Co-operative Creamery, and is a man of substance and influence in his community. He is a member of the Evangelical Church at Elk Mound.

Frank Scheibe was born in Germany, Feb. 3, 1827. While still a young man he emigrated to America and in 1857 was married in the state of Pennsylvania to Martha Elizabeth Ausman, and in the following year, 1858, they came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, where the latter already had a brother living, John Ausman. (See the Ausman biographies). On his arrival Frank Scheibe bought 160 acres of wild land in Section 25, town of Elk Mound and began the building of a farm. It was hard work and the times also were hard, so much so, in fact, that Mr. Scheibe was forced to sell the north "80" of his farm to obtain money for the support of his large family. In common with all the pioneers, he started with log buildings, but in course others of modern construction took their place and prosperity finally crowned his efforts. He died Aug. 28, 1901. His wife, in maidenhood Martha Elizabeth Ausman, as before mentioned was born at Rohrda, province of Aschwege, Germany, on June 19, 1842, and came to America with her parents when a little girl, the family settling in Forest County, Pennsylvania. Her marriage to Mr. Scheibe has been already narrated. She was converted in 1862 and united with the Evangelical Association, and in this church she remained, a faithful and devoted christian until she was called to the heavenly mansions, her death taking place at her home in Elk Mound on August 13, 1907. In addition to her immediate family of surviving children, she left two brothers and a host of other relatives and friends. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scheibe, 14 in number, were as follows: Elizabeth, who married Charlie Lange, of which union there are three children, Myrtha, Raymond and Dorothy; Henry, of Asotin County, Washington, who married Lizzie Huber and has nine children, Raymond, Gussie, Clara Belle, Dewey, Sidney, Henrietta, Wilbur, Glenn and Lawrence; Nicholas, now deceased, who married Julia Schick and left five children, Ella, Roy, Henry, Frank and Laura; Fred, of Elk Mound, Dunn County; George, of Eau Claire, Wis., who married Caroline Bushendorf and has four children, Victor, Leonard, Ervin and Mildred; John, of Tacoma, Wash., who married Jennie Alberts; Adolph, who was drowned in the Chippewa River; Samuel, of Cloquet, Minn., who married Hattie Crain, and has five children, Helen, Clarence, Gladys, Eleanor and Harold; William, deceased; Anna, now Mrs. J. D. McGilvray of Cloquet, Minn., whose children are Earl, Thelma, Frank, Dorothy, Anna Belle and Ray; Emma, who is the wife of Otto Dummer of Elk Mound and has one child, Frank Scheibe; Gust, now in Oregon, who married Belle Crosby; Edith, deceased; and Clara, wife of Herman Bentz of Albertville, Chippewa County, Wis.

Solomon S. Cronk, who settled in the town of Dunn nearly half a century ago and laid the foundations of a home, and of a family, members of which have taken a more or less prominent part in the upbuilding of the county, was born in the state of New York, July 5, 1818. He subsequently went to Canada, and was married at Trenton, Ontario, Oct. 3, 1843, to Hannah Wessells, who was a native of that place, born July 25, 1823. In March, 1866, they settled in Syene, Dane County, Wis., on a farm and there remained until 1876. Then they came to Dunn County and engaged in farming in the town of Dunn, practically starting all over again, as they bought 80 acres of land that was mostly wild, only a small clearing having been made, on which stood a shanty. In the latter they made their home until they were able to build a more commodious and convenient house. During the early years, while the father was developing the land, aided by the elder boys, many hardships were experienced such as are inseparable from pioneer life, but they grew less in time as the farm became more highly developed, as modern machinery was introduced, and roads were built and supplies were more easily procured. The family made their home for some time in the shanty already mentioned, but Mr. Cronk later built a larger and more convenient dwelling. He also acquired 40 acres more land and erected a barn 26x56 feet in ground plan, with 16-foot posts, which was then considered large. He cultivated his farm of 120 acres successfully until his death on Oct. 21, 1885. His wife Hannah died Jan. 25, 1897. They

were the parents of ten children, only one of whom died young, the record in brief being as follows: Araminta V., born Aug. 25, 1844, who became the wife of E. H. Steves and died June 11, 1898; Calista A., born Oct. 17, 1845, who married David Kirschner and died July 19, 1915; John J., (better known as "Jeff"), born May 28, 1848, who died April 19, 1898, and whose wife in maidenhood was Jennie Schneider of Hudson, Wis.; William W., born Oct. 29, 1849, who married Mrs. Mary E. Krause (nee Lynch) and died Jan. 2, 1907; David Madison, born Nov. 9, 1851, now residing in Menomonie, who married Mary E. Doughty; Sylvester W., born Jan. 22, 1854, who married Eliza Teare, and died July 5, 1920; Sarah M., born Dec. 23, 1855, who became the wife of Edgar M. Drake and died March 13, 1907; Wilmott W., born Nov. 14, 1857, who died unmarried July 12, 1919; Reuben W., born Jan. 19, 1860, who married Elizabeth Diedrich and is now residing in Menomonie; and George A., born Nov. 12, 1865, who died March 27, at the age of one year four and a half months. Mr. and Mrs. Solomon S. Cronk were members and active supporters of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Reuben W. Cronk, now living retired in Menomonie after a successful career as farmer and business man, was born in Belleville, Ontario, Canada, Jan. 19, 1860, son of Solomon S. and Hannah (Wessells) Cronk, who brought him to the States and to Wisconsin when six years old and to Dunn County when 16 years old. He acquired his early education in the rural schools, later spent six months in the River Falls Normal School, and then took a business course in the Curtis Business College in Minneapolis. The next three years of his life were spent in the employ of Winston Brothers, railroad contractors, at Minneapolis. At the end of that time, returning to the home farm, Mr. Cronk took charge of it and was its subsequent manager until the death of his mother. He then bought the interests of the other heirs, becoming the sole owner, and greatly improved it, rebuilding most of the buildings and clearing most of the unimproved land. He also increased its area by buying another 40-acre tract. Soon after acquiring the farm, however, he was appointed under-sheriff and moved to Menomonie, where he and his family resided for two years. At the end of that time he returned to the farm, which he operated for six years. He then rented it and again took up his residence in Menomonie, and with Oscar Massee, under the firm name of Cronk and Massee, was engaged in the farm machinery business for six years, at the end of which time they sold out. Since then Mr. Cronk has been practically retired except that for the past nine years he has been adjuster for the Dunn County Farmers Insurance Company, and is still serving as such. In addition to this public service as under-sheriff, he was for several terms a member of the county board. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Cronk was married Jan. 8, 1896, to Elizabeth Diedrich, who was born in Menomonie, March 23, 1875, daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Soechtig) Diedrich. Her parents came to Dunn County in 1866 and located in Menomonie, where the father was in the harness business for many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Reuben W. Cronk five children have been born: Archie W., Feb. 2, 1897; Charles F., Sept. 13, 1899; Angie E., 14, 1901; Lucille, Jan. 10, 1904; and R. Jefferson, March 20, 1920. Lucille died at the age of two years and eight days on Jan. 18, 1906. Archie W., who is a traveling salesman for the P. P. Lorillard Tobacco Co., married Lena Zelmer; they reside in Menomonie and have two children, Betty Jane and Walton. Charles F., is now a Federal board student under Dr. Murphy at his laboratories in Chicago. He married Gracine Jones. On March 26, 1917, he enlisted in Menomonie in what was then Company H, Third Wisconsin Infantry. About the sixth of April the company was sent to Superior for guard duty in that city. In May 1917, they left for Camp Douglas, remaining there about two weeks and then going to Camp McArthur at Waco, Texas. To quote his own words from this point, he says: "At this camp we were enlisted to full war strength and changed to Co. H., 128th Infantry, 32d Division. We drilled all the following days and left for Camp Merritt, Hoboken, N. J., the first part of January, 1918. We sailed about two weeks later for France on the Covington, landing at Brest. We were ordered inland shortly after landing and out company was split up. I was transferred at that time to Co. I, First

Division, and found myself on the fighting front March 26, 1918 at Mount Sec sector, the Toul front. We left this sector April 1st and moved to the Somme front, Picardy sector, moving in the front lines in April. On the morning of May 28, 1918, we made our memorable attempt at Cantigny. During this first offensive battle I went over the top four times. From here our remaining troopers moved to Mount Didier, Noyon front, to help out the French. This was called a defensive battle. We were in support of the "French" Blue Devils. Next we moved back to Cantigny to hold said town until we were relieved. During this time I was slightly wounded. This was in June, 1918. Next we moved to the Marne front for the great Marne for the great Marne battle called the second battle of the Marne. I went over the top on the morning of July 18 and over again on the same day late in that afternoon, and over the top again on the morning of the 19th, at which time I was seriously wounded and consequently finished my war career. I was in Base Hospital 109 Pont du Audimore, France, in Base 54 and Base 86 at Meves, France, until May, 1919. We sailed from St. Nazaire, France, on a hospital boat for home, landing at Newport News, Virginia. From here I was sent to a hospital in Camp Grant and received my discharge July 1, 1919. In all I went over the top seven times. Our division was cited many times for bravery, as was our regiment. I received along with the regiment the French Forager or Croix de Guerre, and minor regimental citations for different offensives. Since that time I have been recuperating." Of the other children of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Cronk, Angie E., a graduate of the Stout Institute, class of 1923, is now a dietician in the Fifth Avenue Hospital, New York City. R. Jefferson, the youngest, is a pupil in the Menomonie High School. The family home is a fine modern residence at No. 1008 Eighth Street, Menomonie.

D. Madison Cronk, a member of a well known Dunn County family, now living retired in Menomonie after a successful career in agriculture, was born in Trenton, Ontario, Canada, Nov. 9, 1851, son of Solomon S. and Hannah (Wessels) Cronk. He was 15 years old when he came to the States in 1866, and in 1869 he came to the Louisville Settlement where he attended school for a year, after which for four years he worked out at farm labor. In 1874 he bought 100 acres of land in the town of Dunn and in the same settlement. There was a small clearing and a shack had been built on it, but aside from this the land was wild, and young Cronk's task was accordingly that of a pioneer. He began to develop a farm and built a home at the same time, for early in that year—on Feb. 18, 1874—he had been married at Maxville, Buffalo County, Wis., to Mary E. Doughty, who was born in Bloomington, Ills., Aug. 5, 1854, daughter of the Rev. Edward and Phoebe (Smith) Doughty, who will be further mentioned in this volume. His wife proved not only a loving companion but a good helpmate and by working together they made as good progress as could have been expected. In 1882, eight years after his start, he bought an additional 40-acre tract, which adjoined his farm. It was partly cleared and a house had been started on it but not finished. Mr. Cronk completed the house and later put up a good basement barn of 40 by 56 feet in ground plan, and at various times a number of other buildings, including a silo, machine-sheds, milk house, hog house, granary and garage, and by the purchase of more land he increased the area of his farm to 300 acres. He made a close study of modern farming and dairying, managing his place on scientific principles, so far as they were practical and in accord with his resources. There he farmed successfully until 1918, when, on account of poor health, he retired, in February, that year, turning over the management of the farm to his son Edward. Having done so, he and his wife took up their residence in the city of Menomonie, where he purchased their present residence at 914 Eighth Street. In addition to his farming activities, Mr. Cronk for many years took a personal interest and helpful part in the affairs of local government. He served as town treasurer, and at different times as a member of the town board, and was either clerk or treasurer of the school board of his district for over 25 years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Menomonie and he is now serving on its board of trustees. From time to time their home life was brightened by the coming of children, only one of whom died young, the others

being all now living. These children were, in the order of birth, Victor D., Phoebe Grace, Edward E., Mabel H., Vera A. and Ernest M., of whom the following is a further record. Victor D., born Jan. 5, 1875, was graduated from the law department of the state university and is now a prominent attorney in Chicago. He married Beatrice Swenson of that city, and has one child, Antoinette M. Phoebe Grace, born June 1, 1877, is now Mrs. A. J. Hunt of Des Moines, Iowa. Edward E., born April 1, 1879, is now the proprietor of the old home farm in the town of Dunn, having become so in 1918. He married Alice Sanders, and has four children, Lawrence E., David Madison, Albert W. and Kenneth F. Mabel H., born Oct. 26, 1888, is the wife of Rev. Samuel W. Keck, a Congregational minister of Watertown, S. D., and is the mother of three children, Lois E., Samuel J. and Eleanor G., the two latter being twins. Vera A., born Jan. 24, 1891, died on Sept. 3, 1902, a tender flower transplanted to the garden of the Lord. Ernest M., born Aug. 8, 1893, is a representative farmer in the town of Dunn. He married Myrtle Sanders and has one child, Bruce V.

Rev. Edward Doughty, father of Mrs. D. Madison Cronk of Menomonie, was born at Far Rockaway, Long Island, N. Y., on March 19, 1807, and on July 12, 1828, was there married to Phoebe Smith, who was a native of the same place, born April 3, 1811. Her father was a Methodist Episcopal minister, for years traveling a circuit in response to his calling. Mr. and Mrs. Doughty came west to Maxwell, Buffalo County, Wis., in 1856, the latter part of their journey being made by steamboat up the Mississippi River to Alma. There they found a formidable obstacle in Beef River, which they were unable to cross until they had constructed a sort of ferry boat, so that the journey from Alma to Maxwell took them a week, though it was only a distance of 12 miles. The duties of a Methodist minister in this region in those early days were almost invariably of a missionary character, and a number of different points where there were congregations, or where services were held, were included in a circuit which the preacher traversed on horseback in all kinds of weath and over the roughest roads or trails. In this way Mr. Doughty visited most of the settlements within a large number of miles from his headquarters and became well known to most of the people, by all of whom he was respected and by many loved and esteemed. In 1863 he helped to build the M. E. parsonage in the Louisville settlement and in it preached his first sermon there. It was there that he died on Aug. 13, 1881. His wife, surviving him a few years, passed away on Feb. 4, 1887. Their example and precept bore good fruit, and though two generations have since grown up they are not yet forgotten. They were the parents of 12 children, Daniel, Elizabeth (first), Elizabeth (second), Henry, Samuel H., William E., John W., Asa B., Phoebe A., Hannah J., Caroline W., and Mary E. only three are now living, namely: Henry, residing in Durand, was a soldier in the Civil War; Asa B., of Milaca, Minn., and Mary, wife of David Madison Cronk of Menomonie. William E. was a Methodist minister, John W. met his death in the Civil War, being shot in the yard at Libby Prison; and Asa B. also served as a soldier in that war, but survived its dangers and hardships, which now, 60 years afterwards, he can still recollect.

Sylvester Wellington Cronk, former proprietor of Willowbrook Stock Farm in the town of Dunn, and in his day a sturdy representative of the farming interests of this county, was born at Belleville, Ontario, Canada, Jan. 22, 1854, son of Solomon S. and Hannah (Wessells) Cronk. As a boy of 12 years he accompanied his parents to Dane County. He was educated in the public schools and was later engaged in railroad construction work as foreman of a crew. In 1881 he returned to Dunn County and for three years thereafter he lived on the home farm. In 1884 he began for himself on a rented farm in the town of Dunn, which he conducted for six years. He then bought a farm of 220 acres, largely improved, in the Louisville district, which he finally built up into a fine place with adequate buildings and all necessary equipment. There until 1918 he followed general farming and dairying, keeping pure bred Holstein cattle, and meeting with good success. In the latter part of that time, however, his health began to fail, and in the Mayo Hospital at Rochester, Minn., he underwent four operations. On giving up the farm he had

moved to Menomonie, which was his last place of residence. He died in Sacred Heart Hospital, Eau Claire, on July 5, 1920, leaving behind many friends to mourn his loss. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. S. Wellington Cronk was married Aug. 19, 1884, to Eliza E. Teare, who was born in Kilbourn City, Wis., Oct. 30, 1859, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Teare. She was graduated from the Kilbourn City high school and prior to her marriage was a teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Cronk became the parents of four children, who were born as follows: Sylvester D., July 24, 1890; Elva E., June 14, 1893; Viola J., March 16, 1895; and Wilmott B., March 10, 1898. Sylvester D. was graduated from the Menomonie grade schools and the Dunn County Agricultural School, and subsequently from the Chicago Veterinary College. He served in the World War in the veterinary corps of the United States army, being in training for several months at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, and stationed for seven months at Eagle Pass on the Mexican border. He was honorably discharged with the rank of lieutenant and is now a veterinary surgeon in Galesville, Trempealeau County, Wis. He married Bertha A. Dill of Hancock, Wis. Elva E. was graduated from the Menomonie High School, took study courses at the Stout Institute and later at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. She taught school several terms ,chiefly in South Dakota and is now dietician in the Nation Military Home at Marion, Indiana. Viola J. was graduated from the high and normal schools of Menomonie and taught both in Wisconsin and South Dakota. She is now the wife of Marvin D. Stiles, an instructor in manual training at Joliet, Ill., and they have two children, Richard Wellington and Robert Leland. Wilmott B. is also a graduate of the Dunn County Agricultural School and for four months during the war was a student at the S. A. T. C. school of training in Menomonie. He has taken courses at the Palmer School of Chiropractic. Mrs. Cronk is a member of the auxiliary societies of the M. E. Church; also of the Ladies' Club, the League of Women Voters and the Eastern Star. The family home in Menomonie, of modern construction, is pleasantly located at No. 921 Sixth Street. Mr. Cronk was a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, while both he and his wife were members of the Old Settlers' Association. He was also a member of the Dunn County Fair Association and for over 20 years was marshall of the fair grounds.

John Cronk, who for some years has lived retired in the city of Menomonie after a successful career as a Dunn County farmer, was born in Camden, Province of Ontario, Canada, April 15, 1847, son of David and Nancy (Clark) Cronk. Both parents died in Canada. The subject of this sketch attended school in his native province and was reared on a farm there. He was married in Canada in August, 1868, to Sarah M. Coglon, who was born in the township of Loborough, Frontenac County, Province of Ontario, Canada, on Nov. 12, 1846. In the year after their marriage he and his wife came to the States, settling in Des Moines, Iowa, where they remained for a year. From there they came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and for a while made their home at Rumsey's Landing, then a busy place on the Chippewa River in the town of Spring Brook, where most of the pioneers who came up the river landed. In 1872 they began their career as pioneer farmers in the town of Spring Brook, buying 160 acres of land which was mostly wild, though it had a log shanty on it, in which they made their home for a number of years. The property was in the name of Mrs. Cronk, as shown by the deed. Mr. Cronk at once began clearing the land, but, probably because he found himself short of funds, in the following year, 1873, he went to Rice Lake, Barron County, where for two years he and his wife conducted the hotel for Knapp, Stout & Co. In 1875 they returned to the farm and for several years thereafter continued to reside in the log house, after which Mr. Cronk erected a good substantial farm residence. He worked hard, developed his land, and put up barns and other buildings as circumstances demanded or would permit, and in course of time he became one of the well-to-do and prominent farmers of the town of Spring Brook. As such he remained until 1915, in which year he and his wife sold the farm and retired, taking up their residence with their son, William A., in Menomonie. Here his wife passed away on August 13, 1923, after 55 years of happy wedlock, during which she proved herself

a loving companion and good helpmate. Mr. Cronk owns a good house next door to that of his son, the property, like the farm, having also been in his wife's name. It was purchased soon after they removed to the city and is at No. 403 Eleventh Street. When purchased, the house stood close to the street, but, having moved it back some distance, he has made a good lawn in front, and has also remodeled the house into a modern dwelling. Mr. and Mrs. John Cronk had two children, William A. and Effie T.

William A. Cronk was born in Canada, Sept. 19, 1869, and as a babe accompanied his parents to the state of Iowa. He was still very young when they settled on their farm in Dunn County, but several years after their return from Rice Lake he began to attend the rural school. Later he took up more advanced studies, attending grammar school in Menomonie, and he was finally granted a teacher's grade certificate. For 15 years thereafter he taught rural school and while teaching also did some farming. At the age of 21 he farmed the home place for his father and continued to do so until 1905. After that he operated rented farms for three years, and then became manager for the Frank Drummond farms at Cable, Wis., later managing the Nadeau Bros.' farms at Nadeau, Mich. While there, on Nov. 1, 1913, he received an appointment as rural mail carrier attached to the Menomonie post office, and soon took up his duties, beginning as carrier on Route 8 on which he remained for five years. He was then transferred to Route 3, on which he is still serving. He is a member of the M. W. A. and was formerly clerk of the town of Spring Brook. On Sept. 9, 1905, he was married to Grace Farnham of that town, who, however, was born at Millbank, S. D., July 5, 1884, daughter of Romain and Laura M. (Bayard) Farnham. Her parents settled in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County, Wis. in 1896, buying a farm of 80 acres, to which they later added 160 acres more, making a fine farm—when developed—of 240 acres. They remained there until 1909, when they sold the place and left for the far west, first locating in Washington, then in Oregon and later going to California, where they are now living, near Hanford. Their daughter Grace was educated in the public schools of Dunn County, including the normal school, and was subsequently a teacher for two years. Mr. and Mrs. William A. Cronk have a daughter, Marjorie F., who was born Nov. 29, 1908, and is now a pupil in the Menomonie High School.

The second child of Mr. and Mrs. John Cronk, Effie T., was born March 13, 1871. She attended district and summer school, and after receiving a grade certificate, taught for several years. She was married in March, 1893 to Francis T. Louis, and on Dec. 2, 1893, a son, Francis L., was born. The mother passed away on the following day, December 3. The child was reared by his grandparents and allowed good school opportunities. He is now an enterprising young farmer in the town of Spring Brook. He married Georgiana Mars. The Cronk family are affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Henry Siedenberg, retired farmer, pioneer, and veteran of the Civil War, residing in the town of Elk Mound, was born in Hanover, Germany, Sept. 25, 1834. After attending school for a while, he became a shepherd, which occupation he followed for four and a half years. When about 19 years of age, or in 1853, he emigrated to the United States, landing at New York and proceeding west to Miami County, Ohio, where for three years he was engaged in farm labor. He then resumed his westward progress, locating in Winona, Minn., but there he remained but a short time. Journeying up the river to Read's Landing, opposite the mouth of the Chippewa, he took a keel-boat up that river to Eau Claire, and thence went on to Chippewa Falls, where he was engaged by Tom Randall & Co. to work on the Randall farm, and he was also employed on the dam then under course of construction. With the coming of winter he joined the throng of lumbermen in the woods and was employed there at logging until a particularly deep snow interrupted work, when he returned to Eau Claire. Soon after that he helped to build the canal from Half Moon Lake to the Ball & Smith Lumber Co.'s plant, after which he helped to dig a well in what is now the city of Eau Claire. During the summer months he worked on the river, rafting lumber from Eau Claire to Read's Landing. In

MR. AND MRS. HENRY SIEDENBERG

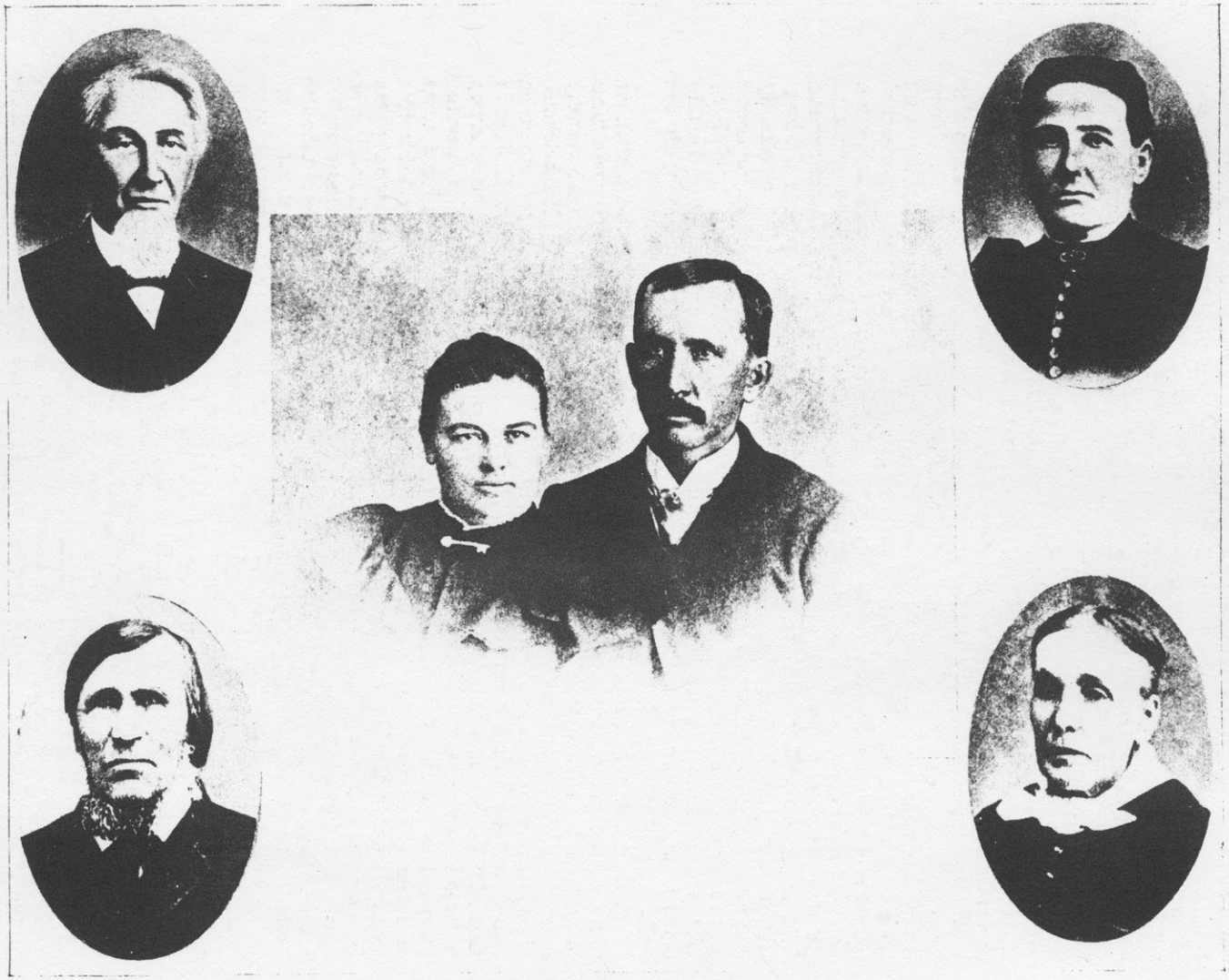
September, 1864, Mr. Siedenberg enlisted at Eau Claire for Civil War service, becoming a member of Company B, First Wisconsin Cavalry, and he remained a soldier of the Union until Aug. 19, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. His war service was chiefly in Alabama and Georgia, and he was a member of the cavalry squad that effected the capture of Jefferson Davis, president of the Southern Confederacy, when he was endeavoring to escape out of the country, and he received his share of the reward offered by the government for Mr. Davis' capture. After his discharge from the army Mr. Siedenberg returned to Eau Claire, where he found employment at ordinary labor, remaining there until 1867, when he came to Dunn County and engaged in farming, buying 160 acres of wild land in sections 27 and 35, town of Elk Mound. It was an important milestone on his life's journey, as it was not only a total change of occupation, but it was also the time when he began domestic life, as in January, that year, he had been united in marriage, in La Crosse County, Wis., to Sophia Keikenberg, who was like himself a native of Germany, born June 14, 1847, and who had come to America in 1866 with her sister Charlotte, locating in West Salem, La Crosse County, Wis. Mr. Siedenberg built a log house on his land as the first dwelling of himself and wife, and they began home-making under somewhat primitive conditions but with abundant hope for the future. To realize that hope they worked hard, Mr. Siedenberg going into the woods in winter to earn money at logging, and improving his farm in summer as he found opportunity. It was the path followed by most of the pioneers of this region, and in time brought the desired results, though they were slow in coming. When finally he had a good set of buildings and his land mostly cleared and under cultivation, he felt that he had reached the goal and turned over much of the work to his growing sons. He and his wife are still on the farm. They have had a family of eight children, namely: William, born Jan. 9, 1869, now manager of the Farmers' store in Elk Mound; Herman, born Jan. 27, 1871, who is now operating the home farm; Henry, born March 26, 1873, who is farming near Rusk; Frederick, born Jan. 14, 1876, now on the farm; Alfred, born May 29, 1884, who is a dentist in La Crosse; Arthur, born Nov. 11, 1889, who is with his brothers on the farm; Edward, born Nov. 1, 1887, and George. The two last mentioned, Edward and George, are now deceased. As pioneers of Dunn County who spent 54 years in helping to build up its agricultural resources, Mr. and Mrs. Siedenberg made a record that is well worthy of preservation in the county annals.

Charles N. Whinnery, for many years a well known and influential farmer of the town of Dunn, but now living retired in Menomonie, was born on a farm in that town, July 26, 1862, son of George and Mary (Pratt) Whinnery. As a boy he attended school in Downsville and grew to manhood on his parent's farm, on which he lived until he had attained his majority, during that period helping his father to clear and cultivate the land. In 1883 he became a camp cook, an occupation that he followed continuously for 11 years following, for the most part along the Chippewa, Flambeau, Jump and Apple Rivers. In 1894 he went to South Dakota and took a homestead of 160 acres in Cuddington County, which he subsequently proved up and farmed for five years. In 1899 he returned to Dunn County and bought the old farm of his father's consisting of 200 acres in Sections 25 and 26, town of Dunn, which property he proceeded to improve, erecting various new buildings. Among them were a frame house 28x30 feet, with an addition of 16x28 feet, containing a kitchen and bath-room; a basement barn 30x100 feet, with a silo at one end measuring 14x40 feet; a granary, machine-shed, poultry house, and whatever other buildings were necessary or desirable, all well constructed and conveniently placed and equipped. Mr. Whinnery gave his special attention to dairy farming, and developed a good herd of some 40 or more Holstein cattle, one-half of which were full bloods, and with a pure bred sire at the head. He continued his operations until September, 1921, at which time he retired, renting the farm to his son Eldon and moving to the city of Menomonie, where he bought the residence he now occupies at No. 913 Eighth Street. During his active career in the town of Dunn Mr. Whinnery performed some good public service. He was for two years town assessor, served one term as enumerator, and two terms as a member of the town board of

supervisors, and was school clerk of District No. 7 for ten years. He helped to organize the Downsville Co-operative Creamery, of which he has since been a director, and fraternally he is affiliated by membership with the camp of Modern Woodmen of America at Downsville. His active career was one of intelligent industry along lines highly beneficial to the county and was crowned with ample success. Mr. Whinnery was married March 21, 1896, to Elizabeth Lyness, who was born in Grant County, Wisconsin, Oct. 24, 1873. The children of this union are Eldon, Everett and Raymond. The first of these, Eldon, born May 1, 1898, who is agent for the Delco Light Plants, married Faye Randolph. Everett, born Sept. 19, 1900, who is now conducting the home farm, married Mabel Thompson and has one child, Galand. Raymond, born May 27, 1905, is a graduate of the Menomonie High School, class of 1924 and now a student in Lawrence College, at Appleton, Wis. The Whinnery family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Among the solid and effective upbuilders of Dunn County, they occupy a good social position, having a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

John Ausman, one of the notable pioneers of Dunn County, now deceased, was born in Hessen, Germany, Dec. 14, 1830, son of Henry and Anna M. (Wiegund) Ausman. Coming to America in 1846, the parents settled at what is now Oil City, Pennsylvania, with their seven children—four sons and three daughters; they later came to Dunn County where they spent the remainder of their lives with their children. The children above alluded to were: John, subject of this sketch; Nicholas, who is deceased; Henry, deceased; Fred, deceased; Martha (deceased) who was the wife of Frank Scheibe; Catherine, who married Fred Harley, and Elizabeth, who married Michael Webert, both these daughters having also passed away. John Ausman was reared in Pennsylvania, where he attended school. When about 20 years old he came west to St. Louis and subsequently spent some time along the Mississippi River going as far north as Minneapolis, or St. Anthony's Falls, where there was only a single pitched claim shanty, St. Paul, however, being a flourishing trading-post. Mr. Ausman was employed for a short time at Read's Landing, on the Minnesota bank of the Mississippi opposite the mouth of the Chippewa, but in the early 50's came the Chippewa to the site of Eau Claire, the latter place at that time consisting of a few rudely built houses. He took part in building some of the first houses and sawmills in Eau Claire, where he lived during the winter months when not engaged in logging for himself in the forests of northern Wisconsin, or for the Ingraham-Kennedy Company. In 1859 Mr. Ausman decided to secure a tract of land for himself. Knowing the country westward toward Menomonie, he went on Elk Creek and then, climbing to the top of Elk Mound hill, which commands an extensive view, from that point he chose the spot that was to be his home for the rest of his life. On Feb. 22, 1869, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Schweitzer of Chippewa Falls, who was born in Germany, Nov. 15, 1853, and had come to this country with her parents when three years old, the family settling at Chippewa Falls, where she was reared. She proved a faithful wife and helpmate and a loving mother, and together they built up a model home. Though much younger than her husband, she passed away before him, on May 6, 1919, her loss being deeply mourned. He lived a few years longer, passing away July 3, 1923, at the venerable age of 93 years, seven months and 23 days. All his life he had enjoyed the best of health and his end was quick and peaceful. He had worked the greater part of the day among the trees and scenery along Elk Creek, which he loved, and had returned home about 3 o'clock in the afternoon apparently in his usual health. At 4 o'clock he retired to his bed, where a few moments later he was found dead by a member of his family, death having been due to heart failure. Thus passed away one of the few pioneers who have lived to see this part of the country transformed from a wilderness to its present condition. He had seen the march of progress from the ox team to the auto truck and car, and even to the aeroplane, and took a keen interest in the development. Possessed with a good memory, he could entertain his relatives and friends with interesting stories of pioneer days. In early life he took an active part in public affairs in his community, serving on the town and county board and for some years being treasurer of school

MR. AND MRS. JOHN AUSMAN



MR. AND MRS. HENRY AUSMAN
MR. AND MRS. HENRY W. AUSMAN
MR. AND MRS. GEORGE WEBERT

district No. 5. He also helped to organize the Bank of Elk Mound, in which he was a stockholder. Mr. and Mrs. John Ausman were blessed with a family of 12 children, of whom five are now living, the record being briefly as follows: John, born, Sept. 13, 1870, died in his 34th year on March 4, 1904; Anna, born April 25, 1872, died Sept. 2, 1873; Julia, born March 14, 1874, is now Mrs. Archie Stallmann of Yates, Mo.; William, born April 2, 1876, died June 16, 1885; Louise, born April 15, 1878, died March 29, 1896; Arthur, born April 17, 1880, died July 1, 1880; Flora, born May 14, 1881, is now living in Los Angeles, Calif.; Elizabeth, born Aug. 9, 1884, is now Mrs. Emil Link of the town of Spring Brook; Milton, born Oct. 13, 1886, is a prominent farmer of the town of Spring Brook; Julius, born Sept. 21, 1888, died Aug. 1, 1916; Esther, born Jan. 5, 1891, is now Mrs. M. R. Owen of Richey, Mont.; and Vincent, born Nov. 19, 1896, died Feb. 13, 1899. Thus all the seven children who are deceased died before either of their parents, and the latter, therefore, had sorrow in this life in parting from their loved ones.

Emil Link, a well known farmer in the town of Spring Brook, was born in this town Feb. 3, 1896, son of Henry and Lena (Nehm) Link. The father, Henry Link, also was born in this town, attended school here, and helped his parents on their farm until he grew to manhood, after which for a number of years he operated different farms in the town of Spring Brook. In 1914 he bought 160 acres in Section 12, a farm that he had conducted for seven years. Selling it in 1921, he moved to Black River Falls, where he resided for one year, moving at the end of that time to St. Paul, where he is now living. He and his wife were the parents of three children: Albert, born Jan. 9, 1892; Ben, June 24, 1893, and Emil, Feb. 3, 1896, as already mentioned. Emil Link was reared and educated in his native town of Spring Brook and remained at home assisting his parents until his marriage, Dec. 22, 1921, to Elizabeth Ausman, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Schweitzer) Ausman. He and his wife are the parents of two children, Irma L. and Kenneth J. The family are affiliated with the M. E. Church in Menomonie.

Milton E. Ausman, a prominent farmer in the town of Spring Brook, a member of a well known family of pioneer associations, was born on the John Ausman farm in Section 11, this town, Oct. 13, 1886, son of John and Elizabeth (Schweitzer) Ausman. He was reared on the home farm and as a boy attended the Rork School, his education being supplemented by a course in a St. Paul high school, where he was graduated with the class of 1908. He then entered Highland Park College in Des Moines, Iowa, where he studied for nearly two years. In 1910 he returned home and took charge of the home farm, a tract of 400 acres, which he operated until 1919. He then purchased the old Schaaf farm of 160 acres in Section 2, town of Spring Brook, and this, with 160 acres in Section 11, which were deeded to him by his father, make him the proprietor of a farm of 320 acres. For several years he has been extensively engaged in dairying, and the raising of beef cattle and hogs, always keeping a large dairy herd, and he has had in his possession as many as 700 head of hogs at one time. Mr. Ausman is now engaged in pea raising and in the present year, 1924, raised 85 tons of shelled peas, equivalent to 200,000 cans. He is a stockholder in the Elk Mound Cooperative Creamery and for several years was a stockholder in the Bank of Elk Mound. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Blue Lodge in Menomonie. Mr. Ausman was married Jan. 23, 1919, in Elk Mound, to Anna E. Goetz, daughter of Louis and Era K. (Battenberg) Goetz, and he and his wife are parents of two sons, Erving M. and John L.

Henry William Ausman, a prominent farmer in the town of Spring Brook, the scion of a pioneer family well known throughout Dunn County, further mention of whom may be found in this volume, was born in this town, April 18, 1861, son of Henry and Martha (Sipple) Ausman. He acquired a district school education and remained at home helping his parents until 19 years of age. He then went to the village of Elk Mound to learn the harness maker's trade, working at it there for eight months, after which he returned to the home farm remaining there until 1885. During the next five years he was engaged in working 160 acres belonging to his father in Section 14 of the town of Spring Brook. In 1890 he purchased the farm in Section 14, this town, which he is now operating, successfully

carrying on general farming and dairying. He has modernized the farm in various ways, including the remodelling of the buildings. For many years he and his wife made their own butter, which they sold to private customers in Eau Claire. They also raised many chickens, disposing of them in the same manner. Mr. Ausman is a stockholder in the Elk Mound and Eau Claire telephone companies. He has always taken an intelligent interest in the welfare and advancement of the community in which he lives and has lent his aid and influence to every worthy cause. He was married in the town of Elk Mound, March 12, 1885, to Caroline Webert, who was born March 10, 1866, in Cadott, Chippewa County, daughter of George and Catherine (Goetz) Webert, the parents being natives of Germany who came to America in the fall of 1865 and settled in that county. After remaining there a year, however, they came to the town of Elk Mound, Dunn County, and to the Fred Ausman farm, where they resided until 1885. After that they lived with their children during the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Webert, who was born Aug. 18, 1824, was the first to pass away, dying Jan. 31, 1894, in her sixty-ninth year. Mr. Webert, having been born Aug. 25, 1818, was nearly 85 when he died July 11, 1903. They had been the parents of 12 children, namely, Michael, Anna C., Magdalena, Henry, Maria, Conrad, Anna M., Jacob, Elizabeth, Catherine, Anna and Caroline. Of these children the following is a further record: Michael, who was born Nov. 8, 1843, married Elizabeth Ausman on Sept. 19, 1869. He died April 26, 1904 and his wife on Aug. 21, 1920. Anna C., born Dec. 10, 1846, was married on Jan. 21, 1868, to John Haag. Mr. Haag died May 22, 1919 and Mrs. Haag is now residing at Cadott Falls, Chippewa County, Wis. Magdalena, born Aug. 18, 1848, was married April 5, 1876, to Fred Ausman, who died March 10, 1904. Mrs. Fred Ausman is now a resident of Eau Claire. Henry, born in 1850, died in Germany at the age of one year. Maria, born in 1852, died in Germany at the age of six weeks. Conrad, born in 1853, died in Germany at the age of two years, being the third successive child to die in infancy. Anna M., born Jan. 23, 1855, was married on March 31, 1884, to Henry Buschendorf, and is now residing in Chippewa County, Wisconsin. Jacob, born May 23, 1857, married Catherine E. Ausman, March 14, 1878. He died Oct. 4, 1904. Elizabeth, born Aug. 5, 1859, died at the age of 16 years in 1875. Catherine, born Jan. 9, 1862, married John F. Ausman, Jan. 18, 1883, and died Sept. 4, 1923. Anna, born in April, 1864, died at the age of eight years in 1872. Caroline, born March 10, 1885, and married Henry W. Ausman, March 12, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Ausman, who have no children, are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Eau Claire.

Paul L. Vasey, who is actively and successfully engaged in the insurance business in Menomonie, was born in the town of Dunn, Dunn County, March 18, 1895, son of Wesley R. and Fannie (Corkeram) Vasey. As a boy he attended district school in the town of Dunn, subsequently taking a college course at Oskaloosa, Iowa. After that until 1917 he worked for and with his father on the home farm. In February, 1918, he enlisted in the army at St. Paul, and being assigned to the quartermaster's corps on special service, was sent to Camp Meigs at Washington, D. C., where he remained until August. He was then transferred to Hoboken, N. J., where he remained until receiving his discharge April 26, 1919. In May the same year he became associated with S. B. Ingram in the insurance business under the firm name of Ingram, Vasey & Co. They deal in general insurance, Mr. Vasey acting as office manager, and have established themselves as one of the reliable concerns in the city. Mr. Vasey is a member of Hosford Chase Post, No. 32 of the American Legion. He was married July 4, 1917, in the town of Dunn to Lonavern Harshman, whose parents, Charles and Jessie (Larrabee) Harshman, are pioneer residents of the town of Spring Brook. Mr. and Mrs. Vasey are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are the parents of one child, Orval W., who was born May 13, 1920.

Earl B. Catura, one of the popular young business men of Menomonie, where he is engaged in the land and realty business, was born at Arkansaw, Pepin County, Wis., June 10, 1888, son of B. M. and Mary (Redick) Catura. The father was a native of Canada and the mother of England, of Scotch descent. They settled in

Pepin County about 1885, where Mr. Catura, Sr., was largely interested in various lines of business, and in which he continued until his death on June 28, 1912. His wife died in April, 1904. Earl B. Catura attended public school in Arkansaw, Pepin County, and completed a high school course at Westboro, Wis. He then entered the Eau Claire Business College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1912. After that he took up his father's business at Arkansaw, which he continued to carry on there until 1921. In that year he came to Menomonie and opened offices in the Heller Block on Main Street, where he has since been successfully engaged in the land and realty business. He has also recently organized the Universal Business Exchange, of which he is general manager, with P. E. Ryberg as assistant manager. On Dec. 17, he enlisted for service in the World War, subsequently trained at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., and was made top sergeant, handling and shipping horses for the government. He was discharged March 27, 1919, when he returned home and resumed his business. Mr. Catura is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Elks lodge in Eau Claire; Hosford-Chase Post No. 32, A. L., of Menomonie, and of the Menomonie Commercial Club.

Christian Larson, now living, retired in the city of Menomonie at the age of 92 years, was born in Christiania, Norway, in 1833, and was there reared and educated, subsequently learning the carpenter's trade. There on June 22, 1876, he was married to Maren Swenby, a native of Christiania like himself, and born Feb. 28, 1855. Mr. Larson came to America in 1884, locating in Menomonie, Wis., where he worked at his trade. In the following year, 1885, his wife and four children, whom he had left behind, joined him, and with Mrs. Christian Larson came also Caroline Swenby, her sister, who afterward became Mrs. Oliver E. Ohnstad. Mr. Larson followed his trade until old age prevented him. To him and his wife—a worthy couple—seven children were born: Martin, of Menomonie; Carl, of Hibbing, Minn.; Ole (first) deceased; Andrew, now in the upholstery business in Menomonie; Inga, who is Mrs. Fred Pauley of the town of Menomonie; Jennie, who for 11 years was in the employ of the Dunn County News and is now at home looking after the household and caring for her parents in their declining years; and Ole (second), who is deceased. The four first mentioned were born in Norway and the last three in Menomonie. The family home is at No. 820 Third Street.

Oliver E. Ohnstad, who passed away in Menomonie on Feb. 4, 1920, after a very successful career as a business man, was born in McFarland, Dane County, Wis., Nov. 24, 1867, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Ohnstad. The father was born in Norway in 1833 and was there educated, after which he learned the shoemaker's trade. In 1858 he came to America with his parents, the family settling in Dane County, Wis. Ole followed his trade in Madison for 15 years, at the end of which time, in 1873, he came to Menomonie and engaged in the shoe business here, at first in a small way. But his business increased and in time he transformed or merged it into a clothing business recognized as one of the substantial business men of the city in mercantile circles. At a later period of his life he went to Arkansas and engaged in the land and lumber business, becoming well and favorably known there also. He died at Hot Springs, that state, on Nov. 10, 1924. Mr. Ohnstad was married in Wisconsin to Sarah Askinwall, a native of Dane County, Wis., and to him and his wife are born four children: Levina, now Mrs. E. R. Boll of Hot Springs, Ark.; Helen, who is Mrs. Leon A. Roy of Muskogee, Oklahoma; Cal John C., of the U. S. army, now stationed in Illinois; and Oliver E., who is deceased. Oliver E. Ohnstad attended the grade and high schools of Menomonie and subsequently entered St. Olaf College, from which he was graduated. He also took a business course and thus equipped for the battle of life, he began it as clerk in his father's store. Later he acquired a half interest in the latter's clothing business and as a merchant achieved a gratifying success as long as he continued in that business, which was until he sold out to B. R. Teare in 1900. He then began investing in farms and other lands, in which line of enterprise also he made a reputation as a successful man, his name becoming well known through Dunn County. He owned several farms in the vicinity of Menomonie and also several in other parts of the county. When, after a two week's illness, he died on Feb. 4, 1920, the community realized that it had been bereft of a strong

and forceful citizen, whose methods were always square and honest, and whose place it would not be easy to fill. His personal character made his sincerely mourned.

Oliver E. Ohnstad was married on March 8, 1893, to Caroline Swenby, who was born in Modum, Norway, Oct. 13, 1869, daughter of Ole and Inga Marie (Bure) Swenby. Her parents died in their native land. Her brothers and sisters were: Maren, who is now Mrs. Christian Larson of Menomonie; Lizzie, who is Mrs. Ole Peterson of Rice Lake, Wis.; Hans, a furniture dealer in Menomonie; Louis and Christ of Hibbings, Minn., and Andrew of Goodland, Minn. In 1885, with her sister Maren, she came to the United States, arriving in Menomonie, Wis., July 8. Shortly afterwards the Wilson and Stout families persuaded her to come to their homes and she was with either one or both of those families for eight years. After the Stout Institute had been founded and was working satisfactorily in most respects, the lack of dormitories and refectories for the teachers and students was felt to be a serious handicap. Mrs. Ohnstad solved the problem so far as the eating facilities were concerned by converting three large rooms in her residence on Eighth Street into dining-rooms, and for four years she fed from 50 to 58 people at each meal. Not all her activities were concerned with her own private interests, however, for she did many things calculated to benefit the general community, or that were for the welfare of others, and which may be classed as benevolent or charitable acts. It was she who collected the $2,000 to pay for the installation of the elevator in the city hospital. After her husband's death Mrs. Ohnstad sold the family residence and bought the well known "Grassland Stock Farm," of 240 acres formerly owned by Paul Wilson. She did not reside there long, however, as her health would not permit, but bought the small bungalow at 1121 Main Street, Menomonie, which she occupied until her death on Nov. 2, 1924. To Mr. and Mrs. Oliver E. Ohnstad three children were born: Sarah M., Oct. 6, 1894; Oliver C., Jan. 3, 1898, and Emily M., Dec. 28, 1900. Sarah M., a graduate of the Stout Institute, taught school one year at Marshfield, one year at Milwaukee, and two years at Madison. She is now Mrs. Earl Catura of Menomonie and the mother of one child, Mary Lou. Oliver C., after graduating from the Menomonie High School, took a two years' course in the agricultural department of the state university at Madison, where he distinguished himself, being president of his class and both years receiving the medal for oratory. He is now living on the "Grassland Stock Farm." He married Manila Graham and has one child, Lois Ann. Emily M., who was graduated from the Menomonie High School and the Dunn County Normal School, is now the wife of Harold Olsen, an athletic instructor in the University of Ohio at Columbus, where they reside. Thus, the family record, upheld by both parents and children, is one strongly marked by admirable qualities, and high ideal worthily pursued and successfully attained, and it is to such qualities that the great Northwest owes the importance it has as an integral part of this nation.

Valentine Brieor, a veteran of the Civil War, and an early settler in Dunn County, who passed away in Menomonie on Nov. 6, 1924, after a life of considerable activity, was born in Germany, April 25, 1846, son of Valentine and Elizabeth (Roth) Brieor. It was in 1848 that the parents came to the United States, owing to the revolutionary troubles in Germany, and located in the town of Muskego, Waukesha County, Wis., where Valentine Brieor Sr., was engaged in farming until his death in 1856. His wife survived him many years, passing away some 30 years ago, or about 1893. Valentine Brieor, the present bearer of this memoir, was educated in the public schools of Waukesha County and resided at home on the farm, at first with his parents, and after his father's death, with his mother, until February, 1863, when, a young man not yet 18 years of age, he enlisted in Company E, Seventh Regt. Vol. Inft., for service in the war then raging. It was taking many chances of death, for up to that time the Confederates had been by far the more successful, and moreover, young Brieor was not a native of the United States for which he was going out to fight, but he went out as a soldier, did good service, was at Richmond and Petersburg and present at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. After being honorably discharged after the close of the war, Mr. Brieor returned to Wisconsin, arriving in Milwaukee, July 4, 1865. That season he worked in the

MR. AND MRS. VALENTINE BRIEOR

harvest fields, after which he took a trip through Minnesota, looking over the country for a location, but not finding anything to his liking in that state, he returned to Wisconsin and in 1870 settled in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County, buying 80 acres of land and commencing the arduous task of its development. Later he bought another 80-acre tract, in the town of Red Cedar, just across the line dividing the two towns. Thus he had a farm of 160 acres, which he cultivated for twelve and a half years. He then sold out and bought another farm of 80 acres in the town of Red Cedar, on which he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1895. He then sold that place and moved to the city of Menomonie, buying the residence property at No. 1020, where he made his home until his death. For many years he was a member of the local G. A. R. Post and was officer of the guard in said Post, at the time of his death. Mr. Brieor was first married in 1870 to Martha Sipple, who died Jan. 3, 1922, without issue. On Jan. 6, 1923, Mr. Brieor married Mrs. Sophia Fisher, widow of Fred Fisher. She was born in Germany, Nov. 5, 1852, and it was there that she was first married. She came to the United States with Mr. Fisher in 1882 and soon afterwards they located in Dunn County, Wis., where Mr. Fisher worked five years for the Knapp-Stout Company and 30 years on the Crane stock farms. He died May 24, 1919. He and his wife were the parents of four children: Amelia, now deceased; August, now of Rice Lake, Wis.; William, of Minneapolis; and Gilbert, also of Minneapolis. Mr. Brieor was an active member of the German M. E. Church. Mrs. Brieor is also a member of that denomonation. They are well known and esteemed.

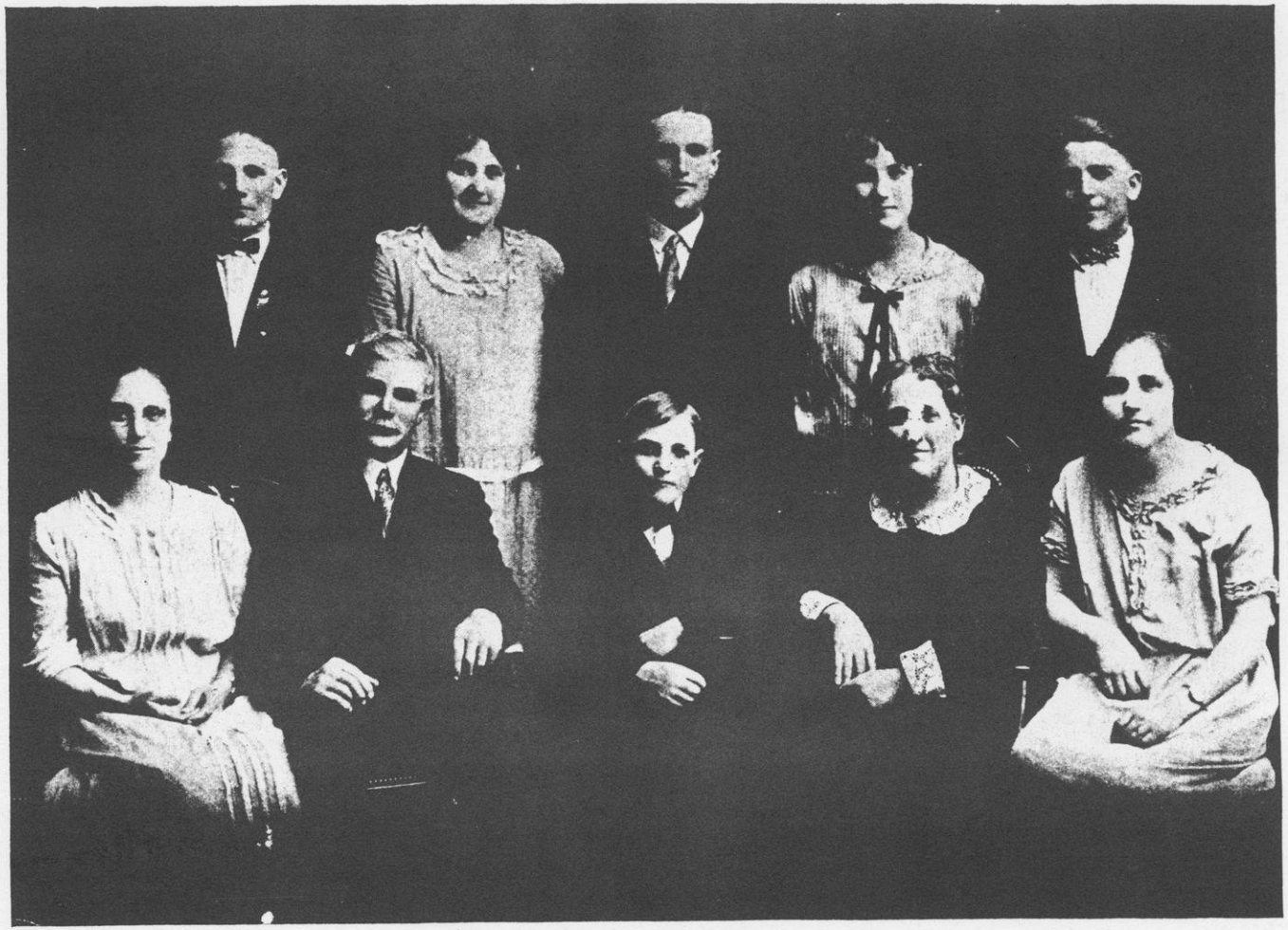
William Brightsman, engaged in farming and dairying in Section 4, town of Menomonie, was born in Germany, Sept. 5, 1852, son of John and Dorothy (Hintz) Brightsman. The year 1860 saw the emigration of the Brightsman family to the United States. Landing at New York, they came west to the Mississippi River, then up that river by boat to Read's Landing on the Minnesota shore opposite the mouth of the Chippewa. Crossing the river by ferry, they walked the rest of the way to Menomonie, a distance by road of 45 or 50 miles, if not more. On arriving at the city which was then the headquarters of the famous lumber firm of Knapp, Stout & Co., Mr. Brightsman found employment with them as a lumber piler and sorter, following that occupation until he died in the spring of 1868. His wife, who survived him many years, died in 1906. Their children, six in number, were: John, deceased; William, subject of this sketch; Henry, deceased; Joseph and Fred of Menomonie, and Herman, deceased. William Brightsman, who spent the first eight years of his life in his native land, subsequently attended school in the town of Spring Brook and the city of Menomonie. At the age of 14 he went to work in the shingle mills of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, and later was employed in hauling supplies to the different lumber camps, going as far north as Rice Lake. He continued in that line of occupation until the company closed out its business in this region in 1900. He then began farming, renting a farm for four years. It was situated in Section 4, town of Menomonie and contained 120 acres, and is the farm he is now operating, as he bought it in 1904. It was formerly the Charles Brunn farm. Mr. Brightsman has improved it considerably, having erected a complete set of buildings. He has 60 acres of the land under cultivation, and is doing general farming and dairying, keeping grade cattle of mixed breeds. He is a stockholder in the Hudson Road Creamery. On June 10, 1880, he was married in the city of Menomonie to Etta Price, who was born March 4, 1861, daughter of Ernst and Tina (Schultz) Price. The issue of this union is a family of ten children, as follows: William, born March 24, 1881, now residing in Menomonie; Theresa, born May 26, 1883, now Mrs. Otto Maves of Cedar Falls, and the mother of six children, Elona, Laverne, Dorothy, Edna, Leonard and Arthur; Lena, born Dec. 12, 1885, now Mrs. George Morfeit of Menomonie; Sadie, born May 5, 1887, who is Mrs. Paul Haus of Cornell, Wis., and has four children, Irene, Clarence, Willard and Annabelle; Charles, born Jan. 16, 1889, living at home with his parents; Alice, born April 5, 1891, now of Eau Claire; Ernst, born Jan. 1, 1893, residing in Milwaukee; Herbert, born Jan. 2, 1895, also in Milwaukee; Daly, born Nov. 12, 1897, at home; and Emma, born Aug. 2, 1899, residing in Menomonie. The family are affiliated

religiously with the German Lutheran Church.

Jacob Hermann, Sr., a pioneer in the town of Dunn, and one of the very early settlers in this county, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Nov. 21, 1817. He was married in his native land to Christina Bachtle, who was born in Wuttemberg, Nov. 18, 1825. In June, 1848, they came to the United States and for five years thereafter resided in Baltimore. Thence they moved to Norfolk, Va., and from there came west to Davenport, Iowa. In November, 1855, they came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and pre-empted 80 acres of land in Section 11, town of Dunn. He did not, however, begin its development at once but instead worked in Downsville for Ebenezer Thompson, who was building a mill and dam there, which were soon washed out by a flood, after which Mr. Herman worked for Capt. Downs, who took up the work that Mr. Thompson had given up, and succeeded in putting it through. It was the dam built by Capt. Downs that diverted the change in the Red Cedar River from its former into its present channel at Downsville, and in the building of that dam, Mr. Herman had a part. As soon as he had money enough, Mr. Herman began to develop his farm, erecting a log dwelling and barns on it and clearing and breaking the land. He was aided by his wife and children, who all worked hard and their united industry in time conquered success. Mr. Hermann became well known and for several years served on the town board. He added to his land until he had over 300 acres, and when he died, July 10, 1897, was quite well to do for a farmer of those days. His wife did not survive him long, passing away on Jan. 15, 1898. They had reared a family of four children, Fred, Caroline, Jacob and Louis. Fred, born in Germany, Feb. 20, 1846, married Mary Anen. He died May 21, 1922, leaving five children, Anna, Louisa, Martha, George and Walter. Caroline, born in Virginia in 1849, became the wife of Jacob Fritz and died in August, 1916. She was the mother of a large family numbering 17 children, namely: Louisa, Amelia, Frank, Caroline, Louis, William (deceased), Albert, Henry, Rosetta, Jacob, Martha, Carl, John, Edward, Ida, Lena and Margaret. Jacob Hermann, Jr., and Louis are given special mention on these pages.

Jacob Hermann, the second of that name who has been active along agricultural lines in the town of Dunn, was born in this town Sept. 26, 1856, son of Jacob, Sr., and Christina (Bachtle) Hermann. He acquired a public school education and as he grew up helped his parents to improve the home farm. When he was 34 years old his father gave him a part of it and he then started out for himself as an independent farmer, building for himself a good frame dwelling, with barns and other out-buildings. His subsequent career on the farm was one of enterprise, progress and success. He added to his land until he owned 317 acres in one body, and his place became known far and wide as the Spring Stock Farm. It is well watered and fenced, is provided with an ample set of substantial buildings and well stocked with good cattle. Mr. Jacobs farmed it until 1921, then rented it out and took up his residence in the village of Downsville where he bought the Dr. Denham residence, which he has remodeled and made into a fine house. He served as a member of the town board for four years and was treasurer of School District No. 2 for 12 years. As a stockholder he is interested in the Downsville creamery. Mr. Herman was married April 7, 1890 to Augusta Paulina Petrosky, who died March 18, 1891. Mr. Jacobs was married secondly on Oct. 1, 1891 to Matilda Maxion, who was born in Prussia, Germany. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs, namely: Eda, born July 29, 1892, who is now Mrs. Edward Frank of Pepin, Wis.; Edward, born Oct. 26, 1893, now a farmer in the town of Dunn, who married Myrtle Flick and has one child, Carroll; Clara, born March 19, 1895, who is the wife of Fred Stevens of Mason City, Iowa; Bertha, born Oct. 3, 1896, who married Arthur Arnold, resides at Glencoe, Minn., and has one child, Melvin; Edna, born June 9, 1904, who lives with her sister Clara at Mason City, Iowa; and Matilda, born June 13, 1908, who is a pupil in the high school. The family residing at home are affiliated religiously with St. Jacob's Lutheran Congregation, and Mr. Hermann belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America.

Nelson W. Peck, in his day a well known and highly respected citizen of Dunn County, was born at Independence, N. Y., April 30, 1840, son of Ebbe and Chloe



WILLIS PECK AND FAMILY

(Carpenter) Peck. He completed his scholastic education at Alfred College in his native state. On July 4, 1865, he was married at Wausau, N. Y., to Emily Easton, who was born in Potter County, Penn., Feb. 25, 1843. After their marriage he and his wife settled on a farm at Titusville, Penn., which they operated for about four years. Then moving to New York state they bought a farm in the town of Eagle, near Centerville, where they remained for a few years. In 1871 Mr. Peck came west to Dunn County to look up land, but not favorably impressed with the region at that time, he pushed on to Missouri and Kansas. Before leaving Dunn County he had sent for his wife and child—the later then two years old—to join him here, and they came accordingly making the journey by train from New York State to Read's Landing, Wis., and from there by stage to Dunn County, by way of Eau Claire. Before they arrived, however, Mr. Peck had gone on to Kansas and Mrs. Peck, after staying in Dunn County for a short time, followed him there. He had taken a claim in that state and he and his family remained there a short time, but Mrs. Peck not liking that country, they returned to New York State. In 1877 they came again to Dunn County, Wis., this time for permanent settlement. At first they rented a farm in the town of Sherman, remaining on it five years. At the end of that time Mr. Peck bought a farm in Section 29 in the same town. About 20 or 25 acres had been cleared and broken and there was a log house on the place. There the family made their home until 1905, in which year they moved to another farm in the same town, on which they lived for two years, also operating a cheese factory there for the manufacture of American cheese. It is worthy of note that Mrs. Peck was the first person to exhibit this kind of cheese at the Dunn County Fair. In 1907 Mr. Peck retired and moved with his family to Menomonie, where he died on March 11, 1910. His wife is still residing in the family home at 1203 Seventh Street. They were the parents of six children, Delbert, Willis, Wilbur, Daisy, Carrie and Esther; whose personal records in brief are as follows: Delbert, who married Clara Baskin, died in 1899, leaving three children, Ella, Edith and Lois. Willis, who married Julia M. DeLine, is living and he and his wife are the parents of eight children, Edna, Ethel, Adelbert, Lloyd, Leon, Lucy, Ruby and Nelson. Wilbur, a twin brother of Willis, died Feb. 27, 1825. Daisy, is now the wife of Frank Eastwood of Menomonie and has two children, Edwin and Frances. Carrie, now Mrs. Otto Sumpter of Menomonie, has four children,Hazel, Orpha, Roy and Archie. Esther is the wife of Joseph Webster of Saskatchewan, Canada and has three children, Lawrence, Leo and Leona the two latter being twins. Mr. and Mrs. Peck were members of the Congregational Church, to which the latter still belongs.

Zacchaeus C. De Line, in former years a farmer in the town of Sherman, but now deceased, was born in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, April 30, 1840. After acquiring a public school education he learned the cooper's trade, which he followed until he enlisted for service in the Civil War, in Company F, 13th Reg. Wis. Vol. Inf. He served until the close of the war, being discharged at San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 24, 1865. He then returned to Fort Atkinson, Jefferson County, Wis., where his home was at the time of his enlistment and resumed his trade of Cooper. From Fort Arkinson he moved to Milford, Wis., where he followed his trade for eight years. Then going to Oakland, Wis., he rented a farm for two years. In 1885 he went to Eau Claire and for one winter followed his trade there. At the end of that time he came to Dunn County and rented a farm near Knapp, which he operated for a time, finally purchasing 40 acres of wild land in Section 27, town of Sherman, on which he put up buildings and where he was engaged in clearing the land and farming until the death of his wife on Nov. 7, 1915. In the spring of the following year he went to the Soldiers' Home, at Waupaca, Wis., where he died June 20, 1916. He was married at Oakland, Jefferson County, Wis., to Lucy Moore, who was born in the state of Vermont and came to Wisconsin with her parents when seven years old. Mr. and Mrs. De Line were the parents of eight children: Rosa, who is now deceased; William, of Rochester, Minn.; Thomas, of Hamilton, Mont.; Henry H., of North Menomonie; Frank, deceased; Julia, who is now Mrs. Willis Peck of the town of Sherman; and two others who died in infancy.

Willis Peck, who has been a resident of Dunn County since childhood, was born

in Ottawa County, Kansas, Feb. 15, 1872, son of Nelson W. and Emily (Easton) Peck. After coming with his parents to Dunn County in 1877, he attended the rural schools in the neighborhood of the family home and grew to manhood on his parents' farm. In 1898, he became owner of the original 80 acres of the home farm in Section 29, town of Sherman, where he has continued to reside. He has, however, greatly increased the size of the farm, having purchased additional land until he now has 321 acres all in one body, of which 160 acres are under the plow, the balance being in pasture and timber. He has also made many notable improvements. He has erected a fine set of modern buildings, including a neat residence, two large barns, a machine shed, double corn crib, wood shed, ice house, garage and a large brick silo, the house and barns being provided with running water from his home waterworks plant. He has also installed an individual electric plant for lighting his residence and other buildings, as well as the yard. His main barn is 36x100 feet in ground plan, with a full basement, having also a lean-to of 16x56 feet, and is provided with a patent equipment, including drinking cups, litter carriers and a milking machine. Mr. Peck has a fine herd of Holstein cattle, headed by a pure bred sire, as also are his hogs, which are of the Poland-China breed. A large flock of high grade Hampshire sheep is also numbered among his assets. Mr. Peck's farm is nicely and conveniently situated just off Federal Truck Highway No. 79, between Menomonie and Boyceville, which places he uses as his markets. He is a strong believer in modern methods and operates his business in accordance with a well organized system, the result of which shows in the appearance of his place and in the work he accomplishes. He occupies a high standing, not only as a farmer but also as a man and citizen, taking a helpful interest in the affairs of his town and county. For 14 years he served as treasurer of School District No. 4, town of Sherman. He is a member of the Menomonie colony of Beavers and he and his family attend and help to support the Methodist Church at Boyceville, though not members. On July 4, 1893, Mr. Peck was united in marriage with Julia M. De Line, who was born at Milford, Jefferson County, Wis., on June 24, 1874, daughter of Zacchaeus C. and Lucy (Moore) De Line. Eight children are the result of this union, namely: Edna M., born March 2, 1896, now Mrs. William Kirby of the town of Stanton; Ethel V., born Dec. 1, 1898, wife of E. B. Marshall of the town of Stanton; Adelbert W., born Dec. 31, 1900, on the home farm assisting his father; Lloyd W., born Aug. 29, 1903, and Leon D., born Sept. 10, 1905, both of whom are on the home farm; Lucy E., born Feb. 28, 1908, now a student in the Dunn County Agricultural School; Ruby E., born May 13, 1910, and Nelson W., born March 17, 1913.

Frank Mason Baker, in former years a well known and respected farmer of the town of Dunn, but now deceased, was born Aug. 2, 1858, in Memphis, Mo., where in his boyhood years he acquired his early education. That education was later supplemented by a course in the Menomonie High School after he had come to Dunn County, Wisconsin, in 1875. Thus equipped for life's battle he entered the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, in which he remained until 1894, during that time filling many important positions the last of which was that of manager of the Moore farm. In 1894 he began his career as an agriculturist, buying a farm of 160 acres in Barron County, Wis., which he operated for seven years. He then sold it and bought one of 280 acres in the town of Dunn, Dunn County. This was an improved farm and on it Mr. Baker was engaged in diversified farming until his death on March 6, 1914. For some time before that final event he had been suffering from poor health, and with the intention of soon retiring from active work had in the winter of 1913 bought a nice house at 1509 Main Street, Menomonie; but he was destined never to make it his home and he passed away at the home of his wife's sister, Mrs. Matilda Whinnery. Mr. Baker was married Oct. 30, 1883, to Rispa Smith, daughter of Jacob D. and Harriet (Stuttler) Smith, well known pioneers of the town of Dunn. She was born in Cameron County, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1860, and came to Dunn County with her parents in the spring of 1867, her next few years being spent in attending the rural schools. After her husband's death Mrs. Baker resided for a year and a half in their house at 1509 Main Street, then sold it and from that time until 1918 made her home with her sister, Mrs.

Whinnery and with her daughter at the Central House in Downsville. In 1918 she bought the neat modern bungalow at 1720 Sixth Street which she now occupies. She is a woman of exceptional business ability, able to attend successfully to all her own private interests. To Mr. and Mrs. Baker were born two children, Lina and Agnes. Lina, born Aug. 31, 1884, is now Mrs. Howard Bliss of Menomonie. By a former marriage to George Crosby, she had a daughter, Margaret. Agnes, born Oct. 14, 1891, became the wife of William Timmerman, who was foreman of a construction crew and was killed at Duluth while superintending the building of a bridge. Mrs. Timmerman, who resides with her mother, has two children, Helen and Laurel.

John A. Anderson, a well known and representative citizen of the town of Grant, whose well kept farm consists of land in Sections 17, 18 and 20, was born in Norway on March 19, 1859, son of Andrew and Isabelle Framy. As an infant he accompanied his parents to the United States in 1862 and for several years resided with them in Pierce County, Wisconsin. In 1866 they came to Dunn County, where the father homesteaded 160 acres in Section 20, town of Grant. It was all wild land and Andrew Framy had to start in as a pioneer, building a primitive house and barn and continuing his improvements to the best of his ability until his death in 1898, 32 years after he had been settled there. His wife died in 1914. In the early days Menomonie was their nearest trading-point, and oxen were used as draft animals both for travel and on the farm. In going to and returning from Menomonie they had to ford the Red Cedar River in summer, crossing the ice in winter. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Framy has 12 children, five of whom died before maturity. The other seven are now living, namely: A. A. Anderson of Colfax, B. A. Anderson, Albert F. Anderson, Parnella, who is the wife of Olaf Peterson (these being all residents of Colfax), Johm A. Rena, wife of Bernt Matison of Marshfield, Ore., and Anna, who is Mrs. Rev. George Lane of Stanford, Wash. John A. Anderson was reared on the home farm in Dunn County, where he made himself useful, also attending district school. Following the Norwegian, or Scandanavian custom, when he grew up he took for his sur-name his father's first name (Andrew or Ander) with the addition of "son," becoming John A. Anderson, instead of John A. Framy, which would have been his name had he adopted the English or American custom of continuing the same surname through succeeding generations. At the age of 23 years he began farming for himself on a homestead of 80 acres. Later he bought 180 acres and has built up his farm until it now has an area of 260 acres. As it was all wild land when he began work on it, the task of development proved a hard one. He started with a log dwelling and barn, which he replaced with good frame buildings later on, his present barn being a large one, and he cleared his land as fast as possible. Engaged in general farming and stock raising, he kept a herd of 20 grade Holstein cattle, his bred of swine being the Poland-Chinas. Mr. Anderson continued active along these lines until 1923, in which year he rented the farm to his son, Melvin and is now living retired. He is a member of the Holden Lutheran Church. Mr. Anderson was married in Dunn County to Carrie Anderson, daughter of Knute and Oleanna Anderson, her parents, native of Norway, being now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of eight children now living, namely: Oscar Arthur, Clara, Hilda M., Mabel, John K., Edwin G., Melvin C. and Inga A. Albert, another child, died in infancy. Oscar Arthur, born May 5, 1887, is now farming in the town of Grant, Dunn County. Clara, born Feb. 18, 1886 is keeping house for Arthur. Hilda M., born Nov. 6, 1890 is the wife of Albert S. Anderson of Denver, Colo., and has four children. Mabel, born Nov. 22, 1892, is the wife of Olaf Anderson of Wind River, Wyo., and has two children. John K., born August 27, is living with Arthur in the town of Grant. Edwin G., who has taken the name of Edwin G. Anderson Framy, was born June 22, 1896. After this country had entered into the war with Germany, he entered the army service from Minneapolis and went to France as truck driver for an ammunition train, returning home after the close of the war and received his discharge Aug. 1, 1919. He is now living in Wind River, Wyo., where his sister Mabel is. Melvin C., born Oct. 8, 1898, is now conducting the home farm. Inga A., born Jan. 19, 1901, is a school teacher in South Dakota. She had a twin

brother, Alfon, who died at the age of eight months. The Anderson family are members of the Holden congregation of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

John T. Brewer, who is connected with the Boyceville postal service as rural mail carrier, was born in Grant County, Wisconsin, son of Christopher C. and Margaret (Jones) Brewer. The parents were reared, educated and married in that county, where they were subsequently engaged in farming until 1898. They then came to Dunn County, settling in the town of Sherman, where they resided until Mr. Brewer's death on October 10, 1909. Mrs. Margaret Brewer is now in Laverne, Calif. They had eight children: John T., now of Boyceville; Bertha, who is Mrs. Albert Lee of Williston, N. D.; Bessie, now Mrs. Edward Lee of Laverne, Calif.; Laura, wife of Martin Lee of Williston, N. D.; George, in California; William, of Riverside, that state; Raymond of Laverne, Calif.; and Mary, who is the wife of Martin Scapple of Laverne, Calif. John T. Brewer in his youth attended the district schools of Dunn County and was graduated from the agricultural school in Menomonie with the class of 1907. Then for about three years he followed various occupations in several states, in 1910 locating in Glenwood, St. Croix County, where he remained for a year. After that he spent two years in operating his father's farm. On Nov. 1, 1913, he took the civil service examination for the mail service and received an appointment as rural letter carrier attached to the Boyceville post office, since which time he has carried the mail on Route No. 1. This route covers a distance of 26 miles and during his 11 years of service on it Mr. Brewer has travelled about 88,200 miles. In 1914 he bought his present home, a tract of 12 acres within the village limits. He has a comfortable place, to which he has given a rural aspect by keeping several cows and raising chickens and other poultry. Mr. Brewer was married Sept. 14, 1912, in New Richmond, Wis., to Gertrude Clough, who was born Jan. 3, 1884, daughter of Benjamin B. and Mary (Granger) Clough, the parents being now residents of Connersville. Three children have been born of this union: Lester C., May 8, 1913; Dale D., Nov. 15, 1914, and Leon G., Dec. 4, 1916. Mrs. Brewer is a member of the Royal Neighbors, the woman's auxilliary to the Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Rebekahs, which is the woman's branch of the Odd Fellows.

John W. Barber, proprietor of the Barber Furniture Co., Menomonie, located at 228-342 Main Street, was born in the town of Gaines, Orleans County, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1867, son of William C. and Anna (Wheeler) Barber. The father was born in the same county Sept. 1, 1840, and his active career was divided between farming and railroad work. His wife Anna came from the state of Connecticut, the date of her nativity being May 29, 1846. They were married in Orleans, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1866, and spent their lives thereafter in that place, he dying there Oct. 25, 1905, having survived his wife but 15 days, as she had passed away on the tenth of the same month. They had a family of six children, all of whom are now living but one. They were as follows: John W., of Menomonie; Mae, now Mrs. Milford L. Hokes of Orleans County, N. Y.; Lulu A., who is the wife of Clinton E. Price of Mt. Morris, Ill.; Edward R., who died March 10, 1904; William A., of Rochester, N. Y., and Grant O., of River Forest, Ill. John W. Barber was educated in the public schools of Albion, N. Y., after which until 1886 he worked as clerk in stores in that place. He then went to Rochester, N. Y., where he was employed four years in a shoe factory. In 1890 Mr. Barber came west to Chicago, and for the next five years was a hotel clerk in the big city. He then learned the undertaker's art, going into business for himself and he was thus occupied until July ,1909. It was at that time that he came to Menomonie, and bought what was left of the Gallaway furniture and undertaking business, which was then located on Third Street, between Main Street and Wilson Avenue. Having removed the stock to the present location of the Michaels & Sandvig grocery store, he conducted business there until 1914, when he moved to his present quarters. Here he has a store 44x80 feet in floor surface, with a large casket room and warehouse. He carried a complete stock of funeral supplies and a fine line of furniture. The second floor of his building is divided into flats for renting purposes. Mr. Barber is enjoying a successful business career, the result of hard work, careful planning and the reputation he

has built up for himself for courtesy and integrity. He was married Nov. 26, 1906, to Marigen Holbrook, whose parents were early settlers in Pepin County, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Barber have one child, John W. They are members of the Congregational Church and Mr. Barber also belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

Carl Sorkness, a practical farmer of the town of Grant, who has various interests and activities, some of which pertain to public office, was born in this town, June 30, 1873, son of Ebert and Seraianna (Kvistad) Sorkness. The parents were natives of Norway, where the father was born on a farm. They came to the United States before the breaking out of the Civil War and Ebert Sorkness, perhaps because he found money hard to obtain, work being scarce, entered the Federal service as a member of the Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry. As a soldier he escaped both death and injury and after his discharge came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and started in for himself as a pioneer farmer, buying 200 acres of wild land in the town of Grant, where he was one of the earliest settlers. His course of life for many years thereafter was similar to that of other pioneers and included the clearing of land, the erection of log buildings, and later of better ones, mostly frame, and the cultivation and improvement of his farm. In 1915 he retired and took up his residence in the village of Colfax, where he is still living, being now 86 years old. His wife Seraianna, whom he married in Dunn County, died in April, 1885. They had six children, one of whom, Paul, is now deceased. Those living are Mary, Carl, Anna, Emma and Louis. In 1890 Ebert Sorkness married his second wife, Elizabeth Erickson, of which union there were six children born, four of whom are now living, namely, William, Jennie, Nora and Helen. The two deceased are Emil and Gilma. The mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Sorkness, died in 1909. Carl Sorkness was reared in the town of Grant, where he attended school. He worked on the home farm until reaching the age of 25 years, at which time he started in for himself, buying 160 acres of partly improved land in Section 15, town of Grant. In the years that followed he was kept busy in clearing his land and improving the farm, making gradual progress. In 1904 he built a small frame house in place of the log house on the farm and in 1922 built an addition to this house and remodeled it. He rebuilt the barn in 1915. He is now carrying on general farming and dairying, keeping 25 head of Holstein grade cattle. He also raises Duroc-Jersey hogs. He has served as secretary of the Trout Creek Co-operative Creamery and is a member of the board of control of the co-operative creamery at Colfax. He is also a stockholder and director of the Farmers' store at Colfax. As town clerk Mr. Sorkness rendered good service for seven years, for an equal length of time serving as assessor, and he is clerk of the school board of his district. In 1924 he was again elected town clerk and is now serving as such. Thus, as a citizen he is both useful and prominent and he and his family hold a high position in the community. Their religious affiliations are with the Lutheran Free Church. Carl Sorkness was married in Menomonie, on May 13, 1905, to Lizzie Sandvig, daughter of Oluf and Mary Sandvig, who settled in Dunn County many years ago. Both her parents are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Carl Sorkness ten children have been born, all of whom are residing on the home farm, namely, Eldor, Morris, Gordon, Lydia, Gilma, Delno, Reuben, Kenneth, Dagny and Lillian.

Oscar Albion Bunker, many years ago a well known citizen of Menomonie, prominent in business circles as a contractor and builder, but who has long passed away, was born at Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 23, 1832. He was of Scotch-English ancestry, being descended from one of three brothers who came to America in colonial days, his mother being of the stock that produced Daniel and Ebenezer Webster. In early manhood he moved to Warrensburg, N. Y., where at the age of 18 years he entered upon the occupation of contractor and builder. In 1859 he removed to Cornwall, Canada, where he remained until 1867, when he went to Saratoga, N. Y. While there he superintended the construction of the Ft. William Henry Hotel at Lake George. In 1870 he came west and located in Menomonie, where for 23 years he was a conspicuous figure in his chosen calling. The "News" building and many of the best residences in town were built by him. A man of marked mental powers, he was a close observer and a great reader and his capacity

for remembering dates and statistics was remarkable, so rarely leading him astray that he became a recognized authority on such matters. His death came about through an act of imprudence. He had visited Dunnville to contract for stone to be used in repairs upon the Central school building for making which he was under contract. Finishing his business there before train time, he walked up to Downsville. On the way, weary and over-heated, he took a plunge in the river. It was a fatal act and he never thereafter saw a well day. It gave a shock to his system the first effects of which were soon seen in an abcess in the groin and later in typhoid fever which terminated his life on Sept. 10, 1893, when he was 61 years old. He was a well meaning, kind hearted man, devoid of malice, a good neighbor and a kind husband and father. Mr. Bunker was first married to Mary Lawrence, who died in 1867, leaving one child, Solon L. Bunker, who is now a leading contractor in Menomonie. Mr. Bunker married for his second wife, Electa Varney, who died leaving a son, Lester Howard, now of Duluth, Minn. Though twice unfortunate, having been bereaved of two wives in succession after a comparatively short domestic life with each, Mr. Bunker contracted a third marriage, with Lois E. Harris, of Menomonie. Of this marriage three children were born: Ina May, now Mrs. George DeGuire, Mr. DeGuire being school superintendent at Chetek, Wis.; Page Scribner, who is working in the forestry department for the U. S. Government in Texas; and Frank Harris, of Caguas, Porto Rico, where he is superintendent of a large tobacco plantation. The mother of these children is still living and resides with her daughter Mrs. DeGuire at Chetek.

Solon L. Bunker, prominent throughout Dunn County as a contractor and builder, in which line of enterprise he may be regarded as heir to his father's activities, was born at Cornwall, Canada, Nov. 12, 1863, son of Oscar Albion and Mary (Lawrence) Bunker. In 1870 he accompanied his father to Menomonie, where he acquired a public school education. He then learned the carpenter's trade as combined with contracting and building, and was associated with his father until the latter's death in 1893. After that event he worked as a journeyman until about 1904, when he formed a partnership with Milton O. Doolittle, with whom he was associated in contracting and building for several years. The partnership was then dissolved and since 1909 Mr. Bunker has carried on business alone. He has built up a fine reputation for thoroughly competent work and fair business dealing and is recognized as one of the leading men in his line in Dunn County; indeed he has done some important work beyond the limits of the county and extended his fame accordingly. Among the notable specimens of his skill may be mentioned the Shutte-Quilling Bank building, the Episcopal church, Teare's store building and residence, and the beautiful colonial residence of W. W. Mathews on the Stout Road, all these in Menomonie; also the bank building at Colfax and the First National Bank building at Boyceville, in addition to many other business blocks or residences in Wilson, Woodville, Colfax, Glenwood, Boyceville and other villages. His achievements in this important field of business enterprise, together with the substantial and reliable elements of his personal character, have given him a high standing in the community. He has also rendered some efficient public service, many times repeated, as a member of the election board, and he is now a member of the board of education, his duties in that connection being highly congenial to him. The Commercial Club numbers him among its active and interested members, as also do the Beavers' and Odd Fellows' lodges in Menomonie. Mr. Bunker was married, June 17, 1897, to Nellie Hesselink, who was born in Belvidere, Ill., March 8, 1873, daughter of Garret Henry and Olive Hesselink, who had settled in that place about two years previous to her birth, and later, in 1880, after some wanderings, located in Menomonie, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Bunker have had seven children: Marian Etta, born March 13, 1899; Albion Henry, born Feb. 18, 1901, now of Hastings, Nebr., who was married Dec. 27, 1923, to Agnes Nesseth, and has one child, Franklin, born Oct. 14, 1924; Walter Lawrence, born May 27, 1903; George Howard, born March 25, 1905; Willard Arthur, born May 13, 1907; Helen Doris, born Dec. 25, 1909, and Robert Franklin, born June 8, 1916. The family are affiliated religiously with the Congregational Church.

O. W. OLSON AND FAMILY

Garret Henry Hesselink, for many years a well known and respected resident of Menomonie, but now deceased, was born in Winterswick, Holland, Oct. 25, 1838, and came to the United States with his parents at the age of ten years. At least, he started to this country with his parents, but the mother died on the trip over, and so also did a sister of Garret H., the sister's body being consigned to the waves in mid-ocean, and that of the mother, who died later, being buried in New York. It was a sad landing party and it may be that the head of the family wished that he had never left his native land to suffer such sudden and unexpected bereavement. The loss of a loving mother must have been a severe blow to Garret Henry, but the nature of youth is elastic and the new and strange scenes in which he found himself helped him to shake off some of his sadness. He accompanied his father to Amsterdam, on the Mohawk River in Montgomery County, N. Y., now a city of 35,000 inhabitants, which was his home for some time. Later he made his home in Westfield, N. Y., where he was in business as a carpenter, a miller and a farmer. On April 12, 1866, he was united in marriage at Fredonia, N. Y., to Mrs. Olive Stone, and they lived in Westfield for about five years until moving to Belvidere, Ill. After a few years' residence in the latter place, they moved back to Westfield and resided there until they came to Menomonie in 1880. Here Mr. Hesselink entered the employ of Burch & Clark, who conducted a general store. Later he was night watchman for several years for The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, and then went to Fall City, where he was in partnership with his son-in-law, W. J. Yates, and conducted a general store known as the Fall City store. Coming back to Menomonie after a few years, he conducted a grocery store in partnership with F. X. Desparois for a number of years. Mr. Hesselink was very active in church work. He was a member of the First Congregational Church, and at one time superintendent of the Sunday school, and was a deacon for a number of years before his death. He had served in the Civil War with a Pennsylvania regiment and was a member of Williams Evans Post, G. A. R. He was granted a long life, passing away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Solon L. Bunker, on Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1922, at the age of 83 years, 11 months and eight days. He had been sick for about a year, being confined to his bed for the greater part of that time. On April 12, 1916, he and his wife had celebrated their golden wedding. She passed away, Feb. 9, 1920. Mr. Hesselink was survived by his daughter, Mrs. S. L. Bunker of Menomonie, eight grandchildren, and two brothers, John and Abner Hesselink of New York.

O. W. Olson, manager of the yard and quarries of the Colfax Store Co., of Colfax, was born in Ulensaker, Norway, Dec. 8, 1863, son of Ole Williamson and Dorothy (Erickson) Olson. Both parents died in Norway. The subject of this sketch acquired a public school education in his native land, where he remained until 1883, when, at the age of 19 years, he emigrated to the United States. Making his way to Goodhue County, Minnesota, he there found employment on farms. In a stone yard at Frontenac, that county, he began to learn the trade of stone cutter, which he completed at Maiden Rock, Pierce County, Wis., to which latter place he went in 1891, and where he worked for eight summers. He then returned to Frontenac, Minn., and worked in the stone yard there as a journeyman until 1900, in which year he came to Colfax and took a position as designer and cutter for the Colfax Stone Co., in which he served until 1905. He was then promoted to the position of general superintendent of the stone yard and quarry of the company, and has since remained as such. He is an expert in the working of stone and his services have proved valuable to the concern. He has also, since coming here, taken a general interest in the progress of the village and helped in the affairs of local government. He is now serving in his twelfth year as a member of the village board, and for ten years was a member of the fire department. A member also of the Lutheran Church, he has fraternal affiliations with the society known as the Scandanavian American Fraternity. Mr. Olson was married Dec. 28, 1891 to Anna Hanson, who was born in Ulensaker, Norway, Dec. 26, 1868, and who came to the United States in 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Olson are the proud parents of nine children, all of whom have been given a good education and are proving a credit to their upbringing. They also have ten grandchildren. A record of the children

shows the following facts. The eldest, Bertha Helen, born Oct. 12, 1892, is now Mrs. Alvin Hillson of Boyceville, where Mr. Hillson is station agent. They have three children, Arvin, Oliver C. and Myron Kenneth. Norman Richard, born Jan. 13, 1894, is now a stone cutter with the Colfax Stone Co. He married Myrtle Studlie and has one child, Gano. Elizabeth Mina, born Oct. 21, 1895, is the wife of William Stockland of Colfax and has three children, Rowland, Doris and Wilda. Hulda Marie, born Dec. 6, 1896, resides in Chicago, the wife of Albert Cardinal. Selma Louise, born May 5, 1898, married Edward Close of Knapp, where Mr. Close conducts a creamery. She has three children; Phyllis, Joy and one unnamed at this writing. Roy Hiram, born Dec. 17, 1890, is now in Minneapolis; Stanley Alexander, born Sept. 15, 1901, a stone planer in his father's factory; Esther May, born Sept. 8, 1903, lives in Minneapolis, and the youngest, Dorothy Margaret, born March 30, 1905, resides in Colfax with her parents. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America.

Henry R. Wigdahl, a substantial farmer and well known and respected citizen in the town of Otter Creek, was born in the town of Franklin, Vernon County, Wis., Oct. 23, 1881, son of Austin and Elizabeth (Johnson) Wigdahl. The parents were natives of Norway, where Austin Wigdahl followed the trade of tailor till he came to the United States in 1858. Here he located first in Crawford County, Wisconsin, where he homesteaded 160 acres of land which was covered with brush and heavy timber. Having built a log house, he set to work to clear his land, and in time with the aid of oxen broke 60 acres. He then sold the place and moved to Vernon County, where he bought 160 acres of land partly improved, subsequently cleared more of it, and carried on farming there until his death in 1909. His wife is still living in Vernon County, making her home with her daughter, Elizabeth. There were eight children in the family, namely: Peter, Tollof, Lewis, Mary, Elizabeth, Anna, Henry and Joseph. Henry Wigdahl was reared on his parents' farm in in Vernon County, went to school there and helped with the farm work, remaining at home until he was 23 years old. He then started out for himself, his capital amounting to $15 in money and a team of horses. For two years he worked for farmers, then in 1907 came to Dunn County and bought 120 acres in Section 32, town of Otter Creek. This was a farm with 50 acres of land broken and a frame house and log barn on it. Mr. Wigdahl later bought two more tracts of 120 and 80 acres respectively, making in all 320 acres. He has himself cleared 50 acres and now has 120 under the plow, the remainder being in pasture and brush. In 1918 he built a modern frame house of nine rooms, installed with furnace heat, and in 1919 built a barn of 34x78 feet. This, however, was destroyed in a cyclone in 1920 and he replaced it with another of 34x78 feet and had added a silo and necessary sheds. As a general farmer and dairyman he has made good progress, keeping 17 head of grade Holstein cattle and also raising Chester-White hogs. He served five years as a member of the town board of supervisors and for 12 years as treasurer of his school district and is a man who has earned and holds the confidence of his fellow townsmen. Mr. Wigdahl was married in Chicago, Oct. 28, 1907, to Bertha Moseng, who was born in Vernon County, Wisconsin, daughter of John and Catherine Moseng, her parents being natives of Norway and early settlers in Vernon County, Wis., where both died. They had seven children, Knute, Ole, James, Thomas, Bertha, Anna and Susanna. Mr. and Mrs. Wigdahl are the parents of six children; Truman, Abner, Kimball, Bernhardt, Harriet and Hazel, all residing at home.

Ole B. Eng, who in a literal sense may be called an upbuilder of Dunn County, seeing that he has erected a number of its edifices, both public and private, was born in Helgeland, Norway, May 3, 1869, son of Benjamin Hanson and Ellen (Kusperson) Eng. Both parents were natives of Norway and the father during his active career followed the trade of a shoemaker. They both died in Norway. Ole B. Eng was reared in his native land, where he attended school. At the age of 17 he began to learn the cabinet-maker's trade, working at it during the summer months and during the winters being engaged in the fisheries. In 1893, seeking larger opportunities, he set our for the United States and on August 17, landed at New York,

OLUF OLSON

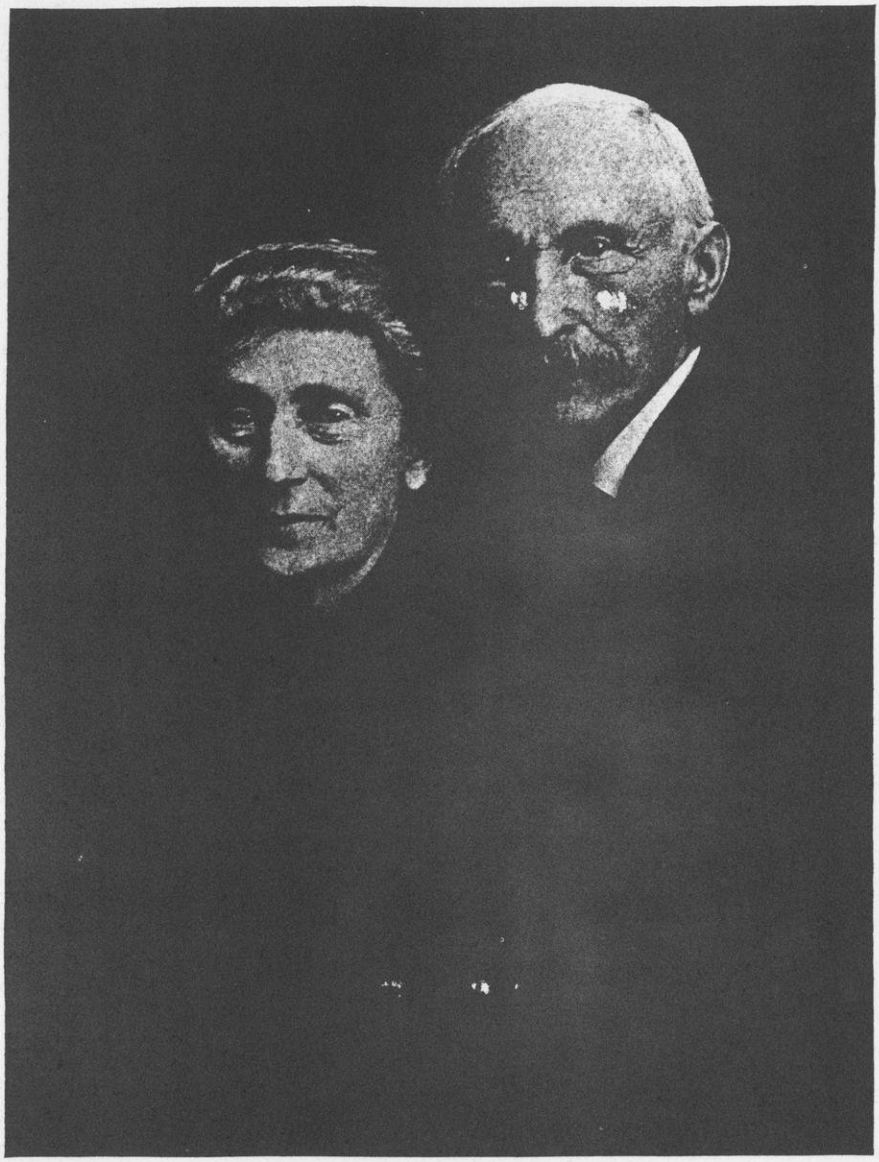
whence he came directly to Menomonie. Here during the next 20 years he worked for various contractors, and at the end of that time, in 1913, entered into contracting on his own account, since which time he has erected not only many residences but also other and larger buildings. Among them may be mentioned the Little Elk Creek Norwegian Lutheran Church; the parsonage of Our Saviour's Lutheran Church, Menomonie; the Catholic convent, which he remodeled and rebuilt; the Anderson Bros.' cigar factory and the Averill apartments, and in 1918, with others, he built the large 36x250 foot barn for the county asylum. Among the more important residences he has erected are those of Ole E. Bradseth, C. J. Johnson, C. M. Peddycoart and G. A. Joyce, all in Menomonie, besides many in the country. Mr. Eng was married July 16, 1893, in Norway, to Johana Bakken, who was born in Helgeland, that country, Aug. 1, 1859, daughter of Jacob Anderson and Levina (Peterson) Anderson, also natives of Norway, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Eng are the parents of two children: Laura, born Sept. 3, 1894, now the wife of Donald Mereen and the mother of a son, Donald E.; and Borghild, born Oct. 8, 1896, who was graduated from the Stout Institute and is now teaching domestic science at West Allis, Wis. The family are members of Our Saviour's Norwegian Lutheran Church, Mrs. Eng being active in the Ladies' Aid Society and other church work, Mr. Eng is a member of the Independent Scandanavian lodge. In 1900 he erected the fine six-room residence which is the family home at 222 Eleventh Avenue West.

Lars Christianson, who with the assistance of his sons has built up one of the largest farms in the town of Otter Creek, was born in Norway in June, 1842. In his native land he acquired a sufficiently good education to qualify him for the profession of school teacher, which he followed there for 30 years. He was also married there to Ella Knutson, and in 1894, emigrated with his family to the United States, settling first at Stoughton, Wis., where he taught Norwegian school for some time. Then he went to Texas, where he remained for two years, subsequently returning to Stoughton, Wis. After spending two years more in the latter place he came to Dunn County and began his career as a farmer, buying 160 acres of land in Section 35, town of Otter Creek, and commencing operations by erecting a small shanty for a dwelling. From that modest beginning he has advanced until he and his family now own 640 acres all in one piece, of which 300 acres have been cleared and placed under cultivation. His herd of grade Shorthorn cattle now number 50 head, and dairying and stock raising form part of the business of the farm, in addition to the raising of grain and the cultivation of tobacco. Mrs. Ella Christianson died in 1923, and, as Mr. Christianson himself is now 83 years old, he is practically retired, though still quite active physically. He and his wife were the parents of five children, Krist, Caroline, Hilda, Dena and Harold. It is Krist and Harold who now carry on the farm, all, however, residing on it, except Caroline, who lives in Minneapolis. Dena is the wife of Oscar Johnson and they also reside on the home farm. Hilda is the housekeeper of the family. The present buildings on the farm are good and up to date in construction. The house, built by Mr. Christianson about 18 years ago, contains ten rooms, well arranged, and supplied with furnace heat and electric lights. There are also a large and substantial barn, a silo, granary, two tobacco sheds, and other buildings. The Christianson family have always pulled together and thereby have accomplished results. They have a high standing in the community.

Oluf Olson, owner and general manager of the Colfax Cement Block Works, was born in Hadland, Norway, Sept. 7, 1865, son of Ole and Kirsta (Olson) Olson. The parents came to the United States in 1882, and proceeding west to Wisconsin, settled on a farm in Running Valley, town of Auburn, Chippewa County, where they spent the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1905 and the mother in 1921. There were two children, Oluf, the subject of this sketch, and Ella, who is now Mrs. Nels O. Nilson of Running Valley. Oluf Olson acquired a good public school education in his native land, where he also began to learn the mason's trade as a tender to journeyman masons. It was in 1882 that he came to this country, locating in Running Valley, Chippewa County, Wis. There he purchased 160 acres of land, all wild raw land, and on the place he built a house and outbuildings

and began grubbing and developing the land. He spent 20 years on that farm, accomplishing some good results and transforming it into a good piece of agricultural property. He then gave up farming and coming to the village of Colfax extablished the Colfax Cement Block Works, which he has developed into a profitable business and which he is now conducting. It has grown to considerable dimensions and includes not only the manufacture of cement blocks for building purposes but also that of well tiling. He has a beautiful residence, built of cement blocks of his own manufacture, and of a neat and tasteful architectural design. He is also interested as a stockholder in the Farmers Produce Company. Besides attending successfully to his personal interests, Mr. Olson has devoted some of his time to the public service, having served as a member of the village board and in other ways taken an active part in the advancement and improvement of the community. He belongs fraternally to the Modern Woodmen of America and to the Scandanavian American Fraternity. On Jan. 7, 1895, he was united in marriage to Laura Waaga, who was born in Norway, and who died Oct. 5, 1901. She left one child, Ella, who became the wife of R. D. Winger, manager of the local plant of the Colfax Light & Power Co., and she and her husband resided with Mr. Olson, who has not remarried, until her death, Feb. 4, 1925. Mr. Olson is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. He is a good representative of the manufacturing interests of Dunn County, and also of its sturdy and reliable citizenship.

Ferdinand Mortensen, who has filled various roles in life, including that of former sheriff of Dunn County, and who resides in the village of Colfax, was born in Westraalen, Norway, June 15, 1866, son of Morton Christopherson and Hannah Lokkes. In 1881 the father came to the United States to begin the establishment of a new home, and was followed by the mother and children in the following year. Settling in Dunn County, Wisconsin, they resided for some four years in the town of Sand Creek and then moved to the vicinity of Hayward in Sawyer County, where for the rest of his life Morton Christopherson followed his trade, which was that of carpenter. Both he and his wife spent their last days at the home of their son Ferdinand in the town of Sand Creek, Dunn County, Mrs. Christopherson dying in 1900 and he in 1912. Ferdinand Mortensen, who, after the Scandanavian custom, took for his surname his father's given name, with the addition of "sen," (or son) attended public school in Norway until 15 years old, and in 1882 came with his mother to America. After the family had settled on the farm in the town of Sand Creek, Dunn County, he attended English school for three months and for several years thereafter worked for various people. He then went to the Pacific coast, where he remained seven years, residing at different times in the states of California, Oregon and Washington, or at least made his headquarters there, for during three years of that time he followed the occupation of a sailor and received a mate's papers. But on account of his health, at the end of that time he returned east to Hibbing, Minn., where he remained for a year doing carpenter work. He also visited other parts of Minnesota and northern Wisconsin. In 1897 he returned to Dunn County and bought a farm of 80 acres in Section 10, town of Sand Creek. It was practically all wild land and he proceeded to develop it into a farm, improving and cultivating the land and erecting a house, barn and other buildings which work he continued without interruption until the fall of 1912. He was by that time well known throughout the county, and having achieved considerable popularity, he ran for the office of sheriff and was elected, in the spring of 1913 moving to Menomonie and assuming the duties of the office. After serving the regular term of two years, he returned to his farm, but in the fall of 1916 he was again elected sheriff and served another term. He then bought a residence in the village of Colfax, where he and his wife are still residing. When he first came to the village he engaged in a mercantile business which included the handling of machinery. It later became the Co-operative store, which closed out business in 1922. Since the summer of 1923 Mr. Mortensen has served as road patrolman, and while living in the town of Sand Creek he served 11 years as school treasurer, the same length of time as justice of the peace and 13 years as town clerk, and for six years was a member of the asylum board. In the spring of 1923 he was elected a member of



MR. AND MRS. CHRIST PAULY

the village board of Colfax, and is still serving. It will be seen that Mr. Mortensen's career has been one of varied activities. He has seen a large expanse of country and tried his fortune in various places, but the scenes of his youthful days possessed an attraction for him that finally caused his return to them and he has since identified himself closely with the interests of his town and county. He belongs to several societies, including the Odd Fellows, Knights of Phythias, Modern Woodmen of America, and Sons of Norway. On Nov. 9, 1896, Mr. Mortensen was united in marriage with Anna Danielson, who was born in Helgeland, Norway, June 29, 1873, and who came to this country in 1892. To Mr. and Mrs. Mortensen six children have been born: Hannah, on Jan. 7, 1898; Dagmar, March 2, 1900; Alex, Oct. 15, 1907; Arnold, March 6, 1912; Frances, Sept. 6, 1914; and Emily, born Sept. 15, 1918. Hannah is now a stenographer in the Union Bonding Co.'s office at Washington, D. C.; Dagmar is the wife of Henry Quale of Minneapolis and Alex is a barber in Colfax. The Mortensen family are connected religiously with the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Sever K. Anderson, an up to date farmer in the town of Otter Creek, was born in Norway, May 18, 1865, son of Knute A. Frame and Oleanna Severson. The parents were farmers who came to the United States and to Dunn County, Wisconsin, in 1882, settling in the town of Colfax on June 24. For two years Knute A. Frame worked on farms; then in December, 1884, took a homestead of 120 acres in Section 24, town of Otter Creek, it being a tract of wild land covered with brush. He built a small house of 14x16 feet and a log barn with straw roof, and with the help of his family started clearing the land. There was an abundance of wild game in the vicinity, including deer, bear, and prairie chickens, and the deer and bear sometimes came so close to the house that they could be shot from the doorstep. They afforded the household a supply of meat, while fish could be obtained from almost any neighboring stream, and potatoes and other vegetables grown in the home garden. Bread was harder to procure, as the flour had to be brought from a distance over very rough roads, or sometimes over mere trails. Mr. Anderson worked hard on his place, gradually clearing his land, and in time he built a part of the present house and part of the present barn, and continued to carry on general farming until his death in 1908. His wife died in 1911. They had 12 children of whom those now living are: Gena, wife of John Anderson of the town of Grant; Bertha, wife of Andrew Balke of Minneapolis; Fannie, widow of George Lacey of Williston, N. D.; Dena, widow of A. Dwyer of Williston, N. D., and Sever K. The others died in Norway. Sever K. Anderson came to Colfax with his parents when 17 years old. After his school days were over he had worked on farms there and after coming to America and to Dunn County, Wisconsin he worked on the parental homestead, helping his father to develop it. Then in 1892 he started in for himself, buying the 160-acre tract that constitutes his present farm, which was all wild land, and which he has brought under cultivation and into a high state of development, 75 acres being now under the plow. He also erected the present buildings, which are well planned and substantial. As a general farmer and dairyman Mr. Anderson has made good progress and his herd of Durham grade cattle at present numbers 21 head. He also raises Duroc-Jersey hogs and grows tobacco. He was married in the town of Grant, Nov. 8, 1904, to Carrie Larson, who was born in Norway, daughter of Lewis and Carrie Larson. Her parents spent their lives in their native land, both being now deceased. Their daughter Carrie and her brother Arnt were the only members of the family to emigrate to the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have been the parents of five children: Constance O., Selma K., Anna A., Lloyd and one who died in infancy. The mother, Mrs. Carrie Anderson, passed away on Oct. 22, 1911. Mr. Anderson has had a long career marked chiefly by hard work, which in early manhood included experience as a logger in the woods, as well as general farm work for others as well as for himself. He has made a good record and may be regarded today as one of the representative farmers of his town.

Christian Pauly, better known as "Christ," who is now living a comparatively retired life in Menomonie after a career of considerable activity in various lines of business, was born in Alsace, France, March 27, 1849, son of Christian and Margaret

(White) Pauly. He was educated in France and Germany, in both of which countries he did farm labor until he came to the United States in 1870, landing at New York, August 1. From that city he went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he spent three months at common labor. Then he went to Fort Madison, Iowa, and was there for two months. In December, 1870 he came to Menomonie, Wis., by way of Eau Claire, coming from the latter place by stage. For a short time he was employed in the woods by Knapp, Stout & Co., and then became barn boss, which position he held for two years or nearly. In June, 1873, Mr. Pauly changed his occupation, building a small house on Crescent Street, Menomonie, with a bakery in connection with it, which latter he operated for two years. Then in 1875 he went into the butcher business on Main Street, just west of where the Teare Clothing store is now situated, and that business he conducted for five years, after which for four years he operated the old Wisconsin House. In 1885 Mr. Pauly erected a large livery and sales stable at the corner of Sixth Aveaue and Second Street, the building measuring 50x64 feet, and that business he operated for 18 years, selling it in 1903. Since then he has spent most of his time building up and improving the Pauly stock farm of 320 acres in the town of Weston, which he purchased while in the livery business. He has put up a complete set of fine buildings and cleared about 200 acres of the land. Since December, 1870 he has made his home in the city of Menomonie, with the exception of one year during which he lived on his farm. During the rest of the time the farm has been rented out There are Shorthorn, beef and dairy cattle on the place, altogether about 70 head. Mr. Pauly is a stockholder in the new Hudson Road Creamery at Menomonie. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. In business affairs he has achieved a gratifying success and he is well known and respected as a man and citizen. Mr. Pauly was married Oct. 28, 1878, to Mary M. Gasteyer, who was born in Woodbridge, N. J., Dec. 15, 1859, daughter of John P. and Anna M. (Weber) Gasteyer. Her parents were natives of Germany who came to this country when young and were married in New Jersey. In 1862 they came west to Wisconsin, settling in the town of Eau Galle, Dunn County, where they purchased government land and proceeded to build up a home. In October, 1864 Mr. Gasteyer was drafted for service in the Civil War and was sent to Sherman's army, which he accompanied on its famous "march to the sea." He was discharged June 19, 1865, and returned to his farm in Dunn County, which was his subsequent home until his death on March 9, 1906. His wife survived him two years and nine months, dying Dec. 8, 1908. Their children were: Edwin J., a farmer in the town of Eau Galle, Dunn County; Mary, now Mrs. Christ Pauly; Peter, who operates the old home farm in the town of Eau Galle; and Mary A., who died in 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Christ Pauly have been the parents of two children: Mamie, born July 28, 1879, who died July 4, 1891, at the age of nearly 12 years; and Fred, born Aug. 3, 1881, who owns and conducts a farm within the city limits of Menomonie. He married Inga Larson, and has four children, Margaret, Raymond, Marion and Fred, Jr. The Pauly family are members of the Congregation Church.

John Krogness, successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in Section 36, town of Otter Creek, was born in Norway, May 18, 1873, son of Andrew Swensen and his wife, whose maiden name was Olsine Anderson. The parents were farmers in Norway until 1907, in which year they came to the United States and to Dunn County, Wisconsin, for a while making their home with their son John, who had preceded them to this country. Andrew Swensen was then nearing his end, however, and in the following year, 1908, he died. His wife, who survived him, is now a resident of Menomonie. Of their family two children are now living; John, the subject of this sketch, and Anton, who lives on a farm in the town of Colfax. John Krogness was reared in his native land, attending school there, and subsequently being engaged in the fishing industry until he came to the United States in 1901. He first located at Stoughton, Wis., and duriug that summer worked on a farm in the vicinity. Then coming to Dunn County, he worked that winter in the woods and for the three following years conducted a rented farm. At the end of that time he

DAVID WISNER AND FAMILY

bought 240 acres of wild land in Section 36, town of Otter Creek, and during his first summer here he lived in the woods and began clearing his land. He also started to build a house, which he later finished and subsequently added to, so that it now contains nine rooms. He has also improved his small barn and other buildings, and built a tobacco shed and at the present time has 160 acres under the plow. He does diversified crop farming, including the raising of tobacco, and also gives close attention to dairying, having 16 head of Durham grade cattle. Mr. Krogness was married at Colfax in 1902 to Randena Gottliebson, daughter of Gottlieb Olson and Anna Jenson, and he and his wife have been the parents of 13 children, nine of whom are now living, namely: Alma, Agnes, Richard, Alvin, Garfield, Ole, Thorvold, Jens and Elena. Those deceased are: Alvin (first), Garfield (first), Marie and Randena.

Camille A. Bisson, vice president of the Farmers & Merchants State Bank of Downsville, was born in the island of Jersey, in the British Channel, on April 8, 1859. In the year after his birth he accompanied his parents to America, the family settling at Henderson, in Sibley County, Minn. When he was six years old they returned to France and it was there and in Switzerland that he was educated. In 1876 he returned to America, being then a youth of 17, and again located at Henderson, where subsequently for nearly half a century he was one of its leading and most active citizens, and a strong factor in its growth and prosperity. For several years he was engaged in the fire insurance business; he was post master of Henderson for 15 years, and was cashier of the Sibley County Bank from 1894 to 1924. Also at different times he held the offices of city clerk and alderman, as well as county commissioner, besides serving at times in minor offices. In 1924 Mr. Bisson moved to Menomonie, Dunn County, and in February, 1925, bought an interest in the Farmers & Merchants State Bank at Downsville, becoming vice president and director, and he is an active force in the institution. Mr. Bisson was married in Henderson, Minn., on Oct. 13, 1889, to Eleanor E. Grimes, who was born in Sibley County, Minn., July 6, 1865. Of this union there are five children, namely: Raymond E. H., now cashier of the Basin State Bank at Stanford, Mont.; Francis C., of Minneapolis, advertising manager for the Daily Market Record; William M., cashier of the Farmers & Merchants State Bank of Downsville; Leo C., of Minneapolis, office manager for the Ledix Products Co.; and Wilfred E., teller in the Farmers & Merchants State Bank of Downsville.

William McKinley Bisson, cashier of the Farmers & Merchants State Bank, of which he is a stockholder, was born at Henderson, Minn., March 3, 1903, son of Camille A. and Eleanor (Grimes) Bisson. He was educated in the grade and high schools of Henderson, being graduated from the latter with the class of 1920, and subsequently took a two years' course in the State University of Minnesota. He then became assistant cashier in the Farmers & Merchants State Bank of Downsville, and continued as such until 1923. He next accepted a similar position with the First National Bank of Menomonie and was in the employ of that institution until 1925, when he and his father bought into the Farmers & Merchants State Bank of Downsville. Mr. Bisson is an active wide-awake young business man with every prospect of a successful career.

David Wisner, a well known resident of Menomonie, where he is now living retired after a long and active career spent chiefly in agriculture, was born in the town of Red Cedar, Dunn County, Wis., son of George and Bena (Hurley) Wisner. The parents were early settlers in this county, coming here single and being married in Menomonie. After working a short time for Knapp, Stout & Co. George Wisner located on 80 acres of wild land in the town of Red Cedar, with the intention of developing it into a farm; but he met with one of those unforeseeable accidents that sometimes befell the lumber worker, as he worked in the woods during the first winters in order to earn ready money for the support of the family. While rolling a log up the skids the log slipped and struck him, causing such serious injuries that after suffering great pain he passed away in a short time, or about the middle of February, 1861, the subject of this sketch being only four months old at the time. The wife and mother was thus left in a pathetic situation with bright hopes for a happy future shattered, a child to take care of and the problem of how to get a

living pressing heavily upon her. Unable to carry on the farm, she let the title lapse and it went back to the previous owners. For two years she worked for William Stevens, at the end of which time she became the wife of Christ Ranney. David Wisner grew up in the care of his mother and step-father, attending school and subsequently helping them until he was 18 years old. Then going to Eau Claire, he entered the employ of the Northwestern Lumber Co., for whom he worked in the woods, chiefly as camp cook, but also on the company's farms. After that he worked four months for the Ingraham Lumber Co. at Eau Claire. By the end of that time, having saved several hundred dollars, he turned his attention to farming, renting the farm of an uncle in the town of Elk Mound, and also buying his second-hand tools and machinery. But his expectations were disappointed, as the farm did not prove to be the money-making proposition it had been represented to be, and he lost all his money. He then rented the Gottfried Krueger farm in the town of Red Cedar, on which he remained five years, meeting with enough success to enable him to pay all his debts and save something besides. He also bought 120 acres of land in Red Cedar. At the end of five years, or in 1889, Mr. Wisner took the notion to try his fortune in the far west and accordingly went to Seattle, Wash., where until 1893 he was engineer in a brewery, but the climate there not being favorable to his health, he returned to Dunn County, Wis., and settled on his 120-acre tract, on which he had made the last payment while in Seattle. It was wild and was destitute of buildings, so he began with the usual pioneer routine—made a clearing and put up a house, the latter, however, being a frame and not a log structure. Then he proceeded to build up a farm, which, besides the clearing of the land, necessitated in time the erection of other buildings. Among these was a full basement barn of 35x50 feet. In time he had 85 acres cleared, keeping the balance in pasture and timber. Also for many years he followed threshing each fall in conjunction with his other farm work. After being engaged in general farming very successfully at that location until June 25, 1913, he sold the farm and retired, taking up his residence in Menomonie to enjoy the conveniences of city life. Having bought seven lots on the Stout road, he built a substantial eight-room house and a barn, as at that time he still kept a horse. In 1918 the barn was struck by lightning and destroyed, but Mr. Wisner immediately erected another. His place is well located and an attractive and comfortable home. On Sept. 25, 1882, Mr. Wisner was united in marriage with Kate Schaaf, who was born in Eau Claire, March 7, 1861. This marriage has resulted in eight children, all but one of whom are now living. They are respectively, Emma S., Ida M., Matilda K., Phile D., George D., Edward W., and Elsie L. Margaret, the first born, was the one who died. She was born Sept. 9, 1883, and lived but a few months, dying Jan. 1, 1884. The record of the others is briefly as follows. Emma S., born Oct. 30, 1884, is now Mrs. Robert Keck of the town of Menomonie, and the mother of six children: Alvin R., born June 24, 1906; Earl F., born Sept. 24, 1907; Ralph G., born June 16, 1911; Gladys K., born June 21, 1913; Leona E., born June 16, 1916; and Helen E., born July 2, 1918. Ida M., the second surviving child of Mr. and Mrs. Wisner, was born Jan. 8, 1886, is now Mrs. Frank Knopps of the town of Menomonie, and has four children: Francis A., born Sept. 30, 1913; Inez L., born Aug. 1, 1918; Charles, born Jan. 28, 1920; and James K., born July 27, 1923. Matilda K., the next living daughter in the Wisner family, was born Feb. 16, 1890, and is now Mrs. Jacob Martinson of the town of Spring Brook. Her children, three in number, are: Harold, born Sept. 7, 1914; Almira, born March 30, 1916, and Ralph, born June 5, 1918. Phile D., the fourth child and daughter, is Mrs. Lawrence Burns of the town of Menomonie. She has four children: Lawrence D., born Oct. 22, 1914; Morris F., born March 18, 1916; Janet I., born Jan. 24, 1920; and Edward D., born Dec. 25, 1921. George D., the elder of the two surviving sons, was born Jan. 3, 1894, and is now operating the village blacksmith shop in Knapp. He married Ethel Mary Hoover and they have three children: Donald George, born April 26, 1917; Dorothy Elizabeth, born Feb. 17, 1919, and Vernon Chester, born Dec. 16, 1922. Edward W., the second son, was born Jan. 30, 1896, is now residing in Minneapolis, unmarried. Elsie L., the youngest of the surviving children of Mrs. and Mrs.

David Wisner, was born May 11, 1899. She is now Mrs. Aug. Schultz of Cadott, Wis., and is the mother of three children: Garland E., born Dec. 30, 1919; Eleanor K., born March 3, 1922, and Arden D., born Sept. 16, 1924. The Wisners are a good representative family who have ably performed a useful part in the building up of this community, at the same time making their own way in the world. They attend the German Lutheran Church.

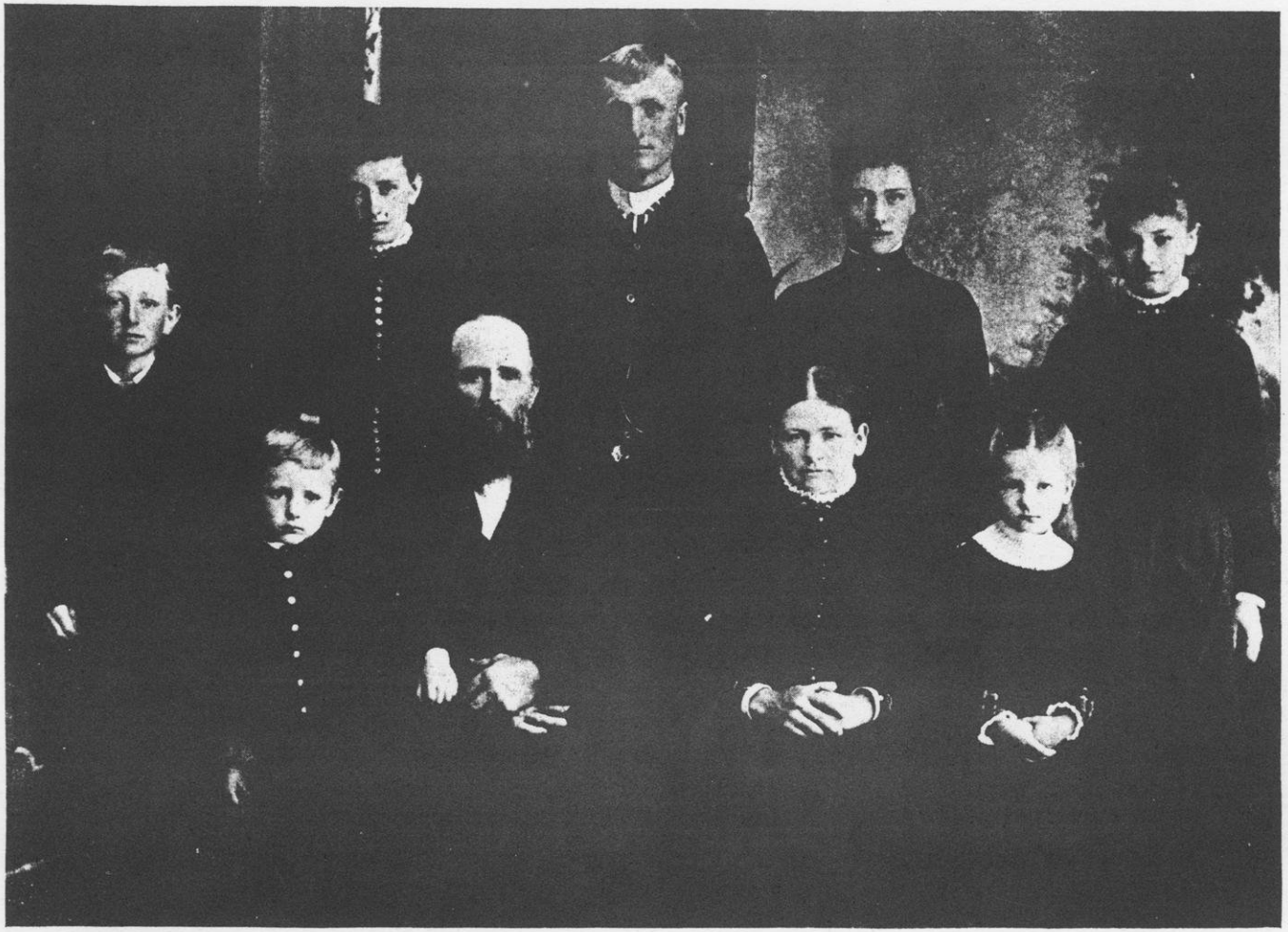
Edwin R. Bundy, who is operating a farm of 40 acres in Section 32, town of Weston, which he has owned for the last 16 years, is a native of the eastern part of this country, having been born in New Hampshire, March 16, 1859, son of Aldice P. and Levina V. (Dupont) Bundy. The father was born in Boston, Mass., and the mother in England, the latter going to New Hampshire with her parents when young, and it was in that state that she was later married to Aldice P. Bundy. In 1861, having then two or three children, they came west to Minnesota, settling in Olmsted County, about 16 miles west of Rochester, where, until 1865, Mr. Bundy operated rented farms. In the latter year the family came to Dunn County, traveling with an ox team in winter time and settling just west of Irvington in the town of Menomonie on a tract of 80 acres of wild land, on which he put up a set of log buildings. During the first year, however, he worked for Knapp, Stout & Co. After three years' possession of the land above mentioned, Mr. Bundy sold it and moved to the town of Weston, where he had bought some government land in Section 19. There he and his family resided for four years, or until 1872, when he sold that tract also and bought 40 acres in Section 36, the tract now owned by Allen Badger. There his wife died on June 23, 1883, and he nearly five years later, on May 28, 1888. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are still living, and who were as follows: Curtis F., now of Elmwood, Pierce County, Wis.; Edwin R., of the town of Weston; Eugene, who is in Spokane, Wash.; Mary and Walter, who are deceased; Abbie, wife of Christ Nelson of the town of Eau Galle; George who lives in Pepin County; Charles of the town of Eau Galle, and Warren of the town of Weston. Edwin R. Bundy acquired his education in a district school in Olmsted County, Minnesota, and resided with his parents until the spring of 1881, when he went to the Black Hills in what is now South Dakota, where he was engaged for a while in the logging and lumbering business. In August, 1883, he returned to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and for one year thereafter operated the John T. Kingsley farm under rental, after that spending five years as a farm laborer working for others. He also worked for a short time at Porter's Mills in Eau Claire County. In 1889 Mr. Bundy settled on a farm in Section 35, town of Weston, which he operated for nine years, at the end of which time he sold out, and, moving to Elmwood, was engaged in logging there for a year. Then, in 1900, he went to the Wilarnic Valley, in Oregon, but in the following spring returned to Elmwood, Wis. It was in 1909 that he bought his present farm of 40 acres in Section 32, town of Weston, where he has since carried on general farming. He has improved the place by putting up a good set of buildings and has become identified with the locality as one of its best known citizens, he and his family standing high in the community and having a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Bundy was married in 1882, to Vedee Usher, who, after nearly five years of married life, died Sept. 4, 1887. She left three children, namely: Guy, born April 19, 1883, who is now living in Los Angeles, Calif.; Nora D., born Aug. 6, 1884, now a widow, Mrs. Flemming of Los Angeles; and Milo C., born June 9, 1886, who died Jan. 20, 1915. On July 4, 1892, Mr. Bundy married Emma Droel, and of this union ten children have been born, as follows: Leona B., born May 15, 1893, who married Bert Morgan and resides in Dunn County; Marshall E., born Feb. 2, 1895, who married Ethel Myers and lives in the town of Weston; Charles L., born May 13, 1897, who is now in the U. S. army, being a member of Company C, Ninth Field Artillery, stationed at Fort Snelling; Ray L., born July 31, 1890, who died April 8, 1902; Dora D., born Dec. 26, 1901; Peter, born April 17, 1904; Nellie, born April 21, 1907; Verney, born Aug. 23, 1909, and Lela H. and Lula (twins) born June 30, 1913, of whom Lula died July 29, 1914. The six youngest are all living on the home farm.

Charles Braker, a former resident of the town of Weston, where he made a good

record along agricultural lines, and was highly esteemed as a man and citizen, was born in the town of Eau Galle, this county, Jan. 22, 1871, son of Henry and Susan (Cunningham) Braker. As a boy he attended the Howison school in the town of Weston, and remained with his parents until 1895. In that year he started in for himself, renting the Charles Howison farm in this town and subsequently operating it for 17 years. In 1909 he bought 80 acres in Section 32, town of Weston, and in 1912 bought another 40, which adjoined the 80 on which he had settled in 1912, and here he spent the remainder of his life as an active farmer and dairyman, enterprising in character and having a good practical knowlege of his business. In 1913 he erected a fine barn of 32x80 feet in ground plan, and in 1916 built a nice nine-room house. He also improved his out buildings from time to time, as it was needed, and kept his farm well stocked with high grade and pure bred cattle. He was one of the organizers of and a stockholder in, the Downsville Cooperative Creamery, said to be the best in the county as to the volume of business done. On June 17, 1895, Mr. Braker was married in Downsville, to Arrilia Anderson, who was born in the town of Weston, daughter of Ole and Madeline (Lemon) Anderson. Mr. Braker died July 28, 1922, when but in his fifty-sixth year, his passing being an event sincerely and widely mourned. Mrs. Braker has since carried on the farm with hired help, and has increased its area by the purchase of 100 additional acres. She is a member of the Lower Weston Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Weston Community Club, and has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Peter E. Hove, now living retired on his farm in Section 12, town of Tainter, which he developed from a crude state to its present fine condition, was born in Norway, Oct. 28, 1856, son of Evan Evanson and his wife Julia, whose name before marriage was Julia Jensen. The parents who were farmers by occupation, both died in their native land. Of their seven children, three are now living in this country, namely, Peter E., Ingebret and Knute. The others that are still living reside in Norway. Peter E. Hove spent the first 27 years of his life in his native land, and his education was obtained in the common school and at a christian military high school. As a young man he served there as deputy sheriff, and it was there that he was married in 1885 to Julia Troppen, daughter of Peter and Julia Troppen. She was one of a family of six children, one of whom, Gertrude, is now deceased. Of the others, Peter and Knute are still in Norway; Thomas, who lives in Edgerton, Wis., married Martha Jorgenson, and Eva is the wife of Ed Nethurn of Lake Preston, South Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Troppen, the parents, spent their entire lives in their native land. It was in the year of his marriage, 1885, that Mr. Hove came to the United States, first locating at Edgerton, in Rock County, Wis., where, however, he remained for only a year, going at the end of that time to Kindred, Cass County, N. D., where he resided five years doing farm work. His next move was to Winnebago County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming on his own account and became so prominent a citizen of his town that he was for a time chairman of the town board, besides holding other offices. It was in 1912 that he left there and came with his family to Dunn County, buying a farm of 166 acres in Section 12, town of Tainter. Mr. Hove spent six years on this place making improvements, and during that time remodeled the barn, granary and other buildings besides breaking more land until he had 100 acres under the plow. He carried on general farming and dairying here until 1918, at which time he rented the place to neighbors, though he still owns it, and also a pleasant home in Colfax. He and his wife are the parents of ten children, as follows: Gust, born in 1885; Edwin, Dec. 25, 1888; Josephine, Oct. 18, 1891; Minnie, March 12, 1893; Clara, Aug. 3, 1895; Selma, Nov. 29, 1898; Peter, Feb. 20, 1900; Otto, Aug. 28, 1902; Esther, Jan. 8, 1905; and Gladys, Nov. 3, 1906. Josephine is the wife of Gilbert F. Gunderson of Colfax and Minnie the wife of Albert Nettum of River Falls, Pierce County, Wis.

George H. Stetler, who owns and operates a good stock and dairy farm in Section 30, town of Tainter, was born in Downsville, Dunn County, July 3, 1867, son of Henry and Catherine (Smith) Stetler. The parents were natives of Pennsylvania, the father born in 1829 and the mother on Sept. 9, 1852. Henry Stetler fought three years for the preservation of the Union. Enlisting at Gibson, Cameron



HENRY STETLER AND FAMILY

County, Penn., on Dec. 5, 1861, he was mustered into service at Harrisburg, Penn., becoming a member of Company G, 84th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His company was assigned to the Tenth Brigade, Third Division, Third Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and with it he took part in numerous engagements, most of which were great and sanguinary battles. They included Kensington, Fort Republic, Front Royal, Cedar Mountain, Manassas, Fredericksberg, Chancellorsville, Mine Run, Kelley's Ford, Wilderness, Strawberry Plains, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Potopotomay, Cold Harbor, Siege of Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Hatcher's Run, Popular Spring Church, besides others. Also at one time he was on guard duty at the capitol in Washington. He was discharged at Elmira, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1864, at the close of his term of service. In 1865 he came to Wisconsin and bought 80 acres of wild land in the town of Dunn, situated near the village of Downsville, building a log house and one or two other necessary buildings, and starting a farm. Having no horses or other farm equipment, he hired Ed Blank to do his land breaking for him, while he engaged in other occupations. He was a millwright by trade, but did saw filing for the Knapp, Stout & Co. at Downsville, and also for a while ran a sawmill, besides doing general farming. Subsequently he sold his farm near Downsville and bought 80 acres in the town of Sherman from Henry Roach, on which place he spent the rest of his days, developing and cultivating it. His wife Catherine is still living and resides with her son the subject of this sketch. There were eight children in the family, of whom six are now living, namely: George H., above mentioned; Emma, wife of Fred Gunlach of the town of Sherman; Cora, who married Tom Thompson and lives in Minneapolis; Mary, wife of Pat Doar of Ingram; Rutherford, a farmer in the town of Otter Creek, and Amos, who is in California. The two deceased are Sherman and Lucretia. George H. Stetler was reared on his parents' farm in the town of Sherman and acquired his education in the district school. Later he took a course in engineering in Des Moines. Then returning home, he lived on the farm, helping his father until the latter died. The property having then come into his possession, he sold it and bought 192 acres in Section 30, town of Tainter, where he is now located. This was all wild land and was cleared by himself and brother Ruthford, and he built on it a fairly substantial house, barn and other buildings and has developed it into a good farm. He does general farming, and dairying, and raises stock for the market, keeping on an average of 20 head of Shorthorn cattle, while 80 acres of his land are under the plow, the rest being in pasture and timber. Mr. Stetler was married in the city of Menomonie on May 21, 1919, to Mrs. Ida Halverson, widow of Tollef Halverson and daughter of Ed. and Ellen (Evenson) Johnson. Mrs. Stetler's parents were early settlers in Dunn County, and the father is still living; the mother died in 1898. Mrs. Stetler has four children of her first marriage, Harold, Ervin, Howard and Edna, who are residing on the farm with their mother and step-father.

Levi Vance, one of the notable pioneers of Dunn County, who gave his name to a small community in its northern part, and who, after a busy life as Indian trader, hotel keeper and public official, passed away nearly 65 years ago, was born in France in 1812 and when quite young accompanied his parents to Canada, where he spent the years of his remaining youth and early manhood. Early in the 40's, seeking further and profit, he crossed the border line into the states and located at Galena, Ill., which place, besides being noted for its lead mines, was as far as the railroad extended westward, for a number of years to come. Beyond that and across the Mississippi were the vast prairies of the little known western territory, inhabited chiefly by roving Indians and a few white traders, scouts or trappers. In Galena, Levi Vance met and married Leora Leach, and, seeing no advantage in going farther westward, they came north up the Mississippi River to Read's Landing, opposite the mouth of the Chippewa. Then crossing the greater stream, they followed the course of the Chippewa northward, until it lay too much to the eastward for their purpose, when they continued their journey northward through the woods until they reached what is now the northern part of Dunn County, finally halting at the spot now known as Vance, or Vanceberg, as it was there that Mr. Vance established a trading-post, giving it his own name. For 12 years he traded with

the Sioux and Chippewa Indians for furs, his provisions and general supplies, except fish and game, being brought from Read's Landing by ox-team, the round trip taking from four to five weeks. Mr. Vance in time became well acquainted with the Indian traits of character, learned their language, and so gained their confidence that he became known as their legal and general advisor, and on a number of occasions after he came to Menomonie the Chippewas held their pow wows in his back yard. It was in 1859 that he took up his residence in this city, building a hotel on the site of the present Tourists Hotel, and which he subsequently conducted until his death in 1865, when he was also holding the office of sheriff. He was one of the best known characters in Dunn County and one of the most popular, being a favorable, and perhaps typical, representative of the generation to which he belonged. His wife, Mrs. Leora Vance, died in 1904. They had been the parents of seven children, namely, Agnes, Julia, Eliza, Thomas, Frank, Walter S. and Martin, all of whom are now deceased except Frank, who is in Montana, and Walter S., a resident of Menomonie who deals in livestock.

Walter S. Vance, a well known citizen of Menomonie, engaged in the buying and selling of live stock, was born in the little community of Vanceberg, Dunn County, Sept. 16, 1858, son of Levi and Leora (Leach) Vance, the parents being pioneers in the northern part of the county. When he was still quite young the parents settled in Menomonie and in this city, then but a small village, he pursued his elementary studies in a little schoolhouse that stood in the block just west of the present First National Bank building. Furnished with a spelling-book, an almanac, and a slate and slate pencil, he started out on his quest for knowledge, not equipped like the pupils of today, yet perhaps imbued with as much ambition to learn the things that would prove useful to him in future years. As soon as he became old enough, however, he had to go to work, and, like most of the men and boys of that day in this locality, his first employers were the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, for whom he worked six winters. He then took up his father's early business of buying furs, in which he continued for many years. In or about 1876 he began buying and selling cattle and horses and has since continued in that line of business enterprise, having formerly operated three or four large stables in Menomonie, though of late years he has been active only during the summer months. He is a well known citizen of this county, where his name carries a geographical as well as a historical significance. Mr. Vance was married in Menomonie, Sept. 21, 1879, to Elizabeth Plemon, daughter of Luke and Cordelia Plemon. Her parents, natives of Canada, settled in Buffalo County, Wisconsin, whence they came to Dunn County in the early 50's, locating at Cedar Falls, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Vance are the parents of one child, Wilsie, who is now Mrs. M. M. Ames of Sheboygan, Wis.

Thomas Dodge, Civil War soldier and a pioneer of Dunn County, now passed away, was born in the state of New York, of New England parents, in July 1837. In 1854 as a youth of 17 he came with them to Dane County, Wisconsin. He had a fair practical education, having attended school in his native state. On Sept. 25, 1857, he married Sophronia Knapp of Dane County and they began domestic life and the making of a home. In 1861 the breaking out of the Civil War convulsed the country, and Mr. Dodge on October 1, that year, enlisted in Company K, 14th Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which organization he served until July 26, 1862, when he was mustered out at Stamburg, Tenn., on account of disability. On his return home he and his wife came to Dunn County and settled in Section 6, town of Grant, on a tract of 160 acres of partly improved land, which in time through hard work he made into a good farm, grubbing and developing the land and erecting buildings as conditions demanded or permitted. He was a member of the Farmers' Alliance, recognizing in union an important method of advance for the agriculturist. He also belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church and embraced the cause of prohibition, joining that political party. After a steady and useful life he died Sept. 6, 1908. His wife Sophronia died Oct. 30, 1918. They were the parents of five children, namely: Nellie, born July 1, 1860, now Mrs. Myron Doolittle of Saskatchewan, Canada; Rhoda, born Aug. 22, 1864, in the town

of Grant, who is now Mrs. Emit P. Madison of Colfax; Harvey W., born July 27, 1876, who married Mabel Cutting and resides in Saskatchewan, Canada; Thomas, born July 11, 1862, who died in June, 1873; and Bertha, born June 19, 1869, who died in June, 1890.

George Madison, an early settler in the town of Sand Creek, Dunn County, where he improved a farm and held various public offices, was born at Milling, Penn., Oct. 30, 1831, son of Joseph E. and Melinda (Schoonover) Madison. The parents were farmers in that locality, where the father died in 1841. After that event George went to live with an old couple in New York State, where he was educated and with whom he remained until 23 years old. On Oct. 23, 1854, at Wellsville, N. Y., he was united in marriage with Jemima La Forge, who was born June 19, 1834. In 1861, some five years or more after their marriage, they came west and settled on a farm at or near Necedah, Juneau County, Wis., where they remained until 1872, at which time they sold their property there and came to Dunn County, buying 120 acres of land in the town of Sand Creek. This farm was for the most part improved and was well stocked. Mr. Madison developed the remainder of the land, however, and added another 40 acres to it, thus making a farm of 160 acres, and there he followed general farming until his death on May 28, 1897, having spent 25 years of his life on that place. He was a steady and intelligent man, taking an active interest in the welfare and development of the general community, and when called upon to serve in public office did so to the best of his ability, which was considerable. He was a member of the town board and held at different times many minor offices. The town of Sand Creek lost a good citizen when George Madison passed on. He was survived by his wife until November, 1902, when she, too, gave up this earthly life. Mr. and Mrs. George Madison were the parents of five children, all of whom are now living, and who are as follows: Emit P., born Nov. 14, 1858, now living in Colfax, Dunn County; William H., born July 7, 1864, who married Minnie Holmes and is now in Oronwood, Mich.; George B., born Dec. 28, 1867, who owns the old home farm in the town of Sand Creek; Ada, born April 3, 1871, now Mrs. Oscar Toycen of Sand Creek; and Abby, born March 21, 1874, who married Aden Knight and lives at Rice Lake, Barron County, Wis.

Emit P. Madison, now living retired in the village of Colfax, after a successful career in agriculture, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1858, son of George and Jemima (La Forge) Madison. When he was two or three years old, or in 1861, he came with his parents to Juneau County, Wisconsin and the next ten or eleven years of his life were spent on their farm at Necedah. His education was acquired partly in public schools and partly in an academy at Necedah, where he spent three years as a pupil. It was in 1872 that he accompanied his parents to Dunn County and to a new farm in the town of Sand Creek. After beginning industrial life he worked 16 winters in the pine woods getting out logs for the lumbermen, during which period also he was married. At the age of 24 he bought a farm of 80 acres in the town of Sand Creek, to which he later added another tract of 160 acres, making a farm of 240 acres. Though some clearing had been done, the greater part of the land was wild. Mr. Madison spent the next 18 years of his life in developing this farm, at the end of which time it was a fine piece of agricultural property. His buildings included a fine basement barn of 34x56 feet and all were well planned and substantially constructed. He followed general agriculture, paying particular attention to dairying. In 1910 Mr. Madison rented his farm to a tenant and, retiring from active work, moved to the village of Colfax, where he built a fine bungalow residence, since occupied by himself and wife. He still owns the farm and in 1913 added to its value by erecting a fine nine-room house on it. He is also a stockholder in the Bank of Colfax and in the Colfax Store Company. Mr. Madison was married April 14, 1886, to Rhoda Dodge, who was born in the town of Grant, Dunn County, Aug. 22, 1864, daughter of Thomas Dodge. The children of this union are as follows: Vernon and Vernice (twins), born April 12, 1887; Guy W., born Oct. 18, 1889; Glenn, born Jan. 22, 1895; and Malcom, born April 16, 1903. Vernon, who is now farming in the town of Dovre, Barron County, married Minda Peterson and they have five children, Vera, Freeman, Donald,

Harvey and Dorothy. Vernice is the wife of Alfred Peterson, a farmer in New Auburn, Chippewa County, and has three children, Erma, Beatrice and HelenJane. Guy W., now on a ranch at Wolff Point, Mont., married Victoria Sansaver. Glenn, who is conducting a confectionery store and restaurant at Colfax, first married Fanny Van Brunt, who died Jan. 15, 1918; he subsequently married Anna Wike. Malcom, a graduate from the Colfax High School, is now a student in the River Falls (Wis.) State Normal School. Mr. and Mrs. Madison and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are good representatives of that element in the population which had to do with the making of Dunn County in a rougher stage of its progress than the present, and upon whom fell harder work than falls to the lot of those of the present generation. That work was well done and the reward of ease and comfort now enjoyed by Mr. and Mrs. Madison has been well earned.

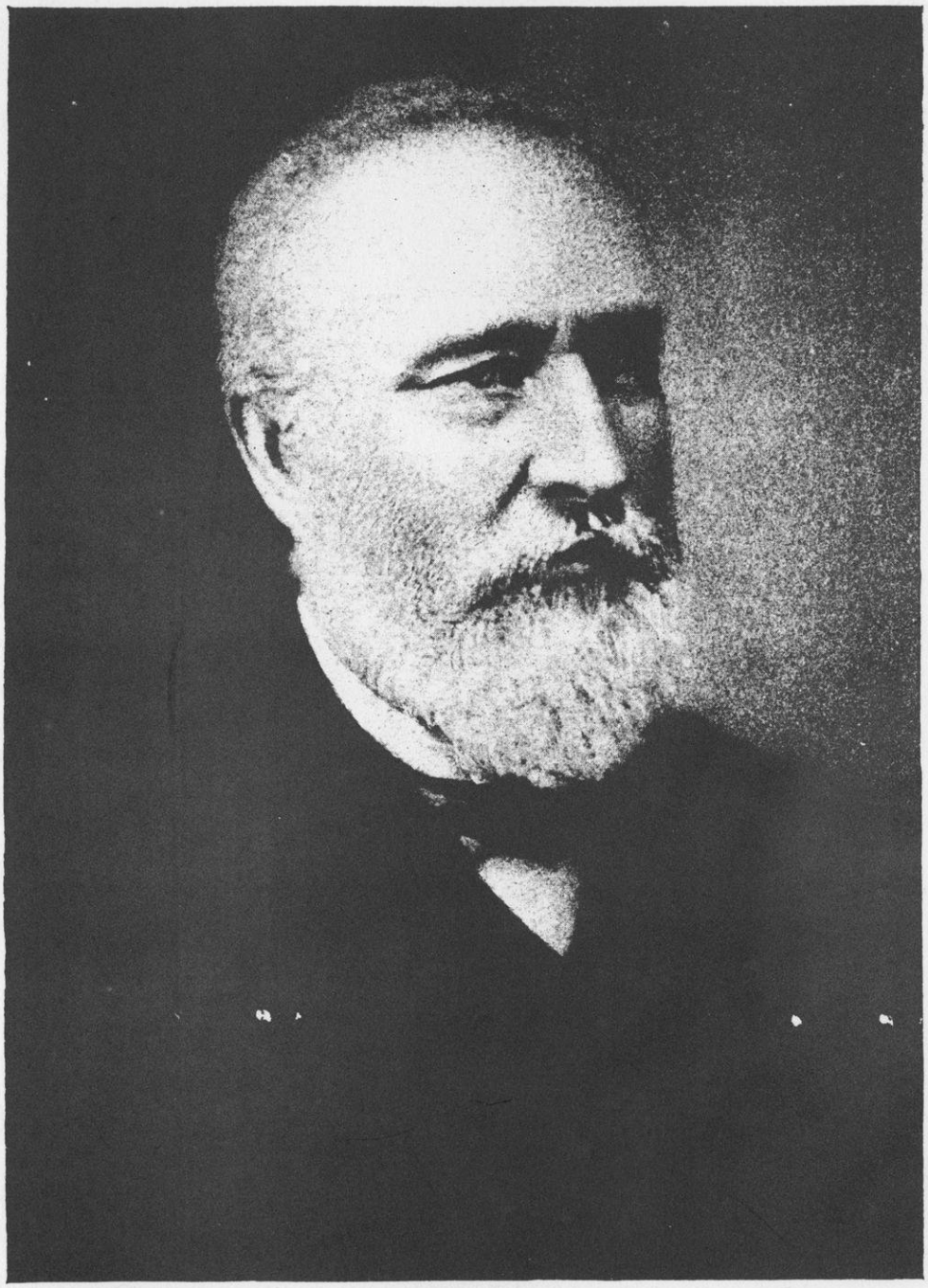
Mary McCoy Crampton, who, during a long life marked for the most part by strenuous activity in the struggle for existence has shown herself one of the most capable of her sex and has achieved business success without sacrificing any part of her dignity, integrity, or any of the best attributes of womanhood, was born in County Longford, Ireland, June 5, 1856, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Morrow) McCord. The father was also a native of County Longford and the mother of County Leitrim. There were five children in the family, John, William, Mary, Anna and Alexander. John, died in Ireland. William, who came to America, became a very successful stockman, but was unfortunate in the manner of his death, which was the result of a railroad accident. Though his back was broken in two places and his neck also broken, to the astonishment of the doctors who attended him, he lived for six weeks afterward. Anna was married in Ireland to a Mr. Blakeley and still resides in that country. She had a son William who came to America and became an aeroplane manufacturer in Minneapolis. He also flew in one of his own planes and carried mail, and Mrs. Crampton has in her possession a letter that he carried on his first mail trip. Alexander, who also came to this country, was drowned in Clear Lake, Chippewa County while on a fishing excursion. Mary McCoy acquired her school education in her native land. It was in 1873 that she came to America and located at Eau Galle, Dunn County, Wis., where she entered the employ of the Carson family as cook. After remaining in the Carson home for several years, she came to Menomonie to become housekeeper in the family of Capt. Andrew Tainter, and in that position she remaind until her marriage, Oct. 10, 1877, to George W. Crampton, who was, like herself in the employ of Captain Tainter, and who was born in Vermont on Dec. 12, 1852. In 1881 Mr. and Mrs. Crampton moved to Dunnville, where for nine years they conducted the old Tainter House for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. They then returned to Menomonie, where they spent a year, the succeeding year being spent in Superior. Having experienced hardships and reverses in that city, they again returned to Menomonie, Mrs. Crampton opening a boarding-house at the Hydraulic Pressed Brick Yards which she conducted for 18 years, keeping two tables, one for the workmen and one for the officials, and during that long period she had help for only one year. She had to work hard but notwithstanding was happy and contended, and she saved her money and made a success of the enterprise. When she gave it up she bought a very nice residence at 208 Twelfth Avenue, Menomonie, where she has since made her home and she rents some of her rooms to students attending the Stout Institute. Mr. Crampton died Feb. 22, 1915. They had two children: Thomas W., born Sept. 2, 1878, and George A., born Sept. 2, 1884. Thomas W. was graduated from the Menomonie High School and took a year's course at Stout Institute, also the electrical course of the International Correspondence School. On account of lameness he could not serve in the army but found work in the shipyards of Seattle at welding and cutting, also on punch and shear machines, and in handling the electric and steam cranes of the Skinner & Eddy Co. and the Ames Shipbuilding Co. He is now superintendent in San Francisco and Seattle for the Elliott-Fisher Typewriter and Adding Machine Company. George A. Crampton was graduated from the Eau Claire Business College. He worked in the brick-

yard during summer vacations and in 1905 entered the employ of the Omaha Railway at Altoona, Wis., in the roundhouse and yards, later becoming a locomotive fireman. In the spring of 1906 he worked in the car department of the company at Eau Claire, attending business school nights. In the summer he worked for the Wisconsin Pipe & Fuel Company in their office at Eau Claire, and in 1907 went to Menomonie, where he worked in the office of the Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company. In 1910 he left Menomonie to take a position in the offices of the division superintendent of the Omaha Railway at St. James, Minn., leaving there in the fall of 1914 to take a similar position in the office of the division superintendent of the Milwaukee road at Aberdeen, S. D. When the war came on, through the special recruiting service of the director general of military railways, then in charge of the railroads of the country, he obtained an assignment to the 44th Engineers. Later he obtained a furlough from railway service and enlisted in the army at the local recruiting station May 23, 1918, leaving Aberdeen the same evening for Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., where the enlistment was completed on May 28, 1918. From there he was sent to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind., where the 44th Engineers, Maintenance of Way Battalion was to be organized and equipped. By or before June 6 the work of training had been commenced. Mr. Crampton kept a diary of his experiences while in the service which contains much interesting detail, which cannot be here reproduced on account of lack of space. On July 1, he was promoted to first class private. On July 22, the battalion entrained for Camp Merritt, N. J., and on the 28th, Private Crampton was sent from Camp Merritt to Pier 4, Hoboken, N. J. on baggage detail. He and his comrades had some rough experiences and were tired and hungry, and trying to sleep on a stone pavement when rescued by a Red Cross nurse. They sailed for overseas July 30, the transports heading south to avoid reported enemy submariens. On board the troops were put through boat and fire drill and every soldier constantly wore a life belt with emergency rations sewed in the hem. A submarine attack was made on the troop ships on Sunday, Aug. 11, by several enemy submarines. The destroyers in the convoy dropped depth bombs on the submarines as their periscopes disappeared beneath the waves and there was reason to believe that two of them had been accaccounted for. None of the torpedoes fired by the enemy found a mark. The harbor of Brest was safely reached and the battalion went into camp. Though the conditions there were very unsanitary, the men having had typhoid prophylaxis treatment in the states, suffered no injury to their health. Being transferred to Rennes, they arrived there Aug. 1, going into barracks. With a part of the 61st Engineers they were put to work on railroad along the line from Rennes to Brest. After the armistice was signed Nov. 11, the camp went to town to celebrate and not only they but the French soldiers and others did so very thoroughly. Soon after that the different units were broken up and distributed among different stastations. Mr. Crampton with his companions went to Nantes. Bad food brought on an attack of sickness and caused injury to his stomach from which he has hardly yet completely recovered. By the middle of May some of the officers and men began receiving evacuation orders for home. On May 30, Mr. Crampton found himself promoted to sergeant-major of the Headquarters Company for good work while acting sergeant. July 20, orders were received for ten men, including himself to travel to Brest for evacuation to the States. He returned to the States, Aug. 18, and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Aug. 26, 1919, with a character endorsed on discharge papers as "Excellent." He is now private secretary to the general superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, with headquarters at Montevideo, Minn. He married Marion Scott and they have two children, Betty and Donald. Mrs. Crampton not only proved herself a good worker and business woman, but also a good wife and mother, seeing that her sons had sufficient educational opportunities to fit them for the battle of life. Through her own work she acquired a fair competence, and that work includes other activities in addition to those already mentioned, for at times she has accepted offers from local concerns to act as demonstrator, did similar work for the Greggs-Cooper Co. of St. Paul, and for 30 years has prepared banquets for special occasions, with respect

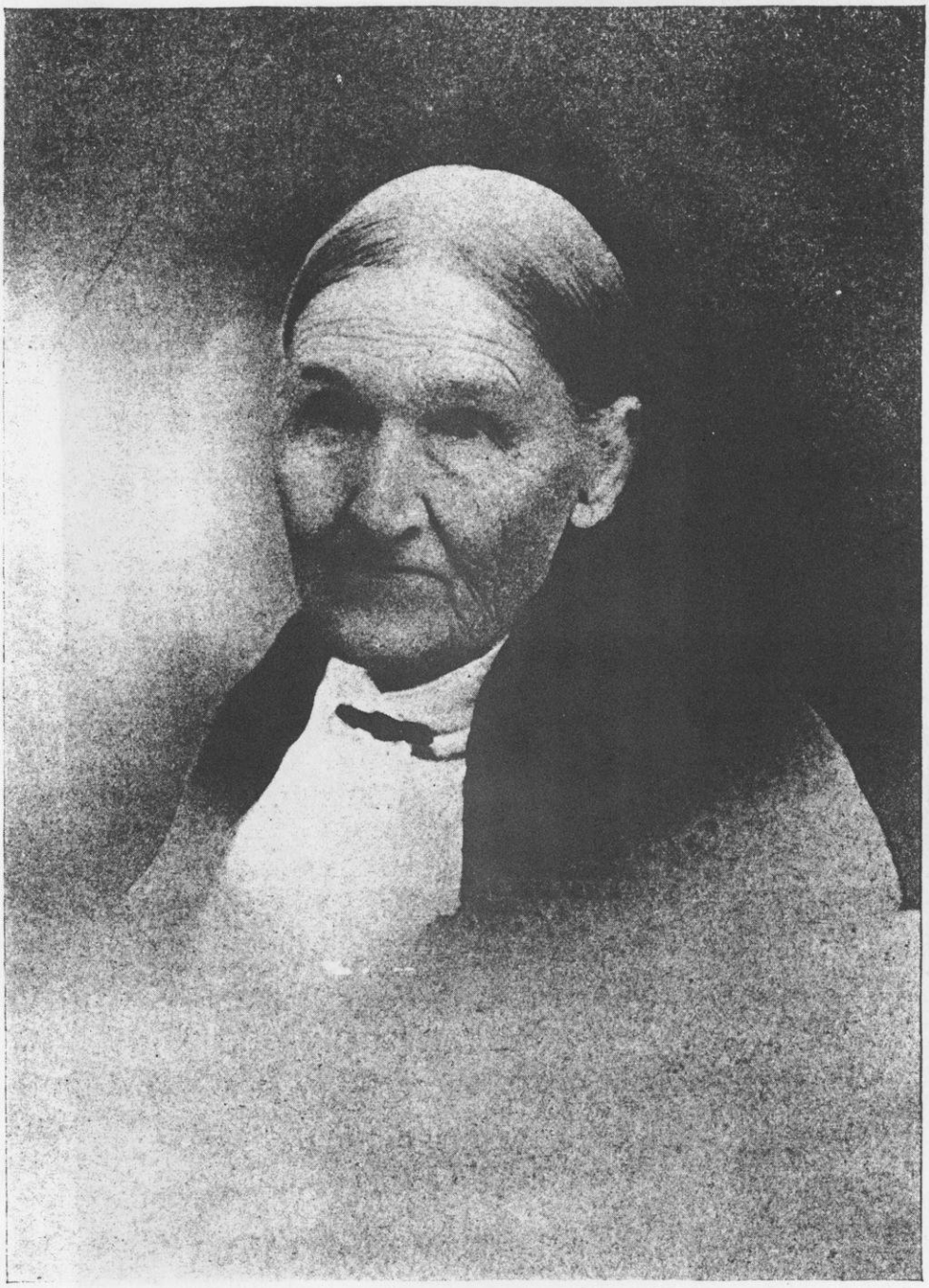
to which latter class of work she is proud to say that she never had a failure. She is a member of the Episcopal Church and of its Woman's Guild; also of the Woman's Relief Corps, the Eastern Star and the Legion Auxilliary of the American Legion. She has many friends in Menomonie and throughout Dunn County who admire her for the qualities which brought her the success she has attained.

David Heller, pioneer landlord at Dunnville, first resident dentist of Menomonie, and early treasurer of Dunn County, was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1810. He grew up and was married in his native state to Sarah Wilson, who was born in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, which county adjoins that of Northumberland. She was a sister of the late Captain William Wilson, prominent lumberman and one of the founders of Menomonie. Her mother was a Simmons and a relative of Daniel and Noah Webster. In 1856 David Heller and his good wife located at Lakeport, Pepin County, remaining there until the spring of 1857, when they moved to Dunn County, taking charge of the Tainter House at Dunnville. This hotel, a famous stopping-place in the early days, was located on the north side of the Menomonie River, while the village of Dunnville, proper, was on the south side. In addition to operating this hotel, Mr. Heller practiced his profession as a dentist. As landlord, dentist and good citizen he became so well known that in 1859 he was elected county treasurer. During his stay at the Tainter House he bought 80 acres of land in the town of Spring Brook and built a house, barn and outbuildings, thereon. Here, about 1861, he took up his residence, combining agricultural work with the continuation of his dental practice for some two or three years. He then traded his farm for property in Menomonie, and became the first resident dentist in the city. After a useful life of busy activity he died on Sept. 3, 1868. His wife survived him 18 years and died in Menomonie on May 11, 1887. They were the parents of seven children: William T., Martin Wilson, Thomas S., James E., John A., Robert and Mary. All are dead except John A., now a prominent citizen of Menomonie. Martin Wilson Heller was one of the founders of Rice Lake, this state. He served in the Civil War, and the Grand Army Post No. 77 at Rice Lake is named in his honor. Thomas S. served three years in the First Iowa Cavalry. James E. graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and took up the practice of law in Indianapolis, Indiana. He there became a prominent attorney and jurist, was elected prosecuting attorney for the city of Indianapolis, and later elevated to the bench of the criminal court. He served in Col. Shannon's "One Hundred Day Regiment" from Indiana that was rushed to Kentucky and Tennessee to take the place of troops that had been sent to join Sherman's army on its march to the sea.

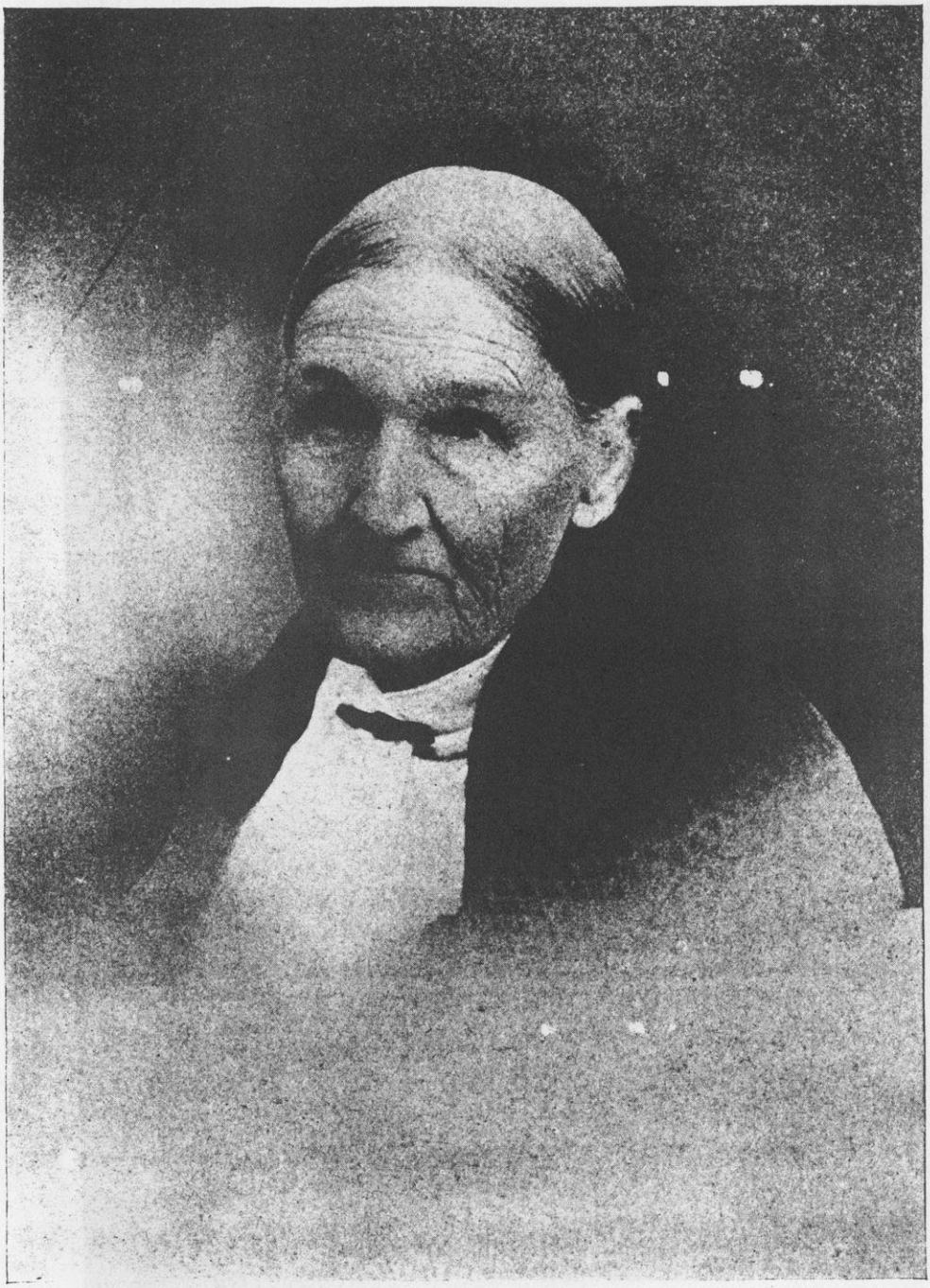
John A. Heller, prominent man of affairs, public official, and for many years a leading insurance agent of Menomonie, was born at Salona, Clinton County, Penn., March 31, 1846, the son of David and Sarah (Wilson) Heller, the pioneers. He was ten years of age when he came to Dunn County with his parents. In the following year, 1857, he came to Menomonie and boarded with his uncle, Capt. William Wilson and attended school for a few months in the first building that was erected on the north side for school purposes. This building was a small frame structure of about 14x16 feet, and then stood on the north side of the river. The teacher was Mr. Pitman, who taught school in school hours, preached and taught Sabbath school on Sundays, and worked in the shingle mills packing shingles Saturdays and evenings. This same building also became the first school building on the east side, it being transported across the river. Mrs. Mary (Downs) Heller was the first teacher. It stood on Main Street about where the Wolf barber shop is now located, was later used by David Heller as a dental office, he being the first dentist in the village of Menomonie. This building was also later occupied by John A. Heller for many years as a dental and insurance office. It was also used as voting headquarters for the city. About 40 years ago it was moved back from the street and used for a woodshed by Mr. Phillsbury, druggist, being later torn down. After his first few months schooling in Menomonie young Heller returned to the Tainter House at Dunnville and there attended schools taught by Miss Massee, John Cavanaugh and others. He removed with his parents to the town of Spring Brook, where he



DAVID HELLER



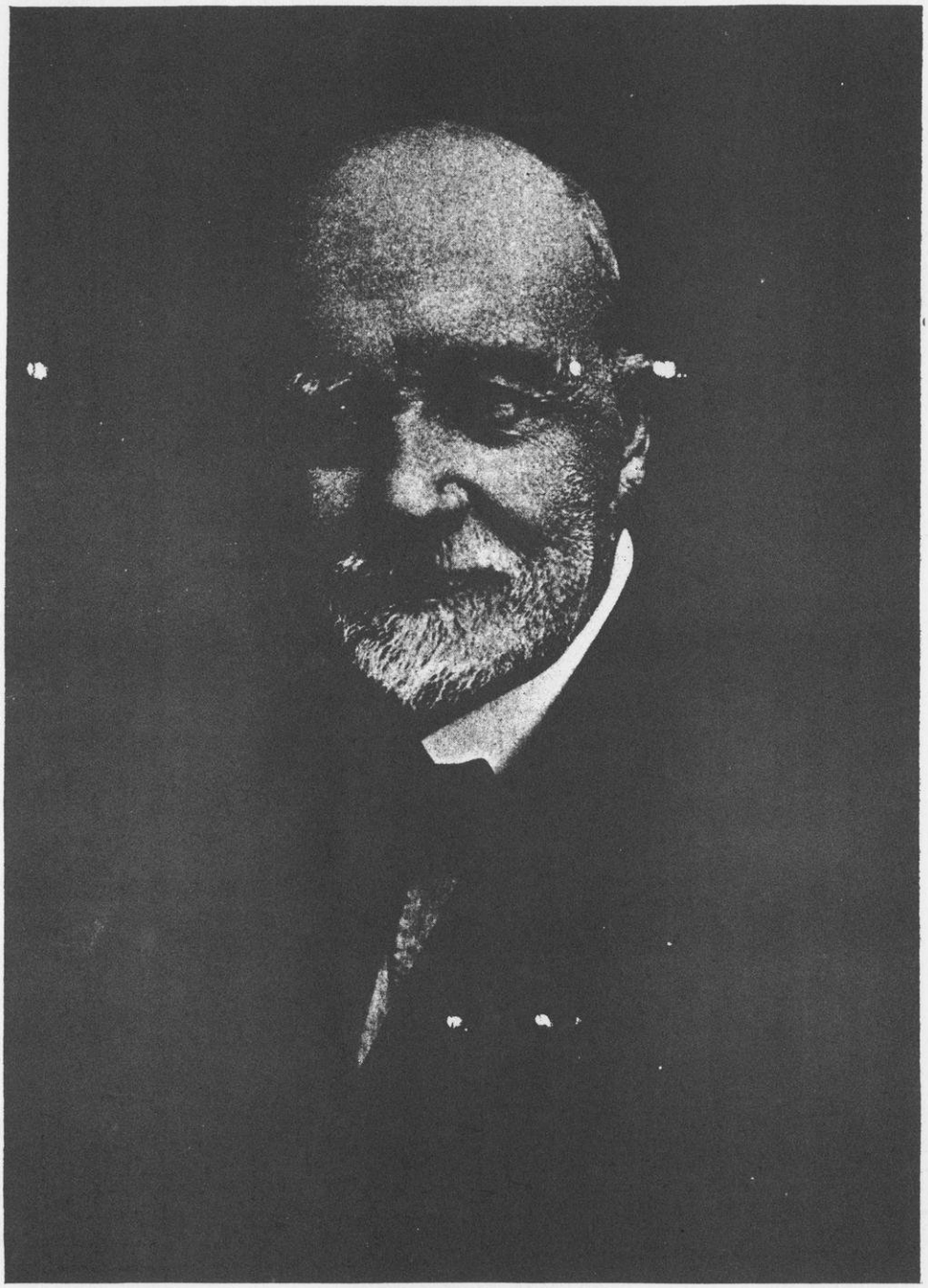
MRS. DAVID HELLER



MRS. DAVID HELLER

attended the school taught by Carroll Lucas and others. After that he started out to see the world and was gone three years. On reaching La Crosse, where his brother, M. W. Heller was employed in the provost-marshall's office, he was treated by him to a hair cut, a shave and a suit of clothes together with a little money. He then resumed his journey, stopping next at La Porte, Ind., where he had another brother, J. E. Hiller, in an insurance office. This brother put him in school at the La Porte academy. While he was there the news came of the surrender of Richmond, which news caused general rejoicing, the people marching through the streets with bands playing; but a little later came the news of Lincoln's assasination and the joy was turned to sorrow and mourning. Young Hiller went with others to Michigan City, where they saw Lincoln's funeral cortege pass through; and at La Porte, Ind., he heard Clara Barton, R. G. Ingersoll, John A. Logan, Horace Greeley, Bishop Clark and others, which was the start of the great American lecture courses. James E. Heller and H. G. Teed, who had learned the original rules of baseball at Freeport, Ill., asked John A. Heller to go out and find signers to form a ball club, which he did and the Laport ball club was organized. After some practice, in the fall they challenged the Elkhart (Ind.) team and beat them 125 to 30. The next year they played the various neighboring teams and won all the games played. The third year they wound up by challenging the "Westerners" of Indianapolis for the state championship. On their way to that city they stopped off at Lafayette and won from the team of that city, as also they did from the "Westerners" at Minneapolis by a score of 40 to 25 on their return to La Porte they were met by the band and even a larger crowd than had met the returned soldiers. Mr. Heller then went to Chicago and saw the game between the Washington club and the Forest City club of Rockford, Ill., played at Chicago, the Forest City club winning it. It was this game that gave Spaulding the reputation of being the greatest baseball pitcher of that time. After that Mr. Heller went to Freeport, where he ha an aunt who paid for his taking a commercial course at the V. W. Bayless Commercial College. It is worthy of note that this Mr. Bayless and his brother also conducted a business college at Dubuque, Iowa, where James and Frank Stout received their commercial training. From Freeport John A. Heller went to Galena, where he visited relatives, and thence to Dubuque, where he called on James H. Stout and asked for work. Mr. Stout remarked, "I'll have to send you back to Menomonie, as that's where we send all those seeking work." Mr. Heller then applied to railroad headquarters, and all they could offer was a brakeman's job, and they told him they hated to offer it to a man with a "plug" hat and kid gloves. Consequently he returned to Mr. Stout, who took him to his home, treated him royally and gave him a ticket to Read's Landing. There he met T. B. Wilson, who wanted him to make a trip down the river on their new boat "Annie Gerdon," Captain Tainter having just returned with the said boat on its maiden voyage. Mr. Heller accepted the offer. Mr. Slocum and his nephew were the pilots and the two Wilcoxes were the engineers. They had an eventful trip down to La Claire, head of the rapids of Rock Island. Mr. Slocum having accidentally injured his knee, Mr. Heller took his place at the wheel, Mr. Slocum sitting in a chair and telling him what to do. On his return to Read's Landing he found that the large boats had been pulled off on account of the lateness of the season, and owing to this reason he found the opportunity of making several trips back and forth to La Crosse, carrying belated passengers, baggage and freight. He was rewarded for this work, when through, with ten dollars, a sum of money which in those days looked large to him. Mr. Wilson then sent him to Menomonie. On his arrival there—this was in the fall of 1868—he found a letter from Mr. Bayless offering him the position to take charge of the commercial department of his college at Freeport. Mr. Heller accepted it, telling him he would be on hand in a short time, but owing to his father's sickness and death (Sept. 3, 1868) he cancelled the agreement. He then entered his father's office and took up his business, although the only knowledge he had at that time of dentristry was what he had gained from helping his father when only a boy. However, by 1871 he had saved enough money to enter the dental college of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in the follow-

ing year, 1872. During the holidays while at college, he visited New York and Brooklyn, in which latter place he heard Henry Ward Beecher preach. After his graduation he went to Washington and visited his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey, the former of whom was employed in the treasury department of the government. He then returned to Menomonie and from that time until 1884 was a practicing dentist here, giving up practice in that year to care for certain other business interests, which in the meanwhile had been growing and needed closer attention. As a part of the property which came to him on his father's death were 11 colonies of bees, of which he took charge, in time increasing the number to 110 colonies, and making a name for himself through the state as one of its leading apiarists, shipping large quantities of honey to Chicago. His other interests were along real estate and insurance lines, as for over 30 years he was connected with the Northwestern Mutual Insurance Company of Milwaukee. He bought or erected a number of buildings, in 1878 buying the lot and building on the corner of Main and Fourth streets where in 1880 he erected the fine block which now houses the Barber Furniture Company. In 1882 he bought his present residence at the corner of Fourth Street and Wilson Avenue. The block on Main and Second streets which houses the Anderson drug store, P. E. Gregg's music store, Cotts & Olson's restaurant known as "The Grill," Wolf's barber shop, Golemate's shoe-shining parlor, and F. E. Miller's smoke shop and billiard hall, has been built and improved by Mr. Heller. This building is known as the Heller Block, and the second story is divided into offices and also includes the Belair photo studio. During his long and active career Dr. Heller rendered some valuable public service, at various times holding different offices. He was formerly justice of the peace, town clerk and school commissioner; also county commissioner from the second ward of Menomonie, and a member of the board of public works and of the board of education. It was about the time that he was serving in the last mentioned capacity that the first kindergarten in Dunn County was started and for a while, after the school building was burned, the kindergarten was housed on the upper floor of his building at the corner of Fourth and Main streets. In addition to his other activities, Dr. Heller was an enthusiastic hunter, his expedition in quest of game having taken him through a large part of Wisconsin and into various western states, including Texas and other parts of the Southwest. He has hunted moose, deer and buffalo, besides smaller game, and proved himself a good shot. In 1914 he and his son, W. E. Heller, of Fargo, N. D., made the Mediterranean trip, going as far as Petras in Greece, calling at Gilbralter, Genoa, Naples, outgoing, and on the return trip at Messina in Sicily, again at Naples, then at the excavated ruins of Pompeii, and again at Gibralter, whence they sailed for home. Dr. Heller is an interested member of the Masonic order, having belonged to Menomonie Lodge No. 164 for 56 years, and having served as worshipful master of the lodge and as high priest of the chapter, and on Jan. 1, 1925, he was presented with a life membership certificate by the order. He was united in marriage on July 15, 1875, to Evelyn L. Fletcher, and of this union nine children were born, whose names respectively were Mary Bird, John Albert, Charles D., William Epley, Frances Ruth, Sarah Ana, Mark Emerson, Evelyn and Esther Allyn. Their further record is briefly as follows: Mary Bird, born June 4, 1876, is now the wife of Dr. J. E. Waldron, a dentist with a large practice in Eau Claire. John Albert, born April 16, 1878, married Ida Myric and died April 8, 1918, being survived by his wife. Charles David, born April 24, 1880, was for 18 years in the employ of Marshall, Field & Co., being advertising manager for both the wholesale and retail department. He is now a member of the Rathburn-Grant-Heller Company of Chicago, manufacturers of direct and by mail advertising projects. He is also adjutant of the 122d Illinois regiment and is better known as Captain Heller. He married Margaret Demesa, a descendant of Count Demesa mentioned in French history, and they have two children, Irving and Mona. William Epley, born Jan. 20, 1882, was graduated from the Menomonie High School and the Chicago Dental College and is now practicing dentristy at Fargo, N. D. He is also interested in various business enterprises, particularly in real estate, and has a fine business rating and high social standing in the city in which he has made



JOHN A. HELLER

MRS. JOHN A. HELLER

his home. He married Mina Hendry and they have three children, William Epley, Jr., Gordon H. and Jean Cameron. Francis Ruth, born March 9, 1884, was graduated from the Menomonie High School and the Stout Institute, and was also a student at Columbia College, New York. She is now one of the faculty of the new vocational school at Grand Rapids, Mich. She married Eugene Scoville, who is engaged in the real estate business. Sarah Ana, born April 30, 1886, is the wife of Dr. David C. Pierpont, surgeon and manager of the Pierpont Hospital at Iron wood, Mich. She has four sons, John A., David, William M. and James. Mark Emerson, born Feb. 26, 1888, lost his life in the World War, being killed in the St. Mihiel Advance, in France, Sept. 14, 1918. Evelyn, born May 17, 1890, died on the thirtieth of the same month. Esther Allyn, born July 4, 1895, died Sept. 24, 1922. She was a graduate of the Menomonie High School, a student at Columbia College, New York, and an efficient teacher. The Heller family were affiliated religiously with the Methodist Episcopal Church. John A. Heller was, however, on of the first members of the Unitarian Society of Menomonie. In Chapter XXI of this volume may be found a short article by him in regard to the Indian scare of 1862.

Mrs. Evelyn L. (Fletcher) Heller was born at Hastings Center, Oswego County, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1854, daughter of Albert and Marie (Kenyon) Fletcher. The mother was a relative of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, the hero in 1813 of the naval battle on Lake Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Fletcher were both born in New York State and came to Menomonie, Wis., in 1871, Mr. Fletcher for a number of years thereafter holding responsible positions with the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, at one time having charge of their sawmill at Downsville and at another being in charge of their steam mill in Menomonie. He died in 1895 and was survived by his wife, who passed away on August 15, 1924, at the age of 89 years. Evelyn L. Fletcher acquired her education in the public schools of New York State and came to Menomonie with her parents in 1871, and in 1875 she was married to John A. Heller. She was a woman of refined and elevated character, which she showed in all the tenderest relations of life as wife, mother and friend. Endowed with a true christian spirit, she was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and an active worker in its auxilliary societies. This noble woman passed to the better land on April 17, 1925, her death filling many hearts with sadness; but many years shall pass ere those who knew her lose the memory of her gracious presence.

Lieutenant Mark E. Heller, hero of the Great War, who gave his life on his country's altar in order that the world might be a better place for others to live in for countless generations to come, was killed in action at Manheulles, France, in the St. Mihiel drive on Sept. 14, 1918, having led his men in a dangerous attack, and having single handed made a notable capture. His brief life was filled with worthy accomplishment, and in far off Fargo, North Dakota, the students of the North Dakota Agricultural College, eat in a dining hall and pass to their studies through an ornamental gate, both of which are monuments of his youthful enthusiasms and energetic devotion while a student there. Mark E. Heller was born in Menomonie, Feb. 26, 1888, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Heller. He attended the graded schools of his native city and then entered the high school, graduating in 1908. Desiring to see something of the world, he then secured employment with the engineering corps of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, which at that time was building its Pacific coast extension. At this junction came a thrilling experience which nearly cost him his life. His train was stalled at Helen, Mont., where the big flood of that year then raging. As there was no possible way to go farther by train, Mr. Heller, being of an ambitious nature, secured employment, but after a few days he decided to journey on, and started on foot to Taft, some 233 miles distant. He soon encountered a young man named George La Fortune, who was bound for Idaho. They traveled together for several days, headed for Missoula. Undismayed by the great floods then raging, they continued on their way, having to cross a railroad bridge which had been badly shaken and damaged by the raging flood. The woodwork was practically gone and the passage was made on swaying strands of steel. La Fortune, a halfbreed, and very agile, walked these

strands but young Heller crawled across on hands and knees. Continuing westward down the river, they found an old boat owned by a Japanese truck farmer. In this they embarked, attempting to cross directly to the other side and to steer it by using poles. But on reaching mid-stream the raging current carried them down the stream, the boat was capsized and both men were plunged into the swirling waters amid logs and other debris. There were separated by an island, La Fortune being swept to one side of it and Mr. Heller on the other. It was opposite Missoula that they were sighted, and La Fortune was rescued, by a crew of men in the presence of over 300 people including city and county officials. They observed Mr. Heller but could not reach him and he was soon lost to their sight. The sheriff organized a rescue party and started down the river after him. About this time Mr. Heller managed to get astride a huge log and rode it down the current. This ride was both thrilling and dangerous. He rode into breakers that mounted ten feet above his head, he encountered whirlpools where the logs would stand almost straight up, wallowed through heavy swells with the timber whirling around and around and turning over end, altogether passing through trials and dangers from which escape may well be considered miraculous. He was finally carried on his log along the side of an island where the water was a little less agitated, and while close inshore and passing under an overhanging branch of a tree he seized hold of it, drew himself up to safety. In the meanwhile the sheriff and rescue party had followed down the river until they had got below a point where they hoped to effect a rescue provided they got there before him, but as they saw nothing of him, they gave him up for lost, and having obtained a team to haul their boat back, they started to return. When opposite the island where young Heller had found refuge, they heard him calling and having ascertained his whereabouts, rescued him with the boat, 38 hours after he had been cast into the water. They took him to Missoula, where he found La Fortune under arrest. After satisfying the public who he was and where he was going, he continued on his journey afoot to Taft where he joined the engineering corps of the C. M. & St. P. Railway engaged in putting down the extension to the Pacific coast. In a few months he suffered an attack of mountain fever and the head engineer advised him to go home. He therefore turned his face eastward, but stopped at Fargo, N. D., where he had a brother living, and for a time he was employed as physical director at the Y. M. C. A., though his health had been considerably impaired by the experiences through which he had passed. He also occupied a similar position with the Moorehead College across the river in Moorehead, Minn. Then he entered the State Agricultural College at Fargo, from which he received his degree in 1912. During those four years he was an outstanding figure in the undergraduate life of the college, being especially prominent in athletic and dramatic activities. Finding there was no eating-place for the student body, he started the movement for the erection of the "Copper Kettle Inn," now one of the features of the institution. Although he was at that time making his own way, he not only fathered the project but also financed it. He proposed and designed the beautiful campus gateway there, superintended its construction and was largely instrumental in raising the funds for it. This beautiful structure, known as Heller's gate, is now overshadowed by a beautiful memorial tree planted in his honor. After his graduation he went to Chicago and then secured employment in a large paper-mill at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. He left there with an excellent recommendation and was next employed as chemist with a large cement company at Gary, Ind., until after the completion of the Panama canal. From there he went to Chicago and entered the employ of the Marshall Field Company. For this concern he introduced the shipping of small packages by parcels post and assisted to establish the postal sub-station in their store. His next field of activity was in Kansas, his first employment in that state being as a member of the staff of the "Timesette" at Chanute. He also entered into other activities there. He organized a golf company, handled and sold automobiles, was interested in a large motion picture house and was agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. Shortly after the call to arms in 1917, young Heller having had three years' military experience in

ESTHER ALLYN HELLER

LIEUT. MARK E. HELLER

Company H, Third Infantry, W. N. G., offered his services to his country. Before he received his papers, showing his Wisconsin record, however, the Kansas quota had been filled. He therefore entered the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, Ill., where he received his commission as second lieutenant. About Jan. 1, 1918, he sailed for France and was placed on detached service with an English command. For a while he was on the firing line and was then assigned to units constructing breastworks and bridges on the front. He next surveyed a valley which in the course of the fortunes of war might fall into the hands of the enemy. Upon the completion of this work he was given a furlough, which he spent in Paris. On its expiration he was assigned to Company 59th Infantry, and was thrown into the terrible offensive at St. Mihiel. There he was killed in an heroic advance on Sept. 14, 1918. He was hastily buried at Bove, near the battlefield. Later he was laid at rest in Grave 4, Section 7, Plot 1, St. Mihiel American Cemetery, 1233, Thiacourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle. His body reached Menomonie on April 15, 1919, and he is sleeping his last sleep in Evergreen Cemetery amid the scenes of his boyhood. Memorial services were held in his honor at Menomonie, at Fargo, and at Chanute, many organizations passed resolutions of respect, and bereaved letters of consolation from far and wide testifying to the high regard in which the young man had been held in every relation of life. Worthy of preservation are the two letters which his parents received from his captain and from his first sergeant. The sergeant's letter is given first.

"Ernst, Germany, Feb. 17, 1919.

John A. Heller,
Menomonie, Wis.
Dear Sir:

I have been requested to write you in regard to the death of your son, Mark E. Heller, on Feb. 14, 1918. I was platoon sergeant at the time and was the first one to reach him after he fell. We were in the St. Mihiel Sector, and were advancing on the village of Manheulles. As we reached the edge of the town, Lieut. Heller and his runner broke down a door in a wall the Germans had constructed and captured two prisoners and two German machine guns. We then followed the fleeing Huns through the village and took up a position on the further side. Here we found some German maps and packs, and after our line was firmly established the lieutenant left me in charge of the platoon and said he was going to take the maps back to the captain. In the meantime the Huns started shelling the village intermittently, and a few minutes after he had left me I heard two shells coming and looked around to see where they fell. Following the explosion, I heard him call in a lusty voice, 'Help.' I looked to see where he was and he immediately called again 'Help me now.' I summoned the runners and ran toward the direction of the voice and called to him but received no answer. I ran on further and found him lying on his back unconscious. We carried him to a place of safety and I sent a runner for the first aid man, but before aid arrived the lieutenant passed away never regaining consciousness. About ten minutes elapsed between his injury and his death. We examined him and found he had been struck by a shrapnell in his right side, but the fatal wound was caused by a piece of shrapnell about the size of a fish scale which struck him almost squarely between the eyes, causing hemorrhage of the brain. Lieutenant was a brave and noble man and well liked by every man in the platoon. He was carried back and buried at Bove, France. Regretting my inability to give you more information, I wish to extend my sincere sympathy for the loss of your son. I am, dear sir,

Sincerely yours,
Sergt. B. S. Johns,
Co. D, Fifty-ninth Infantry.

The captain's letter, also written from Ernst, Germany, on Feb. 17, was as follows:

John A. Heller,
Menomonie, Wis.
Dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of inquiry concerning your son, Mark E. Heller, I have instructed Sergt. Benjamin S. Johns, an eye witness of his death, to write and explain the details. Lieutenant Heller was killed at about 6 p. m. Sept. 14, 1918, in the St. Mihiel offensive. Having gained an objective and after placing his men in safe positions, he started through the village of Manhuelles for company Headquarters. On his way he was hit by a piece of sharpnell, which caused his nearly instant death. He was buried by Chaplain Jenny at Bove, east of Manhuelles. I can truthfully say that Lieutenant Mark E. Heller of my command was a model and an excellent leader of the men intrusted to him. He was highly esteemed and loved by everybody who came in contact with him, both by superior officers and men under him. On and before the fatal day he proved to be a fearless and efficient officer in time of danger. By his example he inspired his men with courage and enthusiasm. Personally he captured two prisoners and took over two machine guns. The loss of such an efficient officer is deeply regretted. Extending my sincere condolence to you, I am truly yours,

W. A. George,
Captain commanding Company D,
Fifty-ninth Infantry.

P. S.—He was recommended for promotion a few days before his death."

William Milliron, treasurer of the incorporated village of Knapp, and formerly an active farmer in the town of Stanton, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, Sept. 15, 1848, son of Joseph and Ann Marie (Beason) Milliron, who were natives of the same state. They subsequently moved to Indiana and from that state to Rice County, Minnesota, where Joseph Milliron engaged in farming. The rest of his life was spent there in that occupation except for a period of two years, during which he conducted a farm of 160 acres in the town of Stanton, Dunn County, Wis., after which he and his wife went back to Minnesota, in which state they both died. William Milliron being young when the family moved to their Minnesota farm, acquired his education in the schools of Rice County, that state. In 1868, at the age of about 20 years, he came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and bought his father's homestead in the town of Stanton. The land was covered with heavy timber, in which he made a clearing and built a log house, taking up his abode in it. Then began the hard work of improvement, cutting the timber, pulling or burning out the stumps, clearing out the brush, breaking and cultivating the soil and erecting necessary buildings. All this took time and during the few years that he lived on that place he could develop only a part of it, farming such part of it as he had cleared. In 1873 he sold the place and bought a farm of 80 acres in section 31 in the same town, on which were some slight improvements. On this latter place he remained for 30 years, in which time he effected a vast change in its appearance. It had increased its area, by additional land purchases, to 163 acres and had a good set of buildings, with a considerable part of the land under cultivation. Having followed diversified farming there until 1903, he rented the place to a tenant and moved to the village of Knapp, where he bought the residence he has since occupied. In 1894 Mr. Milliron was elected treasurer of the town of Stanton, which politically included the village of Knapp, the latter being unincorporated. After the incorporation of the village, he was elected village treasurer, which position he has since held through successive re-elections. While on the farm he rendered other public service as supervisor, chairman of the town board and member of the county board, also serving on the school board of his district. His personal record, both as a farmer and as a public official, is well known to his fellow citizens, who have confidence both in his ability and his integrity. On Jan. 4, 1874, William Milliron was united in marriage in Dunn County, with Jane Crye, who was born in Madison County, Sept. 25, 1855, daughter of John and Eda (Davis) Crye. Her parents were for a number of years well known farmers in the town of Stanton, having come to Dunn County in 1864. After a long and happy married life Mrs. Milliron met her death in an automobile accident on July 2, 1924, near Lemington, Wis., when she and Mr. Milliron were on their way to that place to visit their daughter, Mrs. Lewis E. Buckner. Mr. and Mrs. Milliron were parents of seven children, namely,

WESLEY R. VASEY AND FAMILY

Eveline, Edith, Loren E., Nellie, William, Clara and Retha, of whom William and Retha are now deceased. The record of the others is briefly as follows. Eveline has been twice married, first to Joseph Shafer, by whom she had three children, Clinton, Louis and Lucy. She is now Mrs. Alexander Page of Minneapolis. Edith is the wife of Thomas Riley of Everett, Wash., and the mother of five children, Nellie, Margaret, Eda, Thomas and Dorothy. Loren E., who is now conducting the parental farm in the town of Stanton, married Elizabeth Gross, and has seven children, Edward, Bessie, Daisy, Catherine, Fred, George and John William. Nellie is the wife of Andrew Dahlberg, a farmer in the town of Cady, St. Croix County, and has one child, Anna Jane. Clara is Mrs. Lewis E. Bruckner of Lemington, Sawyer County, Wis., where Mr. Bruckner is conducting a store including a feed business. She has two children, Margaret A. and Adrian P. The Milliron family are affiliated religiously with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Wesley R. Vasey, now living retired in Menomonie, was for years one of the most successful farmers in Dunn County and has a record worthy of preservation. He was born in the town of Dunn, this county, Aug. 22, 1868, son of Francis T. and Phoebe (Doughty) Vasey. Francis Vasey, born in New York State in 1839, came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, in 1856 and took up land. In 1858 he was married to his first wife, Lucretia Smith, who died only two years later, in 1860. On Sept. 15, 1864 he married Phoebe A. Doughty, who was born in Bloomington, Ill., March 14, 1847. Of this second union two children were born: John E., Dec. 11, 1866, who is a prominent farmer in the town of Dunn, Dunn County; and Wesley R. of Menomonie. Wesley R. Vasey in his youth attended district school and was reared on his parents' farm, on which he worked, thus assisting them, until his marriage in 1891. He then bought 150 acres from his father, located in the same town and about three miles east, a large portion of which was developed. Mr. Vasey continued the improvements on it and in time developed one of the finest farms in Dunn County, adding to his land area from time to time until he had 500 acres. He followed diversified farming, though making a specialty of hay. His building achievements are also worthy of commemoration. In 1900 he built a full basement barn measuring 40 x 100 feet, the lumber for which he had sawed himself in a mill bought for the purpose. This was the first basement barn built in the town of Dunn. In the following year, 1901, he added to his buildings a machine-shed 30 x 80 feet, with a garage and corn crib attached. The year 1904 saw the erection of a fine modern 12-room residence of 34 x 28 feet in ground dimensions and two stories in height. An individual electric light plant and home waterworks system were installed for house and barn, the latter convenience including a 300-barrel cistern. The house is furnished with steam heat and bath. Then in 1919 a fine cut-stone garage of 24 by 36 feet was built, having a capacity of five cars. Mr. Vasey also installed an oil tank and gas pump and conducted a filling station. He entered largely into dairying, milking as high as 44 cows at one time. In 1918 he raised and sold over five thousand dollars' worth of wheat, and in the following year raised and sold nearly 150 bushels of clover seed. During his latter years on the farm nearly all his work was carried on by motor power, tractors, trucks and other motor power machinery being freely used. In 1923 Mr. Vasey sold his farm, stock and tools and moved to Menomonie, buying a fine modern eight-room residence on the corner of Tenth and Main streets that was formerly owned by Dr. B. J. Steeves. Mr. Vasey for 17 years was treasurer of School District No. 4, town of Dunn. He belongs to the fraternal order of Beavers, the Independent Order of Good Templars, and has been a member of the M.E. Church since he was 11 years old. Mr. Vasey was married April 8, 1891, to Fannie Cochram, who was born in the town of Lucas, Dunn County, Sept. 12, 1867, daughter of Osmond and Ann (Rick) Cochram. The parents, natives of England, were married in that country and started at once for the United States, thus making the journey to this country a sort of honeymoon trip, but they never went back to their native land. For two years after arriving in America they resided in New York City, then came west to Milwaukee, where they made their home for four years, and at the end of that time to Dunn County, driving from Milwaukee with a pair of steers and a pair of heifers.

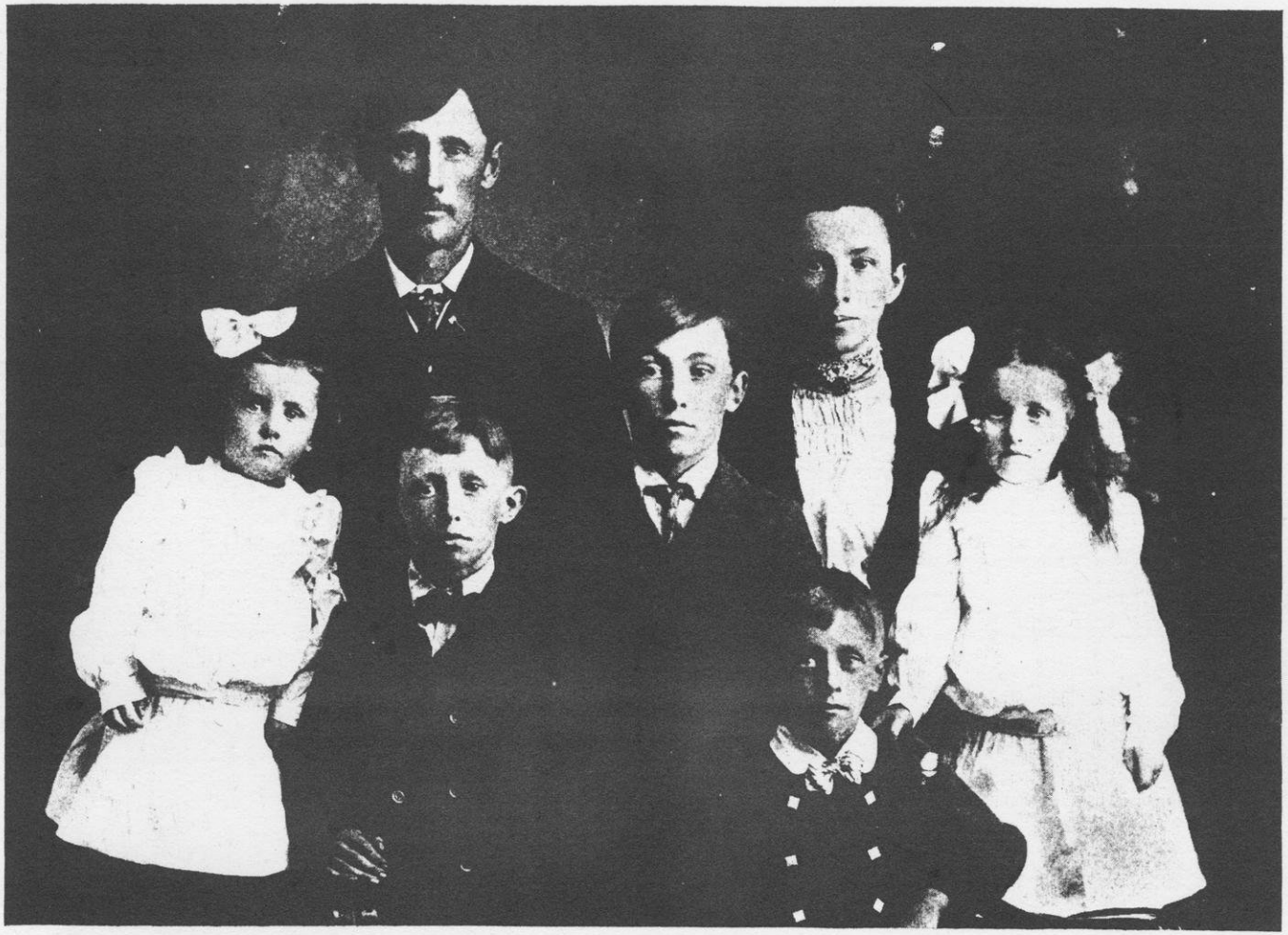
From the Fox River company they bought 40 acres of wild land in the town of Lucas, which they ultimately developed into a fine farm, increasing its area at different times until they owned 400 acres. Mr. Cochram also built the first 100-foot basement barn in Dunn County. He was well known through the county, especially for his social accomplishments, being a good singer and knowing quite a variety of songs, some of which he used to render at meetings of the Old Settlers' Association, of which he was a member, and also on other suitable occasions. He is well remembered by all the old settlers who are now living. He died on the farm, Jan. 10, 1916; she then took up her home with her daughter, Mrs. Henrietta Sherwood in Menomonie, where she passed away, Aug. 7, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Vasey have been the parents of seven children, Emily, Ethel Lois, Paul L., Mildred Jane, Cecil F., Alice I. and Florence M., of whom the following is a partial record. Emily, born May 9, 1892, died Jan. 11, 1894. Ethel Lois, born June 15, 1893, was graduated in 1911 from the Central Holiness University at University Park, Iowa, after which she taught school two years at Wilmot, S. D. She then reentered the university and took another two-years' course. At the end of that period she became a student in the University of Wisconsin, from which she was graduated in mathematics. During one semester she taught that science in the school at West Allis, Wis., and later for two years at Proctor, Minn. She married Leonard Albaugh of Menomonie, but still follows teaching, doing some vocational and substitute work. Paul L. Vasey, born March 18, 1895, is a partner in the insurance firm of Ingram-Vasey Insurance Co., with headquarters in Menomonie. He married Lonaverne Harshman and they have an adopted child, Orville Winston by name. Mildred Jane Vasey, born May 31, 1896, was graduated from the Central Holiness University at University Park, Iowa, with the class of 1914. She then taught school four years in South Dakota, after which she went to Washington, D. C., where she was employed in the war risk department of the government. Then returning to South Dakota, she resumed teaching, being thus occupied for four years more. She is now Mrs. Ralph Sanders, her husband being superintendent of schools of Roberts County, S. D. They have one child, Donald. Cecil F. Vasey, born Sept. 8, 1899, for many years remained on the home farm assisting his father. He married Bessie Sanders and they now reside in Menomonie, he being associated with his father in the trucking and long distance hauling business, they have one child, Virginia Francis. Alice I. Vasey, born Sept. 14, 1904, was graduated from the rural schools and at the age of 16 years from the Menomonie High School. She was a student one one year in the Eau Claire State Normal School and one year at the state university. She is now Mrs. D. L. Gibson, and resides in Racine, Wis. Florence M. Vasey, born Feb. 12, 1906, was graduated from the rural schools, and in 1922 at 16 years of age, from the Menomonie High School. She then entered the state university where she is now a student.

Sever Running, more familiarly known as "Sam" Running, who has built up a considerable nursery and fruit raising business at North Menomonie and elsewhere, and who for some years led an adventurous life, was born in Trondhjem, Norway, May 20, 1857, son of Johan Arnt and Anne Hanson. The mother died in Norway in 1887, and in 1890 Sever, who had then been for some eight or nine years in the United States, sent for his father and for his brother Peter, who accordingly also came to this country. The father died in 1902, in Norway, to which country he had returned. Peter is now in the real estate business in Minneapolis. Sever Running after attending public school, entered the officers' military school at Trondhjem, where he completed certain prescribed courses, after which he entered the Flag Junker School in Christiania, Norway, from which he was graduated in the class of 1877. He then spent four years in an attorney's office. It was in 1881 that he came to the United States, locating in Menomonie, Wis., the fame of which place as a lumber center with ready employment for new comers had reached his native land. Thus he found it, and after entering the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, he was soon made cashier and bookkeeper and as such worked for the company for ten years. He then started a nursery business in Menomonie, raising plants and shrubs, and combining with it the production of apples and small

fruits, and he continued in that line of business for 17 consecutive years. In 1898 the country, and the civilized world generally, was excited by the news of the discovery of gold in Alaska, and at once thousands of individuals, singly or in parties, set out for the new land of sudden fortunes. It was a long and terrible journey, an many never reached the goal but perished on the way. Undeterred by their misfortunes, however, if they knew anything about them, a multitude of others pressed onwards, some to lose their lives through the hazards of the journey, others to reach the promised land only to fail in obtaining any part of the wealth that was there for those who could find it and bear it safely away, and others—a much smaller number—to meet with fortune and return home wealthy. The excitement at the time proved so contagious that Mr. Running was also seized with the gold fever, and together with William Fox, Ole Lien, George Quilling, Robert Midtlyng, and his son Axel, set out for Alaska and the Klondike, with all essential supplies. Soon after their arrival there, Mr. Midtlyng and Mr. Running were caught in a terrible snow storm on the summit of Chilkat Pass, along the trail where goods were left at various points for the mule freighters to haul to their various destinations. They were unfamiliar with the route and the blowing storm had entirely obliterated the trial. Thus they were practically lost. Mr. Midtlyng, in fact, gave up, expecting to perish that night, but Mr. Running not being so easily frightened, looked about for a place where they could burrow in the snow and remain until the storm had abated and the trail was reopened. As luck would have it, they found one of these piles of goods and there found a shovel, some sacks and a sled. With this material together with their own sled, they built a framework and piled it over with snow, and their blankets around them they spent the night. Though it was very cold, they had plenty to eat and passed the night in a fairly comfortable manner. About day break others came along and broke the trial. Thus they were liberated and pushed on to where they had done their clearing and there joined the rest of the company who had preceded them before the storm. The amount of gold that he and Mr. Midtlyng found, however, after they had been operating for some time, was so small that Mr. Running became tired of the useless quest and turned his attention to fishing, an occupation in which he was an expert, and in which he met with good success, his car sometimes reaching 100 pounds in a day, which he sold at one dollar per pound. He also traversed the whole length of the Yukon River from Lake Linderman to Cape Nome, in a boat that he himself had built on Lake Linderman, and which was made of whip-sawed lumber, he also sailed on Behring Sea, like a hardy viking, from Fort Michaels to Cape Nome, all alone in his boat, and towing behind him a smaller boat laden with 700 oil cloth suits that he had purchased in Dawson City, a mercantile adventure that proved successful, as, on arriving at Cape Nome he sold them all at a good profit. The successful issue of this venture was quite possibly due to the seaworthy qualities of his boat, which he had built expressly to stand hard wear and tear, and to sail on perilous waters, backed by his own strength and skill as a sailor and oarsman. After spending three years filled with incident and adventure in that distant region, Mr. Running returned home and resumed his fruit growing business, to which he has since given his attention. He has had interests in this line at Eau Claire and Minneapolis and now has 15 acres at North Menomonie, which he devotes to the raising of strawberries, raspberries, apples, and various plants and shrubs. In 1908, with William A. Starr of Eau Claire, he set out a fine apple orchard of 100 acres in the town of Weston, the trees of which are now in good bearing condition and are proving productive. Mr. Running still owns an interest in this orchard, which is operated under the name of the Weston Orchard Company, the Wealthy apple being their chief production. His nursery at North Menomonie is known as the Sam Running Nursery. At various times he has rendered useful public service. He was alderman for eight years from the first ward of Menomonie, was president of the city council for two years, and as supervisor and a member of the county board. In religion he is a Unitarian. His present residence at 204 Railroad Avenue, North Menomonie, he built in 1885. Mr. Running was married in Norway, Oct. 10, 1880, to Kari Krogstad, who was born at Horig Guldalen, Norway, and who, after 39 years of married

life, died Nov. 28, 1919. She had been the mother of ten children, two of whom died in infancy. The others were: Ingvald, who resides in Minneapolis; Annie, now Mrs. Ed Steen of Minneapolis, and the mother of two children, Olin and Clifford; Gunder, wife of A. R. Wilson of Cleveland, Ohio; Samuel, engaged in the automobile and battery repair business in Minneapolis, who is married and has two children, James and Paul; Kate, now Mrs. Louis Abendroth of Minneapolis; Lillian, of Minneapolis; Clarence of Superior, and Axel, who accompanied his father on the Alaskan trip, and who died while engaged in railroad work for the government. Axel had married at San Francisco and left one child, Alice.

Dana C. Coolidge, president of the Downing State Bank and owner of Fairnook and Coolcraft Farms, near that village, was born in St. Cloud, Fond du Lac County, Wis., Aug. 22, 1871, son of John and Elizabeth (Coleman) Coolidge. The father, a native of New Hampshire, and the mother, of New York State, were married in Plymouth, Sheboygan County, Wis., and the former, John Coolidge, established himself in the mercantile business in St. Cloud. Later, however, he became a railroad contractor for the old Wisconsin Central Railway, now the "Soo" line, for which he built many miles of road, also furnishing poles and ties. In 1881 he settled in Eau Claire, of which city he remained a resident until 1885, when he moved to Minneapolis. In 1882 he, with certain associates, built the plant of the Downing Manufacturing Company, and he was active in the manufacturing business and in railroad construction until his death on May 8, 1891. His wife, Elizabeth, passed away on June 9, 1914. They had two children: Dana C., subject of this sketch; and Marshall H., formerly of Minneapolis, but now deceased. Dana C. Coolidge was educated in the public schools of Wisconsin and at Pillsbury Academy, being graduated from the latter institution with the class of 1891. After his father's death he came to Downing and with his brother Marshall took over the father's business—that of lumber manufacturing—which they carried on until their timber was exhausted, Dana C. managing the Downing interests, while Marshall H. had charge of those in Minneapolis. In 1901 the subject of this sketch reorganized the company, which is now engaged in the manufacture of show cases and refrigerators, he being its president. In 1901 also he organized the Downing State Bank, of which he has since been president, and he has also organized banks in Wheeler, Glenwood City and Star Prairie. In addition to the above mentioned enterprises, he has for the past 25 years been actively engaged in farming. The Fairnook and Coolcroft Farms—both well equipped dairy farms, with good herds of Holstein cattle—are located near Downing in the town of Tiffany. "Fairnook Farms" is situated upon a group of hills with gently rolling fields and meadows, comprising a tract of 600 acres. The district is free from marshes and stagnant pools and is one of the best dairy sections of the state. Three beautiful, swift-running trout streams, fed by numerous springs, course their way through the valley. The herd is composed of high grade Holstein and Guernsey cows. The Guernsey gives the high butter fat and deep yellow color to the milk; the Holstein supplies a high percentage of solids—not fats—and noted for its digestibility. It is recognized that this combination produces delicious flavor and a healthful beverage and food. Federal and state veterinarians inspect the herd and furnish the proprietor annually with an accredited herd certificate. These inspections are frequent and include also examination of the buildings, equipment and the men employed. Cleanliness is the rule at Fairnook Farms, and it is a rule rigidly enforced down to the minutest detail. Every man in the dairy department must pass a strict medical examination before he is employed. Barns are swept, washed, and thoroughly cleaned each day. Particular care is devoted to the grooming of the cows. Their udders are washed and wiped before each milking, and at all times they are cleaned on the milking side as well as over the entire udder. Clean uniforms are worn by the milkers and milk room attendants. Milk cans, pails, strainers and all other utensils, are sterilized twice a day and subject to intense heat for 30 minutes. Daily examinations are made in the laboratory of the Minnesota State Board of Health, so that a force of experts is always on guard. Immediately after drawing, the milk is cooled to 38 degrees, bottled sealed and packed in ice ready for shipment. The result of



JOHN E. VASEY AND FAMILY

these precautions is a very superior quality of certified milk, in which lurks no insidious foe to health, as may be the case when such precautions are not taken. Dana C. Coolidge organized and was the first president of the Dunn and St. Croix Counties Holstein Breeders' Association. He is a director of the Holstein Breeders' Club and Cow Testing Association, and a charter member of the Cooperative Shipping Association. He has also been active in various other ways. For over 30 years the Coolidge Company has been engaged in buying and selling Wisconsin lands. It is organized under the strict Wisconsin corporation law and has a capital of $100,000 fully paid up. Mr. Coolidge was a member of the Assembly from Dunn County, unopposed, and serving two terms; a member of the county board three years and chairman two years; a trustee of Dunn County Asylum three years, and president of the village of Downing for a number of terms. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Glenwood City and of the Odd Fellows' in Downing. For many years he has been a live factor in the development of Dunn County and his usefulness as a progressive and representative citizen of the best type is generally recognized throughout the county. Mr. Coolidge was married in Minneapolis, on Feb. 27, 1900, to Amy M. Robertson, who died in May 8, 1919. She left four children: Dorothy and Jack, who are attending the University of Minnesota; Dann died Jan. 8, 1925, and Philip J., a pupil in the Downing school.

John E. Vasey, a well known farmer and respected citizen residing in the Louisville settlement in the town of Dunn, was born in this locality Dec. 11, 1866, son of Francis T. and Phoebe (Doughty) Vasey. The father was born in the state of New York in 1839, and came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, in 1856, taking up land. He was one of the pioneers of the county, using the word "pioneer" in its strictest sense and not as it is too frequently applied to any early settler; for, when he came, there were very few white people in the county, which was mostly a wilderness. Indians there were and plenty of wild game, and for years to come life was a fierce struggle with nature. But for that struggle Francis T. Vasey was well equipped and in time he surmounted all obstacles, despising dangers, and developed a good farm. He was first married in 1858, two years after his arrival in the county, to Lucretia Smith, who died two years later, in 1860. It is impossible for a reader of heart and intelligent apprehension to withhold a tribute of admiration for the brave women who left comfortable homes in civilized communities to accompany their husbands into such a wilderness as Dunn County was in the 50's and still later. It meant not only hard work sufficient to wear out any but the strongest, but also possible dangers from savages, wild beasts, floods, prairie fires, sudden illness with no doctor at hand, and the care of bearing and rearing children; yet there were many who did it, saying "Good bye" to parents, other relatives, and friends, whom they might never see again, and in some cases didn't. So it was with Mr. Vasey's first wife Lucretia. On Sept. 15, 1864, he married his second, whose maiden name was Phoebe A. Doughty, and who was born in Bloomington, Ill., March 14, 1847. They had two children: John E., born Dec. 11, 1866, and Wesley R., born Aug. 22, 1868. Both Mr. and Mrs. Francis T. Vasey have passed on and are no longer numbered among the living; but in their day they were known and respected as people who well performed their part in life, helping to build those conditions of civilized life which the present generation is enjoying and their names are worthy of enduring record. John E. Vasey attended public school in Louisville settlement, which was named in honor of the pioneer, Theodore Louis. Until arriving at the age of 25 years he remained home, helping his father to develop the farm. Then in the fall of 1890 he bought a farm of 150 acres in Sections 4 and 5, town of Dunn. The property was improved, having a fairly good house, with some small out-buildings. Here Mr. Vasey made his start as an independent farmer and made steady progress. In 1905 he installed a portable sawmill on his place and sawed with it the lumber that he used in the erection of his two large barns and out-buildings. He also raised his house and made other improvements in it, being engaged in general farming and sawmill work. He has added to his land until he now owns 690 acres, on which are two good sets of buildings. In his early activities he raised beef cattle, sheep and hogs, but in latter years he has worked into dairy farming and a large herd of Hol-

stein cattle, with three pure bred sires, graze in the fields that gave pasture to his former Galloways. Thus Mr. Vasey has kept up with the times, but is no longer as active as formerly, as in 1921 he rented his farms and is at present living on a 40-acre tract belonging to his son, on which he keeps some sheep, horses and two cows. He cleared and broke about 100 acres of his land in addition to what was cleared when he bought it. On Aug. 18, 1924, Mr. Vasey lost his large barn by fire, but has replaced it with a new one in the Gothic, or balloon, style with full basement and patent equipment. The grand dimensions of this barn are 40 x 120 feet. Mr. Vasey was married July 13, 1892, to Agnes M. Harshman, who was born in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County, Jan. 7, 1874, daughter of Daniel D. and Lovina (Curtis) Harshman. The issue of this marriage was six children, one of whom, Helen A., died at the age of ten years and another in infancy unnamed. The survivors are Clarence E., Julius F., Howard L. and Hazel P., whose further record is briefly as follows. Clarence E., born May 16, 1893, is now a prominent farmer in the town of Dunn. He has been twice married; first to Flossie Powers, who died Feb. 4, 1920, leaving four children, Helen, Mabel, Clarence E., Jr. and Francis T. Clarence E. (Sr.) married secondly Myrtle Tinnea of Illiuois. Julius F., born June 10, 1895, and who is now renting and conducting his father's farm, married Eva Eighmy of Forest Center, town of Spring Brook, Dunn County. Howard L., born Dec. 19, 1898, is in the employ of the street car company in Milwaukee. Hazel P., born Aug. 19, 1902, was graduated from the River Falls State Normal School and is now a supervising teacher in Iowa County, Wisconsin. The Vasey family—those at least who are at home—are affiliated religiously with the Louisville M. E. Church, John E. Vasey belonging fraternally to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Beavers' Reserve Fund society.

George Harris Chamberlain, one of the notable pioneers of Dunn County, and for many years a popular and representative citizen of Rock Falls, was born in Canaan, Grafton County, N. H., on Jan. 12, 1827. His education was acquired mainly at Newbury, Vt. After leaving school he worked in a meat market in Manchester, N. H., for two years, and was subsequently engaged in the same occupation at Clinton, Mass., for two years and a half. Then in 1851 he came west, settling at Briggsville. Marquette County, Wis., where he resided until 1856. In that year he moved to Dunn County and settled at Rock Falls, near which place he bought 400 acres of land. In the following year he bought the Rock Falls flour mills, which he conducted alone until 1861. He then formed a partnership with his father-in-law, Daniel Weston, for whom the town of Weston was named, and until 1869, they carried on a store in addition to the flour mill, in that year selling the mill property. In 1884 Mr. Weston died, after which event Mr. Chamberlain continued for many years to conduct the store, besides operating a farm. In fact for more than half a century he was one of the leading citizens in the southeastern part of Dunn County, and during that long period held many offices of trust. Appointed postmaster of Rock Falls by President Buchanan in 1857, he held that office continuously for 50 years, retiring only in 1907 when the rural route was established from Caryville. He was undoubtedly by that time the oldest postmaster in the United States in point of continuous service. Mr. Chamberlain continued to reside in Rock Falls until 1912, when he moved to Minnesota. As a part of his public record it should be mentioned that he represented Dunn County in the state assembly in the session of 1881, and won considerable prominence as a member of that body. Mr. Chamberlain was married June 29, 1852, to Antoinette Weston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Weston, pioneers of Dunn County, and of this marriage four sons and a daughter were born, namely, Daniel, Jabiel, Frank, George and Nettie. It was with his daughter, who married Milton Mc Neil, that Mr. Chamberlain moved to Mankato, Minn., and in October, 1914, to Faribault, Minn., and it was at her home that he died on July 16, 1921. His wife Antoinette, who was born Oct. 11, 1833, died Jan. 7, 1909.

O. C. Berg, proprietor of Sunny Slope Stock Farm in Section 29, town of Dunn, is a man who has attained prosperity by many years of earnest effort and is now both widely known and well respected in his community. He was born at Tuna, Norway,

LOUIS C. FINDER AND FAMILY

March 11, 1859, son of Christian Nelson and his wife, Ellen Anderson, who were natives of the same place and died there, the mother in 1885 and the father in 1894. After attending school, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native land until 1880, in which year he emigrated to the United States. Coming directly to Menomonie, Wis., he entered the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co., Company and for three years worked in their mill. At the end of that time he began his career as a farmer on his own account, buying 160 acres of land in Section 29, town of Dunn, on which stood a small log shack and a log barn with straw roof, and into the house or shack he moved with his wife, to whom he had been married on April 12, 1883. Her maiden name was Anna Anderson; she was born in Norway, Aug. 18, 1861, and came to this country in 1881, locating in Menomonie. Together they started to build up a farm home, and it was not long before some progress was perceptible, as in 1884 the log shack gave place to a more substantial and commodious dwelling. As the years went on he improved more and more of his land, making such improvements in his buildings as were needed, but it was in 1913 that he set about to thoroughly modernize his farm, in that year building a fine, full-basement barn, 34 x 72 feet in ground plan, and attaching to it a good silo of 14 x 34 feet; and in the following year he converted his house into a fine 12-room residence, fitted out so far as possible, with modern conveniences. Since then he has built a machine house or shed, 100 feet long, with sliding doors to house his machinery; and a blacksmith's shop equipped with all necessary tools. His water supply is derived from a well 130 feet deep, sunk on a hill to get the necessary elevation for an adequate pressure, the water being raised by windmill power and answering all the purposes of a good domestic waterworks system. These improvements have greatly increased the value of the property and made it one of the best farms of its size in the town of Dunn. It is well stocked with grade Holstein cattle, in the herd being a pure bred sire, and during the last few years Mr. Berg has made dairying the chief branch of his business, though he also does some mixed farming in the raising of crops. He formerly served one term on the district school board. On March 26, 1916, he sustained a severe bereavement in the death of his beloved wife Anna, to whom much of his prosperity and happiness were due. They had been the parents of a large family, numbering 14 children, all now living, namely: Christina E., Axel W., Oscar W., Helga, Carl, Agnes, Clara, Ragna, Hjalmer, Martha, Richard, Albert, Victor and Walter, in regard to whom the following data may be added. Christina E., born Jan. 6, 1884, is now Mrs. Carl Severson of the town of Dunn, this county, and is the mother of four children, Helmer, Alvin, Elvina and Clara. Axel W., born April 2, 1885, is now a farmer in Alberta, Canada. Oscar W., born July 7, 1887, is unmarried and conducts the home farm for his father. Helga, born Aug. 24, 1888, is living on the home farm. Carl, born Jan. 9, 1890, is in Alberta, Canada. Agnes, born Nov. 19, 1891, is the wife of Lars Ness of Alberta, Canada, and has two children, Oliver and Helen. Clara, born March 10, 1893, and Ragna, born Nov. 21, 1894, were both graduated from the Dunn County Normal School and are now teachers. Hjalmer, born Feb. 27, 1896, is single and makes his home on the farm. Martha, born Feb. 28, 1898, is employed in the office of a Minneapolis business concern. Richard, born March 12, 1900, is on the home farm, as also is Albert, born Nov. 30, 1902. Victor, born Oct. 12, 1904, died Feb. 3, 1925. Walter, was born June 15, 1905. In July, 1923, Mr. Berg left home on a trip to his native land, which he wished to see once more before he grew too old to travel. He spent some six or seven months there, returning in February, 1924.

Louis C. Finder, proprietor of "Level Farm" in Section 24, town of Lucas, was born in Germany, Nov. 22, 1864, son of Carl and Minnie Finder. The family came to this country from Germany in 1867, landing at New York and coming directly west to Lake Mills, Jefferson County, Wis., where Mr. and Mrs. Carl Finder made their home for ten years. Then in 1877 they came to Dunn County and began the creation of a farm, buying 80 acres of timber land in Section 24, town of Lucas. Renting a small shack from the lumber company, they made their home in it until Mr. Finder had erected a log barn, in which they lived during the

first winter. In the spring Mr. Finder built a house, into which they moved . He continued to operate and improve the farm until 1891, when he sold it to his son Louis and went back to Lake Mills in Jefferson County, where he and his wife lived for ten years, at the end of that time returning to Dunn County and taking up their residence in Menomonie. Their last years were spent in that city, Mr. Finder passing away Dec. 20, 1915, and Mrs. Finder in March 12, 1924. They were the parents of eight children: Hannah, now Mrs. John Raider of Menomonie; August, deceased; William, of Lake Mills, Wis.; Minnie, who is Mrs. Fred Stubb of North Menomonie; Louis, subject of this sketch; Amelia, now deceased; Herman, now in Sashkatchewan, Canada; and Emma, now Mrs. Cornelius Duniman of Waterloo, Wis. Louis C. Finder, who came to Dunn County with his parents in 1877, subsequently remained with them, helping his father to develop the farm. As already mentioned, he bought it in 1891, when his parents returned to Jefferson County, and he has since made some important improvements on his own account, having erecting a complete set of fine buildings, among them a barn of 34 x 74 feet in ground plan, with modern equipment; a tile silo of 14 x 46 feet; a machine shed 20 x 72 feet; a granary 18 x 3? feet, grain shed, of 20 x 70 feet, and a good seven-room residence. These buildings are lighted with a carbon gas system. Mr. Finder has also added to his farm 40 acres in Section 25, so that he now has a farm of 120 acres, 70 of which are under cultivation. He keeps Holstein cattle, having a pure bred sire in the herd and is a stockholder in the New Hudson Road Creamery. He was married April 16, 1893, in the city of Menomonie, to Elizabeth Houss, who was born June 9, 1870, in the town of Menomonie, daughter of Jacob and Augusta (Petrich) Houss. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Finder, the record of whom is briefly as follows. Martha, born Feb. 3, 1894, is now following the profession of trained nurse at Benton Harbor, Mich.; Walter, born July 31, 1895, is in the employ of the Wisconsin Telephone Company, with headquarters in Chicago. Emil, born March 19, 1897, is a farmer in the town of Lucas. He married Mammie Behling and has one child, Gordon. Alvina and Tena (twins) were born July 14, 1899. Alvina died Feb. 22, 1902, Tena is now Mrs. Frank, her husband being a farmer in the town of Menomonie. They have one child, Marion. Albert, born Oct. 19, 1901, is one the home farm. Mary, born Dec. 8, 1904, is in training at Benton Harbor, Mich., for the profession of nurse. Caroline, born March 4, 1907, is at home. Emma, born Aug. 3, 1908, is attending high school in Menomonie. Agnes, born May 4, 1912, is attending grade school. The family are members of St. Paul's German Lutheran Congregation in Menomonie.

Elnathan Baker, a well known and respected citizen of the town of Hay River, proprietor of a good farm in Sections 12, 13 and 14, who has been a resident of Dunn County for 47 years and active in more than one line of enterprise, was born in the town of Oake Grove, Pierce County, Wis., Nov. 3, 1861, son of David W. and Elizabeth J. (Monroe) Baker. The father was born in the state of New York, March 30, 1823, and the mother on Feb. 18, 1839, at Zane, Logan County, Ohio. They were married by the Rev. J. L. Borton at Hale, Hardin County, Ohio, on Aug. 13, 1856, and came west in the fall of that year, settling on a homestead in Pierce County, Wisconsin, which at that time was a wilderness. Mr. Baker was a minister of the Protestant Methodist Church and was active in that capacity for over 40 years, but he received little for his services, as the people of the communities in which he and his family lived were nearly all poor, and the denomination was not a strong one in numbers nor wealth. His own life, and that of his faithful hard-working wife, seems to have been a long struggle against poverty and adverse conditions, and the family endured many privations. From Pierce County they moved in 1875 to Goldfield, in Wright County, Iowa, which is in the northern central part of that state, and there they remained until the spring of 1877, when they returned to Wisconsin, Mr. Baker homesteading 160 acres of wild land in the town of Sand Creek, Dunn County. The family then numbered seven persons, himself and wife and five children, and they were so poor that they sometimes subsisted for days on potatoes and salt. Not only was the nearest market 30 miles distant,

but the soil of the farm was poor and sandy, the surface also being rough and hilly. The journey to Menomonie had to be made on foot, or with an ox team or "an old plug" of a horse. It seems to have been a poor choice of location, but perhaps was the best that Mr. Baker could make at the time; in any case he stuck to it and in time managed to break 40 acres of his farm. It is pleasing to record that he and his wife had easier times in their latter years, for as their children grew up they proved helpful and the old folks no longer had to toil despairingly for a living that was little better than starvation. They both attained advanced years, David W. Baker dying in Sand Creek on July 14, 1907, and Mrs. Elizabeth J. Baker at Sumner, Wash., on Aug. 5, 1924. Their children were nine in number, namely: Joseph I., born Aug. 10, 1857, now in Sumner, Wash.; Elnathan, subject of this sketch; Electa A., born July 19, 1863, who died in infancy; David, born July 7, 1865, deceased; Eva M., born May 12, 1868, now the wife of James A. Bortle of Sumner, Wash.; Lily J., born March 27, 1870, deceased; James F., born Sept. 22, 1872, now of Van Norman, Mont.; Edith, born Feb. 28, 1875, wife of John Hogan of Cabin Creek, Mont.; and Alice, born Sept. 17, 1877, wife of Riley Day of Kelso, Wash. Elnathan Baker remained with his parents until he was 21 years old. He then began farming on his own account, homesteading 160 acres of wild land in the town of Sand Creek and putting up a set of log buildings. He took his parents to this place, caring for them, and lived there six years, during which time he improved much of the land. He then turned the farm over to his brother James, the latter to take care of the parents, and went to Lochiel, then a hamlet in the town of Hay River, about three miles north of Wheeler, where he entered the employ of D. D. McPherson, who, with his brother Alexander (called Sandy) was running a grist mill and mercantile business there, Sandy taking care of the engine, while Mr. Baker superintended the manufacture of the flour and feed. There he remained for 14 years, or until about 1896, when he left the mill and settled on some land which he had previously bought, consisting of 120 acres on Sections 23 and 26 in the town of Hay River, and about a mile north of the village of Wheeler. It was all wild land and without buildings, so its development into a farm was a pioneer task. There Mr. Baker lived for 12 years, by the end of which time he had cleared much of the land and had a good set of buildings. Then selling it, he bought 160 acres on Section 14, town of Hay River, which also was a wild tract without buildings. He added to it 40 acres on Section 13 and 80 acres on Section 12, thus making a farm of 280 acres and erecting a good set of buildings, including a silo, on the original 160 tract. He also put in some good stock. He has good buildings on his 80-acre tract in Section 12, on which he put his son James; but the latter died in 1923 and Mr. Baker, with his wife and son, George F., are now living on it, while another son, Victor, operates the 160 and 40-acre tracts. For a number of years Mr. Baker has taken a prominent and helpful part in local affairs of a public character. He was chairman of the board of supervisors of the town of Hay River for 12 years, from 1901 to 1913, and therefore a member of the county board; was chairman of the first highway commission for Dunn County, and clerk of School District No. 5 for 12 years. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Baker was married April 2, 1888, to Laura B. Bortle, who was born in Trempealeau County, Wis., Feb. 6, 1867, daughter of Philip J. and Mary J. (Clark) Bortle of the town of Sand Creek, Dunn County. Her parents were natives of New York State who had come west and settled in Trempealeau County about 1851. They later moved to Dunn County, not very long after it had been set off from Chippewa, which was in 1854, and were residents here for many years. The mother died first, on Nov. 11, 1894, while she was on a visit to Trempealeau County; the father, surviving her several years, died in Eau Claire on March 28, 1897. They had left Dunn County before Mrs. Bortle's death, and were then residents of Eau Claire. The children in the Bortle family were: Henry G., of whom there is no special mention; Mary Elizabeth, wife of Stephen Baldridge of the town of Sand Creek; Charles F., who lives at Argo, Minn.; Lafayette, of Pulman, Wash.; Jeanette E., wife of Frank Barry of Puyallup, Wash.; James A. of Sumner, Wash.; Adeline E., wife of Henry Hawkes of Frankfort, S. D.; Laura B., now Mrs. Elnathan Baker; Myra, wife of Frank Ranken of

Sanger, S.D., and Royal M., who lives in Eau Claire. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Elnathan Baker, ten in number, are: Leonard E., born Nov. 8, 1889, now a resident of Boyceville, who married Chloe Harbit, and has five children, Emma, George, Hettie and Hattie (twins) and Laura; Lawrence A., born Feb. 3, 1890, now a master sergeant in the U. S. army, who is married and has two children, Gladys and Albert; Maybelle, born Feb. 16, 1891, wife of Malcolm Grogan of Fall Creek, Eau Claire County, and the mother of four children, Edward, Alvin, Arline and Franklin; Edward O., born Aug. 6, 1892, who while in the medical department of the U. S. military service, died at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, on Oct. 14, 1918, from influenza; Hugh G., born March 19, 1895; James M., born Feb. 12, 1897, who married Olga Hoff and died April 10, 1923, leaving one child, Earl Franklin; Hettie, born Feb. 5, 1898, now Mrs. Emil Score of the town of Sherman, who has two children, Orville and Elaine; Victor E., born Dec. 9, 1901, as already mentioned, who married Allie Root of Granton, Clark County and has one child, Dorothy May; Minta E., born Aug. 24, 1905, who resides at home with her parents, and George F., who is also at home. The family are affiliated religiously with the Methodist Church.

Hugo Boerner, of Section 16, town of Menomonie is a man with a good agricultural record, proprietor of a farm of 200 acres with good buildings. He was born in the province of Thuringen, Germany, Sept. 2, 1873, son of Frederick and Fredericka (Notnagel) Boerner. The family came to the United States in 1887, proceeding directly west to Dunn County, and for several years thereafter they resided with Settey Singerhaus in the town of Menomonie. With him Hugo Boerner remained until 1891, at which time he entered the employ of the Coffin Box & Lumber Co. at Irvington, where he worked for 11 years. He then bought part of the land which forms his present farm—160 acres in Section 16—of which but a small part had then been cleared. During the years that have since elapsed he has worked persistently and had achieved some excellent results, all without hired help. He has cleared 75 acres and he built a large barn, which he installed with the James & Libby equipment. In 1922 he erected a fine residence of concrete block construction with a ground plan of 32 x 36 feet, and containing 11 rooms. He has also bought another 40 acres of land. His operations have been crowned with success and in addition to his direct farming interests he is a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery. He is now serving on the school board of District No. 9. Mr. Boerner was married May 20, 1902, in the city of Menomonie, to Mary Werner, who was born in Dunn County, Nov. 12, 1884, daughter of August and Louise (Moischiek) Werner, the former of whom is now deceased, Mrs. Boerner's mother residing with her. To Mr. and Mrs. Boerner seven children have been born: Emil, Feb. 23, 1903; Martha, Feb. 17, 1904; Irma, April 27, 1905; Albert, Jan. 1, 1910; Milton, May 24, 1912; Norma, March 18, 1914, and Hugo, Dec. 12, 1924.

Herbert L. Barnhart, proprietor of Golden Glow Farm, situated in Section 21, town of Red Cedar, was born in Richland County, Wis., Dec. 12, 1874, son of Enoch B. and Martha A. (Hughes) Barnhart. The father was born in Oswego County, New York, and subsequently went from there to Ohio, where he met and married Martha A. Hughes, who was a native of that state. Later they moved to Indiana and while residing there he enlisted for service in the Civil War, becoming a member of an infantry company from Ft. Wayne. After the war they settled in Richland County, Wisconsin, where they engaged in farming and for many years were well known and prominent people. There Enoch B. Barnhart died in 1890, and his wife, surviving him over 30 years, passed away in 1921. They were the parents of eight children, eight of whom are now living, namely: George B., of Richland County, Wis.; Herbert L., subject of this sketch; Ernest B., residing in Kansas; Eugene of Richland County, Wis.; Marion E., who married a Mr. King and lives in Richland County, and Alice L., now Mrs. William Critchfield of Rusk County, Wisconsin. Herbert L. Barnhart was educated in the common schools of Richland County and remained at home with his parents until reaching the age of 17 years. He then spent some years doing farm labor in southern Wisconsin, in Illinois and in Iowa. In the year 1900 he began farming for himself, renting a

farm in Richland County, Wisconsin, which he operated for nine years. In 1909 he bought a farm, which was the first he had owned, and which he sold two years later, buying another, and also two more after that, owning and operating in succession four different farms in Richland and Iowa counties, this state. In the spring of 1920 Mr. Barnhart came to Dunn County and bought the J. B. Chickering farm in Section 21, town of Red Cedar, which is the one he is now operating. It contains 160 acres and he has greatly improved it in a number of respects, particularly in regard to the buildings, which he has modernized. He is engaged in dairy farming, having a herd of 40 high grade Holsteins, seven of which are pure bred, and he is milking 25. Mr. Barnhart is an active member of the Dunn County Holstein Breeders' Association, and also president of the Dunn County Grain Growers Association, besides being a stockholder in the Rusk Co-operative Creamery. He was married Jan. 4, 1900, in Richland County, to Mamie Bobb, who was born in that county Sept. 21, 1879, daughter of John G. and Ada W. (Wakefield) Bobb. Her mother is now deceased but her father is living and resides with Mr. and Mrs. Barnhart. The latter have four children, all residing at home and who were born as follows: Arthur H., Oct. 17, 1900; Ada M., Dec. 5, 1905. Myra, Sept. 12, 1907, and Elbert L., July 12, 1914.

Sanford Baum, farmer, dairyman, and fruit grower, of Section 17, town of Wilson, was born in Fulton County, New York, Sept. 24, 1854, son of John and Mary C. (Shear) Baum. The parents were natives of New York State, the father born in Montgomery County and the mother in Herkimer County, the father being of Holland Dutch ancestry. The Baums were early settlers in the Mohawk River Valley, and at a later date the grandfather of the subject of this sketch served in the war with Mexico (1845-46). John Baum, father of Sanford, was a farmer in New York State until 1867, when he came west with his family to Winnesheik County, Iowa, where he farmed two years. He then took a homestead in Martin County, Minn., where he and his wife spent their last years. They had nine children, of whom the only ones now living are Sanford, Castilla, Elmina and Roxie. Castilla has been twice married; first to Gust Cole, and after his death to Ben Ashley of Jackson, Minn., where she is now living. Elmina married Al Welcome, for whom the village of Welcome, Minn., was named. He died and she is now living in Martin, Minn. Roxie is the wife of Will Ellis of Butte, Mont. The five children now deceased are James W., J. Melvin, Alexander, Mary and Sarah. Sanford Baum was 13 years old when his parents moved to Minnesota. In Winnesheik County, Iowa, he had attended school but such knowledge as he gained after that was largely self-acquired. He resided on his parents' farm until 1876, when at the age of 22 years he was married, at Martin, Minn., to Emma Neal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Neal. Her parents were of English birth and had settled in Minnesota a number of years before. In the year of his marriage to this, his first wife, Mr. Baum took what was called a "tree claim" in the town of Manyaske, Martin County, Minn. Such claims, consisting usually of prairie land, as Mr. Baum's was, were granted by the government to those who would set out a certain number of trees on them, and look after them until they had obtained a good start and were strong and hardy. Mr. Baum proved his claim in this manner, and by building a barn and granary and then sold the property and in 1892 went to Arkansas, where he bought a farm on which was a large apple orchard. This place he later traded for 80 acres in Section 17, town of Wilson, Dunn County, Wis. It was in 1895 when he took possession and he found 30 acres cleared, and a log house on the place, which house he "sided up," also building an addition and plastering it all inside, which made it a comfortable dwelling. He also erected a barn, granary, machine shed, etc. and put up all necessary fencing. At the present time he has 54 acres of the land under the plow, the balance being in timber and pasture. He had made good progress in general farming and dairying, keeping grade Guernsey cattle. He also raises hogs and has a one-acre orchard of bearing apple trees. He is a stockholder in the Ridgeland Telephone Company and the Ridgeland Cooperative Creamery. By his first wife, Emma, Mr. Baum had two daughters, Leona M., wife of Fred Therburg of La Crosse, and Eva Pearl, wife of Frank Bellis of Mon-

tana. Mr. Baum's present wife, whom he married in Arkansas, in June, 1894, was Mrs. Blance E. Keener, daughter of Lewis A. B. and Amanda C. (Knode) Griffith, her parents, who were born in Maryland, becoming settlers in Missouri and Iowa. By her first husband Mrs. Baum had two sons, Oscar and Ralph of Montana. Ralph enlisted in a Montana regiment after this country had entered the war, but owning to sickness saw no active service.

Andrew Anderson, proprietor of Maple Grove Farm in Section 4 of the town of Spring Brook—the Section 4 in Township 26 north that is included in the Chippewa bottoms, being near the river—was born in the city of Menomonie, Dunn County, Wis., Oct. 31, 1869. His parents, Esten and Ingeborg (Dragseth) Anderson, were natives of Soknedalen, Norway, the father born Nov. 8, 1835, and the mother Nov. 2, 1837. They were married in 1861 and emigrated to America in the spring of 1868, being landed at Quebec, Canada, whence they came directly to Dunn County, Wisconsin. The last stage of their journey was made up the Chippewa River and they disembarked from a small steamer at Rumsey's Landing, and thence went on to Menomonie, where Mr. Anderson found work with Knapp, Stout & Co. After two years in the lumbering industry, in 1870 he bought part of the farm on which the subject of this sketch was born—a tract of 60 acres in Section 4, Township 26 north, or the political town of Spring Brook. It was unimproved and for a while the Andersons resided with the Solberg family until Mr. Anderson could put up a small house, which he built with lumber in Eau Claire and rafted down the Chippewa River. Having learned the trade of carpenter in his native land, he was able to put up the house himself, and he also erected all his other buildings, besides doing carpenter work for other settlers as they came in. After he had cleared most of his 60 acres he bought 40 more; later he put up a new set of buildings better suited to modern needs, and continued to improve and successfully cultivate his farm. In very early days the family bought their provisions at Rumsey's Landing, where there was a store. They got their mail at Rock Falls until a post office was established at old Meridean. In the latter place he helped to establish the Norwegian Lutheran Church, which was built by his brother, John Burke. He drove in much of the piling in the Chippewa River which held the lumber company's logs. After having established a good home in his adopted land, in 1905 he made a visit to his old home in Norway, meeting some of the friends of his youth who still survived. His death occurred on his farm, Jan. 28, 1918, and was an event much regretted in the community. His wife Ingeborg, who survived him, is still living on the old homestead with her son Andrew and is now 87 years old. They were worthy people who did their part well in helping to build up the community in which they settled. They were the parents of six children: Mary, now Mrs. Ole Froseth of Eau Claire, and the mother of five children, Alfred, Elmer, Minnie, Inga and Oscar; Andrew, the direct subject of this memoir; Edward, now a farmer in Eau Claire County, who married Ingeborg Running, and has six children, Mabel, Elroy, Olga, Edwin, Inga and Helen; John, a resident of St. Paul, who married Mary Bye and has three children, Ernest, Lucille and Eunice; Ole, of Terry, Mont., who married A. Mandia Wilson and has two children, James and Alice; and Peter, of Outlook, Mont., who married Olga Wagnild. Andrew Anderson acquired his education in the Foss Brook school and remained at home assisting his father in improving and cultivating the farm, of which he was manager for several years. In 1915 it was deeded to him and he has since been the sole proprietor. He operates it according to modern methods, showing himself progressive and enterprising and has taken his place among the leading farmers of his town. His cattle are high grade Guernseys, the herd containing a pure bred sire, and he is a stockholder in the Elk Mound Cooperative Creamery and the Caryville Telephone Company, and president and treasurer of the Chippewa Bottoms Threshing Machine Company. He has been a director and treasurer of the Foss Brook school for 20 years and is a Deacon in the Spring Brook Norwegian Lutheran Church, having become so in 1923. On June 3, 1911, Andrew Anderson was married in the town of Spring Brook to Ida Holte, who was born in this town March 2, 1885, daughter of John and Guru (Holte) Holte. He and his wife are the parents of two children: Esten J., born

MR. AND MRS. JOHN HOLTE AND MR. AND MRS. ESTEN ANDERSON

June 3, 1912, and Gunda I., born June 16, 1915. Coming of good pioneer stock, and with careful home and church training, they should make good future citizens of this country.

John Holte, an early settler in the southern part of Dunn County, and, as the creator of a good farm, a benefactor to the county's agricultural interests, was born in Soknedalen, Norway, March 2, 1843. He first came to this country in 1868 or 1869, locating at Downsville, Dunn County, Wis., where he worked seven years for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. He then returned to Norway, where he married Guru Holte, a native of the same place as himself, and after remaining there until 1882, he came again to the United States, this time accompanied by his family. For two years he worked for the lumber company at old Meridean, sometimes referred to as the Meridean Lumber Co., but which in the course of years underwent several changes in ownership. In 1884 Mr. Holte turned his attention to farming, buying the Oscar Mossier farm of 160 acres in Section 35, town of Spring Brook, which he developed into a fine place, there spending the rest of his life. He died July 1, 1918, having made a good record as a pioneer farmer of this county. His wife Guru, who survived him, is still living on the farm, which is now owned and operated by her son Bert. This son, who married Inga Dragseth, has four children, John, Harry, Oscar and Gerhart. There were three other children in the Holte family: Ida, now Mrs. Andrew Anderson of the town of Spring Brook; Andrew, who died at the age of 26 years, and one who died a babe.

Oliver E. Losness, proprietor of Meadow Brook Stock Farm, an excellent farm in Section 4, town of Otter Creek, which he began to develop nearly 40 years ago, was born in Norway, Oct. 15, 1859, son of Ingebret O. and Goro (Ostergaard) Losness. The father was a carpenter by trade, and also to some extent a farmer. He emigrated to the United States with his family in 1870, settling first in Fillmore County, Minn., where he rented a farm, remaining there for five years. Then in 1875 he and they came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, traveling in a covered wagon, somewhat resembling the old-fashioned "prairie-schooners" that made the California trip in the 50's. It was drawn by oxen and progress was slow, all the more so as some cattle were brought along, aside from the draught oxen, and it fell to the task of young Oliver, then about 15 years old, to drive them. That trip was made half a century ago but he well remembers it, as it took seven days to make it. On arriving in Dunn County the parents took a homestead of 160 acres in Section 4, town of Otter Creek. The tract was all wild and they were the third settlers in the valley. A short distance from the primitive dwelling which they put up was an encampment of Indians, who were engaged in hunting and trapping along Otter Creek. There were then plenty of deer and some bear, the former sometimes coming almost up to the house. With the help of his son Oliver, Ingebret O. Losness cleared all his land. His original house and barn were log structures, the barn having a straw roof. He was a man 62 years old when he settled in Dunn County, having been born in 1813, and he lived 24 years longer, dying on his farm in 1899 at the age of 86. As a general farmer he had for those days made good progress. His wife Goro died some years before him, in 1891. Oliver E. Losness, who was his parents' only child, obtained his schooling in Filmore County, Minnesota, and after coming with them to Dunn County was given plenty of work on the farm by his father, whom he helped to clear and cultivate the land. Their nearest trading-point was Menomonie about 20 miles away, and it took two days to make the trip with the ox team. To that place, the county seat, they used to take their grain for sale bringing back supplies for the household. Many times Oliver walked there and back to transact business. In 1886, several years before his father's death, he took over the farm of 160 acres and has since been its proprietor. He has both enlarged and improved it, as it is now a farm of 260 acres, of which he has 120 under the plow, the balance as yet being in pasture and timber. He has built a ten-room frame house, doing all the carpenter work himself. In 1924 he erected a fine modern barn of 34 x 86 feet in ground plan, with a full stone basement and installed with Stevenson stanchions and drinking-cups, and among his various buildings are two good silos. At the present time he has 25 head of grade Hol-

stein cattle, raises Duroc-Jerseys hog, and is carrying on general farming and dairying with good success. One of the prominent citizens of his town, Mr. Losness has for 34 years taken an active part in local affairs. He served as town clerk for 19 years, and has served as town treasurer and assessor, also as school clerk for 20 years. For one year he was chairman of the board town of supervisors and therefore a member of the county board, and he has been jury commissioner for 27 years. In all of these offices he has shown efficiency and his work has been helpful to his town and district. He is today a man widely known and as widely respected. Mr. Losness was married in Dunn County Feb. 8, 1891, to Olava Berg, who was born in Norway, Sept. 14, 1871, daughter of Rasmus and Marit (Olson) Berg, and who came to the United States when 18 years old. Two of her brothers, Ole and Morris, also came to this country and are now in North Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver E. Losness have been the parents of 12 children, of whom 11 are now living, namely: Gunda, Edwin, Robert, Albert, Oscar, Mabel, Nina, Otto, Florence, Hazel and Helen, the one deceased being Julius. Gunda is the wife of Henry Barttrum of Duluth and they have an adopted daughter, Betty Jane. Edwin, who is farming near Colfax, married Mabel Moen and has three children, Leonard, Mildred and Loraine. Robert, now residing in Minneapolis, married Ruby Ankney and has one child, Marleys Ruth. The other surviving children are living on the home farm. Robert and Albert were inducted into the United States' service in the World War, Robert serving nine months in the coast artillery at Fort Warden, Wash. He was discharged at Camp Grant. Albert served ten months in the ordinance department, being stationed first at Madison, Wis., thence going to Virginia, from there to Baltimore, Md., and finally to Camp Wingate, N. M., where he remained the longest and where he was finally discharged. It is worthy of mention that in 1924 Mr. and Mrs. Losness rode in an automobile to Fillmore County, Minnesota, in seven hours, a trip in which in 1875 it had taken them seven days to make with ox team—traveling in the contrary direction.

Edwin C. Ajer, one of the younger business men of the village of Colfax, a member of the Ajer-Iverson Mercantile Co., was born in Glenwood City, St. Croix County, Wis., Feb. 15, 1893. son of Andrew and Anna (Sivertson) Ajer. At the age of seven years he came to Colfax with his parents, and here he attended the grade and high schools, being graduated from the latter with the class of 1908. For a year subsequently he was a student at Gale College, Galesville, Wis., and then went to Goodhue County, Minnesota, where his father was conducting a general store. There he remained six months, at the end of which time, in 1910, Andrew Ajer moved his stock of goods to Boyceville, Dunn County, Wis., at which place Edwin C. spent another six months working in the store. Then in January, 1911, he entered the Bank of Boyceville as assistant cashier, in which position he spent some nine years, remaining until 1920. During the year 1921 he was in the real estate business, which he followed in various places throughout the state, selling village and city lots at auction. In January, 1922, Mr. Ajer came to Colfax and organized the Ajer-Iberson Mercantile Co., a corporation with A. J. Ajer president, Sam K. Iverson vice president, and himself as secretary, treasurer and manager. Having bought the store and bankrupt stock of the Lee Mercantile Co., they put on two big sales and sold all the old stock, which they replaced with new, and they have placed the business on a firm foundation and are making a success of it. Their building is a two and a half story brick structure, with full basement, measuring 62 x 128 feet in ground dimensions. A part of the main floor is used for the dry goods and shoe department, another part for hardware, and at the rear is the grocery department and office, the basement being used for storage. The concern is one in which the village and towns people have confidence and patronage largely, as only high standard goods are sold and only fair profits sought. On July 6, 1918, Mr. Ajer, then 25 years old, was drafted for war service, from Menomonie, and was ordered to Columbus Barracks, Ohio. From there he was transferred to Camp Hancock, Georgia, and later to Camp Sevier, S. C., where he was assigned to the 60th Machine Gun Battalion, 20th Division. He was promoted from the rank of corporal to that of sergeant major and remained in South Carolina until

he received his discharge, Feb. 3, 1919. On Nov. 15, 1921, he was married in Red Wing, Minn., to Lillie Gaard, daughter of Kewis and Lena (Boyd) Gaard. Her parents are now living in Boyceville, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Ajer have two children, Warren E., born Sept. 24, 1922, and Merle W., born March 19, 1924.

Sam K. Iverson, a prominent citizen of the village of Colfax, and a member of the Ajer-Iverson Mercantile Co., was born in the town of Tainter, Dunn County, Jan. 10, 1885, son of Ingbrett and Agnette (Simonson) Iverson. The father was born in Stavanger, Norway, June 16, 1837. He grew to manhood in his native land, became a shipbuilder, and in 1869 was there married to Karen Larson. In 1872 they came to the United States, first settling in Milwaukee, where they remained five years, Ingrett Iverson working in ship yards. But in their hearts they cherished an ambition to own a homestead which they might spend their subsequent years in improving and making more valuable and where they could be free and independent for the rest of their days. With this object in view, in 1877 they came to Dunn County and took up a homestead, of 160 acres, in the town of Tainter. In the following year, however, Mrs. Karen Iverson was taken from her sorrowful family by death, and one fair plan was marred. But the duties of life give us but little time to indulge in grief and Mr. Iverson kept on working, endeavoring to improve the property. It was some years before he again married, but in 1884 he was united to Agnette Simonson, who proved a loving and worthy companion and helpmate. Together they resided on the homestead until Mr. Iverson's death on July 26, 1912. The farm was then taken over by their son, Sam K., with whom Mrs. Iverson now resides in Colfax. She is now 77 years old. There was one other child of Mr. Iverson's second marriage, namely, Ellen, who married Lovin Lauritson and died July 27, 1913. Sam K. Iverson in boyhood attended district school in the town of Tainter. On his father's death, being then in his twenty-eighth year, he bought the interests of the other heirs and subsequently continued to operate the farm until 1920, when he rented it out and moved to Colfax. The farm, which contains 200 acres, is known as Triplet Spring Farm. It has a fine set of buildings and is well stocked with pure bred and high grade Guernsey cattle. Besides giving it all necessary attention, Mr. Iverson from 1914 to 1920 conducted a real estate office in Colfax, and he still carries on some real estate operations. In 1918 he organized the Colfax Farm Loan Association, one of the largest associations of the kind in the state, which he has served ever since as secretary and treasurer. It was in January, 1922, that he became one of the members and vice president of the Ajer-Iverson Mercantile Co., an enterprise to which he is now giving his chief attention and which is proving very successful. At different times in his career Mr. Iverson has rendered some useful public service. He served as school clerk of his district for a year, and from 1906 to 1920 he was treasurer of the town of Tainter. He was married in that town, Oct. 1, 1913, to Caroline Johnson, daughter of Erick and Mattie (Knutson) Johnson. Both her parents died in 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Iverson are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church in Colfax, of which the former is secretary, the latter being a member of the Ladies' Aid Society. They have four children, who were born as follows: Edna V., July 7, 1914; Vernon J., Feb. 29, 1916; Kenneth V., Feb. 11, 1918; and Velma G., Jan. 6, 1920.

Knute Bergum, a well known and representative farmer of the town of Hay River, residing in Section 1, was born in Waage, Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, July 1, 1863, son of Sever and Tena (Olson) Bergum. Of his parents' seven children he was the fifth in order of birth. After remaining in his native land until he was about 20 years old, he came in 1883 to the United States, whither his brother Ole had preceded him, and located in Menomonie, Wis., where he spent a part of his first summer working in a sawmill and the rest of it as a section hand on the C. M. & St. P. Railway. On his arrival he could speak no English but gradually picked up a workable knowledge of it through hearing it spoken. In August, 1884, he and his brother Ole contracted for 160 acres of wild land on Section 1, town of Hay River, but until 1889 Knute continued to work in mills in Chippewa Falls and for the railway company on the section. Then he and his brother took pos-

session of the land they had bought and started improvements, Ole later selling his interest to Knute. To the original 120 acres the latter has added 80, making a farm of 240 acres, which he has brought into a good state of development and cultivation. His first buildings were small log structures, but those he has now include a good frame two-story house, well heated and supplied with hot and cold water; two good barns, two stave silos, a good hog house and others. The farm is well stocked with grade Holstein cattle, a pure bred sire being included in the herd, and Mr. Bergum has a good equipment of teams, tools and machinery. He is doing general farming and dairying, and since he came to this country 41 years ago, a young man or boy without capital save health and strength, he has made steady progress and has something to show for his many years of hard work. He has also attained sufficient prominence in his community to make his aid sought for in the affairs of local government. He was clerk of his school district, No. 3, for 28 years. Then a number of years ago he became one of the town supervisors, serving three years as a member of the side board, and from 1913 to 1923 as chairman, thus for ten years being a member of the county board. He is a stockholder in the Farmers State Bank of Ridgeland. Mr. Bergum was married, Jan. 3, 1893, to Sarah Tuveng, who was born in Menomonie, Wis., May 17, 1873, daughter of Nels and Mary (Christianson) Tuveng, the parents having come to this country from Norway in June, 1869. Mr. Tuveng was for several years an employee of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, after which he settled with his family on a farm in the town of Hay River, where he died May 16, 1918. His wife is still living. Their children were: Ole, now on the home farm; Charles, in California; Sarah, wife of Knute Bergum, and Tilda, who is now deceased. All were born in Dunn County except Ole. Mr. and Mrs. Bergum are the parents of six children, Sever Nelmer, Martin, Theodore M., Mabel E., Minnie and Estella K. Sever Nelmer, born Nov. 21, 1894, is residing on the home farm assisting his father. Martin, born April 9, 1897, was inducted for war service and left on Aug. 31, 1918, for camp at Indianapolis, where he trained. He was not called into active service and returned home Dec. 17, 1918. He is now on the home farm. Theodore M., born July 2, 1900, was graduated from the Colfax High School and subsequently from St. Olaf College at Northfield, Minn., having specialized in chemistry. In 1923 he was principal of the high school in Bowman, N. D., and in the following year held a similar position at Fort Benton, Mont. Mabel E., born July 5, 1907, who was graduated from the Dunn County Training School in 1923, is now teaching rural school not far from home. Minnie, born Jan. 5, 1910, is a student in the Colfax High School. Estella K., born Nov. 8, 1912, has not completed her education. In the summer of 1888, five years after his arrival in this country, Mr. Bergum brought his father, mother, and other members of the family to America and they settled in Menomonie, the parents in the spring of 1889 going to live on his farm. They remained with him for nine years and then went to Duluth on a visit to their son John. While there the mother died, the father passing away later, on June 3, 1903. They had seven children, whose record in brief is as follows: Marith, now deceased, was the wife of Ole Torgenson of Rice Lake, Wis.; Ragna, who married Severt Mark of Rice Lake, is now a widow; Betsy is Mrs. Charles Anderson of Brainard, Minn.; John resides at Moose Lake, Minn.; Ole is in Detroit, Mich.; Knute is the subject of this sketch, and Mary, who was Mrs. Knute Larson of Rice Lake, is now deceased.

Evangeliste Belair, a veteran lumberman now retired and living in Menomonie, was born in eastern Canada, Dec. 27, 1845, son of Joseph and Amable (Payment) Belair. He attended school in Canada and remained there until 19 years old, at which time he came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, then the active scene of logging and lumbering activity. Here he entered the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co., who soon sent him to Chetek, Barron County, to help built the dam there. While thus engaged, or about three weeks after he had begun work for the company they sent him to Rice Lake to make hay for the winter, and then back to Chetek to look after a logging camp while the foreman was absent in Canada. He there met with a great misfortune, for the first tree he fell broke his leg, and that so badly that a week later he had to have it amputated at the knee. That put him on the useless list for

GEORGE E. BELAIR

two years, during which time he resided with his brother at Chippewa Falls. At the end of that time, being able to work again, though not at logging, he reentered the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co. as a filer and remained with the company (after 1878 known as Knapp, Stout & Co. Company) for 36 years. At the end of that long period he went to Stillwater, Minn., to work for the Hershey Lumber Co., but once again he was unlucky, for within a few days, while working in the mill an accident deprived him of the thumb of his right hand and for five years thereafter he was unable to work. He then took over the care of the East Side school in Menomonie, and was thus occupied for five years, at the end of which time he retired and made a visit to his old home in Canada. Since his return he has lived retired in Menomonie. Mr. Belair was married Jan. 11, 1881, in Menomonie, to Elizabeth Eder, who was born in East Edan, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1856, daughter of John and Margaret (Wiess) Eder. Coming west in 1869 her parents settled in Nicollet County, Minnesota, where they resided until 1890, spending the remainder of their lives in St. Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Belair have had two children, both now living: George E. of Menomonie, and Florence, who is the wife of Arthur Bondurand of Madison, S. D. The family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Congregation.

George E. Belair, proprietor of one of the best equipped and most modern photographic art studios in Northern Wisconsin, which is also the oldest establishment of its kind in the city of Menomonie, was born in this city, Oct. 18, 1881, son of Evangeliste and Elizabeth (Eder) Belair. After acquiring a considerable part of his education in the Catholic parochial school, he pursued further studies in the Menomonie High School. He then began industrial life in the employ of the Dunn County News, but after a short time left the printing-office to take up the more artistic business above mentioned. Having studied general art and music under Prof. Jacob Miller of Menomonie, he entered in 1899 the photographic studio of Milton Swant. In the following year he entered the studio of R. O. Helsom, by whom he was employed until 1908. In that year he bought a half interest in it, and thus continued until 1913, when he bought the remaining half interest, becoming sole owner. He has greatly improved the studio by introducing more modern facilities for lighting, and by replacing the old cameras with others of the latest construction and with more perfect lenses, so that he is now able to produce whatever artistic effect he has in mind. He has devoted many years of serious study to his profession, and his work stamps him as a fine artist. This is a fact so widely recognized that his pictures have been hung at the Pittsburg salon, Pittsburg, Penn., the Frederick and Nelson Exhibit at Seattle, Wash., the International Exhibit held in New York, and at conventions of the Photographic Association of America, and of the North-Central Photographic Association, of which organizations he is a member. Locally he is a member of the Menomonie Commercial Club, having also served on its board of directors; of the Beavers' Reserve Fund lodge, and of St. Joseph's Catholic Congregation of the Knights of Columbus.

Peter Bertilson, a prominent farmer of Section 17, town of Menomonie, was born in Denmark, March 31, 1866, son of Nels and Mary (Peterson) Bertilson. He was reared and educated in his native land and at the age of 20, in 1886, came to the United States, locating first in Detroit, Mich., where for four months he was employed in the railroad shops. In the fall of the same year he came to Dunn County and for a year thereafter was engaged in farm labor here. Then going to Minneapolis, he worked five years for the "Soo" Line railroad. At the end of that time he returned to Dunn County and began his agricultural operations here, buying 40 acres of land in the town of Dunn, where he lived until 1905. In that year he sold out and bought his present farm in Section 17, town of Menomonie, previously known as the John Emmet farm and here he has since followed farming and dairying successfully, keeping high grade Holstein cattle. He has improved both the buildings and the land and has a good piece of agricultural property in his possession. He is also a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery. Mr. Bertilson was married in Minneapolis, Dec. 24, 1892, to Christina Nelson, who was born in Denmark, Jan. 19, 1866, and came to America in 1886. Her first summer in this country was spent in New York, after which she came west to Tracy, Minn., where she re-

mained for a year before going to Minneapolis, where she met Mr. Bertilson. Of their marriage four children have been born, namely: William, a farmer in the town of Dunn, who married Ethel Johnson and has two children, George and Leonard; Nels, a farmer in Section 17, town of Menomonie, who married Rosena Peterson and has two children, Levern and Wayne; Andrew, residing on the home farm; and Christ of Eau Claire, Wis. The Bertilson family are members of the Varney Creek church in the town of Dunn.

John W. Atkinson, proprietor of Elm Grove Farm in Section 25, town of Weston, was born in Schadac, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, Aug. 12, 1847, son of George and Mary (Smith) Atkinson. The father was a native of England who emigrated to Canada in 1840, when a young man, and was married to Mary Smith in New Brunswick, of which province she was a native. There they resided until 1849, and then in the month of May came to the States, proceeding west to Chicago, and going from that city to Lockport, Ill., where they remained until 1856. Then they moved again, this time to the town of Oronoco in Olmsted County, Minn., not far from Rochester, where George Atkinson took up government land, and where he and his wife resided for about six years engaged in farming. They were pioneers of their locality, as the Atkinson and Joseph Wild families were the first to settle east of the Zumbro River in that town. Mr. Atkinson's dream of a happy future in the bosom of his family was not, however, destined to be realized, as, whether from motives of patriotism or from the pressure of necessity, he enlisted in August, 1862, in Company F., Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Civil War, and, being taken prisoner by the enemy, died in Andersonville prison on Aug. 12, 1864. He and his wife had eight children, of whom John W., the eldest, took charge of the farm, on which the mother continued to reside until her death on Jan. 12, 1890. The other children, in order of birth, were: Robert, who is deceased; Edwin, deceased; Charles, now in Southern Oregon; Albert, deceased; Sarah, deceased; and Mary, who is Mrs. Jasper Haines of Pasadena, California. John W. Atkinson as a boy attended district school in the town of Oronoco, Olmsted County, Minn., helped his father on the farm when he was old enough, and, after the latter's death operated it for his mother until he was 25 years old. Then, in 1872, turning over the care of it to other members of the family, he went to Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota, where he took a land claim and remained for four years. At the end of that time he returned home, remained in Olmsted County until 1880, and then came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, which was to be the scene of his future activities. He spent his first year in this county on the Henry Bates farm in the town of Weston, and afterwards operated the George McCarthy farm for five years. In 1885 he bought his present farm of 80 acres in Section 25, settling on it in 1887. Of this farm he has cleared many acres, fenced it, and erected a fine set of buildings, so that it is today in fine condition, and here he is carrying on general farming and dairying with good results. He is a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery, and, as a citizen has a high standing in the community. For one year he served as chairman of the town board of supervisors, at the same time being a member of the county board. Mr. Atkinson was married, April 8, 1871, in the town of Maxwell, Pepin County, to Katherine Isabelle Schofield, who, after nearly 43 years of wedded life, passed away on March 18, 1914. Three children were born of this marriage, Clara Mae, Minnie Emma and M. Mamie, the two latter being twins. Clara Mae is now Mrs. Louis Schumann of Chicago, but was first married to Henry Jensen, by whom she had two children, Lorna and Garfield, both now living in Chicago. By her second husband, Mr. Schumann, she has three children, Raymond, Kenneth and Catherine. Minnie Emma is now Mrs. George Dean of the town of Menomonie, Dunn County, and M. Mamie is residing on the home farm. The Atkinson family—those at home—are affiliated religiously with the Lower Weston M. E. Church.

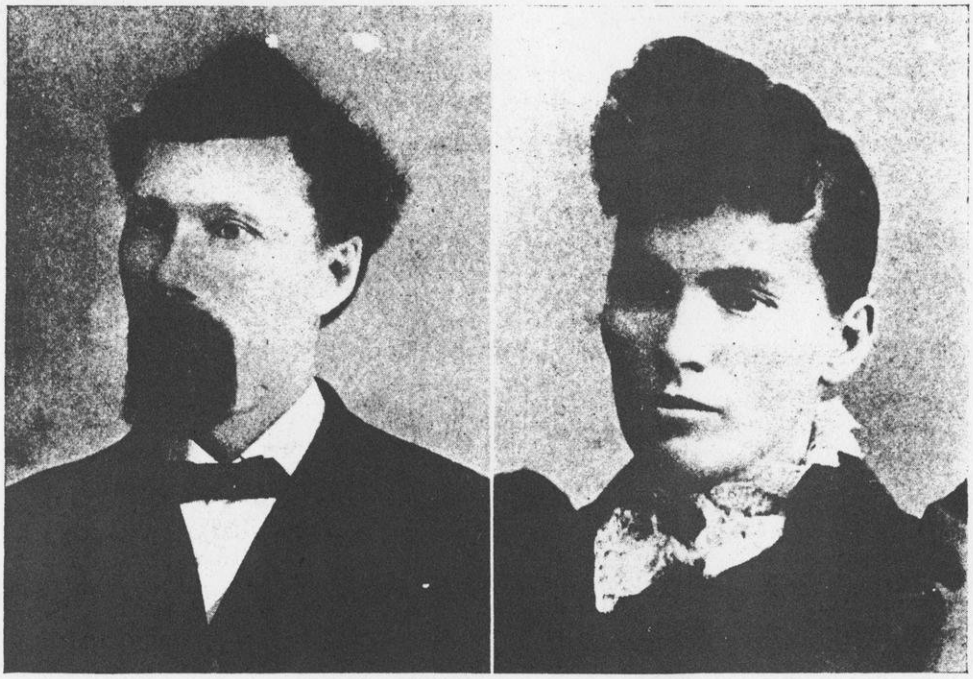
Rev. Elias C. Haavik, pastor of Our Saviour's Lutheran Church, was born at Barmsund Nordfjord, Norway, March 1, 1879, son of Jens and Olina (Fagerlid) Haavik. The father, who throughout his active career followed the double occupation of farmer and fisherman, died in May, 1921, while his son Elias, the sub-

MR. AND MRS. JOHN W. ATKINSON

ject of this sketch, was visiting his old home in Norway. The mother passed away in 1923. There were six children in the family: Elias C., of Menomonie; Andreas, who lives on the home farm in Norway; Ludvig, deceased; Annie, now Mrs. Ole Drage of Drage, Nordfjord, Norway; Olai, a Lutheran pastor now living in Seattle, Wash.; and Klaus of Barmsund, Nordfjord, Norway. Elias C. Haavick after attending a grade school in his native place, became a pupil in a private school at Raudeberg, which was conducted by his uncle, R. Fagerlid. In 1899 he came to the United States, locating at De Forest, Dane County, Wis. In March he entered the service of a farmer with the understanding that he should be allowed to attend school until May 1, which he accordingly did, during which time he acquired a knowledge, in some measure, of the rudiments of the English language. It is here worthy of note that Mr. Haavik arrived in De Forest on a Sunday, and Monday morning—the very next day—found him in his class at school. After the school term was over he worked that summer on the farm. That fall, wishing to enter high school, he found some difficulty as not being far enough advanced in English, but with the help of the principal of the De Forest school, Mr. E. C. Meland, who got into touch with Dr. Harvey, then state superintendent of schools and later president of Stout Institute, he was allowed to enter, and he justified their good opinion of his abilities by graduating with the class of 1904. Then, from 1904 to 1906, he attended Luther College at Decorah, Iowa. In 1906 he entered the Luther Theological Seminary at St. Paul, Minn., and was graduated with the class of 1909. On June 9, 1909, he was ordained at Trempealeau, Wis., where the annual meeting was held that year, and he became assistant pastor to the Rev. J. Nordby, who was president of the Eastern District, with headquarters at Lee, Ill. After holding that position until the spring of 1911, Mr. Haavik accepted a mission charge on the home mission field at Livingston, Mont., the field extending from Big Timber to Missoula, a distance of 360 miles. In November, 1912, he accepted a call to become pastor of the First Norwegian Lutheran Church in Menomonie, the pastorate also including charges at Little Elk Creek, North Menomonie and Varney Creek. At that time both synods were in existence and there were two churches at each place, but in 1917 the two synods were united at St. Paul, Menomonie and adjacent fields not being consolidated, however, until the fall of 1918. Since that time Mr. Haavik has been the sole pastor of these communities, having charge of the churches already mentioned, so that he is now covering the field formerly covered by two pastors, and serving approximately 1,600 people. His congregations or churches, with the individuals composing them are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America. Mr. Haavik has not risen to his present position of responsibility and usefulness without strenuous exertion and a successful struggle against various disadvantages, such as knowing no English when he first came to this country, and having to earn his own living, and attending school at intervals. He has done well and made a good record; when at school and college he stood high in his classes and in demonstrations, and as a pastor he has taken good care of his churches and proved himself an able speaker and tireless worker. Mr. Haavik was married at De Forest, Wis., July 29, 1909, to Sena Thue, of that place, who was a high school classmate of his. She was born on a farm near North Bristol, Dane County, Oct. 18, 1880. She was graduated from Stoughton Academy, at Stoughton, Wis., in 1900, and from the De Forest High School with the class of 1904. Subsequently she taught grade schools for eight years. The passing years have brought to Mr. and Mrs. Haavik the blessing of three children, two daughters and a son, who are as follows: Ingeborg O., born July 28, 1911, at Livingston, Mont.; John Edward, born June 26, 1914, in Menomonie; and Florence Adeline, born Oct. 29, 1919, in Menomonie. The Haavik residence is at the corner of Tenth Street and Tenth Avenue, while our Saviour's Church is at the corner of Sixth Street and Tenth Avenue.

Henry Ausman, one of the most notable of the pioneers of Dunn County, for many years a resident of Elk Mound, who in various ways was a driving force in business and agricultural development, religious growth, and the machinery of local government, was born in Germany, Oct. 20, 1836, son of John H. and Anna M.

(Weigand) Ausman. The father was a miller by occupation. In 1848, owing to revolutionary troubles in Germany, he emigrated with his family to the United States, first settling in Venango County, Pennsylvania, or, to be more exact, in that part of it now known as Forest County. There he followed farming until 1860, when the family moved to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and here Mr. and Mrs. John H. Ausman resided with their children until their death, he passing away in 1882, and she in 1891. These children were seven in number, several of whom had preceded the rest of the family to Dunn County. All of them are now deceased. Henry, the subject of this sketch, who was the third in order of birth, had attended school in Germany and was 12 years old when he left his native land. Up to the end of his life, 76 years later, he could remember the long voyage of six weeks in a sailing vessel and the joy with which the passengers hailed the sight of land. In Venango County, Pennsylvania, he assisted his father on the farm, being thus occupied until he attained his majority, at which time he set out to earn some money for himself as a lumberman on one of the tributaries of the Allegheny River. On Aug. 4, 1855 he was married in Venango County to Martha Sipple, a native of Germany who had come to America with her parents in 1847, locating in that county. There, or in that vicinity, he remained, engaged in the same occupation, until 1860, and then, with his wife, father, mother and youngest sister, he came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, joining other members of the family who had preceded them and settled in the town of Spring Brook. Here, Henry Ausman took a government claim of somewhat less than a quarter section, and for one year worked for Knapp, Stout & Co., whereby he earned enought money to buy the lumber for a frame house which he built on his land, doing all the work himself. Subsequently he erected other buildings and in time cleared about 125 acres of the land, continuing his residence on the farm until 1884, though his own personal work on it ceased when he entered into mercantile business in the village of Elk Mound, which he did in 1877, leaving the care of the farm to other members of the family. On beginning his mercantile career, Mr. Ausman purchased a building in the village in which was a saloon in connection with a small grocery store. This business he bought out, assuming charge on March 1, 1878; and, at once discontinuing the saloon, he put in a good stock of hardware, farm machinery, and general merchandise. For 32 years thereafter he conducted this business on a profitable basis, becoming known as one of the leading merchants in the county—one whose goods were reliable, whose prices were fair, and whose word could always be trusted. But even before he engaged in it he had become so well and favorably known throughout this region that in the fall of 1878—the year in which he opened his store—he was elected to the state assembly, in which he served with credit to himself and benefit to his constituents. Indeed he might have had further political honors, as he was strongly urged by his friends to run for congress, but declined. He did, however, accept the office of postmaster, to which he was appointed in 1878, under President Hayes' administration, and in which he served for 37 years, when he resigned. He also served as station agent, notary public and town treasurer, and took the leading part in the organization and incorporation of the village, being its first president. Another business enterprise which he took a prominent part in establishing was the Elk Mound Cooperative Creamery, of which he was president for several years; and he also organized the Bank of Elk Mound and served as its first president, remaining one of its stockholders for the rest of his life. That life covered the period of 88 years and he was active until the day before his death, which took place at 5:15 on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 4, 1924. He had gone to bed and passed peacefully into his last long sleep. In the same year he had spent five months at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Goehring at Naperville, Ill., celebrating his eighty-eighth birthday there on October 20. During Mr. Ausman's active career his name was a tower of strength to any enterprise with which he was connected, such was the confidence which his record inspired. The inflexible moral principles which guided him in all his relations with his fellow men, were based upon a sincere belief in the Christian religion, dating from his early manhood. In 1862 he became a full member of the Evangelical Church through confirmation, and in



MR. AND MRS. LEWIS H. FOSS

1865, after suitable preparation, was ordained to its ministry, in which for many years he served without pay, as local preacher, or in other capacities. In course of time, as his sons grew to manhood, three of them—Edward, Albert B. and Benjamin A.—were made co-partners in the Ausman business, which on Mr. Ausman's retirement, was turned over to them, and is now conducted under the firm name of H. Ausman & Sons. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ausman, eleven in number, were Catherin E., Martha, John Frederick, Mina, Henry W., Edward, Magdelina, Emma Caroline, Albert Benjamin, Benjamin Albert and Laura Rebecca, of whom the following is a further record. Catherine E., born March 2, 1856, married Jacob Webert and for many years lived on a farm in the town of Elk Mound, which farm she still owns. Mr. Webert having died in 1904, she subsequently kept house for her father. She has nine children, Fred, Martha, Edward, Alvin, Lewis, Florence, Erma, Stanley and Minnie. Martha, born Feb. 16, 1858, is the wife of Henry Pohrman of Chippewa Falls, but has no children. John Frederick, born March 6, 1860, married Catherine Webert, who died in 1923. He is now retired and lives with his five children, Anna, Rosetta, Samuel, Edna and George. Mina, born May 23, 1864, is the wife of Frederick Wege, a farmer in the town of Elk Mound, and has one child, Della. Henry W., born April 18, 1862, and who is a prominent farmer in the town of Spring Brook, married Caroline Webert; they have no children. Edward, born Sept. 7, 1867, is, as already mentioned, one of the firm of H. Ausman & Sons. He married Ella Jessel, and has eight children, Roy, Hazel, Edward, Jr., Florence, James, Margaret, Marion and Erma. Magdelina, born Oct. 26, 1869, died September, 1894. Emma Caroline, born March 14, 1872, married Joseph Axt and resides in St. Peter, Minn., where Mr. Axt is station agent for the C. St. P. M., & O. Railway. She has two children, Clifford and Dorothy. Albert Benjamin, born April 22, 1876, now one of the firm of H. Ausman & Sons, is an active factor in the community affairs of Elk Mound, being now village president and also a member of the board of education. He helped to organize the Elk Mound Creamery Company, and was secretary for several years; is a stockholder, director and vice president of the Bank of Elk Mound, and a member of the Elk Mound Commercial Club. He is well known throughout Dunn County as a progressive and public spirited citizen. He married Jessie Dalrymple and has five children, Henry, Kathryn, Emmett, Vaughn and Faith. Benjamin Albert, born April 22, 1876, a twin brother of Albert Benjamin, and who is also a member of the firm of H. Ausman & Sons, married Mabel Frederick and has one child, Palma. Laura R., born Aug. 17, 1878, married Charles Goehring and resides in Naperville, Ill.; she has no children. Mrs. Martha Ausman, the mother of the above mentioned children, after a married life of 68 years, during which she well and faithfully performed the duties of wife and mother, died July 23, 1923. She was a woman of many rare qualities of mind and heart. The surviving members of the family are all affiliated religiously with the Evangelical Church. (See portrait page 295).

Lewis H. Foss, a retired merchant residing in the village of Downing, was born in the town of Rock River, Jefferson County, Wis., April 30, 1853, son of Hellik O. and Torgun (Tostensdater Haugen) Foss. The parents were natives of Norway, who came to America when young people, arriving in this country after a long and tedious voyage in a sailing vessel. They were married in Watertown, Jefferson County, Wis., and began home making on a farm in the town of Rock River. In 1855 they disposed of their property there and moved to Portage County, where they followed agriculture for the remainder of their lives. Hellik O. Foss died about 1894, and his wife Torgun about 10 years later. Lewis H. Foss as a boy attended public school in Portage County and resided at home with his parents until reaching the age of 19 years, from the time he was able to be of use helping his father on the farm. He then started out in life for himself, going to Stevens Point, where he worked for a short time in the new sawmill of John Weeks. From there he pushed on to the woods of Marathon and Lincoln counties, working in the lumber camps as a logger during the winter and on the drives in spring, also at times being employed in the mills. His connection with the lumber industry lasted for about five years,

and during that time he gained an intimate knowledge of the north woods and all the various and picturesque phases of the lumberman's occupation. At the end of the period mentioned, Mr. Foss located in Barron County, buying 240 acres of land in the town of Chetek, where he was engaged in farming for three years. At the end of that time, or in 1886, he disposed of his farm and came to Downing, Dunn County, going to work in the woods for the Downing Manufacturing Co. After two weeks of that work, however, the company called him in and placed him in their store in the village, where he remained as clerk for three years and three months. In 1889 he bought a corner lot here, on which in 1890 he erected a store building, starting in business for himself with a stock of general merchandise. The enterprise proved successful and Mr. Foss's career as a merchant in Downing covered a period of 28 years, terminating in 1918, when, being crippled by rheumatism, he sold his stock to the Colfax Store Co. and retired. For a while thereafter he rented out his store building and then sold it. It was not very long after he came to Downing that he purchased a nice residence property in the village, consisting of two lots and a small house, the latter of which he remodelled into a larger and better dwelling-house, and which he and his wife have since occupied. He has always been active in promoting the best interests of the village and, when called upon, has willingly devoted some part of his time to the public service. Thus, for four years he was treasurer of the school board, and, for several years before the village was incorporated, one of the supervisors on the town board. Mr. Foss was married at New Hope, Portage County, Wis., on Sept. 5, 1879, to Christine Anderson, who was born in Norway, Feb. 11, 1857, and who was a babe of two months when she came to America with her parents, Andrew and Gurine (Anderson) Anderson, the voyage on a sailing vessel taking five weeks. At New Hope, Wis., where they settled, they engaged in farming, an occupation in which Mr. Anderson continued for the remainder of his life in that locality, finally passing away in May, 1899. His wife Gurine survived him a number of years, dying on Jan. 16, 1919. Mr. and Mrs. Foss are prominent in the social life of Downing and have a large circle of friends and acquaintances. They are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church at Glenwood City.

William G. Patterson, proprietor of "The Patterson Shop," a well patronized ladies' ready to wear store in the city of Menomonie, was born in Muskegon, Mich., Jan. 20, 1866, son of Adam and Annie (Lowe) Patterson. The father was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and the mother of Canada, and they were married in Michigan. In 1869 they came to Chippewa Falls, Wis., where they resided for a year, in 1870 settling in Menomonie. Here Adam Patterson was employed as a machinist by the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. Both he and his wife are now deceased. They were the parents of eight children, of whom three are now living: William G. Patterson acquired his education in the common and high schools and began industrial life as a worker in the shingle mills and afterwards worked in the sawmills. Later he had charge of all the pipe fitting for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, and held that position until they installed an electric plant, which he was selected to operate. This was placing upon him considerable responsibility, especially in view of the fact that he knew practically nothing of electricity, and, indeed had never seen an electric light. The man that installed it departed as soon as he had done so, leaving it in charge of Mr. Patterson. Though it was a new and strange experience to the latter, he succeeded in justifying the company's selection of him as the man to have charge, picking up the necessary knowledge through study or inquiry. After two years (in 1884) he went to Brooklyn, N. Y., and went over the plant where the machines were made and while there, owing to the keen intelligence he showed, and the knowledge he had acquired, he had more than one offer of a good position, but, preferring the West, he returned to Menomonie and resumed his position with the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. In 1889 he went to Beloit, Wis., and started the first electric plant there. In 1892 he returned to Menomonie and took charge of the city electric plant, which had been installed during his absence, and he remained in charge of it until it was sold to the Chippewa Valley Railway Light & Power Co., and afterwards, as he stayed with the latter company until it sold out to the Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power Co., and with the Wisconsin-Minnesota

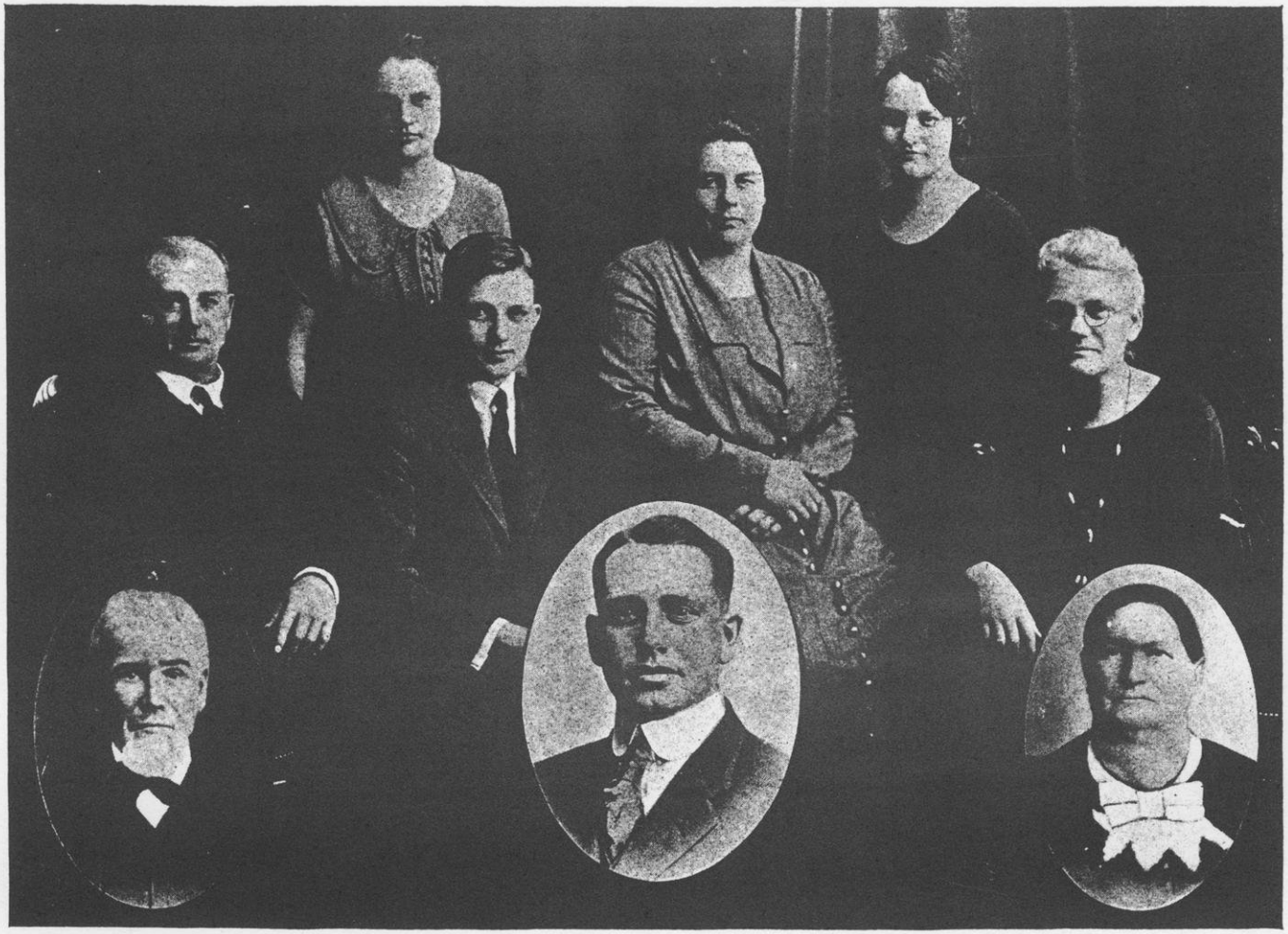
Light & Power Company until Feb. 1, 1918. It was then that he entered into his present business, that of a merchant, buying out Mrs. Bertha McGroth, who was conducting a store in a part of the First National Bank Building on Main Street. Buying a piece of land on Second Street, South of the building mentioned, he erected his present store building, a substantial one-story, full basement structure of 30x50 feet, which he occupied in August, 1923. The store is well supplied with suitable furnishings. The main floor is stocked with ladies' and misses' ready-to-wear apparel, furnishings and notions, while the basement contains toys, crockery and other articles, Mr. Patterson's office being located in a balcony in the rear. In the management of the business Mr. Patterson is largely assisted by his wife, who does the buying. Only goods in popular demand, and of good quality are handled, and the trade is not only increasing but consists largely of the patronage of the leading people in the city. Mr. Patterson was married Sept. 12, 1888, to Frances M. Putnam, who was born at Sparta, Wis., Aug. 10, 1868, and of this union six children have been born, namely: Junetta, born Sept. 2, 1889, now Mrs. A. J. Blamey of St. Paul and the mother of two children, Betty Jane and Mary Frances; John R., born Sept. 6, 1892, now in the employ of the Allis-Chalmers Co. at Detroit, Mich., is married and has one child, John T.; Sarah Jane, born Jan. 1, 1896, who assists her parents in the Patterson store and resides at home; William G., Jr., born Nov. 15, 1899, is a student at the Stout Iustitute; Kenneth E., born July 24, 1907, a student in the Menomonie High School; and Jewell who died in infancy. All the surviving children are graduates of the Menomonie High School. Mr. Patterson is a stockholder in the Wisconsin National Life Insurance Co. of Oshkosh, Wis. He is a member of the Knights of Phythias and has been keeper of records and seals in the local lodge since its organization in 1909. He and his family are members of the Unitarian Church or Society, which for the last three years he has served as treasurer. They have a pleasant home at No. 302 Third Avenue West.

John F. Denham, homeopathic physician of Boyceville, was born at Lexington, McLean County, Ill., Oct. 26, 1857, son of William E. and Eliza (Bowers) Denham, natives of Ohio. Coming to Wisconsin in May, 1862, they located at Maiden Rock, Pepin County, where the wife and mother died on June 19, the same year, and within a few weeks after her arrival. Mr. Denham survived her nearly half a century, finally passing away at an advanced age on Feb. 22, 1911. John F. Denham was less than five years old when he lost his mother. Several years later he began attending school in Maiden Rock, where he acquired the elements of knowledge. At the age of 18, with only a common school education, and with no plans for the future, he was told by his father that he had secured him a position to teach school, and that he was to go before the school superintendent to pass an examination. This he did successfully, his lowest mark on any subject being 92. Being thus acceptable, he was given a rural school and taught subsequently for 14 terms, saving as much of his earnings as he could, for he had now formed the idea of entering the medical profession, and was in need of funds to pay his way through college. First, however, he studied one year with Dr. A. N. Hutchinson, a homeopathic physician at Maiden Rock, then another year with Dr. Wing, an allopath of the same place. Having finally resolved on homeopathy as the branch of medical science to which he would devote himself, in 1887 he entered the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, where he pursued the prescribed studies, being graduated with the class of 1889. In 1890 he opened offices at Eau Galle, Dunn County, Wis., but in the next year moved to Downsville, where he practiced his profession successfully until 1918. In 1895 he took post-graduate work at Chicago and in the same year took a course in electric treatment under Dr. Neisweinger, of Chicago. It was in 1918 that Dr. Denham came to Boyceville and established himself in practice here, where he has met with fine success. He is a member of the village board and health officer and has identified himself closely with all local movements for the public good. His society affiliations are with the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. Dr. Denham was married, July 1, 1891, to Sarah E. Adams, who was born in the town of Dunn, Jan. 9, 1873, daughter of Isaac and Jennie (Cunningham) Adams. Her father was a native of Scotland

and her mother of Ontario, Canada. Married at Downsville, Dunn County, Wis., by the Rev. Mr. Golden, they settled on a farm in the town of Dunn, being among the early settlers there. Each died at an advanced age, Mr. Adams on March 7, 1909, and Mrs. Adams on March 21, 1908. Mrs. Denham, like her husband, was a teacher, beginning at the age of 16 years and continuing in that profession until her marriage, making a good record. She is a member of the Royal Neighbors, and the Federated Woman's Club, being president of the local club of the latter. Dr. and Mrs. Denham have been the parents of five children, Jane M., Mildred Eva, Frances E., William Albert, and Jessie, the youngest of whom, Jessie, born born Feb. 18, 1906, died July 4, 1908. Of the others the following is a brief record. Jane M., born June 25, 1895, attended the Menomonie High School and the Stout Institute, being graduated from both institutions. She taught school for three years in Louisiana, and then enlisted for war service as a dietician. She was training at Camp Custer when the armistice was signed, and received her discharge in March, 1919. On the nineteenth of the same month she was married to W. B. Terhune of New Orleans, a mental hygiene physician, practicing in Dr. Austin Riggs' sanatarium at Stockbridge, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Terhune have two children; W. B. Jr., born Sept. 23, 1920 and Jane Elizabeth, born Dec. 27, 1921. Mildred Eva, born June 25, 1897, was graduated from the Boyceville High School and the River Falls Normal School and is now teaching at Peshtigo, Wis. Frances E., born Dec. 4, 1899, was graduated from the Menomonie High School. On Jan. 16, 1919, she was married to Arthur Birong and they now reside in Minneapolis, where he has charge of the Minneapolis City Dairy. They have two children, Jeanne Marie, born May 28, 1921, and John Denham, born July 9, 1923. William Elbert, born Jan. 2, 1902, is a graduate of the Boyceville High School and the Eau Claire State Normal School, and is now residing at home.

William Hintzman, a veteran of the Civil War, now passed away, who was also an early settler in Section 4, town of Menomonie, was born in Germany, Sept. 25, 1828, where after arriving at manhood he was married to Wilhelmina Lemke. In 1858 they came as emigrants to the United States, and to the state of Wisconsin, settling in the town of Concord, near Watertown. On June 20, 1864, Mr. Hintzman enlisted for Civil War service in Company C, 16th Wisconsin Infantry and remained a United States soldier until he received an honorable discharge on June 2, 1865. He was one of Sherman's army on the march through Georgia and to the sea, and in after years his comrades used to tell stories of his endurance during that famous campaign, and he, himself, used to relate how the soldiers, in destroying railroads, used to bend the rails by twisting them when heated around telegraph poles. One of his first experiences in the war was a harrowing one, as he was in a railway collision in which three of his intimate friends were killed and it was his melancholy duty to help bury them. After his discharge from the army he returned to Concord, Wis., where he remained until the spring of 1870, when he moved with his family to Dunn County, first stopping in Menomonie. He soon, however, bought a tract of 120 acres of wild land in Section 4, town of Menomonie, and began the development of a farm. He was active in town affairs, helping to build the first roads and schools and assisting new settlers as they came in. In 1891 he retired and took up his residence in Menomonie, where he remained until his wife's death in March, 1903. After that home tie had been severed he returned to the farm, where he passed the remaining eight years of his life with his son August, dying March 25, 1911. He was a member of William Evans Post, No. 58, G. A. R., of Menomonie, which he joined on June 9, 1894, and was a man with a wide circle of friends, whose loss was deeply deplored. Mr. and Mrs. William Hintzman were the parents of eight children, whose record in brief is as follows: Ernestine, now Mrs. Henry Huber of the town of Tainter, Dunn County; Frank and John, who were both drowned in Lake Menomonie two days after the family arrived in this county; August F., operating the old home farm; Amelia, who married Conrad Bliem and is now a widow residing at Dufur, Ore.; William, deceased; Minnie, wife of Frank Mathews of Deer Park, and Emma, who is Mrs. J. E. Ziegler of Portland, Ore.

August F. Hintzman, a well known and respected farmer of the town of Me-



AUG. F. HINTZMAN AND FAMILY
MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM HINTZMAN

nomonie, proprietor of what is known as the Grand View Guernsey Farm in Section 4, was born in the town of Concord, Jefferson County, Wis., Nov. 10, 1863, son of William and Wilhelmina (Lemke) Hintzman. He was still a babe when he accompanied his parents to Dunn County and unconscious of the trouble which visited the family two days after their arrival, when two of his brothers were drowned. As he grew up he attended district school and helped his father on the home farm, becoming an expert agriculturist. In 1891 he rented the farm and subsequently operated it on his own account, buying it in 1895. He has since remained the proprietor and has made a number of valuable improvements, having cleared considerable land and erected a full set of good buildings. As a dairyman he has made an excellent record, having a large herd of Guernsey cattle, with a full bred sire. He is also a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery and has served as school clerk of School District 9. Mr. Hintzman was married in the city of Menomonie on April 15, 1891, to Emma Jabusch, who was born in Deer Park, St. Croix County, Wis., March 2, 1869, daughter of John and Louise (Luning) Jabusch. To this marriage five children were born, all of whom are living except Henry W., born Sept. 1, 1892, who died from the "flu" on Feb. 8, 1920. The survivors are as follows: Luella, born May 17, 1896, now Mrs. Frank Lausted of the town of Tainter and the mother of one child, May Louise; Evelyn, born Sept. 15, 1903, who is a graduate of the Dunn County Normal School and a teacher in the town of Tainter; Emily, born July 21, 1907, a graduate of the Dunn County Normal School, now teaching in the town of Dunn, and James E., born June 10, 1909, residing at home with his parents. The family are members of the German M. E. Church in Menomonie and have a high standing in social circles.

Frank Drake, farmer and business man, manager of the Boyceville Opera House, was born in Menomonie, Wis., Feb. 27, 1864, son of Charles and Mary (Brown) Drake. The father was a native of New York State and the mother of Wisconsin. Charles Drake came to Rumsey's Landing, Dunn County, Wis., in the vicinity of which place he did farm labor for a short time. Then going to Menomonie, he entered the employ of Mr. Gilbert on Gilbert Creek, working in his shingle mills, and after being thus employed for a while, he became one of the first settlers in the town of Hay River, homesteading 160 acres there and putting up a set of log buildings. To obtain the necessary cash supply, he drove ox teams in the woods for the lumber companies, and later operated camps for them near Knapp. During his early years on the farm, he had to bring his provisions packed on his back from Menomonie. For many years he was a very active and prominent citizen of his town, aiding new settlers as they came in, and helping to build the first roads and schools. He was also for many years chairman of the town board and, therefore, a member of the county board, being one of the men who helped to shape the destinies of the county. He died in January, 1906, his wife Mary having passed away in the previous month, December, 1905. They had a family of eight children, namely: Riley, now operating a farm and store at Fall City, Dunn County; Alice, who is Mrs. John Schaider of Lincoln, Nebr.; Nettie, who married Nicholas Belzer, and is a widow residing in Lincoln, Nebr.; Frank, of Boyceville; Charles, of Grafton, N. D.; Anna, wife of Arthur Granger and residing in North Dakota; Guy W., of Boyceville; and William, who was killed on the railroad at Brainard, Minn., in 1900. Frank Drake in his boyhood attended school in Fall City and in the town of Hay River. He remained on the home farm in the town of Hay River until he was 24 years old and then bought 40 acres of land from his father, which tract he farmed for one year. At the end of that time he came to Boyceville and erected a large public hall, which was the first one put up in the village, where he conducted dances, at the same time he conducted a livery stable, for which he had erected the building. During four years of the time while he was thus engaged, he also drove the mail from Menomonie to Boyceville. He then moved to Menomonie and continued to drive the mail for another four years. At the end of that time he bought two farms in the town of Tiffany, one of which he has since sold, but he still retains the other, which is a farm of 162 acres in Sections 22-24, and is now operating it, though his residence is in the village, where he is interested in several business enterprises.

He owns residence property in the village in addition to his own house, and has the largest financial interest in the Boyceville Opera House, which is a fine brick structure with a capacity of 500, and presenting both moving pictures and road shows. He was one of the organizers of the enterprise and has been successful in conducting it. The opera house is also used as a community building and several lodges hold their meetings in it. Mr. Drake also built and is the owner of the Drake garage, the building, measuring 40 x 90 feet, being well equipped for general garage work, which he does, besides handling the Chevrolet cars. His position is well established as one of the active, enterprising and successful citizens of Boyceville. He was married, August 27, 1888, to May Brown of the town of Hay River, Dunn County, who was born in 1874, and who before her marriage was a proficient teacher. The fruit of this marriage is three children, namely: Mary, born in 1891, who is the wife of Calvin Clough and has two children, Jule and Merle; Myrtle, born in 1897, now Mrs. H. K. Halvorson of Colfax, and the mother of one child, Donald; and William, who is studying in the McPhail Conservatory of Music in Minneapolis. Mr. Drake and his family are affiliated religiously with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Maj. Thomas Jefferson George, of Menomonie, whose military career included active service in two wars, who has also displayed his efficiency and fidelity in public office, and who is besides one of the most notable pioneers of Dunn County now living, was born at Newton Falls, Trumbull County, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1842, son of Lloyd Ray and Annis (Smith) George. The parents were of English-Scotch origin. The father was a potter by trade but during the latter part of his life was engaged in manufacturing and mercantile business. It was in 1846 that he moved to Wisconsin and for a few years thereafter lived in Racine. From that place he moved to Juneau County, where he made his home until 1867, in which year he came to the Chippewa Valley and to Dunn County. In 1876 his death occurred at Vanceberg in the town of Sheridan. His wife died in Menomonie in 1886. Thomas Jefferson George as a boy attended common school in Juneau County and remained at home with his parents until the breaking out of the Civil War. On April 8, 1861, he enlisted at New Lisbon, Wis., in Co. D, Fourth Regt. Wis. Vol. Inf., and as such served until April, 1862, when he was honorably discharged and returned home. Out of the next four years, during which he was engaged in making a living, he spent one year in a lumber mill in Jackson County, and then in the fall of 1866 came to Dunn County, locating in the town of Sheridan. There at Vanceberg—a place established by Levi Vance as a fur-trading post—he and his brother Ingersoll built a mill and for several years were engaged in the lumber business. When the town of Sheridan was set off, Mr. George was chairman of its first board, and within a few years he had become so well known and esteemed throughout the county that in the fall of 1874 he was elected to the office of sheriff and served as such in 1875-76. After being out for a term he was reelected in 1878 and served two years more, in 1879-80. While an incumbent of this county office he resided in Menomonie, and when he was no longer sheriff he engaged in the farm machinery business. From Civil War days Mr. George had taken more or less interest in military affairs, and this interest turned into action in 1883 when he organized a troupe of cavalry which subsequently became a part of the Third National Guard regiment, Mr. George becoming batallion major in the regiment. When the Spanish-American War broke out in 1898 he was major of the First batallion of the regiment and as such took part in the operations in Porto Rico. Mustered out of the service at Camp Douglas, Wis., on Jan. 14, 1899, he returned to Menomonie and since then has not been actively engaged in any particular line of business, aside from that of an official nature. From 1887 to 1890 he served two terms as sergeant-at-arms in the Wisconsin State Senate at Madison; he served as alderman from the fourth ward of Menomonie, and for many years he has been public administrator, which office he still holds. He was chosen department commander of the Spanish-American War veterans for the state of Wisconsin with the rank of brigadier-general, serving as such for two years. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion, a state organization with headquarters at Milwaukee, and Capt. T. J. George

THOMAS J. GEORGE AND FAMILY

Camp (named after him) of Spanish-American War veterans; also of Menomonie, Post No. 58, G. A. R., and of the blue lodge of the Masonic order. Thomas J. George was married Nov. 12, 1888, to Cecelia Willimann, who was born in Luzerne, Switzerland, April 29, 1857, daughter of John B. and Catherine (Glanzmann) Willimann. The fruit of this union is four children: Philip W., born Jan. 19, 1890; John W., April 10, 1892; Karl W., Nov. 14, 1894, and Lloyd W., May 4, 1898. Of these four sons, Philip W., who is in the Minneapolis postal service, married Marth Lanfall and has a son, Leo L.; John W., engaged in the sheet metal business at Eau Claire, married Minnie Peterson and has one child, a son, Thomas Jefferson Peterson; Karl W., now with the Hupmobile Body corporation of Racine, married Alice Drewry, and has a daughter, Janette Cecelia; Lloyd W., is now a director of manual training and athletics at Lindstrom, Minn. All four of Major George's sons entered the World War in the United States' service, of whom the following is a record. Phillip W. George enlisted for service in the U. S. Army in November, 1918, and was ordered to the officers' training school at Little Rock, Ark. He was there, however, only a few days when the armistice was signed and he returned home as the war was over. Karl W., enlisted at Janesville, Wis., April 17, 1917, in Company M, Sixth Regiment. He trained at Camp Douglas, Wisconsin and Camp Waco, Texas. He left for overseas in February, 1918 on the transport Covington, landing at Brest, France, March 4. He was transferred to the Fifth Corps and later to the 40th Division and was in the battles of the Aisne-Marne, the Oise-Aisne and the Meuse-Argonne. On March 7, 1919, he embarked at Bordeaux on the transport, Walter L. Luckenback, and landed at New York, March 20. His position was orderly to the major. He was discharged at Camp Grant, Ills., April, 1919. While at Waco, Texas, the famous 32d Division football team was organized, of which he was one of the most active members and one who helped to make it famous. Lloyd W. George enlisted in the U. S. Signal Reserve Corps, Dec. 20, 1917, at Chicago, Ill., as a candidate for commission. Later he was sent to the flying fields at Urbana, Ills., and from there transferred to the Selfridge fields at Mt. Clemens, Mich., where he was made corporal. He was discharged at Camp Grant, April 2, 1919. John W. George enlisted in Co. F, Wis. State Guards, Sept. 21, 1917. On June 3, 1919 he was commissioned second lieutenant and on Sept. 23 the same year was transferred to Co. B, 128th Infantry to act as such. On Nov. 1, he received his signed commission and served with his proper rank until April 6, 1920. On April 1, 1921, he went into the 105th Cavalry, National Guards of the United States, a federal organization, and was commissioned first lieutenant on April 15. He resigned May 6, 1922. The members of the George family, including the direct subject of this sketch, attend the Congregational Church. They are typical representatives of the best citizenship of the Northwest, builders and preservers of the commonwealth and of the nation, the sons having proved true to the high standard of patriotism set by the father. On the mother's side there is another interesting story to tell, which may be found in the biography of John B. Williamm.

John B. Willimann.—If the subjects of many biographies in this volume may be described as pioneer farmers or merchants, he whose name appears above may be with as much propriety be mentioned as a pioneer musician of northwestern Wisconsin, as he came to this region some 54 years ago and most of his subsequent career was spent in imparting musical instruction, though music was not the only art of which he was master. Mr. Willimann was born in Antwerp, Belgium, May 22, 1827, the eldest of his parents' three sons. His father served in the army as a musician. In 1838 the family moved to Luzerne, Switzerland, where the father and sons devoted most of their time to music. There John B. Willimann met his future wife, Catherine Glanzmann, who was born in Switzerland, April 1, 1828, and they were married at Luzerne, Feb. 23, 1852. Some 16 years later, in April 1868, they came to the United States, settling at Highland Park, Ill., where Mr. Willimann was engaged in teaching music. In the spring of 1870 a brass band was organized in Menomonie and it needed a competent instructor. Mr. Willimann was sent for and engaged to teach the band. In the fall of the same year he moved his family

here and this city was his home for the rest of his life. Mr. Willimann was a bookbinder and a fine workman, and he worked at his trade more or less every year, but music was his ruling passion and his time was mainly devoted to instruction in the art. For many years Willimann's brass band and orchestra were the leading musical organizations here, the band at one time being that of the Third Regiment, and when the Ludington Band was formed Mr. Willimann was its first instructor and leader. For a number of years he kept a music store, and at various times he gave instruction to bands in Durand, Knapp, Baldwin, Hammond, Woodville, Cedar Falls, Downsville and other places. His pupils ever held him in high esteem. When in 1902 he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding, the Ludington Band volunteered their services to add to the enjoyment of the occasion—a graceful act in which Mr. Willimann took great pride and delight. On that momentous occasion about 150 friends and neighbors were present and the happy elderly pair were the recipients of many heartfelt congratulations, some in the form of speeches both in German and English. A box containing $80 in gold was presented to them by Dr. Heising, Major George contributed a humorous recitation, there was an enjoyable banquet and afterwards the guests indulged in cards and dancing. It was one of the red letter days in the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Willimann, of which there are but few in the majority of lives. Less than six years after the event Mr. Willimann passed to his long rest. He had been in poor health for several years and the end came on March 23, 1908. His wife survived him until February, 1911. They had enjoyed a happy home life together, and eight children had blessed their union, three of whom died in infancy in Switzerland. The others were: John W., of Seattle, Wash.; Fenton W., of Minneapolis; Mrs. Cecelia George of Menomonie; Nina, wife of George P. Gerber of Durand, Wis., and Mary, wife of Ernest Gabeline of Menomonie.

Robert R. Porter, postmaster of the village of Wheeler, was born in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1862, son of Joseph N. and Mary J. (De Haven) Porter. The parents were natives of that state, the father engaged all his active life in the coal mining industry. When Robert R. was two years old they moved to Philadelphia, where he received his schooling, and he resided with them until he was about 25, being interested more or less in the coal mining business. He spent one year in Virginia conducting a store for an iron mining company. Then in 1888 he came to Dunn County and for two years conducted the store for the Minnesota Brick Co., for three years being superintendent of their plant. In 1894 he came to Wheeler and engaged in the produce business here, buying grain and potatoes and conducting a warehouse. In 1900 he was appointed postmaster of Wheeler, which position he has since held under all administrations. When he first took it the post office was small and he was able to attend to other business in addition, but now he is obliged to give all his time to it. He has established three rural routes, served from Wheeler, and is a popular official. His interest in the village is that of an active and public spirited citizen, and as a member of the Wheeler Commercial Club, he works for the good of the community. He also belongs to the order of Modern Woodmen of America and to the Evangelical Church. Mr. Porter was married, Nov. 28, 1891, to Clara M. Dahl, of the town of Hay River, Dunn County, and who was born June 10, 1873, Mr. and Mrs. Porter are the parents of six children, as follows: Nelly, born Aug. 16, 1893, who married Glenn Hensel of Wheeler, manager for the O. & N. Lumber Co., and has a daughter, Helen; George H., born Jan. 14, 1894, now with the Robert Chisholm Co. at Fort Francis, Ontario; Robert, born Sept. 6, 1899, residing at home; Carl B., born Nov. 28, 1904, now in the employ of the Kohler Manufacturing Co. at Kohler, Wis.; William, born Aug. 13, 1907, who is a pupil in the Menomonie High School; and Harriet, born June 3, 1916, who is at home

William F. Witt, who settled in Dunn County half a century ago, farmed for many years in the town of Spring Brook and spent his declining years in Menomonie, was born in Breusewitz, Germany, April 4, 1841. He spent the first 30 years of his life in his native land and was first married there to Anna Hove, who died in 1867, leaving two sons; Fred A., now a prominent farmer in the town of Spring Brook,

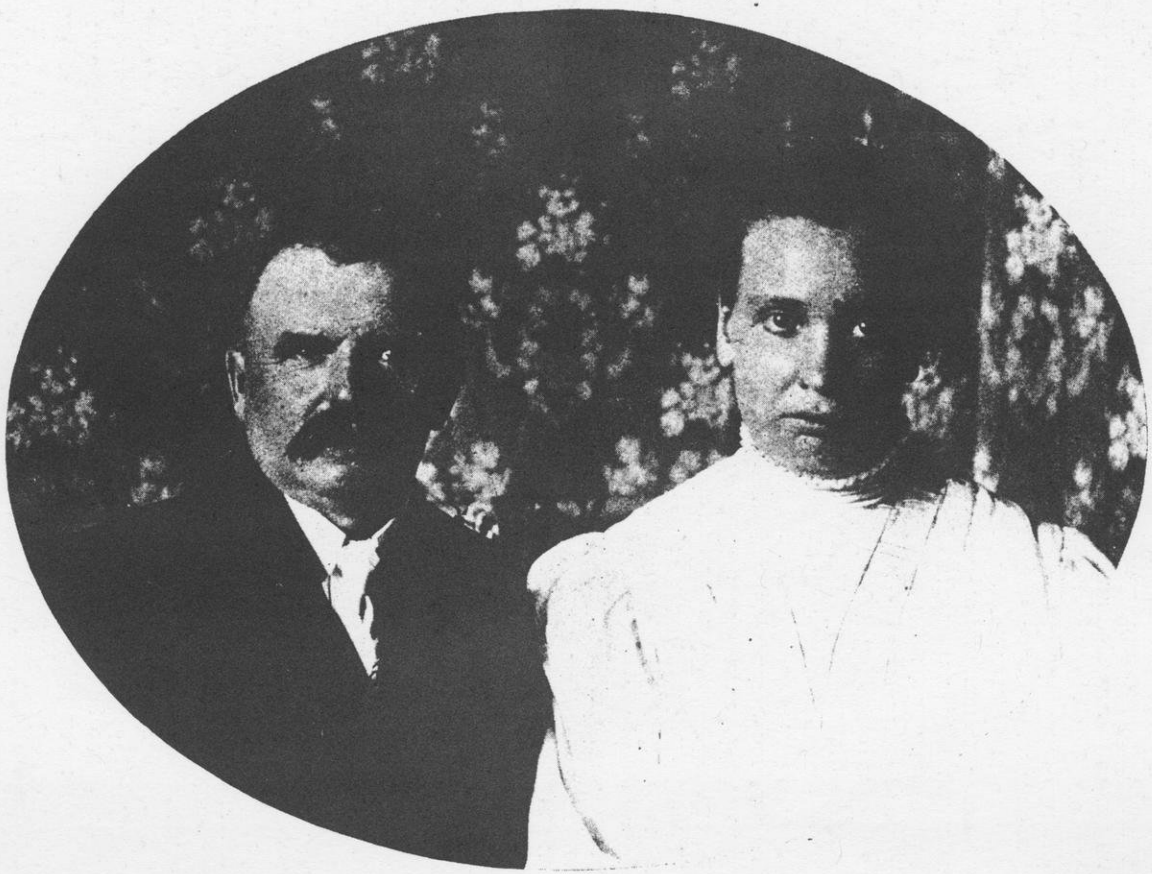
and William F. Jr., who is a farmer in the town of Red Cedar. In 1868 William F, Witt, Sr., married for his second wife Fredericka L. Lentz, who was born Sept. 27. 1839, and in 1871 with her and other members of his family he emigrated to the United States, first Settling at Watertown in Jefferson County, Wis., where they remained for three years, during the first of which Mr. Witt did farm labor and during the next two earned a living by cutting cord wood. In March, 1874 he came with his family to Menomonie, Dunn County, and was engaged by Mr. Knapp of Knapp, Stout & Co. as coachman and later as gardener. In 1875 he bought 80 acres of unimproved land in Section 35, town of Spring Brook, and, clearing some of it, planted crops and began the development of a farm; but the land being sandy, the crops were poor and after struggling with that place for five years, he gave up the task of further improving it and in 1880 he traded it for a tract of land on the Chippewa bottoms. But this also proved an unfortunate venture, for that same year there was a flood and the river rose to such a height that the water covered his farm, doing considerable damage, but adding to Mr. Witt's experience. His next land was better chosen and consisted of 180 acres in Section 27, town of Spring Brook. This place he in time cleared up, erecting all necessary buildings, and eventually converting it into a fine farm, though it was all wild when he took it. He operated it until 1909, when, his health failing, he sold the property to Louis Panck, though it is now owned by Henry Fenske. On retiring he and his wife moved to Menomonie, where he died on Feb. 19, 1914. His wife then went to live with her daughter, Mrs. Bert French, at whose home she passed away some ten years later, on March 27, 1924. They were worthy people, possessed of the typical pioneers virtues of industry, patience, endurance of hardship, and a sustaining hope for the future, which helped through more than one tight place.

A. Fred Witt, a good practical farmer and prominent citizen of the town of Spring Brook, was born in Germany, Aug. 2, 1863, son of William F. and Anna (Hove) Witt. As shown in the biography of his father, our subject's mother died in Germany and William F. Witt marrying in the following year, 1868, Fredericka L. Lentz, it was with his father and this stepmother that A. Fred Witt came to this country in 1871, he being then not more than nine years old. He resided with them in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, until he was 12 and had a little schooling, but not much, as they were very poor, and he being the eldest child in the family had to begin work when very young. He made his home with his parents until he was 27 years old, having come with them to Menomonie, Dunn County, in March, 1874, lived with them five years on a sandy farm in Section 35, town of Spring Brook, and in 1880 passed through the flood when they were living on a farm on the Chippewa bottoms, and later settling with them on the farm which they finally developed in Section 27, town of Spring Brook. At times he worked out for others but for the most part was engaged in assisting his father. On April 30, 1891, he was united in marriage with Phoebe L. Cummings, who was born Jan. 4, 1869 in the town of Spring Brook, daughter of Sanford and Martha (Brown) Cummings. In the same year he began farming on his own account, for some years renting the Curtiss farm. In 1902 he settled on his present farm, having come into possession of 80 acres of land before he was of age. He later bought 20 acres more and his present farm consists of 100 acres in Section 27, west, town of Spring Brook. When he began operations on it, there were no buildings and the land was wild. A dwelling being necessary at once, Mr. Witt went to Portersville, a lumbering town in Eau Claire County, where he bought a house for $80, and not being able to transport it intact to his farm, he paid Eugene Wiggins $100 to take it to pieces for him, and they then rafted it piecemeal down the Chippewa River to Rumsey's Landing, from there hauled it to the farm, where they put it together again, and it was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Witt until 1915. The present buildings on the farm are the second set. The barn was erected in 1913 and measures 36 x 56 feet in ground plan, with a full basement; and the fine, modern eight-room residence was built in 1915. His out-buildings, which are sufficiently numerous, are all in good condition, and he has cleared and broken 65 acres of his land. As a general farmer and dairyman he has made good progress, having a herd of high grade Holstein cattle with a pure bred

sire. He is a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery, served as clerk and director on the Forest Center School board for 12 years, and is a member of Fall City Camp, No. 6050, M. W. A. Mr. and Mrs. A. Fred Witt are the parents of four children, as follows: Olive A., born July 28, 1894, is the wife of Irvin Sipple of Waneka and the mother of five children, Burnetta, Gordon, Lloyd, Albert and Eva. Fredericka M., born Sept. 29, 1897, is now Mrs. Lee Larson of the town of Red Cedar and has one child, Robert O. Norma H., born Oct. 11, 1902, is living on the home farm, as also is Freddie A., born Feb. 14, 1905. The Witt family are members of Out Saviour's (German) Lutheran Church in Menomonie.

Henry W. Haefner, now living practically retired at Irvington, Dunn County, was born in the town of New Berlin, Waukesha County, Wis., Aug. 13, 1857, son of Jacob and Margaret (Weinberger) Haefner. The parents were natives of Germany who came to the United States in 1846, locating in Milwaukee, at which time there was but one brick house in that place. There they remained for several years and then settled in the town of New Berlin, Wis., where they spent their remaining years. Henry W. Haefner as a boy attended school at Hale's Corners in Milwaukee County and also for one year a school in northwestern Illinois, and college at Naperville. On July 4, 1874, a youth in his seventeenth year, he came to Menomonie and during the following year was engaged in farm work in this vicinity. He then returned to Waukesha, where he remained for some years, not returning to Dunn County until 1881. On his second arrival he engaged in mercantile business in Menomonie in partnership with a Mr. Harley, their store being located where the post office now stands. After nine months Mr. Haefner sold his interests in the store to his partner, and for a month or so worked in the notion department of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company's store. For a year after that he was engaged in the junk business and in buying of hides, wool and similar products. At the end of that time he embarked in the dray and teaming business in which he continued subsequently for 13 years, during which time he executed contracts for excavating, his work in this line including the excavating of the basements or cellars of the Dunn County Asylum, the Memorial building, the Royal Hotel and the first Manual Training School in Menomonie. In January, 1895, Mr. Haefner went to Pepin, Wis., where for six months he conducted the Dunn Hotel. Then he spent two years in conducting the Burlington House at Alma, Wis. After the breaking out of the war with Spain, he enlisted, July 2, 1898, and served in the U. S. army until March 7, 1899. On his return to Menomonie he became connected with the Barron Woolen Mills Co., and for 16 years, from August to January, he was engaged in selling their products in Dunn County, during the summer months working for the Deering & International Harvester Company. In November, 1906, Mr. Haefner was elected sheriff of Dunn County, assuming the duties of the office on Jan. 1, 1907, and at the end of his two year term he became under-sheriff under Ludwig Tilleson, continuing as such during Mr. Tilleson's first term. In June, 1913 he came to Irvington and engaged in the mercantile business, purchasing the general store of Herman Merrell. Later he added to his business a meat market and garage, erecting the necessary buildings, and he was engaged in operating this combined business until 1920, when he sold the stock and retired, though he still owns the buildings. His former work as salesman in Dunn County brought him into personal contact with most of the people and he is a man of very wide acquaintance; indeed, it was due to this cause and the personal popularity he acquired, that he was elected sheriff. He also served as school clerk of his district for three years. He belongs to the Menomonie lodges of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America, and to the Mystic Workers of the World at Eau Claire. Mr. Haefner was first married Feb. 19, 1881 to Elizabeth Dahms, of which union there were two children born: Viola, who is now a teacher in St. Paul; and Samuel, also residing in that city. On June 2, 1907 Mr. Haefner was married secondly to Fredericka Damgard, who died Feb. 19, 1922. In addition to the two children mentioned, Mr. Haefner reared a grandson, Walter William, who is now a high school pupil in St. Paul.

Rev. H. Hoerig, a former pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Friedens



MR. AND MRS. HENRY W. HAEFNER

Congregation of Menomonie, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1850. He studied theology in the Mission Seminary at Dettelsau, Bavaria. He entered the active ministry in 1875, serving two years as assistant to Dr. Meier, pastor of the German Lutheran Congregation at Lyons, France. In 1877 he came to America, entering the ministry of the German Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States. He served but two congregations during the remainder of his ministerial career, being pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel's Congregation of Watertown, Wis., for 23 years, and pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Friedens Congregation at Menomonie, Wis., for 17 years. During the time of his service at Menomonie the church at this place was rebuilt and enlarged. In the fall of 1917 he retired from active work and since then has lived as superannuated pastor with his daughter and family, Rev. and Mrs. John F. Drewelow, now at Fall Creek, Wis.

Rev. John M. Woerth, pastor of Peace Lutheran Church, Menomonie, was born in Logansville, Wis., July 29, 1886, son of Rev. George and Henrietta (Sanders) Woerth. The father died many years ago, on Dec. 12, 1898, but Mrs. Henrietta Woerth still survives her husband and resides at Prairie du Sac, Wis. John M. Woerth in his youth attended grade and high school at Sauk City, Wis. He then entered Wartburg College at Waverly, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1909. His theological education was obtained in Wartburg Seminary at Dubuque, Iowa; he was a member of the graduating class of 1912 and he was ordained to the ministry on July 17, that year. His first charge was as pastor of St. James Lutheran Church at Winters, Texas, but a year later he was transferred to St. Paul's Lutheran Church at Rice Lake, Wis. In 1916 he accepted a call to Peace Lutheran Church, Menomonie, of which he took charge in October of that year and of which he has since remained pastor. He also has charge of the Lutheran congregation at Downsville, both congregations belonging to the North Wisconsin Conference of the Iowa Synod. The Menomonie congregation contains 338 families or 843 communicants, while the Downsville congregation has 15 families and 40 communicants. The Rev. Mr. Woerth has worked to good purpose since he took up the duties of his present charge and the two congregations have been materially strengthened and have grown in spiritual grace. He has an ernest and able co-worker in his wife, to whom he was united Feb. 5, 1913, and who was before marriage Valborg Gunderson of Mt. Horeb, Wis. They have three children: Dorothy L., who was born, April 6, 1914; Gerald J., March 14, 1916, and Helen Valborg, March 25, 1918.

Byron M. Wells, an early settler in Dunn County, who passed away many years ago, but had descendants, well known people now living in the county, was born in Essex, N. Y., May 29, 1837, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wells. At an early day he was brought by his parents to Eau Claire, Wis., and there attended school, after which he learned the trade of tinsmith. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Sherman's Company, Second Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry and was made quartermaster sergeant. His military service lasted less than a year, however, as he was discharged on account of disability on Sept. 4, 1862. He then returned home to Eau Claire and resumed his trade. In 1864 he came to Menomonie and went to work for Knapp, Stout & Co. as tinsmith, being thus occupied for a few years thereafter. He then established himself in business on Main Street, conducting a shop until 1879, in which year he went to Meridean, where he remained for about a year, at the end of that time returning to Menomonie. His life was now nearing its close and he died on April 22, 1881. He was a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge at Eau Claire and of the G. A. R. Post in Menomonie. Byron M. Wells was married on March 10, 1864, at Chippewa Falls, Wis., to Joanna Cobban, who was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, Aug. 10, 1841. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Wells resided on the west side of the river, in Menomonie, for about three years. At that time there were only a few families living there, they being among the earliest. In 1867 they moved over to the East Side, where the actual city of Menomonie now stands. With respect to Mrs. Wells' personal history it should be stated that when she was only five months old her mother died and she was taken to Scotland by her maternal grandparents, John and Mary Anderson, and was there reared and educated. At the age of 20 years she returned to the United States,

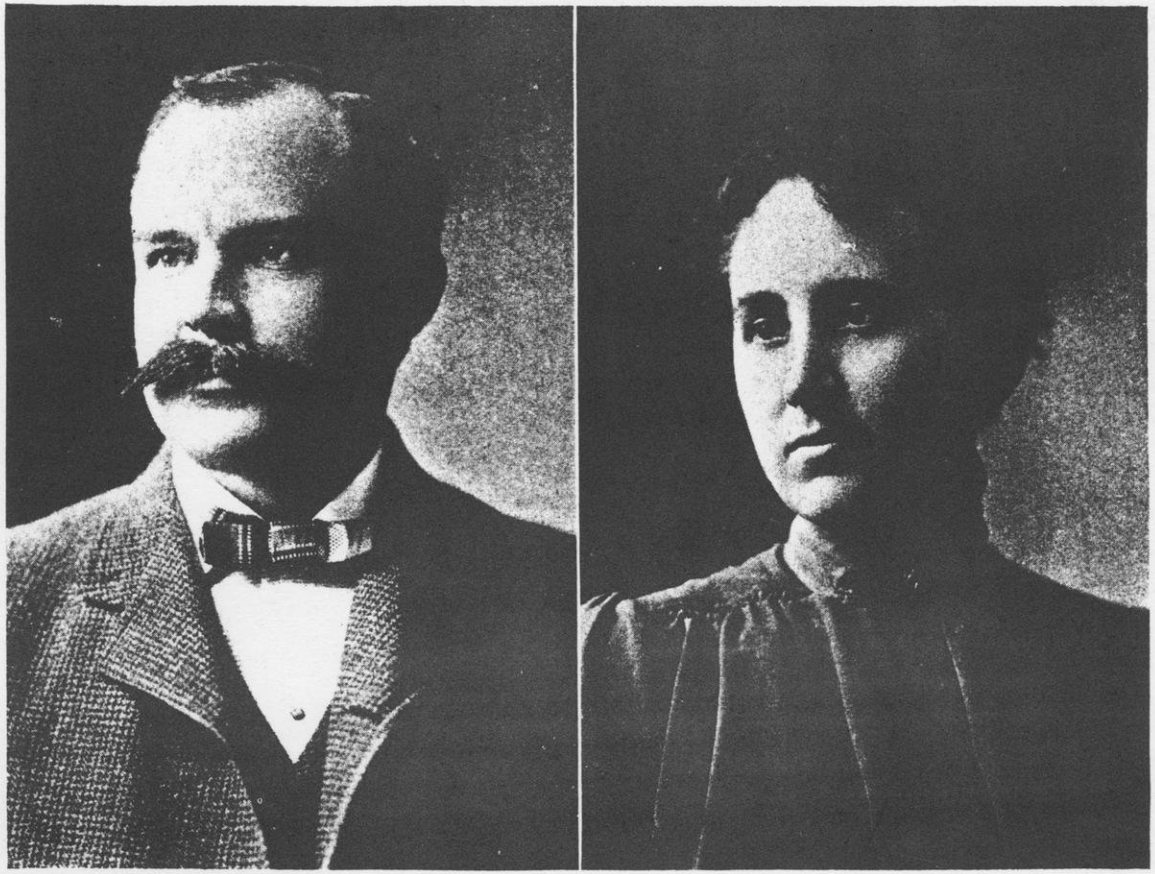
making her home for some time with her brother, George Cobban, of Marion, Iowa. From there she came to Eau Claire, Wis., and prior to her marriage taught school in Chippewa County. She is still living, being a resident of Menomonie, and is a lady possessing a marked charm of manner that has endeared her to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. and Mrs. Byron M. Wells were the parents of five children: Charles S., born Sept. 2, 1866; Albert B., born Aug. 17, 1867; Catherine E., born Nov. 2, 1870; Grace, born Aug. 24, 1872, and Mary Ella (better known as Nellie), born Dec. 25, 1876. Charles S. was drowned in Lake Menomonie, May 26, 1879, his sad death casting a shadow over the family. Albert B., who is a railroad man residing at Sunburst, Mont., married Lena Mertes of Winona, Minn., and has five children, Hazel, Claude, Roy, Frank and George. Catherine E. is now Mrs. Edward Fletcher of Menomonie and has four children, George, Byrne, Harold and Alan. Grace is the wife of True Whittier of Menomonie and has one child, Gladys. Mary Ella is the wife of Charles Whittier, telegraph operator at Menomonie Junction, and has a daughter, Esther M. Mrs. Wells and her children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and she is also a member of the Woman's Relief Corps and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She occupies a comfortable residence at No. 1423 Second Street.

Cyrus Stillson Whittier, a notable pioneer of Dunn County, who passed away some 12 years ago, but whose personal and family record is one that is well worthy of preservation in the annals of the county, was born at Pleasant Ridge Plantation (otherwise known as Plantation No. 1) on the Kennebec River, Maine, on Aug. 23, 1834. Until he had attained his majority he remained in his native state. Then in 1855 he came west to Stillwater, Minn., which was his regular place of residence for a while, though for five years he spent each winter in the South. In 1860 he came to Menomonie, entering the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co., and for them he sawed out the timbers used for the massive gate posts of the new residence of Capt. Wilson. On Aug. 7, 1862, Cyrus S. Whittier was united in marriage with Lydia M. Fowler of Menomonie, daughter of Bartholomew and Lydia (Littlefield) Fowler. She was born in Greenwich, Maine, Dec. 26, 1846, and had come to Menomonie with her parents in 1852 from Galena, Ill., having previously lived in Madison, Wis., from which place the family had moved to Galena with an ox team. From Galena they came up the Mississippi by steamboat to Read's Landing, and from that point the father, Bartholomew Fowler, conveyed his family in an open boat up the Chippewa and Red Cedar rivers to Irvington. There Capt. William Wilson met them and brought them by team to Menomonie. Even the dryest mention of such a trip, made over 70 years ago, is sufficient to excite the imagination. The hand of man had then done little to mitigate the wild, free aspect of nature, and one can fancy the little party in their small boat waving goodbye to the loungers at the steamboat landing on the Great River, and, crossing that stream, entering the mouth of the Chippewa, breasting its current and pushing up its winding course, first through the marshy lowlands of its lower reaches, and afterward through the more picturesque country above, marked by frequent bluffs and high mounds, alternated or diversified with charming bits of flower-besprinkled prairie. Occasionally they may have noted some hardy settler's cabin, or perhaps several cabins, at some specially favored spot, the nucleus of some future hamlet or village. No doubt, also, they had occasional glimpses of Indians, or noted the curling smoke from aboriginal camp-fires on the edge of the forest. Many were the interesting sights that they might have seen and doubtless did see. But probably the most interesting of all was the little settlement of Menomonie, at which they finally arrived. There was not much of it then; only the mills, the homes of Capt. Wilson and Capt. Tainter, and the boarding-houses and dwelling of the mills hands and rivermen, the surrounding country being mostly wild and unbroken. Mr. Fowler settled at Waneka in the northern part of the town of Spring Brook, where he established an inn or tavern, which was a stopping place for stages, being a half-way house between Menomonie and Eau Claire. The stages running between Black River Falls and Hudson also stopped there, Mr. Fowler was not only an inn keeper, but worked land. In those days Indians in war paint and feathers were sometimes

seen going by the house, for the trails were all around them. There were no settlers near and the appearance of a redskin at the door was often occasion for alarm to the women when Mr. Fowler was working in the fields. These Indians were Chippewas, and, while not unfriendly to the whites, were constantly at strife with Sioux to the west. In her latter years Mrs. Whittier was able to recall an occasion when a brave returning from one of these expeditions grew threatening and displayed a knife, muttering imprecations in his native jargon which Mrs. Whittier fortunately did not understand. The band went out to make hay nearby and did not molest the family further than to steal a barrel of flour. At night Mrs. Fowler kept a light in an upper window to guide white travelers in the dark, an accommodation that was much appreciated. In view of possible trouble with the Indians, Mr. Fowler provided his house with heavily timbered doors, which, however, were never needed; but Mrs. Whittier remembered the shooting of a Chippewa squaw by the Sioux near Gilbert's mill which stood near the site of the present Menomonie Milling Co.'s plant on the west side. Her brother was employed at the mill, living with his wife close by, and saw the occurrence. After six years at Waneka, Mr. Fowler sold the stage station to a Mr. Heller and went back to Dane County, near Stoughton. After remaining there the family returned and settled across the river. Mr. Fowler entered the employ of the lumber company, working in the mills and in the woods, and later moved to a farm. At the time of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus S. Whittier the only store on this side the river was that of James McKahan, occupying a small, one-story frame building. Captain Wilson had moved over to his new home by that time, and Captain Tainter lived where Bernham Tainter now (1912) resides. There were also the Menomonie House near the present city hall, a schoolhouse and a few dwellings on this side. Following the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Whittier, which was performed by E. B. Benjamin, justice of the peace, Mr. Whittier remained five years with Knapp, Stout & Co., and then moved to a farm seven miles from Menomonie in the town of Red Cedar. There he and his wife remained for about 22 years, after which they moved back to Menomonie, re-entering the employ of the company and continuing to work for them until the mills shut down in or about the year 1900. Mr. Whittier was a shingle sawyer by trade. A writer in 1912 said: "Henry Sneen now owns the place where they (the Whittier family) lived during those years on the farm, and Al Dodge is on the farm where the old stage station built by Mr. Fowler stood. One can still see the old cellar on the Eau Claire road about 11 miles from the city." On Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1912, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus S. Whittier at their home at 1409 East Second Street, sat down to a feast that was served in the dishes that contained their wedding dinner just 50 years before. Over the center of the table at which they sat was suspended a pot of gold containing $50, a gift each dollar of which represented one year of their wedded life. The dinning-room was decorated with evergreen, golden glow and white and purple flox. Two tables were set with 14 plates each and all dishes were used that had been left of the set of 50 years before, consisting of pearl chinaware made by J. and G. Meakin. Besides the pot of gold numerous other presents were received, among them being a beautiful berry spoon lined with gold. Another, a $5 gold piece, was received from the members of the Baptist Church, of which Mrs. Cyrus S. Whittier had been a faithful member for about 18 years. Gaiety, unrestrained, ruled during the dinner and the venerable celebrants were the most joyous of all. When Mrs. Whittier was asked the age of Mr. Whittier, in her excitement she replied he was 28 years old. This, however, was his age when they were married, but to her he seemed still young. The out-of-town relations present were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cowing of Superior, Mrs. Earl Sanders of Lake Forest, Ill., and P. L. Whittier of Crandon. The afternoon was spent pleasantly with songs, banjo and violin selections, and stories, after which came the substantial supper. The observances closed with the expression of the sincere wish by children and relatives that this event, which can come but once in any person's life, might be followed by many more happy days and years. The health of Mr. Whittier, however, had already begun to fail, a year or two before this celebration, and it did not improve. His end was gradually approaching and no med-

ical skill nor loving care on the part of wife and friends could stay the hand of the Grim Reaper. On Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1913, he breathed his last sigh and passed away at the age of 79 years, one month and 14 days. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Whittier eight survived their father, namely: Everard S., of the town of Red Cedar; William; Addie, wife of H. A. Waterston of Duluth, Minn.; Cora, wife of Frank Cowing of Bennett, Wis.; True A., Charles S. and Earl L., of Menomonie; Ralph, now deceased, and Perley L. of Crandon, Wis. All the sons were present at the time of Mr. Whittier's death. There were 22 surviving grandchildren. Funeral services were held at the home on Second Street, the Rev. William Galloway officiating. Mrs. Lydia M. Whittier survived her husband less than four years, and her end came in a very different manner. Not gradually through months of increasing feebleness did she approach the dark river across which we must all journey to the brighter land of eternity, but, almost before she had time to realize that her feet were on the brink, she was plunged into its waters. On Friday afternoon, June 22, 1917, when in her usual good health, she had an apoplectic stroke; on Saturday morning she had another, and on the afternoon of the same day, June 23, a third occurred, and she passed from this life greatly mourned by her children, relations and friends. All the children who had survived their father were living except Ralph, who had preceded his mother to the grave. The survivors were present at the funeral services held Tuesday afternoon, June 26, conducted by the Rev. J. B. Reynolds, pastor of the Baptist Church. Interment was made in Evergreen Cemetery. In addition to her children Mrs. Whittier was survived by 22 grandchildren and four great grandchildren. These two grand old pioneers are at rest. For more than the ordinary span of human life they worthily performed their part and in the end gained some earthly reward. We would not bring them back, there is no need, for in a large and important sense they are still with us. Their deeds and work form part of the heritage of the present generation, and their children rise up and call them blessed.

Frank J. Hones, an extensive farmer and dairyman in the town of Colfax, Section 1, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 16, 1864, son of Thomas M. and Mary (Henderson) Hones. The father was from London, England, and had followed the occupations both of ale brewer and fisherman, and on coming to this country settled in New York, subsequently going from there to Portsmouth, N. H. His wife Mary, whom he married in Portsmouth, was a native of Scotland. She was not, however, his first wife, as he had been previously married, and of that union there were four children, of whom the only one living is Emily, wife of Brigadier-General Bell of the United States army. She resides in California. Of the second union two children were born, William, residing in California, and Frank J., subject of this sketch. Frank J. Hones passed the early years of his life in the states of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, attending school in the cities of Portsmouth, N. H., and Haverhill, Mass., but not for any long period, as at the age of 12 years he went to work in a shoe factory in Haverhill. He remained there until he was 19 and in that period of seven years obtained good practical knowledge and personal skill in the process of shoemaking. At the end of that time he went to Boston and took a course in Bryant & Stratton's commercial college. He then came west to St. Paul, where for some time he was employed in a shoe factory and wholesale shoe house. His next change of occupation was to go on the road as a shoe salesman, covering parts of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and northern Michigan, and he was thus engaged for the long period of 25 years. During that time he resolved ultimately to get onto the land and spend his latter years as a farmer, proprietor of a good place and watching it grow in value from year to year, instead of being continually on the move from one place to another, for most of the time banished from the comforts of home. With this object in view, he bought 120 acres of land in Section 36, town of Grant, Dunn County, Wis., the tract being partly improved, and when he was ready he took up his abode on it. He had been married at Eau Claire, Wis., on Sept. 14, 1889, to Mabel E. Buffington, daughter of Edwin and Nancy (Crockett) Buffington, and he and his wife were the parents of one child, Kenneth W. After settling on his farm Mr. Hones proceeded to make further improvements, erecting



MR. AND MRS. FRANK J. HONES

buildings, which included a good modern residence of stone construction and containing 11 rooms. Later he bought 320 acres in Section 1, town of Colfax, to which farm he moved in 1916. He sold his farm in Section 36, in 1919. He has since been engaged in general farming, stock raising and dairying, but as his health lately has not been good, he leaves to his son Kenneth the actual management of affairs. He has a herd of 57 pure-bred and grade Guernseys and milks 32 cows, using for that purpose a Universal milking machine. His bulls are pure bred and his swine are Duroc-Jerseys, of which he raises on an average of 100 per year. Two hundred acres of his land are in a state of cultivation. Mr. Hones is a member of the Masonic order. The son, Kenneth W., married Ragna Roe and they have one child, June C. Mr. Hones' course through life has been progressive and has been one of action. When obliged to leave school he continued his studies in his spare time, and when he was able took a commercial course to fit himself for a business career, after gaining a practical knowledge of the shoe business. During his career as a traveling salesman he was laying the foundation for his success as a farmer, and he ultimately obtained the goal of his ambition. Now he can afford to take life easier, leaving its sterner responsibilities to the younger generation.

John C. Wilcox, a prominent business man of Menomonie, part owner of the Graven & Wilcox shoe store, was born Jan. 3, 1862, at Honey Creek, Sauk County, Wis., son of Heman A. and Martha J. (Tofflemier) Wilcox. The father was a native of New York State, and the mother of Canada. From that state Heman Wilcox went in 1835 to Chicago, where he remained until 1856. He then went to Madison, Wis., arriving there before Wisconsin was admitted to the Union, and he was one of the pioneer developers of the city. It was there also that he was married to Martha J. Tofflemier. In 1856 he moved with his family to Sauk County, this state, where he engaged in farming and milling and also for some years was a merchant. There he remained until his death, which occurred March 26, 1878. His wife survived him nearly 40 years, passing away Dec. 22, 1917. They had been the parents of six children: Harriet, now Mrs. William S. Jones of Wichita, Kans.; Heman Alonzo, of Minneapolis; Mary, who married a Mr. Jackson and is now deceased; Frank L., of Superior, Wis.; Jessie B., now Mrs. L. A. Brown of Madison, Wis.; and John C. of Menomonie. John C. Wilcox acquired his education in the common and high schools at Spring Green, Sauk County, Wis., his teacher for much of the time being the lady who subsequently became Mrs. Robert LaFollette. His first industrial experiences were in railroad and farm work in that county. It was in 1880 that he came to Menomonie and here for two years was clerk in the old Merchants Hotel. He then entered the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, with whom he remained for nine years, being manager of the clothing department at the time he resigned his position. In April, 1891, Mr. Wilcox formed a partnership with Peter Graven and they established the Graven & Wilcox Shoe Co., with a store located where the Jensen Hardware Co. is today at 314 Main Street. There they remained until 1900, when they moved to their present location at 336 Main Street, where they have the largest and best equipped shoe store in the city or county. Mr. Wilcox has been active in Commercial Club work and other public affairs and in many ways has proved himself a public spirited citizen and one whose aid and influence have been potent factors in building up the community. He twice served as president of the Commercial Club, and is now president of the Retail Merchants' Association and chairman of the approval committee. In addition to his interest in the shoe business, he is part owner of the Hansman & Wilcox stock farm at Knapp, a 190-acre tract which he and Mr. Hansman purchased in 1916 and have developed into a fine modern stock farm where they are raising pure bred Holstein cattle, H. F. Hansman acting as manager. Mr. Wilcox was married Jan. 21, 1883, at Black River, Wis., to Miss Sarah W. Heller, daughter of Capt. Martin W. and Hannah (Budd) Heller. Of this union two children have been born: Lucille, who is now the wife of J. T. Flint of Menomonie, and Helen, wife of H. F. Hansman of Knapp, Dunn County. Mrs. Sarah W. Wilcox passed away on June 13, 1924.

The Waterman-Ehrhard Company.—In 1907 B. H. Waterman purchased the

general store of Schuette & Quilling on Broadway, Menomonie, which he operated for six and a half years, or until Jan. 13, 1913, when he consolidated with Louis Ehrhard, who for several years had operated a drug store in the city, and they moved the stock of both stores into the old Kraft Mercantile Co.'s building at the corner of Main and Sixth streets. This store measures 100 x 170 feet, the 100-foot frontage being on Main Street and the 170-foot frontage on Sixth Street. The building is two stories high, with full basement and includes seven departments, namely: hardware, groceries, clothing, drugs, ladies' ready-to-wear, shoes and flour and feed. The concern is a stock company, with B. H. Waterman president and business manager; S. H. Waterman, vice president; and Louis Ehrhard, secretary and treasurer.

E. Oliver Wright, president and general manager of the Wisconsin Milling Co., Menomonie, who is also actively connected with other important business interests, was born in Gallatin, Mo., June 26, 1870, son of William A. and Rachel (Wills) Wright. The father, who was born in Tennessee, was a farmer and stock raiser in Davis County, Mo., for many years. He is now deceased, as also is his wife Rachel, who was born in Indiana. E. Oliver Wright as a boy attended the grade and high schools in the town of Jefferson, Davis County, Mo., and subsequently the Chillicothe Normal and Business College, completing his course at Chillicothe in June, 1891. In August of that year he went to Minneapolis and entered the service of the Pioneer Fuel Co., as cashier in their retail coal department, and remained with them subsequently for two years. His next position was a chief accountant with the Mills and Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Minneapolis, with which company he remained until 1901. After that he was with the F. H. Pravey Co., grain dealers of Minneapolis, for two years, and later in the auditing department of the James Quirk Milling Co., working for the latter concern until October, 1906. Then on October 15, he came to Menomonie to take the position of general manager for the Wisconsin Milling Co., of which he subsequently became president also. In 1921 Mr. Wright assisted in organizing the American Baker & Material Co., of which he was made president. Active in everything that has to do with the welfare and progress of the city in which he resides, he is a member of the Menomonie Commercial Club, of which he is a past president, and of the Menomonie Rotary Club, of which he was one of the organizers and its first vice president. He is a Free Mason belonging to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery in Menomonie, and to the Mystic Shrine in Minneapolis, and he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge in Menomonie. Mr. Wright was married in Minneapolis, Minn., on May 16, 1894, to Laverna D. Rexford, daughter of Addison and Marie (Du Tillier) Rexford. Both her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have one daughter, Mildred G., who is a graduate of Milwaukee Downer College, from which she received the degree of Master of Science in 1916. In 1917 she received the Master's degree from the University of Illinois, majoring in chemistry. The family are members of the Congregational Church of Menomonie.

Rev. William D. Keturakat, pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Menomonie, was born in Tauroggen, Russia, Sept. 3, 1886, son of Rev. Martin and Anna (Clashen) Keturakat. The parents were natives of Germany, where they were married. In 1873 they went to Russia and for 18 years the Rev. Martin Keturakat followed the calling of Lutheran pastor in Kovno and Tauroggen. Then in 1891 he and his family returned to Germany, settling in Ebling, where they made their home until 1898, in which year they came to the United States. After residing for a while in Chicago, they went to Philadelphia, later returning west to Eitzen, Minn. Their next home was in Collinsville, Ill., where the father and head of the family died on March 15, 1911. Since then his widow has resided in Milwaukee with her daughter, Neomai. Mr. and Mrs. Martin Keturakak were the parents of five children, namely: Martin, now a Lutheran minister at Summit, S. D.; Neomai, of Milwaukee, Wis.; William D., subject of this sketch; Lydia, wife of the Rev. Henry Ziemer of St. Louis; and Hannah, who is Mrs. Alvin Stegeman of Milwaukee. William D. Keturakat acquired his grade school education in Ebling,

Germany, and after coming to America with his parents, entered Northwestern College at Watertown, Wis. Later he took seminary work in Springfield, Ill., being graduated with the class of 1909. He was ordained a Lutheran minister in June, 1909, at Collinsville, Ill. His first pastoral charge was at Barron, Wis., where he remained for two years, after his father's death in 1911 becoming his successor at Collinsville, Ill., where also he served two years. His next charge was at Centuria, Wis., and during his four years' work there he organized and established congregations at Amery, Rock Creek and Grantsberg, Wis. He then went to Hamberg, Wis., northwest of Wausau, where he remained until coming to Menomonie in November, 1920. Here he has charge of a large congregation, the work involving many responsibilities and duties which keep him busily employed. It has enabled him, however, to prove his ability and he has succeeded in imbueing the people under his charge with a high spirit of Christian devotedness to the faith and of active working efficiency, which has made St. Paul's congregation a power for good in the community. Rev. William D. Keturakat was married June 9, 1910, in Collinsville, Ill., to Marie Mueller, daughter of Conrad and Marie (Braze) Mueller. Her mother is now deceased but her father is living and is a resident of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Keturakat have been the parents of five children; who were born as follows: Martha, April 13, 1911; Margaret, Aug. 30, 1916; Winifred, Feb. 3, 1920, and Charles and Charlotte (twins), June 1, 1922.

William R. Zabel, president of the Bank of Boyceville, and one of the leading men of this village, was born at Plainview, Wabasha County, Minn., April 17, 1882, son of August and Henrietta (Tetzlaf) Zabel. The parents were natives of Germany who came to America in 1862, locating in Olmstead County, Minn., where they remained for about one year. They then moved to Plainview and engaged in farming. August Zabel is now retired and living in Plainview village. Mrs. Henrietta Zabel died on March 9, 1911. They were the parents of eight children: Edward, of Plainview; Tena, now Mrs. Charles Petrich of Plainview; Adolph, deceased; John, of Plainview; Bertha, who is at home with her father; Gust, of Elgin, Minn.; William R., of Boyceville, Wis., and Charles, who is assistant cashier of the Bank of Boyceville. William R. Zabel acquired his education in the schools of Plainview, Minn., being graduated from the high school with the class of 1901. In 1903 he went to Grand Meadow, Mower County, Minn., and was there engaged in general mercantile business until 1913. During that period he was also a director of and stockholder in the First State Bank of Dexter, Minn., and he was also interested in the Nolen Auto Co. In 1913 Mr. Zabel disposed of his holdings there and came to Boyceville, purchasing an interest in the Bank of Boyceville, of which he then became the president. In this office he has since continued, and his connection with the bank is one that has proved highly beneficial to the institution and to the community generally. He has taken a prominent part in every practical movement for the improvement of local conditions and advancement along both moral and material lines. He is a stockholder in some of the important business concerns of the village, including the telephone company, the Boyceville Opera House, and the cooperative creamery, being president of the opera house company, and he is secretary and treasurer of the Boyceville branch of the National Farm Land Association. He is also interested in the agricultural development of the county, being the owner of several good farms, which he rents out, and participating also in other land development plans. He has been a member of the board of education of Boyceville ever since making his home in the village, and as such deserves some of the credit for the building of the beautiful new high school. Mr. Zabel was married, Aug. 26, 1911, to Grace F. Leonard of Spring Valley, Minn., and of this union have been born seven children, who were born as follows: Marion, Oct. 3, 1912; Howard, July 14, 1914; Eleanor, Nov. 27, 1915; Robert, March 12, 1917; Constance, July 30, 1918; Theodore, April 15, 1920, and Freedom. The last mentioned is deceased. Mr. Zabel and his family are consistent members of the German Lutheran Church.

Clifford W. Hayes, cashier of the Bank of Boyceville, and one of the active business men who are taking a leading part in the upbuilding of Dunn County,

was born in the town of Tiffany, this county, Sept. 26, 1872, son of William and Annie E. (Stickney) Hayes. The father was born at Erie, Penn., and the mother in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, the latter being of old New England stock. They were married in the town of Stanton, Dunn County, and settled one mile west of what is now the village of Boyceville in the town of Tiffany. There William Hayes, with his brothers, Ansel H., Alonzo W. and John N., established a sawmill, and a settlement grew up around it which was known as Hayestown, and which, in addition to the mill contained a store and post office and a few dwelling-houses. The post office, which was not called Hayestown, however, but Tiffany Creek, was conducted for several years by Mrs. William Hayes. The Hayes brothers continued in the lumber business until 1914, sawing logs in the rough and manufacturing lumber, and it was they who furnished the lumber used in the construction of the first court house in Menomonie. In 1920 William Hayes removed to Humboldt, Iowa, where he now lives retired. For ten years he has been a widower, his wife Annie having passed away on Dec. 10, 1910. They were the parents of five children: Clifford W., of Boyceville; Alvin H., of Dunning; Edna A., now Mrs. Lew Sutliffe, residing in North Dakota; Ida E., also of North Dakota, who married John Jacobs but is now a widow, and Lester C., who died in infancy. Clifford W. Hayes acquired his elementary education in the district schools of the town of Tiffany, after which he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for two years. He then went to New Richmond, where he attended high school, subsequently resuming work at his trade and continuing at it for a year thereafter, after which he conducted the home farm for a year. In 1901 he became clerk in the general store of N. W. Bradshaw, and was thus occupied for seven years. The next three years of his life were spent as an employee in the R. A. Cleveland lumber yards in Boyceville. In July, 1910 Mr. Hayes accepted a position as assistant cashier of the Bank of Boyceville, which had been organized in October, 1909, and a year later he was made cashier, in which capacity he has since continued to serve, with credit to himself and manifest benefit to the institution. He is popular not only as an official of the bank, but as a reliable citizen whose activities along business and social lines have benefited the general community. He is secretary-treasurer of the Boyceville Telephone Co., and also of the Boyceville Opera House Co., and fills the same offices for the Boyceville Rod and Gun Club, which club has hatched 100 pheasant's eggs, setting the young free in the woods to propogate their kind, and have also supplied over 100 cans of trout fry and fingerlings to replenish the trout supply of the streams. Mr. Hayes is also treasurer of the Boyceville Advancement Association. He has never sought to evade public office when he could be of use to the community. For eight consecutive years he was clerk of the town of Tiffany, which then included the village of Boyceville and was also a member of the school board for two years, besides which he has taken a strong interest in the welfare and progress of the village. Mr. Hayes was married July 15, 1908, to Luella I. Paul, who was born in the town of Colfax, Dunn County, Aug. 23, 1869, daughter of John V. and Mary A. (Jones) Paul. The fruit of this union is one child, Nealia Ellen, who was born April 1, 1910. Mrs. Luella I. Hayes, after being graduated from the common schools, pursued more advanced studies in a Minneapolis high school and the River Falls and Stevens Point state normal schools, after which she taught school for 17½ years. She was a member for three years of the first Dunn County board of education and of the Boyceville board of education for six years. She was also village clerk for one year. She is a member of the Woman's Club of Boyceville, which is affiliated with the Federated Clubs, and of which she was the first president; also of the Rebekahs, the Royal Neighbors and the W. C. T. U. The family are members of the M. E. Church, Mrs. Hayes belonging also to the Ladies' Aid Society in which she is active. In 1910 Mr. Hayes built a nice modern residence on South Central Street, which has since been the family home.

John Vincent Paul, an early settler in the town of Dunn, was born May 10, 1835. He was brought to America at the age of nine years, subsequently resided in the East until he was 19, and then came to Wisconsin, locating in Waukesha County,

WILLIAM G. HILL AND FAMILY

where he engaged in farming. In 1867 he bought some land in the town of Colfax, Dunn County, coming here temporarily for that purpose and to start improvements, and in 1868 he returned to Waukesha County to close out his affairs there and get his family, driving back to Dunn County with a team of horses, and wagon or buggy, and also bringing cattle, hogs, sheep and chickens. This transportation of most of the chief constituents of a farm made the journey slow and tedious; but they finally arrived here and began to improve their place in the town of Colfax. The land was not only wild but also proved rough, but Mr. Paul erected good buildings and in time cleared his land and developed a good farm. He had been married in Milwaukee, Feb. 5, 1861, to Mary A. Jones, who was born in Waukesah County, Wis., Sept. 15, 1844, and was of Welsh ancestry. She proved a good wife and mother, and their family in time numbered seven children: Emma, now deceased; George W. and Charles A., of the village of Colfax; Luella, wife of Clifford W. Hayes of Boyceville; Jennie, now Mrs. E. B. Rosenberg of Colfax, and Maude, who is the wife of W. H. Ferguson of Marshfield, Ore. In 1903 Mr. and Mrs. Paul retired from farming and took up their residence in the village of Colfax, where they spent the rest of their days, Mrs. Paul passing away first, on Dec. 17, 1908, and Mr. Paul about a year and a half later, on June 23, 1908. They were worthy, honest and industrious people, good types of the hardy pioneers of this region, and in early manhood Mr. Paul was quite noted as a swimmer, being considered as one of the best in northern Wisconsin.

William G. Hill, now living retired in the village of Knapp, and who is a man of many and varied experiences, was born in England, Feb. 14, 1863, son of George and Charlotte (Atherton) Hill. The parents were natives of England, where the father died in July, 1883, but the mother is still residing there, being now 88 years old. They had five children, all of whom live in England except the subject of this sketch. They are: Sarah, now Mrs. John Hartley; William G., of Wheeler, Wis.; Rosa, living with her mother; Emily, wife of Edward Henslip, and Mary Ann, wife of John Robb. William G. Hill acquired a public school education in his native land, where he remained until April, 1881, when he came to the United States. For six months during that year he resided in Waukesha County, Wisconsin. Then in the fall he came to Dunn County, making his home with his uncle, John Hill, of Colfax. In 1883 Mr. Hill returned to England on a visit but in the following year came back to this country. His return trip was something in the nature of a world tour, as, taking the Suez Canal route eastward, he visited Italy, Egypt, Australia, New Zealand and California, arriving at Colfax, Dunn County, Wis., in August, where he worked for his uncle John. On Nov. 18, 1885, he was united in marriage with Louise L. Simpson, who was born in Millville, Mass., Feb. 6, 1863. He then rented his uncle's farm in the town of Colfax, which he conducted for two years. He next bought an improved farm of 160 acres in the same town, where he lived until 1890, in which year he went to California and was foreman on a large farm in that state until 1893. Then returning to Colfax, Mr. Hill took a homestead tract of 160 acres of wild land in the town of Sherman, on which he erected a set of buildings, and where he spent eight years, engaged in improving the place. After that he farmed three years in the town of Tainter, and then bought of Elmer Hill 120 acres of land in the town of Colfax, on which he farmed for two years. He then returned to his homestead in the town of Sherman and operated that farm until 1918, though during that period he was absent several months on another trip to England, leaving Nov. 26, 1912 and returning in the spring of 1913. In 1918 Mr. Hill sold 120 acres of his farm and moved with his family to the village of Wheeler, where he built a nice bungalow dwelling and has since resided. While still living on his farm he traveled two years for the Equity society and did the same for two years after moving to the village. He has rebought the 120 acres of his farm that he sold and now owns the entire homestead of 160 acres. In July, 1923, he became manager of the Wheeler Service Station, and served as such until they sold out Jan. 1, 1925. He is a member of the fraternal orders of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. and Mrs. William G. Hill have been the parents of ten children, of whom eight are now living. The following brief mention includes

the ten: Lillie F., now Mrs Fred Giethman of Ulen, Minn., and the mother of two children, Edward and Ross; Emily, who married Lloyd Ranney of the town of Hay River and has four children, Kenneth, Norma, Buleau and Malcolm; Mary C., wife of George Hunt of Castleton, N. D.; Pearl, who is Mrs. Edward Schmidt of Castleton, N. D.; Arthur G. (first), who died in infancy; Arthur G. (second), operating the old homestead farm in the town of Sherman, who married Inga Setter and has a son, Robert; Mildred, who is Mrs. Roy Ankney of Wheeler and has four children, Marshall, Jack, William Hill and Betty C; Rose, wife of Cyrus Ankney of Minneapolis; Clara, who died at the age of 13 years, and Velden R., who is attending school and resides with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Colfax. They are people of high standing in the community and have a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Andrew Baxter, the well known founder and proprietor of a flourishing store and other business in Section 3, town of Hay River, was born on a farm in Vernon County, Wisconsin, Dec. 8, 1878, son of David N. and Helen C. (Emberson) Baxter. The father was a native of Scotland, born near Glasgow in 1842; he died in Vernon County Wis., March 12, 1894. The mother was born in Coon Valley, Vernon County, Wis., Feb. 13, 1850, her parents being Norwegian farmers. She was married to David N. Baxter about 1877. She is still living and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Lester West, in Mowbridge, S. D. Andrew Baxter grew to manhood on the home farm in Vernon County and was there educated in the rural school. When he was 16 years old his father died and the burden of conducting the farm fell upon his shoulders. Henceforth he took the management of it for his widowed mother, conducting it successfully until 1904. Early in March that year he came to Dunn County and bought from Edward McMerchie half an acre of land at Big Beaver in Section 3, town of Hay River. He also purchased materials for the building of a small store and an adjoining residence, after doing which, he returned to Vernon County. On April 5, 1904, he was married to Augusta C. Krause, who was born Nov. 12, 1880, daughter of August and Anna (Krause) Krause, the parents being of German birth. Bringing his bride to Big Beaver, Dunn County, Mr. Baxter found temporary accommodations while he proceeded with his building operations; but he discovered that the site he had selected was low and subjected to being overflowed by water, so he negotiated with "Sam" Kyle, who lived at Downsville, for half an acre of land just north of the one he had chosen. To effect this transaction he had to walk to Downsville, a distance of 29 miles, and back. That spring he completed his house and store and began business, carrying a small stock of general merchandise. Later he bought another half acre of land, which adjoined his place on the north, and on it built a small feed mill and blacksmith's shop, both of which he owns and operates today. His mercantile business has grown so that he has had to enlarge his store building and he now carries a large and varied stock of general merchandise. He has also enlarged his house and bought 80 acres adjoining his other property, which he operates as a farm. The locality has come to be known as Baxter and as it looks at present it seems like the nucleus of a village. For some years Mr. Baxter represented the International Harvester Company in this section and did it so well that in 1923 he was awarded by the company a prize of $1,000 for the best showing in their business for 1922. As his victory was against a competition of 1288 other agents in this state, the fact is of itself sufficient evidence of that business ability that Mr. Baxter has shown in all his undertakings and which has made his one of the most conspicuously successful men in Dunn County. He and his wife have been the parents of six children: George A., born May 29, 1905; Anna H., July 29, 1907; Carl A., June 26, 1909; William L., Aug. 2, 1911; Lillian A., Oct. 27, 1918, and a child who died in infancy. George A. is now his father's assistant in the latter's various enterprises. The other surviving children are attending school in Menomonie, where their mother maintains a home for them. Mrs. Baxter's father is still living in Vernon County, Wis., but her mother died Feb. 18, 1916.

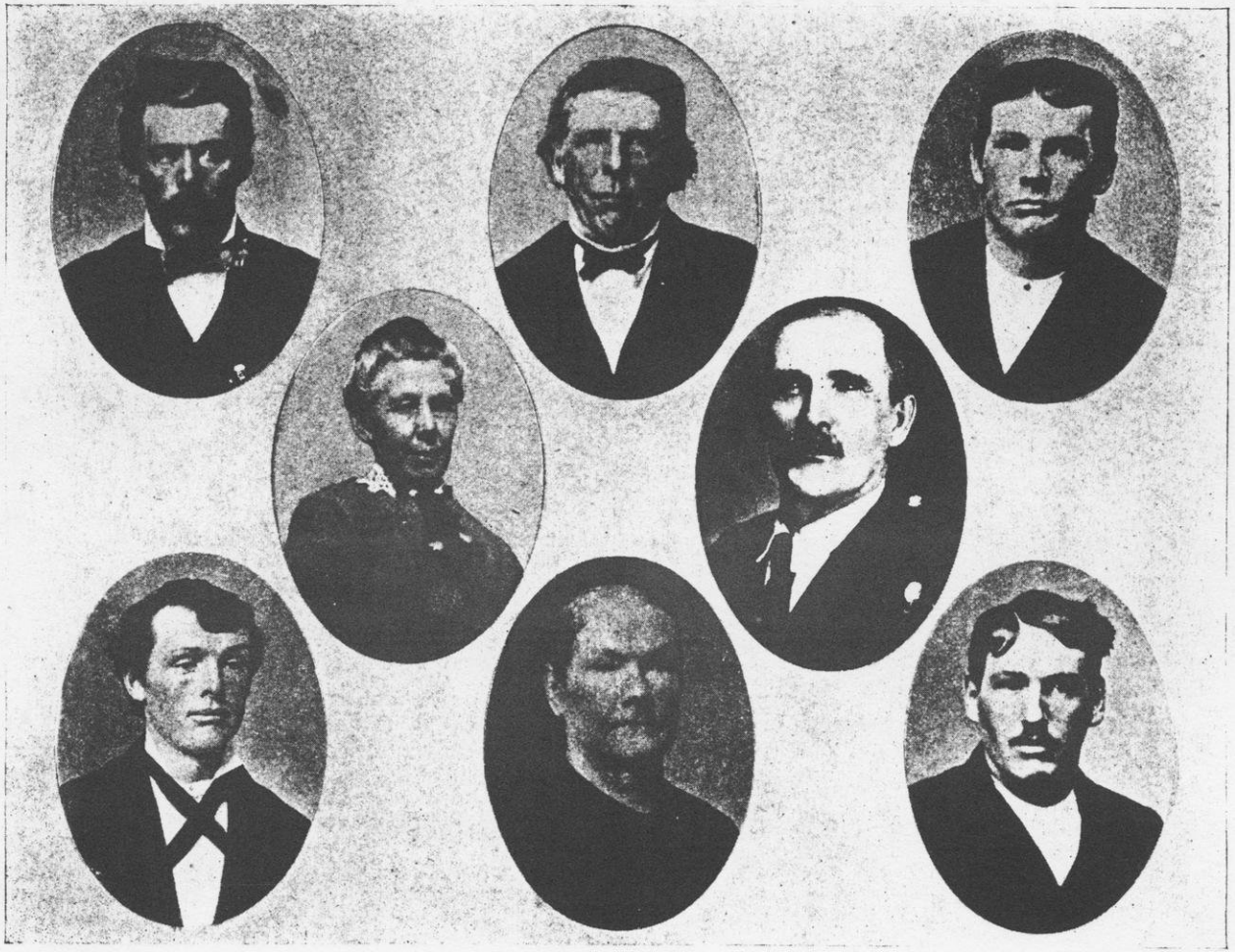
Arthur Woods, for many years a prominent farmer in the town of Eau Galle, but now deceased, was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, March 1, 1840,

son of Dawson and Catherine (Davidson) Woods. The parents were natives of Ireland who imigrated to Canada when young, settling in Dunn County, Wisconsin, in 1866. Here they became pioneer farmers, securing 80 acres of land in Section 33, town of Eau Galle. It was a wild tract in a wild country without roads, and supplies had to be "packed in," that is, carried on the back in pack form, from Durand and Eau Galle village. Dawson Woods built a log cabin into which he moved with his family, and after years of hard labor he finally developed a farm. Both he and his wife are now deceased. Their children were John, Arthur, Eliza Jane, Dawson, Ellen, Thomas, Martha, David, Anna, Harriet and Sarah. Arthur Woods as a boy attended school in Canada, coming to the States with his parents in 1866. Being 26 years old at the time, he was already ambitious to be his own master and work for himself. Accordingly he likewise took a homestead, a tract of 40 acres in the town of Eau Galle, which, like his father's place, was all wild land, and this in time he developed into a good farm. Later he bought 80 acres in Section 32, and 60 acres in Section 29, which also he developed, becoming a successful farmer and a well known figure in the community, and remaining active until his lamented death on July 3, 1907. Arthur Woods was married Oct. 2, 1872, to Nora Moody, who was born in Dunn County, Wis., June 4, 1854, daughter of John Gilbert and Honora (Houlihan) Moody. Her father, of Irish ancestry, was born in New York State, but her mother was born in Ireland. They were married in Chicago and came to Dunn County in 1854 as genuine pioneers, settling on 180 acres of government land in Sections 21 and 22, town of Eau Galle. The brush was so thick that they had to cut a path through it to reach their place. Mr. Moody built a log shanty with a split rail roof, which was the first dwelling of the family and in time he built up a fine farm there, developing 100 acres of land and erecting a full set of modern farm buildings. His last years were spent in retirement in the village of Eau Galle, where he died in 1908 at the age of 88 years, and his wife in 1916 at the same age, she being eight years his junior. Mrs. Arthur Woods after the death of her husband continued for some time to carry on the farm with the assistance of her sons. She then moved to Nashwauk, Minn., where she lived for five years, returning at the end of that time to Wisconsin and taking up her residence in the village of Elmwood, where she bought a piece of land consisting of five lots and built a nice stucco cottage, which is her present home. She and her husband were the parents of 14 children, one of whom died in infancy. The record of the others is, briefly, as follows: Kate, now Mrs. Charles Nelson of Flint, Mich., is the mother of four children, Jennie, Lizzie, Cassie and Alvin; Ella, who is the wife of William Robelia of the town of Eau Galle, has three children, Shremley, Harrison and Clarence; John, married Phyllis Lawrence and resides at Nashwauk, Minn., having two children, Lawrence and Loraine; Edward, single, resides at Nashwauk, Minn.; William, also single, lives in Eau Galle; Arthur, single, is residing in Eau Galle; Fred, of Virginia, Minn., married Margaret Dickenson and has four children, Nora, Arthur, Clarence and Frances; Joseph, of Keewatin, Minn., married Ida Griffin; George, of Eau Galle, who married Mabel Kelly, has two children, Neal and Evelyn; Marvin, is deceased; Mercy, now Mrs. Orville Leaman of Flint, Mich., has two children, Bernardine and Bernard; Sherman, now owner of the home farm in the town of Eau Galle, married Mamie Kelly, and has three children, Darrell, Verla and Marcella; and Vernon, single, lives in Virginia, Minn. This is a worthy family, all the surviving members of which are doing useful work in the world and building up character and good individual reputations. Mrs. Nora Woods is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a lady with a wide circle of friends.

Fred Seiler, an active farmer in Section 10, town of Dunn, was born Aug. 8, 1886, on the farm that he now owns and operates, son of Gottleib and Susan (Schmutz) Seiler. The parents were natives of Switzerland who came to this country about 40 years ago or more, settling first in La Crosse, Wis., whence in 1877 they came to Dunn County, locating in Downsville, which place was one of the points at which the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company were then operating. For about ten years Gottleib Seiler worked for that company, or until they got through there, after which, there

being little to do in the village, he began farming, buying 40 acres of wild land in Section 10, town of Dunn, and also homesteading an 80-acre tract adjoining, which gave him a farm of 120 acres, or, rather, the land for one, as it became a farm only through his own long continued exertions, supplemented by those of his faithful and industrious wife. Later, also their children helped. When he began he put up a house, barn and chicken house, all built of logs, and then turned his attention to the clearing of his land, a task that he accomplished in time, also doing general farming. For a number of years he and his wife continued their labors until their children, especially their son Fred, took the hardest work off their hands. The eldest son, Herman, is now a carpenter living in Downsville. The second child is Margaret, who is the wife of Gust Evelius and resides in Minneapolis, where he conducts a barber shop. The youngest is Fred, now proprietor of the home farm. Gottleib Seiler died in April, 1917, and his wife Susan in July, 1923. Fred Seiler acquired his education in the district school and was trained to agriculture by his father, whom he helped to grub, break and cultivate the land. This apprenticeship to farm work began when he was ten years old and he has never been idle since. He and his father have always worked together in the development and improvement of the farm. In 1912 they built a basement barn of 32 x 52 feet and in 1914 a large commodious eight-room house. In 1917 after the father's death our subject bought the interests of the other heirs and from that time until his mother's death in 1923 was the manager and co-partner of the place with his mother, at her death becoming the sole owner. He has put up a machine shed and other out-buildings, and fences, and has kept up with the times in the management of his business. His cattle are good grade Holsteins and he is giving particular attention to dairy farming and the raising of hogs, meeting with good success. Mr. Seiler married Madge Smith, who was born in the town of Dunn, Oct. 12, 1901, daughter of Frank and Maude (Chickering) Smith of this town. Mr. and Mrs. Seiler have three children; May, Ruby and Reba, the two latter being twins. The family are members of St. Jacob's Lutheran Church, and have a good social standing in the town of Dunn and vicinity.

Edward R. Smith, a well known farmer of Sections 13 and 14, in the town of Dunn, was born in Cameron County, Pennsylvania, Feb. 9, 1861, his parents being natives of that county. It was in 1866 that they came west to Dunn County, Wisconsin, locating on Little Elk Creek in the town of Dunn, where they remained for about two years. Then they took a homestead of 40 acres in Section 13, which consisted only of wild land without buildings. Its development called for hard work on the part of John Smith, and also his wife, whose family duties kept her fully engaged. As it was years before the land was sufficiently developed to yield them support, Mr. Smith in the meanwhile had to work at other things. The first dwelling of the family on their farm was a log house, the logs for which Mr. Smith cut in the woods above Downsville, floating them down the river to a point on its bank as near as possible to his land, when he hauled them the rest of the way by team. There he lived for about 18 or 19 years, improving his farm as fast as he was able until his labors were ended by his death in April 11, 1887. His wife survived him several years, dying on the farm, March 16, 1900. Of their ten children, only four are now living: Reuben, of Downsville; Laura, now Mrs. William Coates of the state of Iowa; Mary, who is the wife of John Throne of Eau Claire, and Edward R., subject of this sketch. Edward R. Smith when a boy attended the Creaser school in the town of Dunn, but at an early age had to make himself useful on the home farm, where in time he learned to be a good farmer, though in his activities he has been handicapped for the greater part of his life owing to an accident which befell him when he was 16 years old, when his foot was crushed by a log, necessitating its amputation. In the year 1900, after his mother's death the other heirs to the property assigned to him their rights in the 40-acre farm, and he began operating it on his own account. He has increased its area to 160 acres and has improved it in every way, erected needed buildings. It occupies parts of Sections 13 and 14 and is now a good piece of agricultural property. Mr. Smith has been successful and is doing a good dairying business, keeping mixed stock. He is a



EDWARD McROBERTS AND FAMILY WITH
MR. AND MRS. DAVID McROBERTS

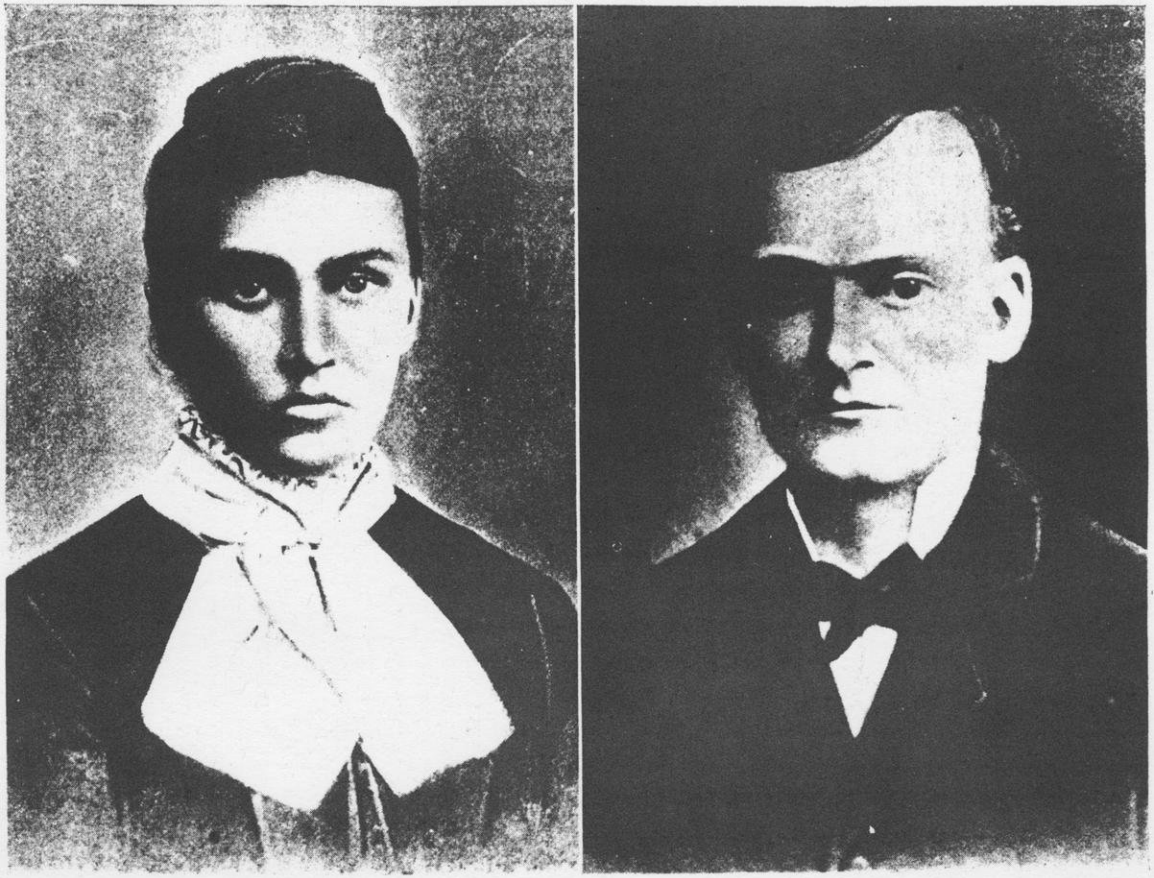
stockholder in the Waterman-Erhard Co. of Menomonie. On March 19, 1884, Edward R. Smith was married to Deborah Lowry, who was born at Little Falls, N. Y., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hurley) Lowry. Her father was a native of Ireland but reared in New York State, her mother being born at Troy, N. Y. In 1865 they came to Dunn County, Wis., locating on land in the town of Colfax, where they built up a farm on which the father is still living, the mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Lowry, having died on Oct. 11, 1923. Their children were as follows: Deborah, now Mrs. Edward R. Smith; James, of Minneapolis; Estella, wife of J. E. Corey of Grant Pass, Ore.; Emma, wife of Frank Leach of Menomonie Junction; Bertha, who is Mrs. William Staples of Wynotcha, Wash.; George, a farmer in the town of Colfax, and Charles, who is also farming in the town of Colfax. Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Smith have been the parents of six children: Claude L., Hester M., John H., Edward C., Miles L. and Willis O., in regard to whom the following is a further record. Claude L., born Jan. 18, 1885, is a stone cutter in the Dunnville quarries. He married Grace Baron and has one child, Amos. Hester M., born May 29, 1886, married Michael Gisness, who died in 1918, leaving her with two children, Mildred and Anona. She and her children reside with her parents. John H., born July 29, 1888, is also a stone cutter and, like his brother Claude, works in the Dunnville quarries. He married Emma Dean and has four children, Gerald Dean, Miles E., Jean H. and Jannita A. Edward C., born Aug. 14, 1891, and who is managing the home farm, married Edna Wald and has one child, Willis C. Miles L., born Oct. 22, 1899 and a stone cutter by occupation, married Effie Backen and has two children, Anona K. and Lois E. Willis O., born Sept. 15, 1901, lives with his parents and also works in the stone quarries. The family are affiliated religiously with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Dunnville. Mr. Smith is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Royal Neighbors, its auxilliary branch, to which latter camp at Downsville, Mrs. Smith also belongs.

Edward McRoberts, one of the earliest settlers in Eau Galle, Dunn County, who passed away over 20 years ago, was born in County Down, Ireland, and there grew to manhood. In 1848, while yet single he emigrated to the United States, and in the following year there came to America from his own county, a young woman, Eliza Gilmore, whom he knew, and to whom he was married in the city of New York in 1850. Soon afterwards they moved to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where Mr. McRoberts became head gardener for the John Jacob Astor family and remained as such for some years. In 1856 they heard the call of the West and coming to Wisconsin, located at Eau Galle, Dunn County. Here Mr. McRoberts entered the employ of the Wales Lumber Co., which later became the Carson & Eaton Co., and still later the Carson & Rand Co., and for about three years he worked in their blacksmith shop during the winter and in their sawmill during the summer. At the end of that period he bought 80 acres of land in the town of Eau Galle, a tract entirely covered with hardwood timber, and began the hurculean task of transforming it into a farm. Making a clearing, he built a log house for a dwelling, then several other log structures to serve as stables or barns, all these buildings having thatched roofs. Then followed the strenuous work of cutting the timber, grubbing out the stumps, and breaking and developing the land. Though it took years, it was in time well accomplished, and the original buildings were replaced by larger and better ones, frame-built. There Mr. McRoberts followed general farming for 20 years, effectually aided by his faithful and industrious wife. Prosperity, when it came, was well earned and proportionately enjoyed. Mr. McRoberts retired from active work at the age of 60 years, but continued to reside on the farm until his death, which took place on Dec. 25 (Christmas Day), 1903. He had been a widower for over five years, Mrs. McRoberts having died on June 11, 1888. They had five children, Charles, David, Edward, William and John, all of whom are deceased except David.

David McRoberts, Jr., a well known merchant of Eau Galle, who is now the oldest living pioneer of the village, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 29, 1855, son of Edward and Eliza (Gilmore) McRoberts. He was educated in the public schools of Eau Galle and spent the years of his youth and early manhood in helping

his parents develop the farm. At the age of 21 he entered the employ of Carson & Rand, the well known lumber company, and was with them subsequently for three years. After that he worked seven years as teamster for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company of Menomonie, or until 1883, and in that year, on October, 17, he was married to Jessie Cross of Arkansas, Pepin County, Wis. He then returned to Eau Galle and rented his parents' farm, which he operated under rental until his father's death in 1903, or for a period of 20 years, at the end of which time he took it over, continuing to operate it until 1919. In that year he gave up farming and took up his residence in Eau Galle village, where on July 12, 1920, his wife passed away, leaving many aching hearts behind her, for she had been a faithful wife and efficient co-worker with her husband, a wise and loving mother, and a hospitable neighbor. Mr. and Mrs. McRoberts had had three children: Earl, born Dec. 1, 1885; Edward, born Jan. 10, 1888, and Eliza, born in 1890, who died in 1903. Earl is now manager of the McRoberts Mercantile Co. in Eau Galle, and is one of the hustling young business men of Dunn County, standing high in the community, and being a member of the Masonic and Modern Woodmen fraternal orders. Some years ago when the subject of this sketch thought of retiring from agricultural pursuits, he bought another 80-acre farm adjoining his own so that each of his sons would have a farm, erecting a good set of buildings on the newly acquired land, and operating both farms until he retired. Then Earl took the new farm, but as he soon afterwards decided to go into mercantile business, his father sold it. Earl married Minnie Reckin, of the town of Eau Galle, daughter of August Reckin, and has two children, Gordon and Earl Junior. Edward is now manager of the old home farm, being a representative of the third generation on it. He married Marjory Allen of Eau Claire, and has two children, Dorothy and Robert. Mr. McRoberts also conducts a boat livery on Lake Eau Galle, keeping a number of good boats, both for fishing and for pleasure rowing. He keeps on hand a quantity of all kinds of bait for the angler. While at the store a full line of fishing tackle is kept. The family are connected religiously with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Jens O. Stene of the town of Tainter, who has been a resident of Dunn County for nearly half a century and is still active and efficient along agricultural lines, was born in Lillehammer, Norway, April 1, 1855, son of Ole Swanson and Selma (Johnson) Swanson. The father was a day laborer who died in Norway, his native land, after which the mother came to the United States and made her home with her children, Nettie, the wife of T. G. Berger of Minnesota, and Jens O. She died at the home of the latter in 1908. There were two other children, Andrew and Bertha, both of whom died in infancy. Jens O. Stene was reared in Norway, where he lived with his parents and attented school. He was 18 years old when he came to the United States and the state of Wisconsin, finding work on a farm on Beloit Prairie in Rock County, Wis. There he remained five years, during a part of which time he attended English school. He then located in Eau Claire and for one winter was employed in the woods for a lumber company. His next move was to enter the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, who employed him on their farm at Wilson for four years. At the end of that time he bought 240 acres of railroad land in the town of Wilson, Dunn County, but later sold it and bought 170 acres in Section 16, town of Tainter. This was all wild land covered with brush and timber. Mr. Stene put up some buildings, including a dwelling, and barn and entered upon the task of converting his land into a farm, a task that he has since performed. For 20 winters he worked in the pine woods. He sold 70 acres of his land fronting on the lake, and now has 80 acres under the plow, the rest being in pasture. As a general farmer and dairyman he has made good progress, his cattle being grade Guernseys. Mr. Stene's recollections go back to pioneer days when Dunn County was a pretty wild tract of territory, when the red man was often to be seen, when game and fish were plentiful but the conditions of life on the early farms was very trying to all except to those who had strong constitutions. He has seen the farms and cultivated areas increase and the wilderness disappear, villages spring up, and new inventions like the tractor and automobile



MR. AND MRS. JENS O. STENE

revolutionize the old methods of work and travel; and he himself has been a factor in the work that has effected some of these changes. In 1880 he was married at Eau Claire to Anna Aason, daughter of Iver and Anna Aason of the town of Wilson and early settlers in Dunn County, but both of whom are now deceased. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jens O. Stene, namely, Oscar, Julias, Morris, Anton, Alfred, Thorvold, Odine, Bergil, Minnie and Palmer. Thorvold was one of the first to enlist in Dunn County for World War service, going into the army not long after war was declared on Germany, and being one of the first to leave. He served with an infantry regiment in France and after the armistice was signed he was with the army of occupation in Germany. Bergil is the wife of Carl Nelson, of Juneau, Wis., and Minnie, the wife of Ole Berg, lives in North Dakota. Mrs. Anna Stene, the mother, died in 1912, and Alfred and his wife now keep house for the father. He married Alma Erickson and they have one child. Mr. Stene and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Simeon S. Denning, a successful farmer and prominent citizen of the town of Weston, was born at Mt. Cory, Hancock County, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1863, son of Robert and Susan (Brown) Denning. He was eight years old when brought to Dunn County by his parents and attended District School No. 4, in the town of Weston, where he acquired his education. After remaining with his parents until arriving at the age of 25 years, in 1888 he settled on 80 acres of land in Section 13, town of Weston, which his father had deeded to him. From time to time he bought additional land until today the farm contains 260 acres. Of this area he has cleared nearly 100 acres, having 84 under the plow, and has erected a complete set of good buildings. He has installed the Delco lighting system on his place and other modern conveniences. On the farm there still remain one and a half miles of split rail fence, which he himself split from oak logs many years ago. Mr. Denning served his town for many years in various public offices, being clerk ten years and treasurer two years; also serving as supervisor and chairman of the town board, thereby becoming a member of the county board. He is a stockholder in and was one of the organizers of the Downsville Cooperative Creamery Co. Fraternally he belongs to the Weston Colony of Beavers. He was married April 26, 1887, in the city of Menomonie, to Mary Ann Knopps, who was born July 2, 1868, in Germany, daughter of Frank and Theresa Knopps. Mr. and Mrs. Denning have been the parents of six children, E. Mabel, Martha E., Ella C., Edna M., Theresa M. and Charles L., whose records in brief are as follows: E. Mabel, who was born Feb. 18, 1888, is now Mrs. Edward Bates of the town of Weston, and the mother of six children, Agnes, Laverne, Clarence, Lawrence, Marie and Angeline. Martha E., born Nov. 22, 1889, died Nov. 24, 1908. Ella C., born Dec. 13, 1891, is the wife of William Schlosser of Pepin County and has seven children, Dennis, Evelyn, Wayne, Blanche, Francis, Monica and Edna. Edna M., born Sept. 22, 1898, is now Mrs. Edwin Schlough of the town of Menomonie and has two children, Eleanor and Geraldine. Theresa M., born Dec. 11, 1903, and Charles L., born April 24, 1908, are living at home with their parents. The family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Congregation in Menomonie.

Alois Wolf, an early settler of Dunn County, now living retired in the village of Eau Galle after a life of worthy endeavor, was born in Germany, May 7, 1842, and was there educated. At Meilham on the Roehr he learned the mason's trade, which he followed in some of the principal cities in his native country until 1864. In that year he came to the United States and for two years followed his trade in Chicago. It was in 1871 that he came to Dunn County and settled on 80 acres of land in Section 22, town of Eau Galle. It was a wild tract with no buildings on it but an old log house, into which he moved with his family, for he had been married in Chicago and all of his three children were already born. The improvement of his farm kept him busily occupied for a number of years and it was a work that was well performed, as in time the old log house gave place to a fine brick one and he had built large barns and all other necessary out buildings. He also bought 160 acres more land, a tract in Section 7, and carried on general farming on his 240 acres until 1914, when he gave his 80-acre farm in Section 2 to his son Peter and moved to the village of

Eau Galle. Here he bought four acres and built on it a fine brick residence, in which he took up his abode. Later he sold one and a half acres of this land to his son-in-law, John Herman, which left him with two and a half acres. He has also sold his 160-acre tract in Section No. 7. Both while living on the farm and since coming to the village, Mr. Wolf has at various times worked at his trade of stone mason in Eau Galle and the vicinity, having done altogether a considerable amount of work of this kind. Mr. Wolf's marriage, to which reference has been made, took place in Chicago, on April 23, 1867, and united him with Marie Hoffacker, who was born in Germany,, and who came to America in 1866, locating in Chicago. The three children of this union are: Peter J., born Jan. 4, 1868, now living retired in Eau Galle; Joseph, born May 22, 1869, who lives in Chicago; and Mary, born Oct. 15, 1870, who is now Mrs. John Herman and lives in the town of Eau Galle. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf are members of St. Henry's Catholic Congregation of Eau Galle.

John Decker, a pioneer of the town of Eau Galle, who passed away over 30 years ago, was born in the state of Missouri, whence he came to Wisconsin about 1847, locating at Eau Galle, which was then in Chippewa County, and entering the employ of Carson & Eaton, which firm later became the Carson & Rand Lumber Co. Mr. Decker worked for them many years. In 1865, some years after his marriage, he took a homestead of about 80 acres in Section 14 of what is now the town of Weston and began the development of a farm. He and his family were among the first settlers in this territory, which was then practically a wilderness, they being obliged to follow "tote" roads to reach their land. Mr. Decker's first task was to build a log cabin, which was shingled with "shakes," and from that beginning he went on to develop a farm. For several years he continued to work for the Carson & Rand Lumber Co., and carried his supplies for home packed on his back from Eau Galle or Menomonie, his farm being about equally distant from both places. After continuing its improvement for over 30 years, he died on April 12, 1896. His wife, whose maiden name was Harriet Lemon, died in January, 1899, less than three years after. They were the parents of ten children: Belle, who married George Ballar ', but is now deceased; George, of Menomonie; Anthony, of the village of Weston; Harriet, deceased, who was the wife of Ed. Dean; William, the present proprietor of the old home farm; Cyrus, of Rockford, Wash.; Clara, deceased; John, of St. Marie, Ida.; and Nicholas and Theodore of Rockford, Wash. John Decker, the father, was a man widely known through his part of the county and was well liked. Though he took no active part in public life or the affairs of local government, he was always ready to lend a helping hand to new settlers or to any sound project for the general welfare of the community.

William T. Decker, a well known farmer in the town of Weston, who owns and operates the old Decker farm in Section 14, established by his parents, was born in the town of Eau Galle, Dunn County, April 16, 1863, son of John and Harriet (Lemon) Decker. He acquired his education in the district school and has always remained on the home farm, which he took over in 1891, about five years before his father's death. Through the purchase of other land he has increased the size of the farm and at one time owned 220 acres in the town of Weston. In 1918 he gave his son Archie 80 acres in Section 15, which was the old Frank Knopse farm, he, himself, retaining the other 140 acres. In 1912 he replaced the old log buildings with much better ones of modern construction, and he has brought the farm generally into good condition. He has served several terms as a member of the school board of District No. 5, and is fraternally affiliated with the Menomonie Camp of Modern Woodman. William T. Decker was married, Dec. 15, 1888, in Menomonie, Wis., to Belle Styer, who was born May 15, 1869, in Adams County, Wis., daughter of William and Anna S. (Stacia) Styer. Mr. and Mrs. Decker are the parents of eight children, Eva, Archie, Ruth, Louise, Hazel, Earl, Veronica and Paul. Eva, born Sept. 27, 1889, is now Mrs. D. D. Johnson of Fairmont, N. D. and has three children, Theoron, Ronald and Lane; Archie, born June 26, 1891, is now of Fairmont, N. D.; Ruth, born Nov. 8, 1893, is Mrs. Herman Patraw of Rice Lake, Wis., and has been the mother of five children, William, Donald, Darrel, Elaine and James.

MR. AND MRS. ELLING PETERSON THUE
MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL J. THUE

the last mentioned being now deceased; Louise, born April 28, 1897, is the wife of Ed Ruebish of Fairmont, N. D., and the mother of two children, Gerald and Mildred; Hazel, born June 23, 1899, is Mrs. Cecil Weber of Waverly, Pierce County, and has two children, Isabelle and Jane; Earl, born May 16, 1905, married Marie Coonell and is now operating the farm of his brother Archie in the town of Weston; Veronica, born April 10, 1906, is Mrs. Robert Denning, Jr., of the town of Weston; and Paul, born June 20, 1912, is residing at home. The family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Congregation in Menomonie.

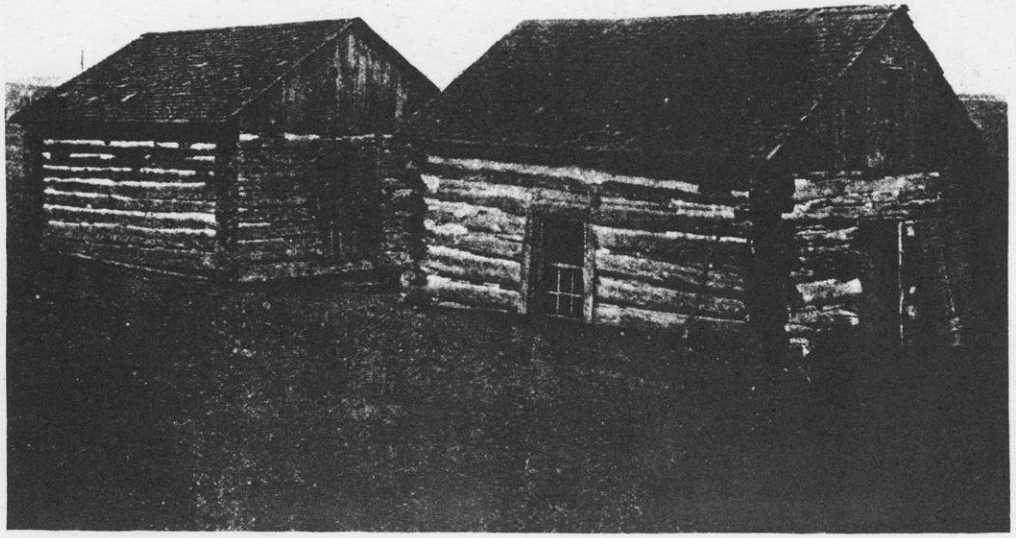
Jesse S. Jensen, engaged in general farming and dairying in the town of Weston, where he is well known and respected, was born in Valle, Denmark, son of Soren and Hansena (Jesson) Jensen. Both parents died in Denmark, which was their native land. Their children included five sons and four daughters. Of the brothers of the subject of this sketch, Fred, Louis and Hans are now living in St. Paul, Minn., while the other brother and the four sisters, Hannah, Dorothy, Carrie and Mary, still reside in Denmark. Jesse S. Jensen was reared in his native land, where he attended school. He began industrial life as a common laborer and so remained until he came to the United States, and to Dunn County, Wis., in 1894. For the next eight years he lived on the Martin Gormanson place in Weston, engaged for some time in learning the mason's trade, which he followed for 12 consecutive years, except for a period of six months, during which he served in the Spanish-American War. It was on June 18, 1898, that he enlisted in Company E, Third Wisconsin Infantry, and he was discharged Dec. 23, 1898, having taken part in the battle of Leech. In 1904 Mr. Jensen purchased 40 acres of land in Section 19, town of Weston, known as the Stewart Homestead, on which he took up his residence in the following year, and later he bought 20 acres in Section 30. He cleared 25 acres of his land and in 1918 erected a fine barn, with a ground plan of 32 x 56 feet. His modern, eight-room stucco house he built in 1922. As a general farmer and dairyman he has met with success. He keeps grade Holstein cattle, with a pure bred sire, and is a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Downsville Camp of Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Jensen was married May 10, 1902, in the town of Weston, to Dora Hanson, who was born in Denmark, Feb. 4, 1883, daughter of Jacomb and Christina (Burke) Jensen. Her parents are now residing in Irvington. Mr. and Mrs. Jensen have nine children, the eldest of whom, Cena, is now Mrs. Therene Ader of the town of Eau Galle. The names of the others, with their birth dates, are respectively as follows: Bonnie' July 2, 1905; Lawrence, July 14, 1907; Mary, April 13, 1909; Pearl, July 6, 1911; Ruth, June 4, 1913; Julia, Aug. 29, 1916; Hans, June 1, 1918, and Dorothy, July 11, 1920. The family are affiliated religiously with the Varney Creek Lutheran Church.

Samuel J. Thue, who is actively engaged in farming in Section 4, town of Tainter, was born on the farm which he now owns and operates, on Sept. 9, 1882, son of Elling P. and Carrie (Olman) Thue. The parents were natives of Norway who came to the United States in 1869, first settling in Madison, Wis., where the father worked for four years as a day laborer. In 1873 they came to Dunn County and homesteaded 160 acres of land in Section 4, town of Tainter, our subjects' present farm. The tract was wild, and though white settlers were few there were numerous Indians in the vicinity. The head of the family was so short of money that he had to work out at harvesting and threshing without taking time to build a house, and his wife and children, therefore made their home in the covered wagon they had brought with them until the snow began to fall. It was true pioneer life, in which there was little of comfort and much of anxiety and privation. As soon as there was no longer work for him to do on the neighboring or distant farms, Elling P. Thue put up a log house for himself and family and they took up their winter quarters in it. It remained their home until 1899, by which time Mr. Thue had made such progress that he was able to build a ten-room frame house. He had also erected a number of other buildings, the last barn he built measuring 34 x 72 feet in ground plan. He also cleared 130 acres of his land and bought 145 acres more, owning at the time of his death, April 25, 1920, 305 acres. He did general farming, keeping a herd of good dairy cattle. Mr. and Mrs. Elling P. Thue were the parents of five children,

three of whom are now living, namely: Peter J., of California; Lizzie, wife of Daniel Colman of St. Paul, and Samuel J., subject of this sketch. The two deceased are Bertha and Anna. The mother died May 15, 1922. Samuel J. Thue was reared on the home farm, in boyhood attending the local school and helping with the farm work more every year until he was doing a man's work on the place. The farm, containing 305 acres, coming into his possession after the death of his mother, he has continued in the business of general farming and dairying, keeping a herd of 30 to 35 head of high grade Guernsey cattle, and milking eight cows. He also raises from 50 to 60 hogs each year. He has broken more of his land and remodeled some of his buildings and his place may be classed among the good modern farms of the town. On Feb. 7, 1924, Mr. Thue was appointed patrolman of County Highway G, after having served several years as pathmaster. He was married in Kentucky, June 21, 1921, to Bertha Anderson, who had been housekeeper for his mother. She was born March 23, 1881, daughter of Christ and Susie Anderson of North Dakota. Her mother died Aug. 28, 1911, but her father is still living at Donnybrook, N. D.

Julia Jabusch, a well known and respected resident of Menomonie, now living retired, was born at Deer Park, St. Croix County, Wis., June 16, 1866, daughter of Johann August and Louisa (Liining) Jabusch. The father was born Aug. 8, 1824, at Antonien-Hof, Kreis Kocieschen, Preuszen, Germany. He grew to manhood in his native land, where in 1850 he was married to Louise Liining, who was born at Nakel, Kr. Schubin, Posen, Germany. In 1854 Mr. Jabusch brought his family to the Unites States, settling first in Milwaukee, where they remained for about four years. In 1858 they moved to Deer Park, Wis., which place was their home for many years, or until about 1888, when they came to Menomonie. Mr. Jabusch was by that time physically worn out. Through the efforts of Father Horst he had been converted and had joined the Methodist Church, the services of which he loved to attend. On March 6, 1892, while attending evening service, he was taken ill and had to be taken home. He gradually became weaker and suffered much, but was patient and willing to bear his sufferings. On the second of May that year he peacefully passed away, being survived by his wife and seven children, of whom they had had 12 in all. Mrs. Jabusch had joined the church in 1871 and continued to be a hard worker in it until the time of her own death, which occurred some 13 years after that of her husband, or on Aug. 29, 1905. Three sons and four daughters and also 31 grandchildren were left to mourn her loss. Julia Jabusch was educated in the public schools of Deer Park and resided at home with her parents until she was 20 years of age. In 1886 she came to Dunn County, locating in Menomonie, where, soon afterwards she entered the employ of Mrs. A. W. Stout, whom she served faithfully for 27 years. For about ten years she has lived retired. The residence she occupies, a beautiful bungalow at Lake View, was built for her and furnished throughout with everything for her comfort—including a piano—by Mrs. Stout as an act of appreciation for her faithful services. Miss Jabusch is a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Ingvold Mattison, proprietor of Cold Spring Farm in Section 14 of the town of Lucas, was born in Norway, Nov. 14, 1862, son of Mattius and Mathia (Jensen) Mattison. After attending school in his native land, he came in 1880 to the United States and directly to Menomonie, Wis., where he entered the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, in whose mills he worked subsequently for 18 years. In 1893 he began his career as a farmer in the town of Lucas, in September buying 80 acres of wild land in Section 14, to which he has since added 80 more. His original dwelling here was a small log house, but now he has a full set of good buildings, with 65 acres of his land cleared, and is successfully following general farming and dairying, keeping grade mixed cattle. He is also a stockholder in the Hudson Road Creamery. Mr. Mattison was married Aug. 28, 1885, in North Menomonie, to Anna Eliza Howe, daughter of Christ A. and Ingeborg (Ellingson) Howe. Of this marriage 13 children have been born, namely: Clara M., July 16, 1886; Edwin, April 30, 1888; Melvin, April 12, 1890; Hjlmer, May 13, 1892; Alfred, March 21, 1894; Ida, April 23, 1896; Philip, March 11, 1898; Ellen, May 18, 1901; Hilda, Oct. 30, 1902; Arnold, Nov. 12, 1904; Leonard J., June 20, 1906 (died Dec. 8, 1906);



LOG BUILDINGS ERECTED IN 1873 BY ELLING PETERSON THUE
IN TOWN OF TAINTER

Harry L., April 18, 1908, and Clarence I., Feb. 7, 1910. Clara M. is now Mrs. Fred Brehm of the town of Lucas, and the mother of three children, Cecil, Virgil and Viola. Edwin, is living on the home farm. Melvin, who is a farmer in the town of Stanton, married Gertrude Berg and has two children, Phyllis and Kenneth. Hjlmer, married Minnie Wohl, resides in North Menomonie and has two children, Alene and Martis. Alfred married Helena Skouge and they reside in Menomonie. Ida, who is Mrs. Howard Miller, of the town of Lucas, has three children, Lloyd, Ralph and Marvin. Philip married Ragna Wohl and they reside on the Osmond Gockeram farm while he operates a cream route; they have one child, Ervin. Ellen is now Mrs. Edger Grudt of Milwaukee and has one child, Mildred I. Hilda and Arnold are in Milwaukee and Harry L. and Clarence I. at home. Mr. and Mrs. Mattison and family are affiliated with Our Saviour's Lutheran Church in Menomonie.

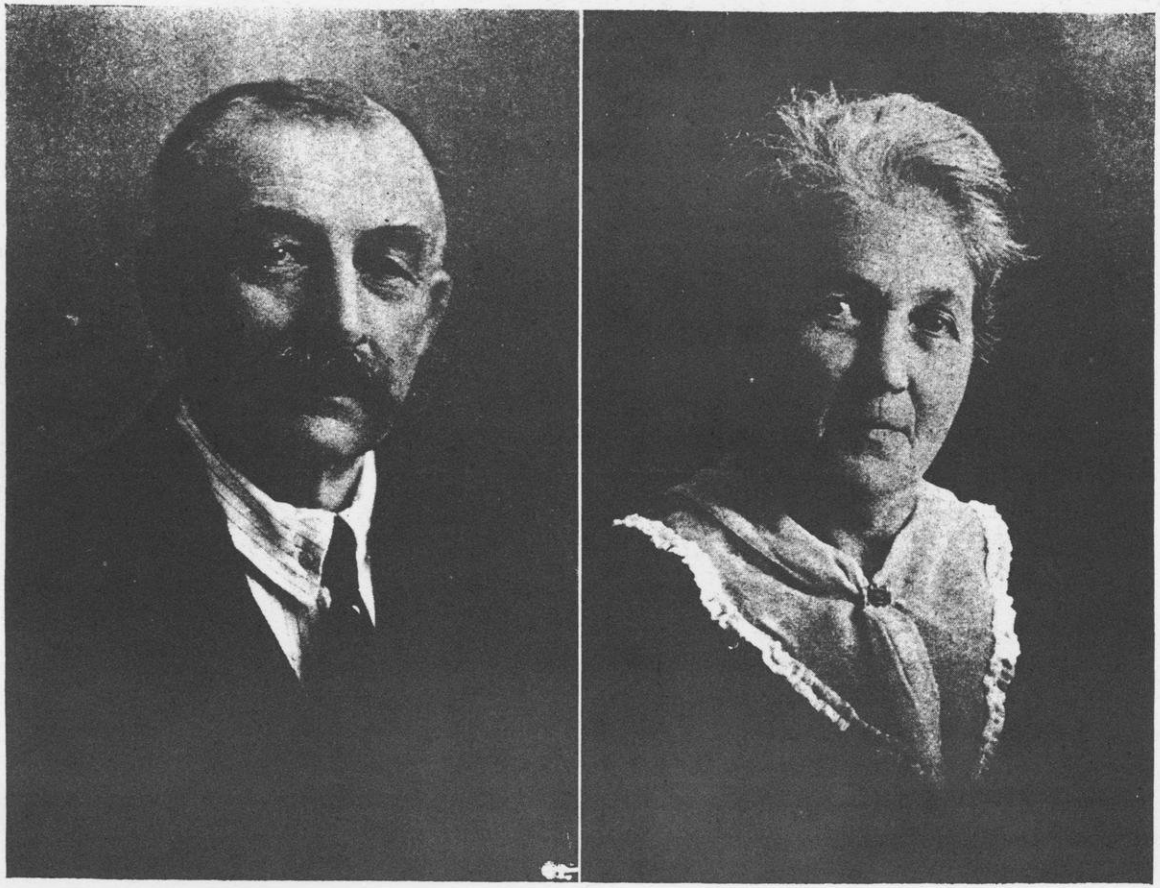
Peter A. Johnson, a prominent farmer and esteemed citizen of the town of Lucas, was born in Singaas, Trondhjem, Norway, Oct. 2, 1864, son of John and Guro (Olson) Aungrind. The parents were natives of the same locality and farmers by occupation. The father is now dead but the mother is still living on the old home farm. Their children were five in number, namely: Guro, who married a Mr. Flotum and is now a widow living in Norway; Carrie, who is Mrs. Andrew Singaasbeck and also lives in Norway; Peter A., subject of this sketch; and Ole (first) and Ole (second), both of whom are on the home farm in Norway. Peter A. Johnson, the only member of the family in the United States, attended school in Norway and helped his parents on the home farm until 1883, when, in search of better opportunities, he came to America. Landing at Boston, he came directly to Menomonie, Wis., where his first employment was with the C. M. & St. P. Railway as a section hand. During the following winter he worked for Knapp, Stout & Co. Company and was later with the New Richmond Lumber Co. at Clear Lake, Wis. Then he returned to the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, working in the woods in winter and on the drives in spring, while in summer and fall he worked on farms and in western harvest fields. In 1902 Mr. Johnson went to work for the Hydraulic Brick Co. of Menomonie, and was in their employ for four years; after that he did farm labor for two years. At none of these occupations, however, was there a chance for much self advancement, but in farming Mr. Johnson saw such opportunity. In January, 1908, therefore, he bought the old Alex Bublitz farm of 120 acres in Section 14, town of Lucas. A very small part of it has been cleared, and a small frame house and log barns had been erected. The 16 years that have since elapsed Mr. Johnson has spent in improving the place, and has made excellent progress, having developed a fine farm. In 1914 he built a fine barn of 36 x 72 feet with 16-foot posts, and with the James barn equipment, and in 1917 he erected a substantial eight-room house, partly modern in style and equipment, and he has also put up several out-buildings. He is doing general farming and dairying, keeping mixed grade cattle, and is a stockholder in the New Hudson Road Creamery, the Lucas Cheese Factory, and the Waterman-Ehrhart Co. of Menomonie. Mr. Johnson was married Jan. 1, 1907, to Bertha Hofland, who was born in Norway Aug. 10, 1877 daughter of Andrew E. and Randi Otellie (Aamodt) Hofland. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have one child, Ruth Gladys, who was born July 19, 1908, and is now attending the Dunn County Agricultural School in Menomonie. The family are members of Our Saviour's Lutheran Church in Menomonie.

James A. Morgan, in former years well known in the towns of Tainter and Lucas as a successful farmer and worthy citizen, was born in the state of Ohio, July 18, 1854. He was educated in his native state and subsequently went to Michigan and thence to Des Moines, Iowa. He came to Dunn County in 1872, taking a homestead in the town of Tainter, which he proved up on and sold. He then took a farm in the town of Lucas, which he operated until his death, which occurred Jan. 23, 1890. Mr. Morgan was married Sept. 5, 1876, in Knapp, Wis., to Mary Grimm, who was born Nov. 18, 1861, daughter of Peter and Catherine (Kickey) Grimm, her father being a native of Germany and her mother of Ireland. Both came to this country when young, Catherine Kickey finding employment in the

household of President Van Buren (president of the United States from 1837 to 1841), and it was while thus employed that she was married to Peter Grimm. They came to Wisconsin in the late 50's, settling in Waukesha County, but later they moved to Woodville in St. Croix County, and later to Dunn County, taking a farm in the town of Lucas, where Mr. Grimm died Oct. 3, 1915. His wife, who survived him, is now residing with her daughter, Mrs. Morgan. The children in the Grimm family were: Catherine, who is now Mrs. Alvin Morgan of Menomonie; Mary, the widow of James A. Morgan and Peter H., who is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Morgan were the parents of six children, as follows: Axey C., born Aug. 14, 1878, now living in Menomonie; Elizabeth M., born Oct. 9, 1880, also of Menomonie; Avery P., born Sept. 2, 1883, now residing a resident of Minot, N. D.; Flora, born Dec. 28, 1886, who married Albert Casson and is now a widow residing at Rugby, N. D.; Guy E., born Aug. 9, 1888, who married Retta Hartman, resides in the town of Lucas, and has three children, Ruby, James R. and Clifford; and Henry, born April 9, 1890, who married Verna Berthman, is now operating the home farm, and has two children, Opal and Mary H. The family attend the M. E. Church in the town of Lucas, and have a good social standing.

Winand Erpenbach, of Elk Mound, where he is now living retired, after an active career of many years in different occupations, was born at Colen on the Rhine, Germany, June 16, 1850, son of Winand and Agnes (Hartman) Erpenbach. Though the parents were not born in Germany, they both died in that country. Winand, the subject of this sketch, attended school in his native land and subsequently did farm labor until he came to the United States in 1869. Landing at New York, he proceeded west to Sauk City, Wis., where he remained for two years. He then went to Michigan, where he was engaged in railroad construction work for several months, later being occupied in the same manner for a short time in Texas. He then returned north, resided for a while in Lodine and then at Sauk City, coming to Elk Mound in 1874, just half a century ago. During his first winter here he worked in an elevator operated by his uncle, John Weissenfels, and one year for Fred Quilling. Then, in 1876, having married, he rented the old Peter Wingen farm, which he operated for five years. At the end of that time he gave it up and went to work on the section, and for the next 12 years that was his occupation. In the meanwhile he and his wife had been economical and saved some money, and in 1880 they invested their capital, or some of it, in a new enterprise, building a hotel in Elk Mound, which they conducted for 27 years thereafter. At the end of that time they gave it up and moved on to a place of 20 acres which Mr. Erpenbach had purchased from his wife's parents, and on which he farmed a little until 1919, since which time he has been retired from active work. His marriage, already referred to, took place in Eau Claire, June 13, 1876, and united him with Alice Winger, who was born in Sauk City, Wis., Oct. 18, 1852, daughter of Peter and Mary A. (Knittel) Winger. Her parents, natives of Germany, came from that country to the United States when young and were married in Sauk City, Wis., where they made their home until 1859. They then moved to Eau Claire, and from the latter place came to Elk Mound in 1866, buying a piece of land here, within the village limits, from Mr. Seidenberg, and they made this place their home subsequently until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Erpenbach have been the parents of six children, namely: Mamie, born June 2, 1877, who is the wife of Merton Van Dresser of Elk Mound and had three children, Irene, Joseph and Lyle; Lulu A., born Sept. 26, 1880, who is residing with her parents; William W., born Feb. 12, 1882, who married Ida Jessie and has four children, Lloyd, Doris, Marie and Jerome, the family residing in Elk Mound; Joseph, born April 14, 1884, who died Dec. 9, 1899; Arthur, who died in infancy; and Nina, born Feb. 17, 1893, who is now Mrs. Carl Johnson of Eau Claire and has two children, Vernon and Donald. The family faith is that of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Erpenbach belongs to the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin.

Robert I. Winter, agent in Menomonie for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, was born in Columbus, Wis., Feb. 28, 1874, son of Joseph and Mary (Smy) Winter. The parents were natives of England, the father born in Hull and the



MR. AND MRS. WINAND ERPENBACH

mother in London. The former, Joseph Winter, came to the United States when 21 years of age and after landing at New York City went north to the vicinity of Lake Champlain, where for several years he was engaged in farm work. It was in the late 60's that he came west to Columbus, Wis., where he met and married Mary Smy, and in that place they made their home until 1879. Then they moved to Eau Claire, where they farmed for three years. Their next location was in Pepin County, where they spent 11 years in agricultural pursuits, remaining there until 1891. Joseph Winter then bought a farm a short distance from Eau Claire, and on this place he and his wife spent their last years, Mr. Winter dying in November, 1900, and Mrs. Winter, Sept. 14, 1917. They had eight children: Flora, now Mrs. W. H. Norrish of Rock Falls, Wis.; Edward, a farmer in Eau Claire County; Robert I., whose name begins this record; Jennie, who married Edward Jackson and is now a widow residing in Eau Claire County; Frank, who lives at Fox Lake, Dodge County; William and Lloyd of Eau Claire County, where the former is operating a farm; and Ruth, now Mrs. William Benjamin of Webb, Saskatchewan, Canada. Robert I. Winter as a boy attended district school in Pepin County. For a number of years he remained at home with his parents, helping on the home farm in the spring, summer and early fall and working in the woods in winter as a part of that vast army engaged in felling the forests and clearing the way for other farmers. In February, 1901, he entered the employ of the C. M. & St. P. Railway as operator and warehouse man in Menomonie and as such remained until the spring of 1906, when he went to Eau Claire as cashier in the employ of the same company. After being there for 15 months in that capacity, he was transferred back to Menomonie, where he has since been the company's agent. He is fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias. Robert I. Winter was married Jan. 15, 1898, in Eau Claire, Wis., to Lottie Norrish, daughter of John and Anna (Powell) Norrish and he and his wife are the parents of three children, Portus, Ethel and Margaret, the latter two of whom are residing with their parents. Portus, is now residing in Missoula, Montana. He married Bernice Rudie and they have two children, Robert R. and Vivian M. The family are members of the Congregational Church.

Lewie O. Solie, who owns and operates Apple Blossom Farm in Section 22, town of Dunn, was born in the city of Eau Claire, Wis., Feb. 10, 1887, son of Martin O. and Anna (Myhren) Solie. The father was born in Grasvik, Frederickstad, Norway, May 31, 1855, and the mother in Modem, Norway, July 6, 1854. They came to this country when young people and were married in Eau Claire in 1883, and there Martin O. Solie worked for several years in the lumber mills. In 1890 he came to Dunn County and bought 80 acres of wild land, without buildings, in Section 32, town of Dunn, and, having made a clearing, built a small frame house. During the two following summers he worked in Eau Claire, but after that he gave his whole attention to developing his farm. In the course of time he put up a good set of buildings, and enlarged the dwelling, converting it into a nine-room house, well arranged and with good fittings, and there he resided until his death on April 10, 1919. He had been for some years a widower, his wife having passed away on Feb. 11, 1913. Their children were five in number: Oscar Harry, born Feb. 5, 1885, who died May 19, 1894; Lewie O., the present owner of the home farm; Mary Hedwig, born Feb. 22, 1890, who is unmarried and resides in Minneapolis; Lydia B., born June 18, 1892, who has always remained at home and acts as housekeeper; and Olga H., born Aug. 29, 1895, who resides in Minneapolis. None of the children have ever married. Lewie O. Solie as a boy attended the district school and grew to manhood on the parental farm, which he helped to develop, in early years clearing, grubbing, and doing other pioneer work. On his father's death he purchased the interests of the other heirs to the estate, becoming sole owner, and he has since improved it considerably. Among his improvements are a 137-foot well, with a windmill attached for pumping water for house and barn, and a basement barn, built in 1923, which has a ground plan of 34 x 54 feet and is equipped with patent stanchions. He has also set out a fine apple orchard of about 70 trees, from which the name of the farm is derived. The situation is good, it

being in what is called the Finstad Valley, and the buildings and orchard are protected from high winds by a bluff. Mr. Solie has a herd of grade Guernsey cattle, with a pure bred sire, and also raises Duroc-Jersey swine. He is a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery. He and his sister are active members of the Elk Creek Lutheran Church, and he has membership also in the Beavers' Reserve Fund.

Louis Styer, a pioneer of Dunn County now deceased, was in his latter years one of the oldest living residents of the County. He was born in Germany, Jan. 6, 1834, and was therefore in his ninety-first year, at the time of his death April 12, 1924. His early education was acquired in Catholic schools in Germany, and he later attended similar schools in France, to which country he went at the age of 15 years, on the death of his mother. After he had been there three and a half years, his father, Peter Styer, sent for him to come home as lots were about to be drawn for soldiers. So he returned and subsequently served four months in the standing army of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. Then he again returned to France and spent another year there. At the end of that time his father sent a neighbor to bring him back as he was going to America; so he returned, and the father sold out and crossed the ocean to cast his lot under the stars and stripes. Peter Styer had four sons by his first marriage, and after the death of his first wife in 1849, he married again and of the second marriage seven children were reared. It was in 1854 that they all came to America together and both Louis and his father took out their first citizenship papers so that in 1855, when Louis became of age, he was able to vote. On their arrival in the United States the family came west to Milwaukee, the father and four of the sons finding employment with a man who was operating a stone quarry and lime kiln. They remained thus occupied for three years, during which time Peter, the father, sent Louis to Adams County to buy land. Accordingly he bought two 80-acre tracts there, one of which was for himself. The father and other members of the family at once went to Adams County and established themselves on the other "80" but Louis remained for another year at the quarries. He then went to Adams County and broke 20 acres of his land. On Feb. 2, 1861, being then 27 years old, he was united in marriage with Ellen Gahen, who was born in Canada, March 10, 1839. They farmed the 80 acres but never lived on it. In 1863 they came to Dunn County, and bought 40 acres of timber land in the town of Weston. He worked two years in Downsville, then for three years ran lumber on the Mississippi River. In 1864 he returned to Adams County to get his family, consisting then of his wife and one child, and they drove thence to Dunn County with a pair of four year old steers, taking up their residence on the 40-acre farm in the town of Weston. Then the pioneer task of developing the farm began. The timber had to be cut, the stumps removed, and the land broken. A house and out-buildings were put up and from time to time Mr. Styer enlarged the area of his farm by the purchase of more land until he owned in all 480 acres. He built up a good farm and with the help of his family followed agriculture there until 1897. In that year he rented the farm to his sons and moved to the city of Menomonie, where he built a brick residence of nine rooms at 2001 Broadway. Here he spent the last 26 years of his life, passing away April 12, 1924, in his ninety-first year. His wife, Ellen, who had been his faithful companion and helpmate for 63 years, though now 85 years old, enjoys good health and remarkable vigor and occupies a high place in the regard and esteem of her neighbors. During his active period Mr. Styer, in addition to successfully operating his farm, performed some useful public service both as clerk and treasurer of his school district and also for several terms as a member of the town board. He and his wife have been blessed with nine children, namely: W. L., James R., John, Arthur, Sylvester, Louis A., Gertrude, Anna and Mary, the last mentioned of whom died at the age of 10 years. The record of the others is briefly as follows: W. L., who married Mary Ader, is now deceased. He left four children, Benjamin, Edward, Louisa and Lawrence. James R. until 1922 was a farmer in the town of Weston, but then rented out his farm and moved to Menomonie. He first married Caroline Bolle, by whom he had five children, Elmer, Charles, Martha, Florence and Clarence. The mother

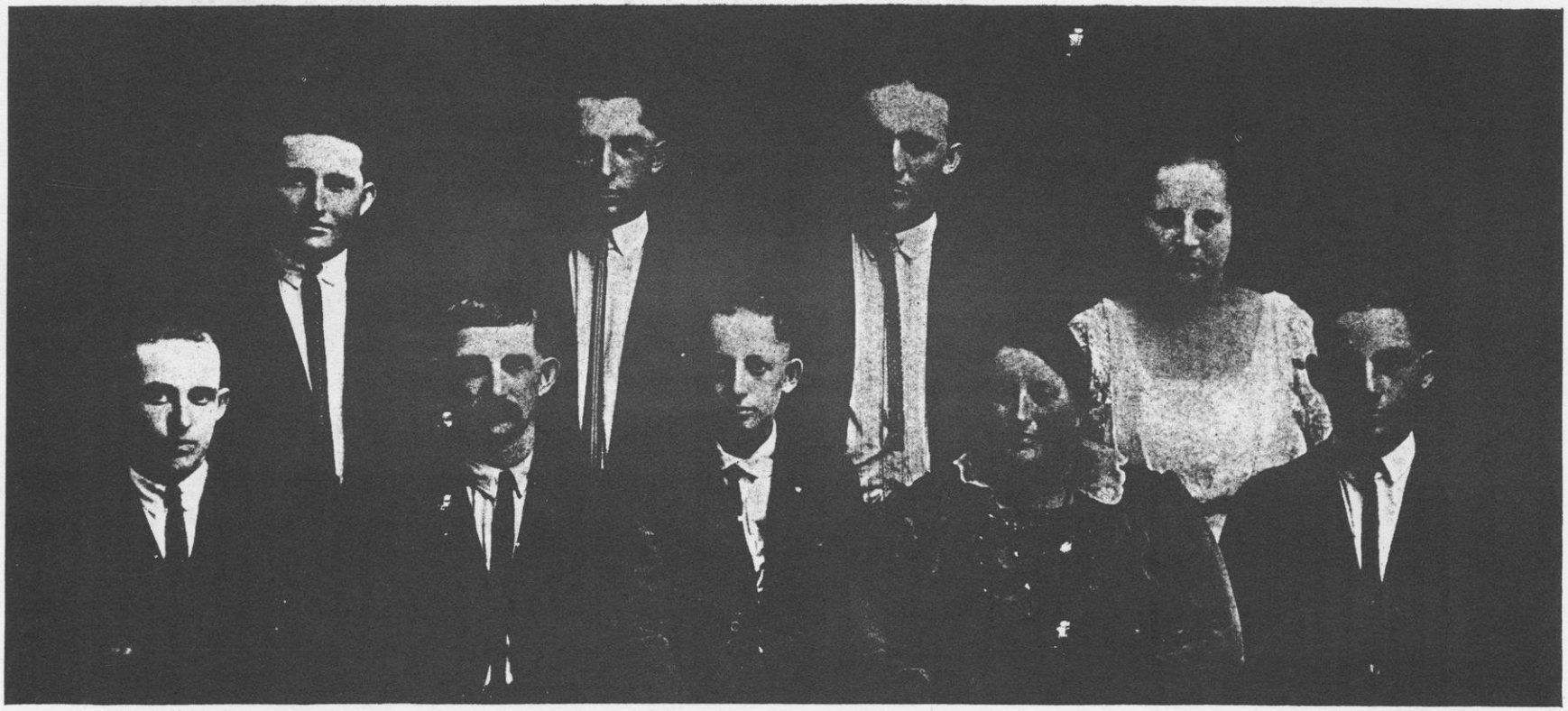
of these children having died in April, 1906, he married secondly Mrs. Anna Rasler, nee Anna Poehnelt, of which union five children have been born, of whom four are living. Ruth is the one deceased, the survivors being Robert, Leo, Lawrence and Annabelle. John, the third child, a farmer in the town of Menomonie, married Rachel Brehm and has three children, Leonard, Jane and John. Arthur, a farmer in the same town, Menomonie, married Rosa Knopps and has three children, Joseph, Esther and George. Sylvester now deceased, married Emma Lehman by whom he had six children, the survivors of whom are Leona, Grace, Lloyd, Emily and Grant, the other having died in infancy. Louis A., now living in Montana, married Caroline Sherburne. Gertrude is now Mrs. John Doyle of Mankato, Minn., and has four children, Louis, Leo, Desmond and James. Anna is the wife of Thomas Bird of Richland Center, Wis., and has two children, Mary Ellen and William. The record of the family is one; creditable to every member, and typical of the solid and estimable manhood and womanhood that has made the Northwest such a grand and important section of this country.

Albert G. Giese, one of the pioneer lumbermen and farmers of Dunn County, now living retired in the city of Menomonie, was born in Germany, Sept. 29, 1848. He was educated in his native land, where he learned the blacksmith's trade, and and was about 16 years old, or in his 16th year, when he came to the United States in 1864, while the Civil War was still in progress. As he had no immediate interest in that struggle, he at once came west to Wisconsin, locating in Watertown, where he found work at his trade, following it there until 1875. He then came to Dunn County, entering the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co., with whom he remained for eight years. Then buying 120 acres of wild brush land, he began farming. Eighty acres of this land was in the town of Tainter and 40 acres across the line in the town of Red Cedar. He first put up a small frame house and a log barn, then began clearing and breaking the land, going through the usual routine of pioneer development work. His farm assumed a more cultivated appearance every year and in time he built a large barn of 34 x 74 feet and remodeled the house into a good modern residence, the buildings being electrically lighted. There he followed general farming, making specialties of dairying and hog raising. In 1906, after an agricultural career of 23 years, during which he continually advanced in prosperity, Mr. Giese retired, the farm being taken over by his son Edward, and, moving to Menomonie, he built a fine modern residence at No. 520 Twelfth Street, corner of Sixth Avenue. In 1914 he sold the farm to his son. Mr. Giese helped to organize the Rusk Creamery Company, in which he is now a stockholder. In 1877 he was married in the town of Tainter, Dunn County, to Matilda Albright, who died Dec. 11, 1922, leaving the son Edward above mentioned, who was the only child of the union, and whose biographical record is given under his own name. As much of Mr. Giese's success in life was due to the faithful cooperation and effective work of his wife, a brief review of her personal history and antecedents is a necessary addition to this article. Matilda Albright was born in Germany, Jan. 14, 1853, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Albright, with whom she came to America in 1856 as a young child, scarce out of babyhood. The family resided for a number of years in Watertown, Wis., where she attended school. In 1875 they came to Dunn County, Mr. Albright buying a tract of wild land in the town of Tainter, where in time he cleared and developed a farm of 280 acres. There his wife died in 1880. As he grew older Mr. Albright's eyesight began to fail and for several years previous to his death he was totally blind. He passed away on July 28, 1898, at the age of 85 years. For many years after he had lost his eyesight the farm was conducted by his son Harry; but the latter having died in North Menomonie in 1914, it is now operated by Harry's son Fred, who is a representative of the third generation to reside on it. Matilda Albright remained at home with her parents until her marriage to Albert G. Giese, Oct. 5, 1877. She proved an ideal wife and mother, a type of the noble pioneer women of whom we hear too little today, but whose self-sacrificing devotion, courage, and industry, played perhaps as large a part in the development and civilization of this region as the more conspicuous work of the men. Without desire for self-advertisement, they bravely took up the task nearest

at hand and as bravely and efficiently accomplished it, helping their husbands even in the roughest work of pioneer home building, in the care and training of their children, and the extending of help and hospitality to their neighbors, satisfied to earn as their reward the love of those who called them wife or mother, and to leave to them when they laid down the burden of life the rich heritage of a good name; and a place in the memories of their loved ones. Such a woman was Mrs. Matilda Giese. For years during the early period of her married life she might have been seen in the woods or fields with her husband, taking part in the hardest labor and rendering him material assistance, and whatever trials befell them she never faltered or grew weary of well doing. To her both husband and son owe a debt of gratitude which in this brief memorial they are glad to pay.

Edward Giese, proprietor of a good farm lying partly in the town of Tainter and partly in that of Red Cedar, which was his boyhood home and the pioneer home of his parents, was born in the city of Menomonie, of which he is now a resident, on Oct. 13, 1878, son of Albert G. and Matilda (Albright) Giese. He acquired hi elementary education in the rural schools, subsequently taking a course in St. Paul College at St. Paul, Minn., after which he returned home and from that time until 1906 he was associated with his father in the development of the home farm, helping him to break over 40 acres of land. His parents retiring in the year last mentioned, he took over the management of the farm, which he purchased in 1914. After living there until the fall of 1923, during that time operating the place successfully, he took up his residence in Menomonie, and now employs a man to stay on the farm and look after things generally, he himself driving back and forth between it and the city and giving the needed directions. Aside from his agricultural activities, he took an active interest in public affairs and for many years has been an influential man in his community. For two years he was a justice of the peace and for six years a member of the school board. He also took an active part in the organization and establishment of the Rusk Mercantile Co., at Rush in the town of Red Cedar, and served on its first board of directors. He was one of the first men in the community to own an automobile, in 1912 buying a Maxwell, which he drove for eight years. For many years he has been a faithful and supporting member of the Evangelical Church in the town of Tainter, was formerly a member of its board of trustees and served three years as secretary of its Sunday school. Mr. Giese was married April 10, 1907, to Martha Lausted, who was born in the town of Tainter, Dunn County, Wis., Jan. 31, 1881. Of this union there is one child, Marcella Johanna, who was born July 25, 1909, and is now attending the Menomonie High School.

Fred J. Schlottman, who developed a farm in the town of Sherman, which he operated for many years, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, on July 5, 1852. In his native land he acquired a common school education and came with his parents to the United States in 1869, the family settling in Rochester, N. Y. There he was married on April 13, 1875, to Minnie Tesch, also a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, born Feb. 27, 1850, who had come with her parents to Rochester in 1870. In 1883 Mr. and Mrs. Schlottman came to Dunn County, Wis., settling in Menomonie, where they remained for a year, Mr. Schlottman being employed in the shingle mill of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. At the end of that time he bought 160 acres of land on Section 18, town of Sherman, and in 1884 he and his family moved on to the place. As purchased, it was a wild tract without buildings, and he began improvements by erecting a small frame house and a log barn. In course of time he cleared and developed a considerable portion of this tract, bought another of 40 acres, and erected a complete set of buildings. He won the reputation of an honest, industrious citizen who was an asset to the community and both he and his wife were highly esteemed. The latter died on the home farm on April 22, 1917, and Mr. Schlottman, who survived her nearly four years, passed away March 11, 1921, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Walter Schutts of the town of Sherman. Mr. and Mrs. Schlottman reared a family of four children: Frank D., now proprietor of the old home farm; John, residing in the town of Sherman; William, also of this town; and Emma, wife of Walter Schutts of the town of Sherman. Another



FRANK D. SCHLOTTMAN AND FAMILY

child, Henry, died young. After Mr. Schlottman's death the son, Frank D. was made administrator and in closing up the estate Frank D. and his brother-in-law, Walter Schutts, bought the home farm.

Frank D. Schlottman, a substantial farmer in the town of Stanton, was born in Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1876, son of Fred J. and Minnie (Tesch) Schlottman. He was seven years old when he accompanied his parents to Dunn County and to Menomonie, Wis., and in the following year, 1884, he moved with them onto their farm in the town of Sherman, a farm that he subsequently helped his father to develop. He was married to Anna K. Smith of the town of Stanton, who was born on a farm in this town on Dec. 25, 1879, daughter of Charles and Anna (Orth) Smith. Her father was born in Kingston, N. Y., in March, 1842, and her mother in Germany, on May 11, 1852. They were married in Eau Claire, Wis., and settled in Dunn County in 1873. Charles Smith died in June, 1908, but his wife Anna is still living and resides on the home farm in Section 1, town of Stanton. They were the parents of 11 children, namely, Henry, Harmon, Joe, Anna, Clara, Mary, Loretta, Rubert, William, Edward and Louis, of whom Clara is now deceased. Mr. Schlottman and wife began home making on their present farm, which was then a tract of wild land containing 80 acres and without buildings, in Section 13, town of Stanton. After conducting it for three or four years he became the owner of it by purchase and by an additional purchase has since increased the area to 120 acres. Of this he now has 90 acres under cultivation, the balance being in timber and pasture. The first dwelling was a small frame house, which he has since replaced by a good two-story ten room house, and he has also erected good barns and other necessary farm buildings, including a good stave silo. The farm is well fenced, the soil good, and the equipment of tools and machinery adequate, and Mr. Schlottman is successfully carrying on general farming and dairying. The location is five miles south of Boyceville and 11 miles northwest of Menomonie. Mr. Schlottman has served 12 years as treasurer of school district No. 2, and politically is a Republican. He and his wife have been the parents of eight children: Estella M., born Jan. 8, 1899, now the wife of Alfred Stephen, a farmer of the town of Sherman, and who has two children, Eleanor and Calvin; Walter R., born Jan. 28, 1900, a farmer in the town of Sherman, who married Mary Dickman and has two children, Lucille and Mildred; Bernard M., born Jan. 16, 1901, associated with his father on the home farm; Harry R., born Nov. 8, 1902, connected with the telephone company at Stevens Point; Chester M., born April 18, 1905, on the home farm; Herbert R., born Jan. 20, 1906, and Norman F., born July 4, 1911, both at home, and Lucille, born Oct. 8, 1909, who died in infancy. The family are members of the Sherman congregation of the German Evangelical Church.

William Westphal, a pioneer farmer in the town of Red Cedar but now retired, was born in Germany, April 12, 1844, son of John and Sophia (Fig) Westphal. The parents also were natives of Germany and came to the United States in 1869, locating at once in Menomonie, Wis., where they remained for a year after their arrival, John Westphal working for Knapp, Stout & Co. He then engaged in farming in the town of Red Cedar, which occupation he followed in that town for the rest of his life, becoming a well known and popular citizen. He died Oct. 6, 1890, and his wife on Feb. 8, 1882. Their children were William, Minnie and Louis. Minnie, who became the wife of William Lemke, died Oct. 30, 1923, leaving five children, Paul, Julius, William, Arnold and Minnie. Louis, now a retired farmer living in Menomonie, married Louise Haase, and their children are Minnie, Anna, Martha, William, Lena and August. William Westphal was in his twenty-sixth year when he accompanied his parents to this country in the fall of 1869. Like his father, he worked a while for Knapp, Stout & Co. and then began farming for himself, buying 80 acres of wild land in the town of Red Cedar. The first building he put up was a granary and he then began to clear and break the land. Barns and other out-buildings were put up later as he needed them. He also increased the area of his farm, buying five acres of timber land, then 20 acres of meadow and later 20 acres more meadow, and after that another 80-acre tract, of which, however, he sold 40, so that his farm finally contained 165 acres. The pioneer work was not

accomplished without Mr. Westphal and his wife passing through some hard times, for there was no luxury in the life of the pioneer farmer and often but little of comfort; but the unavoidable hardships were endured with patience and conditions gradually improved until a reasonable measure of comfort was attained. Mr. Westphal served two years as town assessor and also served for some time on the school board of his district. He remained on the farm until October, 1901, at which time he rented it to his son-in-law, John Gallman, who later purchased it. Mr. and Mrs. Westphal taking up their residence at 1018 Eighth Street, in a fine house which he had bought in 1900, and where they are now enjoying a period of well earned leasure and comfort. They were married Nov. 14, 1875, Mrs. Westphal's maiden name being Augusta Louise Windler. She was born in Germany, March 10, 1854, daughter of Ludwig and Dorothy (Teyler) Windler, and came to the United States and Wisconsin in the spring of 1869, the family locating in the town of Red Cedar, Dunn County. There they bought a tract of 80 acres of land which had some slight improvements on it including a log cabin and seven acres of cleared land which had also been broken. The rest was wild. Mr. Windler proceeded to clear more and also bought 40 acres of meadow which he sold to Mr. Westphal. He then bought another tract of 80 acres, whereby his farm now consisted of 160 acres, which place he conducted until 1890. It was then transferred to his son, Louis. Mr. Swindler died Nov. 8, 1891, and was survived by his wife, who passed away many years later, on Dec. 12, 1915. They were the parents of six children: Minnie, of Eau Claire; Caroline, deceased; Augusta Louise, now Mrs. William Westphal; Charlotte and Fredericka, deceased; and Louis, who is on the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Westphal have three adopted children, Caroline, Alvina and Erda. Caroline, who is the wife of John Gallman and lives on the old farm formerly belonging to her parents, has ten children, Waldemar, Reinholdt, John, Walter, Rudolph, Edward, Irene, Gerhard, Charlotte and William, of whom William died in October, 1924. Alvina married Charles Harnisch, a farmer in the town of Spring Brook, and her children are Edna, Louis, Loraine and Florence. Erda is the wife of Henry Bergrud, a plumber of Eau Claire and has one child, Marion Augusta. The religious affiliations of the Westphal family are with the German Lutheran Church.

August F. Wagner, a well known and respected citizen of Downing, was born in Germany, Nov. 30, 1866, son of Carl and Augusta (Ritz) Wagner. It was in 1869 that the family came to the United States from Germany, locating in Menomonie, Wis., where Carl Wagner found employment with Knapp, Stout & Co., in whose lumber yards he worked until 1875. He then took a homestead in the town of Hay River, three miles northeast of Boyceville, and set to work to develop a farm. The land being wild, and covered with timber and brush, he had a hard task before him, but accomplished it in time, and he and his wife resided on that place for 35 years, or until 1910, when they sold it and took up their residence in Boyceville in a house that he built here. Here they lived for about seven years, both passing away in the year 1917, Mrs. Augusta Wagner in March and Mr. Wagner in November. They were the parents of eight children, all now living, except one, namely: August F., who is section foreman for the "Soo" road at Downing; Charles, occupying a similar position at Boyceville; William, of St. Paul; Bertha, now Mrs. Charles Appleby of Boyceville; Matilda, of Chippewa Falls, wife of George Whetstone, a railroad engineer; Frank H., who for many years was a conductor on the "Soo" line, residing at Chippewa Falls, and was accidently killed Jan. 25, 1925; Otto, of St. Paul, and Mary, now Mrs. Ingwald Saeger of New Richmond. August F. Wagner attended public school in Menomonie and also a district school in the town of Hay River, as well as a German school in Menomonie, which he attended in the winter. He remained on the home farm until he was 16 years old and for three years was connected with the lumber industry, working in the sawmills and in the woods. In 1887 he began his career as a railroad man, as section hand at Boyceville for the Wisconsin Central, now the "Soo" road. In 1891 he was transferred to Somerset and made section foreman, and in the following year the company transferred him to Downing, in the same capacity, and he remained here until 1915. He then went

to Superior, Wis., and became yard foreman for the Great Northern, with which road he continued for five years, during one of which he was road master. In 1920 he returned to Downing and again became foreman of the section here, which position he still holds, having always proved himself capable. Aside from his occupation, he takes an active interest in the welfare of the community in which he lives, and for eight years served as treasurer of the Downing schools. He is a member of the Railway Protective Association, also of the Modern Woodmen Camp in Downing, and the Masonic lodge at Glenwood City. Mr. Wagner was married May 5, 1889, to Minnie C. Krug, then of Boyceville, who was born in Germany, May 8, 1865, and who after an exemplary life of 33 years as wife and mother, died in Downing on Nov. 28, 1922. She left six children, as follows: Emma, born Jan. 29, 1890; Ella, Aug. 15, 1891; Amelia, Dec. 18, 1892; Frances, March 29, 1899; Edward C., June 9, 1897, and Arthur, March 19, 1908. Emma is now the wife of Herman Goetkin, of Osceola, conducting a cream station, and has two children, Harold and Dolores. Ella is the wife of Carl Dickinson, a dentist of Boyd, Chippewa County, and has one child, "Jack;" Amelia, residing in Minneapolis, is the wife of Ray McReavy, who is connected with the meat business; Frances is the wife of Edward Ellison, manager of a creamery in Superior, and has two children, Donald and Douglass; Edward C., who married Ilah Williams, is cashier of the Bank of Downing; Arthur, residing at home with his father, is a pupil in the Downing High School. In 1894 Mr. Wagner purchased his present home property in Downing, which he has since improved, practically rebuilding the house. He is an earnest member of the German Lutheran Church.

William A. Whinnery, for many years one of the most active farmers of Dunn County, and who was also among the most successful, was born at Fort Madison, Iowa, Oct. 8, 1854, son of George and Mary (Pratt) Whinnery. The parents were early settlers in Dunn County, to which they came in 1857, though they subsequently returned to Iowa, and it was after their return that their son William was born. Later they again came to Dunn County and for a while were residents of Menomonie, but subsequently settled on a farm at Downsville, where Mrs. Mary Whinnery died in April, 1872. William A. acquired his education in the common school. He was 17 years old when he lost his mother. For some time after that bereavement he continued to reside in the family home at Downsville, where for one summer he worked in the mill, spending the following winter in the woods. At the age of 21 he began his career as a farmer, buying 40 acres of land in the town of Dunn. It was wild with no improvements, and instead of starting at once to put in the latter, he rented the Thomas Massee farm, which he conducted for several years. He then built on his 40 acres and cleared and broke a part of the land, after which he bought 40 acres more of Henry George, and still later added another 40 to his property, the last purchase joining all three forties together and making a farm of 120 acres. There he carried on general farming making rapid progress in prosperity, so that in time he still further increased his holdings by the purchase of 160 acres north of the road, which gave him a farm of 280 acres, which he worked effectively and with good financial results. He then bought the Dell Sherburne farm on Rusk Prairie, consisting of 160 acres in the town of Red Cedar and south of the village of Rusk. This he rented out for six years, he and his family continuing to reside for five years longer on the farm in the town of Dunn. At the end of that time he sold that farm to Frank Baker and bought from Jacobson a 160-acre farm in the town of Red Cedar, the latter place being the family home until Mr. and Mrs. Whinnery sold it to their son-in-law, Albert Peterson, moving on to the Dell Sherburne farm sough of Rusk, which they had bought six years before. On this latter farm they lived for ten years, at the end of which time they rented it and moved to the city of Menomonie and in 1911 retired, purchasing a fine residence at 1417 Main Street. In this house Mr. Whinnery spent the last 11 years of his life, which came to a close July 7, 1922. He had made a good record, not only as a farmer but also as a useful and public spirited citizen, having served efficiently at various times as a member of his town board, as member of the school board and as town assessor. Mr. Whinnery was married March 15, 1876, to Matilda Smith,

who was born in Cameron County, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1857, daughter of Jacob D. and Harriet (Stuttler) Smith. Her parents were settlers in Dunn County for more than half a century ago, coming here from Pennsylvania, their native state, in the spring of 1868, when their daughter Matilda was ten years old, and locating on 160 acres of land in the town of Dunn which Mr. Smith had bought in 1861. There he made a clearing, built a dwelling and out-buildings, and subsequently added to his holdings until he owned 780 acres, all in the town of Dunn. He was one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens in this county. He and his wife have both passed away. Mr. and Mrs. William A. Whinnery were the parents of six children, namely, Charles A., Jennie E., Clarence, Alice, John and Mabel, of whom only the first two are living, the others all having died in infancy. Charles A., born Aug. 9, 1879, is unmarried and is residing with his mother in Menomonie. Jennie E., born June 2, 1881, is now Mrs. Albert Peterson and lives on a farm in St. Croix County. She has three children, Jesse, Lois and Edna.

Charles E. Wolfe, who is engaged in the transfer and dray business in the village of Knapp, and who is also president of the village board, was born in the town of Muskego, Waukesha County, Wis., Jan. 13, 1880, son of Fred and Sarah J. (Miller) Wolfe. The father was a native of Germany who came to America with his parents when five years old, the family settling in the town of New Berlin, Waukesha County, Wis. His wife Sarah, whom he married in that county, was born there near Prospect Hill. After their marriage they conducted a farm in Waukesha County until 1885. They then moved to Elk Horn, buying a farm near the Lauderdale Lakes, which Fred Wolfe is still operating, in addition to which he has a large ice house and cuts ice from the lake which he sells in summer to tourists and campers. His wife died Dec. 22, 1922. They had five children: Charles E., now of Knapp; David E., who resides with his parents; Florence E., now Mrs. James E. Trippe of Minneapolis; William C., deceased; and Roy F., who is conducting a grocery store in Knapp. Charles E. Wolfe acquired his education in district schools and in the high school at Elkhorn. After remaining at home until the age of 19, he worked one summer at a resort on Lauderdale Lakes, and in 1899 he bought the Highland Grove resort there, which he subsequently conducted for five years, selling out in 1903. Then coming to Knapp, he rented a farm one mile west of the village, which he operated for two years, subsequently renting another farm two miles west of the village. In the fall of 1906 he purchased the James Colburn farm, of which he took possession March 30, 1907, and he was engaged in operating it until the fall of 1918, after which he rented it out for a year and then sold it. It was in the fall of 1918, on giving up his farm, that he moved to the village of Knapp, where for a year he conducted an agricultural implement business, at the end of that time selling out to the Knapp Equity Exchange, whose manager he was for the next two years. In March, 1922, he purchased the transfer and dray business of John Scott which he has since conducted. Such in outline has been his business career, but he has also been more or less active in public affairs. He served several years as director and treasurer of the school board of Joint District No. 4 in the town of Stanton, and for two years was road superintendent. In the spring of 1919 he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the village board and at the spring election the same year was elected president of the village, in which office he is still serving. He is also a town supervisor and represents the village on the county board. In all these positions of trust he has shown good capacity and public spirit and has won the confidence of his fellow citizens. He has taken the initiative in one or two important movements for the improvements of the village, including the installation of the electric lighting system in 1919, and the laying out of several new streets, besides improvement of the old ones. He belongs to the local Masonic lodge, also to the M. W. of A. Mr. Wolfe was married at Lauderdale Lakes, Wis., May 4, 1898, to Ella A. Ketchpaw, who was born in Elkhorn, Walworth County, Wis., Dec. 15, 1876, daughter of Grove and Martha J. (Comstock) Ketchpaw. Her father was a native of Wisconsin and her mother of New York State, the latter coming to Wisconsin when 18 years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Ketchpaw were married in Elk Horn, Wis., and later lived in Racine and Chicago, he being a harness maker

CHRIST UGGEN

by trade; but later he became a wagon salesman for the Staver & Abbott Wagon Co. Their last years were spent in Knapp, to which place they came in 1905, and here Mrs. Ketchpaw died on Nov. 13, 1913, and Mr. Ketchpaw over nine years later, on May 28, 1923. They were the parents of three children: . Leven G., now residing in Knapp; Augusta, wife of H. B. McCurdy of Chicago, and Ella M., now Mrs. Charles E. Wolfe. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe have one child, Florence E., who was born Feb. 22, 1910. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mrs. Wolfe being also a member of its Ladies' Society and of the Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F.

Christ Uggen, manager of the Colfax Produce Co., and who was for 34 years an active and prominent farmer in the town of Colfax, was born in Norway, March 29, 1857, son of Eran and Marie Uggen. Both the parents died in Norway, their native land. Christ Uggen, after attending common school, where he acquired the elements of knowledge, became clerk in a general store, in which he was employed for five years. During the next four years and a half he attended the army officers' training school in Christiania, Norway, receiving his discharge in 1882. He then worked two years for the Grovebergert estate, and in the spring of 1884 came to the United States, landing at New York. From that city he came direct to Elk Mound, Dunn County, Wis., where during that summer he was engaged in farm labor. It was in the spring of 1885 that he began his independent career as a farmer, buying 80 acres of wild land in section 35, town of Colfax, on which he built a shack and began operations. From that modest beginning he advanced steadily, from time to time buying more land, clearing and cultivating it and erecting buildings, until he had a large and fine farm. There he lived and worked until 1918, in which year he rented the place and took up his residence in Colfax village. Here also he has proved himself a forceful man of affairs. While on the farm he was a large potato raiser, growing the tubers in such quantities and so successfully that he was called the "Potato King." He also served as pathmaster and for one year was chairman of the town board of Colfax, and therefore a member of the county board. In 1910 Mr. Uggen organized the Colfax Produce Co., a concern of which he has been the manager since he came to the village, the store of the company being started in 1918. He is also a stockholder in the Peoples Bank and in the Colfax Cooperative Creamery. A good business man and reliable and useful citizen, he stands high in regard of his fellow citizens.

Christopher M. Whistler, who spent nearly 40 years of his life in the development of a farm in the town of New Haven, was born in the state of Indiana, Dec. 3, 1854, son of Andrew and Delilah (Creveston) Whistler. In 1863, when in his ninth year, he was brought to Dunn County by his parents, who took land in the town of New Haven, subsequently becoming prosperous and representative farmers there. Both father and mother have passed away. Christopher M. attended the rural school and grew to manhood on his parents' farm, where he remained until 1881. He then began an independent career, buying 80 acres of wild land in Section 16. Making a small clearing, he built a log house and barns and began his agricultural career in primitive fashion. Step by step he advanced from a condition of poverty and hardship to one of financial independence and comfort, though the way was long and at first progress was slow. Mr. Whistler, however, knew the value of persistent application and in time gained his reward in an excellent and highly cultivated farm, on which he had a fine frame residence, a large basement barn, and other substantial buildings. Until 1920 he continued his operations, and then, selling the place, moved to the village of Connersville, where he bought a small, nine-acre farm. But his life was drawing near to its close and he died on Jan. 28, 1922, leaving behind him the record of a man who had well performed his part in life and earned the respect of his neighbors and acquaintances and the love of his family. Mr. Whistler was married in November, 1872, to Mrs. Mary Etta Whistler, the widow of his brother James, and who was born in Adams County, Wisconsin, Dec. 9, 1855, daughter of George and Electa (Hutchinson) Green. Her father, who had enlisted in the Federal army for Civil War service, died while in the army from being kicked by a mule, and her mother subsequently marrying John Sly, came with him in 1868 to a farm near Boyceville, Dunn County, where they spent the rest

of their lives as farmers, both being now deceased. The daughter, Mary Etta, by her first husband, James Whistler, who died in March, 1876, had three children: Sidney, Alan and Lorenzo. Sidney, born June 5, 1874, and now of Boyceville, married Dora Johnson and has three children, Marion, Ardys and Berye. Alana, born May 17, 1876, who is the wife of Henry Gallati of Stanton, St. Croix County, Wis., has eight children, Gladys, May, Lilah, Hazel, Irene, Vivian, James and Loren. Lorenzo died at the age of four years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher M. Whistler were Laura and Mabel. Laura, born July 28, 1883, is now the wife of Elwin Benner of Boyceville, and the mother of five children, Lowina, Marvel, Valorine, Clebourn and Loraine. Mabel, born Jan. 14, 1892, married Arthur L. Hedlund, whom she survives. She has two children, Joyselle and Dalton. (See biography of Mr. Hedlund).

Arthur L. Hedlund, whose untimely death at Boyceville on March 15, 1923, caused deep grief throughout the community, was born in Minneapolis, Minn., May 18, 1888. He moved to Dunn County with his parents when he was four years old and resided for years subsequently in the vincinity. For ten years before his death he was identified with the contracting business and was one of the most successful builders in this section of the county. In the spring of 1921 he moved to the city. Where he built a beautiful home and was just in the midst of happiness and success when death called him. His death was unexpected and came as a great shock to all who knew him. He had had an attack of influenza and was apparently recovering except for trouble with his ear. Going to Menomonie, he called on Dr. Grannis, a specialist—this being on March 15— and had just entered the Doctors' office when he was taken seriously ill. He was removed to the Elwyn Benner home in Menomonie, where he soon became unconscious, the death following the next day at 10:30 a. m. Infection from the ear had affected his brain and the best medical aid was unable to save him. His career of success and happiness had ended in his thirty-fifth year. Mr. Hedlund was married June 28, 1913, to Mabel May Whistler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher M. Whistler of Boyceville. She was born in the town of New Haven, Dunn County, Jan. 14, 1892, and acquired her education in the common and high schools, also taking a course to fit her for the profession of a teacher, though she never followed that profession. To Mr. and Mrs. Hedlund two children were born: Joyselle, on Dec. 11, 1914, and Dalton Lavone, on Oct. 12, 1921. The family life was an ideal one, Mr. Hedlund being devoted to his family and his affection being fully reciprocated. Mrs. Hedlund still resides in the fine bungalow of kellystone, which he built in 1921. She is a member of Trinity Lutheran Church and of its Ladies' Aid Society, being an active worker in both, and she also belongs to the local lodge of Rebeccas, the camp of Royal Neighbors and to the Woman's Club. Her friends are many throughout this part of the county.

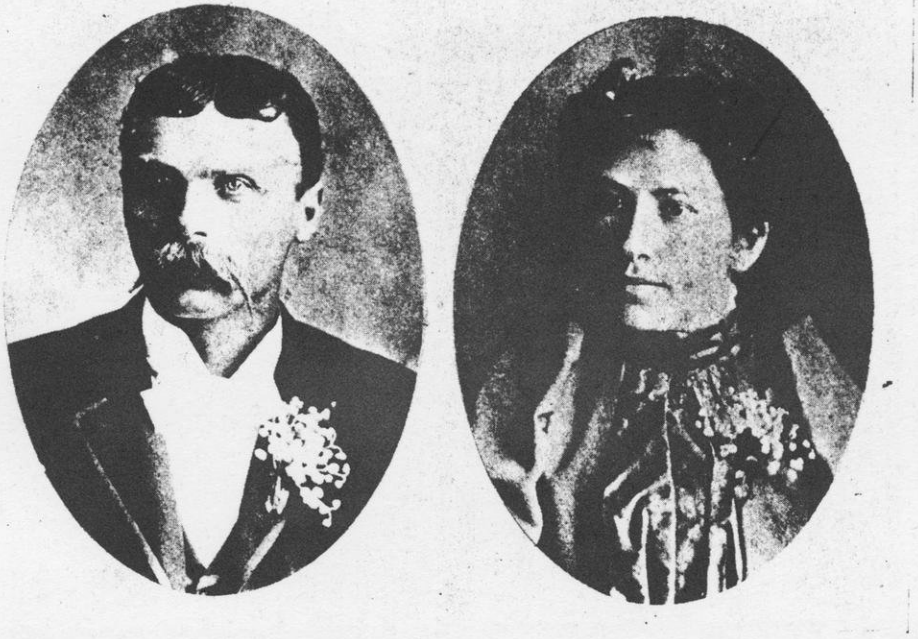
Ole Walseth, who has been engaged in agricultural pursuits in the town of Menomonie for the last 36 years and has made a good record in his chosen occupation, was born in Norway, July 29, 1860, son of Andrew and Mary (Ijstad) Walseth. His parents, natives of Norway, died in their native land. It was there that Ole was educated and afterwards was employed on a railroad and also did farm labor. In April, 1882, while still under 17 years of age, he embarked on a steamer for Quebec, Canada, whence he came direct to Menomonie, Wis. During his first two summers in Dunn County he worked on the Ligga Wilson farm in the town of Spring Brook, finding employment in the woods during the winters. He then worked four years at Adar Falls as a teamster for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, also being employed for a time in the lath mills. But ambitious to work for himself rather than for others, he awaited his opportunity, which came in 1888, when he purchased 40 acres of stump land in Section 5, town of Menomonie. Later he bought 40 more and built up a farm there, which he sold in 1903. He then purchased his present farm of 120 acres in Section 33 and has since cleared and improved the land, rebuilt the house and erected a new barn of 36 x 80 feet, with a full basement and with tke Hudson equipment. He has won success as a dairyman, keeping grade Holstein cattle, of which, in addition to a pure bred sire, he has a herd of 30 cows, with a

milking strain of 20 head. He is a stockholder in the new Hudson Road Creamery. Mr. Walseth was married in the city of Menomonie, to Sigred Mitlyng, who was born in Norway, Aug. 11, 1865, daughter of Andrew and Mary Mitlyng, the mother's maiden name also being Mitlyng. Mrs. Walseth, with her sister Anna, who is now Mrs. Martin Fladoes of Menomonie, came to this country in 1883. Mrs. Walseth worked for the Wilson and McLean families before her marriage. She and her husband are the parents of ten children, as follows: Mary, born June 4, 1885, who is the wife of Amond Bakke and has five children, Inez, Orval, Marjorie, Gerhart and Ardes; Albert, born Aug. 14, 1887, who married Angie Hecklinger and has four children, Oliver, Gerald, Albert and Genevieve; Anna, born Aug. 9, 1889, who is the wife of Edwin Hughes of Anacortes, Wash., and has a daughter named Grace; Andrew, born Aug. 20, 1891, who died Oct. 1, 1895; Jennie, born Jan. 29, 1894, now Mrs. John Mallory of International Falls, Minn., and the mother of one child, Genevieve; Tena, born May 7, 1896, who is the wife of Leopold Rudiger and has two children, Eugene and Phyllis; Emma, born Aug. 12, 1898, a teacher in Chetek, Wis.; Stella, born Nov. 22, 1900, who is a teacher at Knapp; Ruby, born March 27, 1902, now in the employ of the La Pointe Lumber Co. at Menomonie; Theodore, born June 19, 1905, who is residing at home with his parents; and Esther, born March 18, 1909, who is attending high school in Menomonie. Mr. Walseth and his family are members of Our Saviour's Lutheran Church in Menomonie.

Hans Larson, who has added to the agricultural importance of the town of Dunn by developing a good farm from wild land, and is still operating it, was born in Denmark, Feb. 27, 1860, son of Lewis Peter Hanson and Kirsten Jenson. The parents died in Denmark, the father in 1902 and the mother in 1904. As a boy, Hans attended grammar school in his native land and remained there until he was 23 years old. Then in 1883 he came to the United States, landing in this country on July 27, and proceeding westward in the fall to Dunn County, Wisconsin. It was on November, 14, that he located in the town of Dunn and for somewhat over a year thereafter he worked out for others. He then entered the ranks of the pioneer farmers of the county, for, though not an early arrival, he had to begin in the same way and go through practically the same experiences as those who had come into the county 25 or 30 years before. Not having the means to secure an improved farm, he bought 40 acres of wild land in Section 21, the tract being in such an isolated situation that he had to cut a path through the woods to get ot it. Then came the task of building a log house and barns, of grubbing the stumps and breaking the land, all involving great labor and requiring considerable time to accomplish. But Mr. Larson was a good worker and by 1905 had advanced so far that he was able to build a good frame residence. In 1913 he erected a basement barn of 36 x 64 feet, provided with running water and drinking cups for the stock; and in addition to these improvements, he has put up a good set of out-buildings. He has later added 40 acres more to his farm, and in 1924 added another 80 acres, so that it now contains 160 acres. In 1920 he built a neat little bungalow residence for himself and wife, the farm house, which stands in the same yard, being occupied by his son, Jens C., who is his chief assistant. The Larson farm occupies a picturesque situation overlooking the valley of Varney Creek, and its general aspect is one indicative of thrift, good management and prosperity. Mr. Larson is giving his chief attention to dairying and keeps a herd of grade Guernsey cattle with a pure bred sire. He is a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery, in the Farmers & Merchants State Bank of Downsville and in the New Richmond Packing Co. Mr. Larson was married Nov. 13, 1883, to Sena Jensen, who was born in Denmark, Feb. 5, 1858. He and his wife are the parents of three children, Johanna Christina, born May 21, 1885; Louis Peter, born Nov. 1887, and Jens C., born July 1, 1894. Johanna Christina is now the wife of Daniel Nelson, who is in the banking business at Willow City, N. D. Louis Peter is a railroad engineer on the Great Northern Railway and lives in Minneapolis. He married Anna Johnson and has two children, Harry and Leonard. Jens C., who is on the home farm with his father, married Josie Torgerson of the town of Red Cedar and has one child, Jean, born Aug. 31, 1922. The Larson family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Gabriel E. Sorenson, proprietor of an excellent farm in the town of Elk Mound, was born on this farm July 12, 1866, son of Engebreth and Anna (Larson) Sorenson, further mention of whom may be found in the biography of Lauris E. Sorenson. He acquired his education in the rural schools and a practical knowledge of agriculture on the home farm. When he was not there he was employed in the pine woods or was doing carpenter work. In 1892 he bought his parents' farm, situated in Section 14, and on November 26, that year, he was married to Hattie Tilleson, and with bright hopes they set out on the journey of life together. The parental farm was not a well improved piece of property, the buildings being in poor condition and only 19 acres of the land having been cleared and broken. It was necessary to live close and work hard. Several years passed in this manner and then, on Jan. 18, 1895, Mrs. Hattie Tilleson died, leaving a son, Helmer Guy, who survived his mother little over a year, dying March 12, 1896. In the following year, or on March 26, 1897, Mr. Sorenson married Betsey Julia Monson, which was a fortunate union in every way, as she proved strong and capable and was a decisive factor in the success they have achieved, helping him to clear the land, besides taking care of her housework and rearing a family of eight children. The development of the farm to its present condition has been for Mr. Sorenson a task of over 30 years and has been well done. By an additional purchase of 80 acres he increased its area to 200 acres, and now has 65 acres of the original farm under cultivation and 45 acres of the 80-acre tract. He rebuilt the house, making a fine residence of it, and in 1902 he erected a large dairy barn of 34 x 56 feet in ground plan, with a full basement and modern equipment. He has also put up various good out-buildings, has installed an individual gas plant for illuminating purposes, has kept his fences in good condition, and has not been stingy with paint, so that his buildings present a bright and attractive appearance, enhanced by well planned lawns and other ornamental features. He is engaged in mixed crop farming and dairying, having a herd of grade Guernsey cattle with a pure sire. He is a stockholder in the cooperative creamery at Elk Mound, and for nine years he served as treasurer of his school district. Mrs. Sorenson was born in the town of Westbrook, Cottonwood County, Minn., Jan. 3, 1875, daughter of Joseph and Tolena (Hanson) Monson, the parents being natives of Norway. Mr. Monson died in 1882, but Mrs. Monson is still living, being now a resident of Stutsman County, North Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Sorenson are the parents of eight children, all living, who were born as follows: Earl J., Nov. 16, 1898; Bert G., Jan. 2, 1900; Theodore A., Jan. 11, 1902; Arthur M., Aug. 21, 1904; Mabel Helena, March 19, 1907; Helmar E., Sept. 17, 1910; Gina J., Jan. 24, 1914, and Selmer L., Oct. 17, 1916. The religious affiliations of the family are with the Lutheran Church of America.

J. S. Govin, a well known resident of Menomonie now retired from active work though closely interested in agricultural and stock development, is a native of Dunn County, having been born in the town of Spring Brook, Feb. 7, 1864, son of Theodore and Olive (Taylor) Govin. The father was born in the city of Quebec, Canada, Oct. 30, 1830, and was reared and educated in the Dominion, while the mother was born in the state of Maine, Nov. 6, 1838. Their marriage was celebrated in that state on Sept. 17, 1855, and in the spring of the following year they came west to Wisconsin, locating on a tract of 160 acres in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County. This was about two years after the creation of the county, which had been set off from Chippewa in 1854, and until 1858 included what is now Pepin County. The land on which Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Govin settled was all wild, as was most of the land in the county at that time, and for years they lived the life of pioneers, patiently enduring all hardships and inconveniences. Mr. Govin's first task was to make a clearing on which he built a frame house and out-buildings, adding to the latter as they were needed and as soon as he had the means. He gradually increased in prosperity, became known as one of the representative citizens of his county and continued actively engaged in agriculture until his death on Jan. 9, 1902, a period of 56 years from the time he settled here. His wife who survived him, moved to Menomonie and bought a residence on Sixth Street, where she passed away some 15 years later on May 14, 1917. It was she who gave the



MR. AND MRS. GABRIEL E. SORENSON

name to Fall City. It was when first settling in the town of Spring Brook that one day the name was suggested to her from the fact that there was a waterfall in Mud Creek which flowed through their place, the latter part of the name being added to give dignity and because she had formerly lived in the city and perhaps hoped that the rural place she thus christened, more in a joke than seriously, was destined some day to develop into a considerable community. The name stuck to the place and has ever since been retained in honor of her memory. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Govin were the parents of 12 children, of whom ten are now living, the full list being as follows: Theodore, a retired farmer now living in Menomonie; Olive, who is Mrs. William Yates of Rice Lake, Wis.; Frank, an insurance man living in Menomonie; J. S., subject of this sketch; C. O., a stock buyer and owner of the Menomonie Guernsey Farm, and who resides in Menomonie; Edward, also a resident of this city, who is engaged in the insurance business; Julia, who is a Sister of Charity stationed in Buffalo, N. Y.; Phoebe, Grace and Leah, who reside in Menomonie; Matilda, who died at the age of 14 years; and Alice, who married A. H. Grover and died June 10, 1898. J. S. Govin was reared in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County, where he attended rural school, also helping his parents to clear and develop the home farm. After living at home until reaching the age of 22, he came to Menomonie, where he learned the carpenter's trade, following it as a journeyman for three years. He then launched out in business as a general contractor and builder, in which line of activity he soon made an enviable reputation for thorough and conscientious work and fidelity in carrying out his contracts without trickery or deceit. Among the many examples of his work in Menomonie may be mentioned the Catholic Church and parsonage, the Mabel Tainter Annex, the Hintzman Block, the Arcade Block and many more business blocks. He also acted as superintendent for the state on the Stout Institute Trades building, built many of the best modern dwellings in the city ,and was engaged to superintend the building of, and the purchasing of the material for, the famous Stout farms at Mikana in Barron County. In 1916 Mr. Govin retired from business as a contractor. He has for many years, however, been interested in agriculture in Dunn County, or, more particularly, in dairy farming, being proprietor of the widely known Dunn County Guernsey Farm of 210 acres in the town of Spring Brook, which he has himself built up from a modest beginning. It is thoroughly modern in plan and execution, being provided with substantial barns and out-buildings and a fine residence. The main barn is 36 x 104 feet, with 25-foot posts, and is furnished with the James equipment, drinking cups, and everything essential for the health and comfort of the cattle. The horse barn, 18 x 40 feet, is a separate building and is equally planned and equipped, and among the out-buildings should be mentioned the large silo. Mr. Govin has installed an electric light plant which provides light for all the buildings, and he has also laid water-pipes to the pastures so they can be readily supplied. He has been a leader in the introduction and development of Guernsey stock in the county, having imported five different lots directly from the Guernsey Islands, and thus has been the founder of many of the valuable herds in Dunn and neighboring counties. His importations also include the foundation Guernsey herd on the F. D. Stout farms at Mikana, already referred to. Aside from his own personal interests Mr. Govin has been active more or less in the affairs of local government. He was a member of the county board for six years, and has served as alderman from the third and fourth wards of Menomonie about six years in all. On April 30, 1888 Mr. Govin was united in marriage with Elizabeth Waterston, who was born in Canada, July 23, 1864. Of this union four children have been born: LaVerne A., Dec. 16, 1889; Helen E., April 13, 1894; Stephen C., March 25, 1899, and J. Wilbur, March 2, 1902. The eldest son LaVerne is now financially interested in the Dunn County Guernsey Farm, which he is operating. He married Susie Cramer and has five children, James L., Jeanette, John C., Helen M., and Neil R. Helen E. married A. B. Caughlin of La Crosse and resides in Baraboo, Wis., she has three children, Virginia, Joseph and James W. Stephen C., who was graduated from the Stout Institute, is now a director of manual training at Ely, Minn. On March 2, 1924, he was united in marriage with Ann Lucille

Flaherty of Duluth, Minn. J. Wilbur, who was graduated from the Stout Institute in the four-year course, and was a director of manual training at East Chicago, died Feb. 1, 1923, the news of his untimely death casting a gloom over the community. The local press spoke of him as follows: "Wilbur Govin was a bright and vivacious young man. He possessed a keen intellect and brilliant mind. His early education was gained from St. Joseph's parochial School and Menomonie High School. The latter he finished with the class of 1920. Teeming with the exuberance of youth, he was ever ready for learning. After graduating from high school he spent one year in Marquette University; but his mechanical trend of mind led him back to him home technical school, the Stout Institute, from which he received his bachelor of science degree last June. In September, 1923 Wilbur Govin entered upon his duties as instructor of mechanical training in the East Chicago High School, a responsible position for one so young, but there was no fiber of fail in his make-up. It was while performing the duties of his first appointment very successfully that he was stricken with the fatal illness, typhoid fever. On January, 24 he was taken to St. Margaret's Hospital, Hammond, Ind. One week later, Febuary 1, the soul of this noble and manly lad passed from its earthly home. He was truly a christian character, a devoted and affectionate son, with always a though for mother and father. These characteristics manifested themselves in his last hours when he bade his parents not to grieve for him, for he was ready to meet his Heavenly Father." Into all homes at times such bitter sorrows come, but, as truly said the poet; " 'Tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all," for the memory of happy days remains and love softens and humanizes the heart. All the members of the Govin family have performed a worthy part in life and the new generation on the scene is competent to carry on the work laid down by the elders and bring it to still higher perfection.

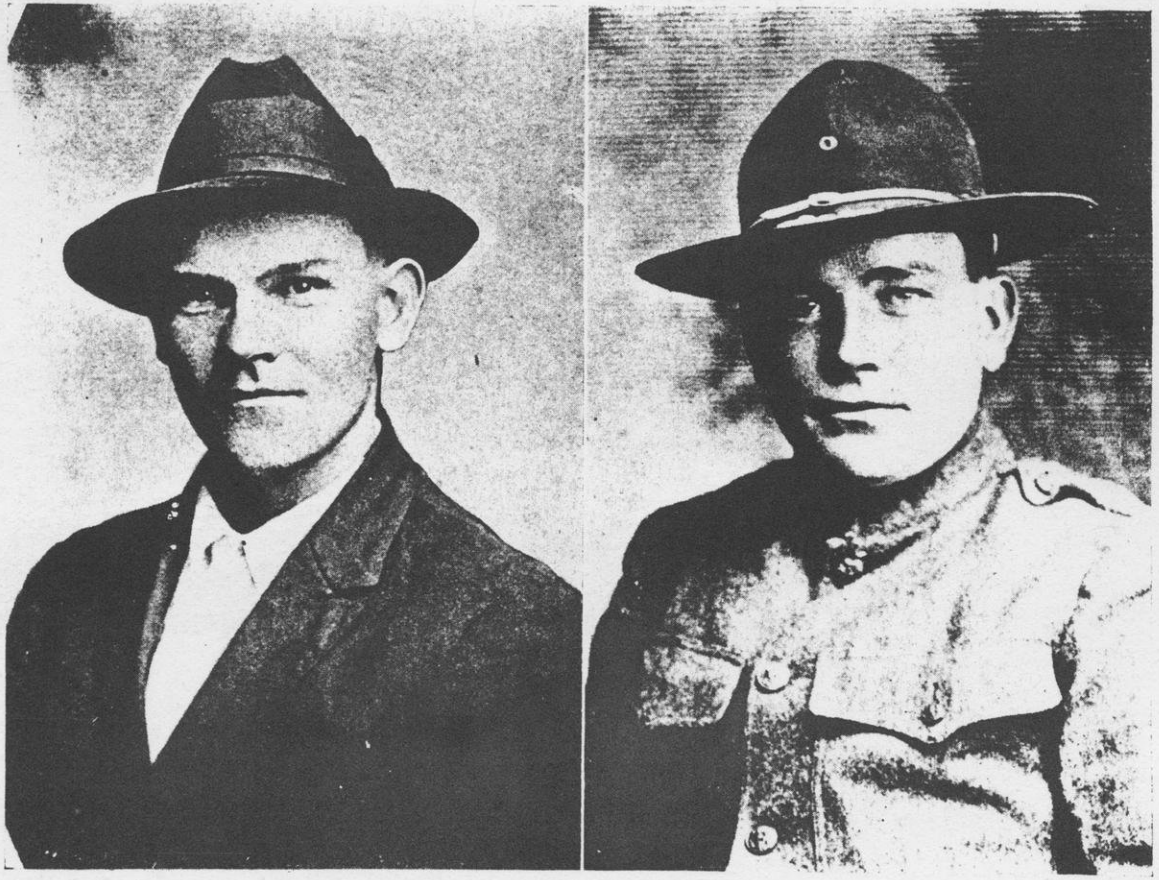
John J. Lowe, for many years a prosperous farmer in the town of Weston, where he was highly esteemed as a man and citizen, was born in Pakenham, Lanark County, Canada, son of David and Rebecca (Owens) Lowe. The father was a native of Ontario, Canada, born Dec. 22, 1833, and it was there that he married Rebecca Owens, who was born in Ireland, Oct. 22, 1833, she being, therefore, just two months older than himself. In 1868 they came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, locating first on Knight's Creek, where they lived for four years. Then in 1872 they went to Manitoba, Canada, but not liking that region after they got there, returned in the same year to Dunn County and settled on 80 acres of wild land in the town of Weston. There they began the work of home building and farm development, David Lowe continuing active until his somewhat premature death on Sept. 29, 1880. His wife is still residing on the old farm, with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John J. Lowe, and is now 92 years of age. Mr. and Mrs. David Lowe were the parents of four children: John J., subject of this sketch and now deceased; Alfred, also deceased; Martha, who married David Adams and is now a widow residing in Downsville; and Jesse W. of Venice, Calif. John J. Lowe was ten years old when he accompanied his parents to Dunn County. He began farm work at an early age, but was only in his twelfth year when he lost his father. He helped his mother to the best of his ability and owing to the necessities of the case the management of the farm soon came into his hands, and he continued during his subsequent career to build it up and improve it, also enlarging its area by the purchase of additional land. He was respected by his fellow citizens for his industry, capacity, and sterling personal qualities, including an amiable and neighborly disposition. John J. Lowe was married March 6, 1892, to Emma Lauderdale of the town of Dunn, Dunn County, who was born June 12, 1870, in this town, the daughter of John and Mary (Mackey) Lauderdale. Her father was born in Greenville, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1837, her mother being a native of Pennsylvania. In the early 50's John Lauderdale settled in Iowa; where he remained for a few years. Then, about 1859, he came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, where he was married, taking land in the town of Dunn. Here in time with the assistance of his wife and family he built up a good farm, on which Mrs. Lauderdale is still living with her son, Fred. Mr. Lauderdale died Aug. 14, 1909. They had four children: Martha,

now deceased; Sherman, a farmer in the town of Dunn; Emma, wife of John J. Lowe; and Fred, operating the old Lauderdale farm. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Lowe, namely, one that died a babe, and Jesse A., now 17 years of age. Since her husband's death Mrs. Lowe has continued to live on the farm, but rents out the land to the Hanson brothers. She is a lady with a wide circle of friends and acquaintances by whom she is highly esteemed.

Ira C. Graff, a prominent farmer of the town of Lucas, who is now serving that town as chairman of its board of supervisors, was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, on Nov. 9, 1878, son of Christ and Mary (Brown) Graff. The parents were also born in that county, and were reared and married there. The father, Christ Graff, who in his younger days was a mining engineer, employed about coal mines, in later life took up farming, which he followed for a while in Pennsylvania. In 1897 he and his wife came west and settled in South Dakota, but after a short residence there, moved to Minneapolis, and then, in the spring in 1898 to Dunn County. Here, during their first two years' residence they rented the old George Thum farm in the town of Lucas, afterwards buying the Freeman Showerman farm, a tract of 40 acres in Section 23, the same town, which he operated subsequently until his death on June 24, 1917. His wife did not long survive him, passing away Nov. 18, 1918. Their children were: Ida, now Mrs. Owen Krueger of Duluth, Minn.; Barbara, deceased; Ira C., of the town of Lucas, Dunn County; Anna, deceased; Laura, wife of S. B. Cook of Cumberland, Wis.; Bertha, who is Mrs. H. F. Schultz of Menomonie; Clyde, a farmer near Ridgeland, and George of Duluth. Ira C. Graff acquired his education in a district school in the town of Lucas and began industrial life on the farm. He continued to work as an ordinary laborer, on farms and elsewhere, until 1906, in which year he went back to his native state, and at Lewiston, Mifflin County, Penn., found employment with the Standard Steel Co., with whom he remained for five years. He then came west to Minneapolis, and accepted a position with the Minneapolis Gas Tractor Co., which later became the property of the Emerson-Brantingham Co. In 1913 he went to Glen Flora, Rusk County, Wis., having a few years before bought a tract of land there, on which he made some improvements, selling it the following year. It was in that year, 1914, that he returned home to take charge of his parents' farm, his father having been forced to retire on account of poor health. His mother also was failing, and, as already seen, they lived but a few years longer. The farm, having been deeded to him, became his property and he has since resided on and operated it. He has increased its area by 60 acres, besides making other considerable improvements, among the latter being the erection in 1921 of a fine barn, 36 x 72 feet in ground plan, installed with the Star equipment. He is engaged in general farming and dairying, keeping Jersey cattle, with a pure bred sire in the herd and is a member of the Dunn County Jersey Breeders' Association. Before being elected chairman of the town board in 1923, he had served as assessor and clerk of the town of Lucas. On Nov. 7, 1917, Mr. Graff was united in marriage in St. Paul, Minn., to Marjory Morgan, who was born at Dodge Center, Dodge County, Minn., Sept. 2, 1896, daughter of Fred and Blanche (Foster) Morgan. Her parents are now farmers in the town of Lucas, Dunn County, Wis. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Graff has been blessed by the birth of two children: Cleborne, born Sept. 24, 1918, and Clayton, born Feb. 4, 1920.

E. A. Halfhide, a well known and respected resident of the city of Menomonie, where he is now engaged in light occupations after a long career of more active work, was born in Oshkosh, Aug. 1, 1858, son of Mark and Mary (Reed) Halfhide. The parents were natives of England, in which country they were married. They came to the United States in 1858, stopping for a while in Oshkosh, Wis., whence they went to Pepin in Pepin County, in which latter place they remained for about two years. In 1861 they came to Dunn County, locating first at Downsville, then two years later moving to Menomonie, where Mark Halfhide found employment with Knapp, Stout & Company, working for them subsequently for 17 years as wagon-maker and wheelwright. At the end of that time he went to Mitchell, S. D., where he established himself professionally as an eye doctor, having pursued

the necessary studies under Dr. Curtis of Eau Claire. He followed that profession for a good many years, passing away at Dell Rapids, S. D., Dec. 28, 1924, at the age of 93 years and 11 months. His wife, Mrs. Mary Halfhide, died in St. Louis, at the home of her daughter, at the age of 69 years. They had five children: Mark, born in England, now deceased; Mary, also born in England, who is now Mrs. John Ore of Mitchell, S. D.; E. A., subject of this sketch; Alvin, born in Pepin, Wis., but now deceased; and Clarence, born in Menomonie, now a resident of Mason City, Iowa. E. A. Halfhide as a boy attended public school in Menomonie, after which he learned the wagon-making business with Stevens & Goodman of Menomonie, which firm later became Goodman & Wilcox. In 1879 he started in business for himself, being associated with Quinn & Noble, they conducting the blacksmith department and Mr. Halfhide the wagon-making and repairing department, and this arrangement lasted for several years. After that Mr. Halfhide became associated with George Cook, now chief of police of Menomonie, Mr. Cook taking charge of the blacksmith end of the business. They were partners for two years, Mr. Halfhide being engaged for several years subsequently in carpenter work and building. In 1898 he bought a 40-acre farm at Irvington of Charles Moore, which he conducted as a poultry farm, raising chiefly Brown Leghorns and Black Minorcas, and at the same time he conducted a wagon shop. In 1914 he sold that place and bought from Sampson Bros. an 80-acre farm on the Irvington Road, just beyond the southern limits of the city, which was generally known as the "Shoemaker Johnson Place." This he conducted until 1920, when he sold it and bought his present property on Broadway, occupied by himself and wife. Here he has two lots and has built a fine stucco residence, and he and his wife are spending their declining years in well earned comfort and leisure. Mr. Halfhide has also bought two and a half acres just across the road from his residence, where he does light farming and poultry raising. His present specialties in the poultry line are Silver Campines and Buff Leghorns. During the many years that he has been engaged in the poultry business he has taken many general prizes and some special ones. He still keeps a horse, and has always maintained a shop for wagon and wood work. He has been a member of the Northwestern Poultry Association since its organization, has served as director and vice president, and is now superintendent of exhibits. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist Church, of which he is a member and trustee. Mr. Halfhide was first married Sept. 27, 1880, to Julia J. Cowing, who died Aug. 19, 1882, leaving one child, Nellie. The latter became Mrs. Walter Sax of Pepin County, Wis., and died about 15 years ago leaving two children, Ethel and Dorothy. On Sept. 27, 1883, Mr. Halfhide married Cynthia J. Drake, who was born at McGregor, Iowa, Jan. 23, 1863. Of this union five children have been born: Charles, Nov. 27, 1884; Clarence W., Oct. 12, 1893; Ralph A., March 11, 1896; Eunice May, March 11, 1898; and Evelyn Helen, July 19, 1900. In regard to these children the following is a further record. Charles Halfhide enlisted in the U. S. army on Feb. 7, 1916, becoming a member of Company H, 128th Infantry, 32d Division, and was sent to Camp Douglas. On June 23, 1916, he was rejected on account of physical disability and received his discharge; but wishing to serve his country, he went to Minnesota and enlisted in the First Minnesota Field Artillery, being accepted. On Oct. 1, 1916, he left Fort Snelling for the Mexican border, arriving at Lonegrand, Texas, October 7. There he served until March, 1917, and on April 4, he was honorably discharged and mustered out of the service. The same day he enlisted in Company H, 128th Infantry, 32d Division, being accepted as a first class private. He trained for World War service at Waco, Texas, left for overseas in March, 1918, and at once was sent with his division to the front, where for 65 days he remained, taking part in the terrible fighting amid awful scenes of bloodshed and not knowing but that the next moment might be his last. He was twice severely gassed. After recovering from the first attack he was transferred to the First Division, with which he spent much time at the front. He was one of the stretcher bearers and received citations for bravery. In April, 1919 he returned to the United States and was discharged at Camp Grant. He is now in a hospital at Maywood, Illinois, undergoing treatment for troubles due to



OTTO H. AND EMIL R. SCHLEUSNER

his having been gassed in the war. Clarence W. Halfhide, who is now living in Williston, N. D., married Mabel Meyer and has four children, Raymond, Alvin, Mark and Evelyn. Ralph A. Halfhide was also in the war, entering the service in March, 1918, in the veterinary corps. He trained at Camp Greenleaf, Oglethorpe, Ga., and went overseas Oct. 27, 1918. He had charge of horses until his return to the United States, June 14, 1919. He was discharged at Mitchell Field, Long Island, N. Y., June 21, 1919. He is now residing in Menomonie, Dunn County. Eunice M., who is a graduate of Stout University, is now teaching school at Prairie du Chien, Wis. Evelyn Helen is a student in the Northwestern Bible School in Minneapolis. Mrs. Halfhide is a member of Company H, Mothers' Club and is a lady of good social standing with many friends. The family home is at No. 2020 Broadway, Menomonie.

Frank Schleusner, who for 36 years has been engaged in agricultural pursuits in the town of Spring Brook and has built up a good farm in Secrion 6, was born in Posen, Germany, Feb. 16, 1858, son of Ernst and Henrietta (Schank) Schleusner. The father died in 1862 and the mother in March 3, 1905. Frank Schleusner was educated in his native land and came to America with his sister, Augusta, in 1872, landing at New York and coming west to Menomonie, where they had an elder sister living, Mrs. William Swant. During the remainder of that year Frank remained in Menomonie and then went to work for John Rank in the town of Red Cedar, with whom he remained for three years and a half. After that he worked for Archie Dickson, Samuel Harshman and others in the town of Spring Brook. It was in 1888 that he settled on his present farm in Section 6, town of Spring Brook, first buying 80 acres of it, to which he later added, its present size being 132 acres. There was a small clearing but no buildings, so he found himself confronted by a pioneer's job. More than 30 years of hard work have made a notable difference in the aspect of the place. Eighty acres of the land are now cleared and under cultivation and the farm has a fine set of buildings, including a barn of 34 x 60 feet, a granary 18 x 28 feet, a machine shed 24 x 28 feet and a fine nine-room house. Mr. Schleusner carries on general farming and dairying, keeping high grade Holstein cattle with a pure bred sire in the herd. Though he now does little or no active work on the place, it is all under his management. It was on Dec. 4, 1889, in the year after he settled here, that Mr. Schleusner was united in marriage with Anna Tyler, who was born in the town of Spring Brook, Sept. 14, 1867, daughter of Charles and Mamie (Schulte) Tyler. Her parents who came from Germany in 1864, settled in the town of Spring Brook, this county, where they developed a farm, the mother dying in 1893 and the father in 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Schleusner have been the parents of six children, five sons and one daughter, of whom three of the sons were in the United States' service in the World War, one losing his life through sickness. These children were, Otto H., Emil R., Walter, Albert, Frank and Matilda, their further record being briefly as follows: Otto H., born June 5, 1890, was educated in the district school and has always remained on the home farm assisting his father except during his absence in the army. He saw some real war service, being drafted July 23, 1918 and sent to Camp Grant, where he was assigned to the "Black Hawk" Division. Later he was transferred to Company H, 128th Division, with which he went overseas. For two weeks he was in the front line trenches at St. Mihiel, and was then transferred to Company G., 111th Division and sent to the Metz front. He returned to the States, May 3, 1919, and was discharged, May 21, since which time he has assisted in the operation of the home farm, besides operating an "80" which he bought in Section 7. Emil R., born April 4, 1893, entered the U. S. service at the same time as Otto and was in the same divisions until he was taken sick. He died in the hospital on Oct. 24, 1918. Walter, born April 9, 1895 was also in the army. He married Anna Kaiser and has two children, Lester and Evelyn. Albert, born June 17, 1898, is operating a farm with Walter near Ridgeland. Frank, born March 7, 1900, is on the home farm. Matilda, born Dec. 14, 1902, is the wife of Casper Kaiser, who operated a farm near Ridgeland. She has three children, Esther, Alice and Jane. Religiously the Schleusner family are affiliated with the St. Luke Lutheran Church in the town of Spring Brook.

Ludvig E. Nelson, who is engaged in general and dairy farming in Section 12 of the town of Elk Mound, of which he is a substantial and useful citizen, was born in this town Sept. 4, 1873, son of Tille and Anna (Tilleson) Nelson. The parents were natives of Barrum, Norway, who came to this country as young people and were married in Elk Mound, this county, settling on 160 acres of wild land in Section 27. This was a wild tract without any buildings on it, but Mr. Nelson put up a log house and one or two log barns and began the creation of a farm. He made gradual but steady progress, and when in 1885 the log house burned down, he replaced it by a better one of frame construction, and about the same time he erected other good buildings so as to form a complete set. Here he continued farming for many years or until his own death on Oct. 14, 1912. His first wife Anna had died when the son Ludvig was nine years old and he subsequently married Emma Arneson. The children of the first marriage, seven in number, were: Henry, now of the village of Wheeler; Nellie, who is Mrs. Martin Sorenson of Elk Mound; Martha, who is Mrs. John Sorenson of the same town; Ludvig, subject of this sketch; Jessel, deceased; Rudolph of the town of Grant, and Eugene, deceased. The children of the second marriage were: Louis, of Elk Mound; Johanna, now Mrs. Albert Sorenson of St. Paul, Minn.; Helma, who is Mrs. Nels Olson and lives in Chicago; Arthur, deceased; and Tilla, now Mrs. Carl Sneen of St. Paul. Ludvig E. Nelson acquired a public school education and remained on the home farm until he was 18 years old. He then began working out and supporting himself, continuing thus until 1908, when he began farming on his own account on a rented farm in the town of Elk Mound, which he operated for six years. He then bought his present farm of 80 acres in Section 12, which was an improved farm with a good residence and barn and a fine set of out-buildings. Several of the latter, however, he has remodeled, and he has also refenced the place and built a tile silo 12 x 40 feet. He follows general farming, giving close attention to dairying and is a stockholder in the cooperative creamery at Elk Mound. Mr. Nelson was married Dec. 23, 1908, to Anna Benson, who was born in the town of Wheaton, Chippewa County, Wis., daughter of Peter and Christina (Anderson) Benson, her parents being natives of Denmark who came to America as young people and engaged in farming in Chippewa County, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Benson are no longer living, the former having died Nov. 15, 1903, and the latter April 15, 1913. Their children were: Christ of Cadott, Wis.; Johanas of Eau Claire; Margaret, deceased in infancy; Margaret (second), now of Eau Claire; Anna, now Mrs. Ludvig E. Nelson; William, of Albertville, Wis., and Matilda, who is Mrs. Martin Hanson of Elk Mound. Mr. and Mrs. Ludvig E. Nelson are the parents of five children, who were born as follows: Alfred P., Nov. 21, 1909; Gilman T., Dec. 7, 1911; Mildred C., Dec. 16, 1913; Emil M., Sept. 4, 1916; and Ernest H., Nov. 27, 1918. The religious faith of the family is that of the Lutheran Church, and for one year Mr. Nelson has been trustee of the Baerum congregation.

Jabez H. Norton, a good type of the Northwestern farmer, residing in the town of Sherman, where he has built up an excellent farm, was born in Breckenridge County, Kentucky, Dec. 20, 1861, son of Aaron and Anna P. (Barons) Norton. The parents were both born at Hartford, N. Y., in 1832, the father's family being of English and the mother's of Irish origin. They were married in New York State in 1856 and soon afterwards went to Kentucky and settled on a farm of 202 acres, where they engaged in agriculture and fruit raising. Being also school teachers, they followed that profession at times and thereby earned the money to pay for their farm, on which they died, the father in 1912 and the mother in 1915. Their children were: George A., now in San Diego, Calif.; Jabez H., subject of this sketch; Enoch B., in San Diego, Calif.; Lola M., wife of Abraham Richardson of SanDiego, Calif.; and Mary, who was the wife of Thomas McCoy but is now deceased. Jabez H. Norton was educated by his parents and remained with them until the spring of 1880, when he left home for Illinois, in which state for several years he followed the carpenter's trade. In 1883 he entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway in the civil engineering department, being attached to the Elk Horn & Missouri Valley Division, with headquarters at Fremont, Nebr.

In the second week of his service he was promoted to the position of "scratch foreman," his duties being chiefly to lay out the blue prints of all timber used in the division for bridge and other construction work. At the end of the first year he was again promoted, being made general foreman, and he continued in the employ of that road until late in the fall of 1901. In December that year he came to Dunn County and began farming, settling on 120 acres in Section 20, town of Sherman, the place being known as the R. B. Wilson farm. At that time but ten acres of it had been improved and the only buildings on it were of log construction. By an additional land purchase he has since increased the area of the farm to over 300 acres, of which he has 125 under the plow, the balance being in timber and pasture. Up to 1918 he did a general farming and dairying business, but while he has still continued to do general crop farming, he now raises cattle for shipping purposes instead of dairying. He has two convenient markets, his farm lying ten miles north of Menomonie and six and a half miles southeast of Boyceville. In 1889 Mr. Norton made the acquaintance of Lucretia E. Wilson, who was born on a farm just north of Boyceville, this county, in 1865, daughter of Ransome Wilson. Her parents had moved to that vicinity from Minnesota several years before at the time of the New Ulm Indian massacre, arriving three weeks before the birth of their daughter Lucretia. They had stopped a brief while at Menomonie until the father could locate a place and then came on to Boyceville with an ox team. It requiring two days to make the trip, as the country was wild and there were no roads. The place on which they settled is now known as the Reik's farm and is a mile north of the village. In 1874 Ransome Wilson bought 40 acres on Section 20, town of Sherman and moved to it. There in due time he died and that farm is now owned by the subject of this sketch, he having bought it. After his marriage, Mr. Norton and wife settled in Blair, Nebr., he having returned to Fremont, and later came to Wisconsin. His family then consisted of his wife and four children in addition to himself, and his possessions were four cows and a few household goods. Starting with such a small capital, he notwithstanding made a success through energy and perseverance, and the help of his sons as they grew up. On May 14, 1924, he was bereaved by the death of his wife, who had suffered from paralysis. They had had seven children, George A., Jabez H., Elbert V. and Enoch B. (twins), Aaron, Ransome and Wilson; of whom the following is a further record. George A., born June 30, 1890, is now living on the home with his father. In July, 1918 he entered the U. S. service, was assigned to Company B, Tenth Division Machine Gun Battalion, and trained at Camp Funston. Jabez H., born in 1892, at Ainsworth, Nebr., also entered the war service in July, 1918 and was sent to Camp Taylor, Ky. Elbert V. and Enoch B. were born Dec. 29, 1895, at Lone Pine, Nebr. The former is now in Michigan and the latter is residing in Menomonie, where he follows the occupation of an auto mechanic. These two entered the U. S. service in April, 1918. Aaron, born in November, 1902, in the town of Sherman, Dunn County, is an auto mechanic in San Diego, Calif. Ransome, born in the town of Sherman, Aug. 18, 1905, is on the home farm. Wilson, born Feb. 7, 1909, in the town of Sherman, lives on the home farm and is attending school. Of the four brothers who entered the army for World War service, Elbert was the only one to go overseas. He was in the "Lightning Division." After his return home he was discharged at Ft. Snelling. Mr. Norton on various occasions has served efficiently in town office. He was chairman of the board of supervisors for several terms, and therefore a member of the county board, and he is a man with a wide acquaintance and many friends.

Fred Schrader, Sr., now living retired in Menomonie, after a residence in Dunn County of over half a century, during which time he was active in several lines of industry, in particular farming, was born in Maglenbusch, Germany, March 23, 1852. He was educated in the public schools of his native land, and came to America at the age of 17 years in 1869, being for two years thereafter located in Buffalo, N. Y. It was in 1871 that he came to Dunn County, and during his first two years here he worked for James Galloway, a farmer. After that he worked for Mr. Galloway's son, George, on the dray line between Menomonie Junction and the

city, a position in which he remained for three years. He then entered the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Company, and for seven years subsequently was working in their lumber yards. From that position he was placed in their sawmill and for 15 years was setter for the big rotary saw. In 1894 Mr. Schrader gave up mill work and started in agriculture for himself, buying 113 acres of land in the town of Menomonie. There was a small house on the land and 20 acres of the latter had been broken. On that place Mr. Schrader made his home for 18 years, or until 1912, during which time he made great improvements on it, among them being the erection of a good farm residence; a barn 34 x 60 feet, with full basement; an ice house; grain sheds; and chicken and hay houses, besides other necessary structures. He also cleared and broke 55 acres of land, leaving the rest (except what had been orinally cleared) in pasture and timber. In 1912 his son Ludwig died, who had been his main-stay on the farm, and as he himself was getting along in years, and being hardly able, or not caring to conduct the farm alone, he sold it, and returning to Menomonie, bought his present residence at No. 1320 Sixth Street. Not satisfied to remain entirely idle, he did mason work for a year, and then entered the employ of the C. F. Michaels Fuel Co., with whom he remained until they sold out to the City Fuel Co. After that he remained with the latter company as yard man until they too sold out in 1922, at which time he ceased working and has since been at leisure, being one of the well known members of the "retired" colony of Menomonie. Mr. Schrader was married Oct. 4, 1877, in Menomonie, to Eliza Everman, who was born in the town of Menomonie, Dunn County, Nov. 23, 1858, daughter of John and Mary (Everman) Everman. Her parents settled in Menomonie in 1853, the father working for a short time in the mill. He then bought land in the town of Menomonie, and started to develop a farm, but was not destined to complete his labors nor to reach the goal he had marked out for himself, as he died in 1866. He was survived many years by his wife, who passed away in 1902. To. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schrader have been born 11 children, as follows: Eda M., May 19, 1879; Mary S., July 14, 1882; Eliza D., Aug. 19, 1885; Magdalena B., Feb. 3, 1888; Bertha H., Aug. 16, 1890; Frederick M., April 25, 1893; Esther J., Aug. 31, 1894; Ludwig H., Jan. 3, 1896; Carrol O., Sept. 8, 1899; Ruth L., Feb. 21, 1901; and Rudolph W., Nov. 26, 1903. Eda M. is now Mrs. Louis Carney of Faribault, Minn., and has two children, Winnifred and Phillip. Mary S., is Mrs. William Keck of Menomonie and has two children, Merle and Grace. Eliza D. is the wife of Albert Ponto of the town of Menomonie and her children are Gerhard, Gertrude, Agnes, Dorothy, Vera, Lawrence, Helen, Gilbert and Donald. Magdalena B., now Mrs. William Voightschild of Menomonie, has three children, Margaret, Leonard and Wilmar. Bertha H. married Louis Miller of Menomonie and her children are Luverne, Lauren and Anker. Frederick M. married Helen Mathias and has two children, Carol and Eugene. Esther J. is now Mrs. Peter Repseth of North Menomonie, and has two children, Eliza and Mernice. Ludwig H. died at the age of 16 years and five months on June 1, 1912. Carrol O. married Ruth Schultz and resides in Menomonie; they have two children, Robert and Phyllis Gene. Ruth L., a graduate of the Menomonie High School, now of Minneapolis, employed in a beauty parlor. Rudolph M. is residing at home. The family faith is that of the German Lutheran Church.

Frank D. Smith, who spent his entire life, with the exception of a few months in babyhood, on a farm in the town of Dunn, was born in Cameron County, Pennsylvania, Dec. 26, 1867, son of Jacob D. and Harriet (Stuttler) Smith. It was in the spring of 1868 that he accompanied his parents to Dunn County and the town of Dunn, where they took land and started their farm. When old enough to acquire knowledge he was sent to District School No. 7, and later began to work on the farm helping his father. The money he earned as a young man was carefully saved. In 1893 he took over the management of his parents' farm, or of what might be designated as the home part of it, consisting of 210 acres, which, with 80 acres he had previously received from his mother, gave him a farm of 290 acres, situated in Sections 26, 29 and 30, the house and farm buildings being in Section 26. This property he further improved, erecting a fine barn and a complete set of out-buildings

MR. AND MRS. HENRY E. SQUIRES

and his operations were so ably conducted that he became one of the leading farmers in his town. He was a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery and in the Downsville Telephone Co., and was fraternally affiliated with the Beavers' Reserve Fund and Modern Woodmen of America. His death occurred on Sept. 29, 1908, when he was not quite 41 years old and might have been expected to have many more years of activity before him. In his passing the town of Dunn lost one of its foremost and most respected citizens. Frank D. Smith was married, April 5, 1893, to Eva Rands, who was born in Michigan, Aug. 25, 1851, daughter of Thomas and Lovina (Evans) Rands, her parents having come to Dunn County about 50 years ago. The mother died in 1875 and the father on July 29, 1924. After the death of her husband Mrs. Smith for some years continued to carry on the farm, but is now renting it to her son Paul. She still resides on it, however, her aged father residing with her. During her active career as proprietor of the farm, she showed that she possessed a thorough practical knowledge of agriculture and also had a good share of business ability making her fully competent for the task she had undertaken. Her personal qualities and manners have also rendered her popular in the community and she has a wide circle of friends. She is an active member of the Beaver Queens and Royal Neighbors and also of the Community Club. Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Smith were the parents of eight children, namely, Thomas, Jacob, Paul, Clarence, Grace, Clark, Elizabeth and Frank, of whom the following is a further record. Thomas, who was born June 15, 1894, is now a resident of Colfax, his occupation being that of a milk tester. Jacob, born Dec. 15, 1896, entered the U. S. army for service in the World War, was a member of Company M, 28th Infantry, and was killed May 29, 1918. Paul, born Oct. 3, 1898, is renting and managing the home farm. Clarence, born April 6, 1900, resides in St. Charles, Ill. Grace, born May 13, 1901, is now Mrs. Wayne Thibado of the town of Dunn. Clark, born Nov. 14, 1903, is in Chicago. Elizabeth, born Feb. 5, 1905, is a student i the Menomonie High School. Frank, born Dec. 20, 1908, lived but a few days, dying December 26. The Smith family is one that is well known and held in high esteem in the town of Dunn and vicinity.

Henry E. Squires, a pioneer of Dunn County now deceased, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1832, and was there reared and attended school. As a young man he followed logging and lumbering until the age of 24 years, at which time he came west to Dunn County, Wisconsin, settling in the town of Spring Brook, where he operated different farms on rental. It was in 1863 or 1864 that he settled on a tract of land in Section 16, which was unimproved, and which he began to to develop into a farm, a task that he finally completed after many years of toil, and that place remained his home until his death, which took place Jan. 29, 1902. Mr. Squires was married June 21, 1855, to Eda J. Curtis, who was born in Ohio, July 7, 1836, and who passed away Feb. 6, 1920. Her parents were Nelson and Mary Ann (Horton) Curtis, the father born Sept. 3, 1806 and the mother May 21, 1810. Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Squires were the parents of seven children, namely: Arwilda, born May 31, 1857, who was Mrs. Chas. Way and is now Mrs. Harrison Walker of Glenwood City, Pierce County; Nelson E., born May 2, 1859, who married Anna Lee and has four children, Clyde, Harry, Lyle and Georgia; Eunice, born March 10, 1866, now Mrs. Ell Livingston of the town of Spring Brook; William, born March 13, 1868, who is the present proprietor of the old home farm; Isa, born Aug. 21, 1870, who became the wife of Andrew Stephens and died Sept. 11, 1919; Samuel, born Dec. 13, 1871, who died in September, 1872; Hattie, born Dec. 17, 1875, now Mrs. John Lilly of the town of Spring Brook and the mother of five children, John, Viva and Voda (twins), Woodrow and Lyle. Of these children, William, the present owner of the farm, was born on it and acquired his education in the district school. As he grew up he became his father's assistant on the homestead, helping him to improve it, and in time it was deeded to him in recognition of his services. He has added to the land and has today 209 acres, all in the town of Spring Brook, besides 10 acres of timber land in the town of Elk Mound. After the father's death William cared for his aged mother until she also died, since which time his sister Eunice and her husband, Ell Livingston, have resided on the farm with him.

Ell Livingston, who came to Dunn County with his parents nearly 70 years ago and is now a resident of the town of Spring Brook, was born in the state of Vermont, Oct. 2, 1845, son of Ahira and Orilla (Mead) Livingston. The parents were natives of New York State, who after living in Vermont for a while came west in the late 40's to Indiana and then to Wisconsin, settling in Reedsburg, Sauk County, where they remained until 1855. In that year they came to Dunn County, which had been set off and organized the year before, and took up 160 acres of wild land in Section 11 of the town of Spring Brook. Ahira Livingston was a blacksmith by trade and while in Indiana he had bought or acquired 40 acres of land which he traded for a team of horses. After keeping them for a while he traded them for a yoke of oxen, including a yoke and chain. When he came to Dunn County he was accompanied by a man named James Rork, who took a piece of land next to him, and he and Mr. Rork together bought five yoke of oxen with which they did breaking for new settlers in the town of Spring Brook. Mr. Livingston built a small blacksmith's shop on his land and kept the breaking tools in repair, while Mr. Rork and his son Ell went out breaking, Mr. Rork holding the plow and Ell driving the oxen. In 1863 Mr. Livingston enlisted in the army to serve as a blacksmith, and he seems to have lost his life in some way, as he never returned. His wife died soon after the close of the war, leaving a family of four children, Ell, Clara, Mary and Van, of whom Clara and Mary are now deceased, while Van and Ell are still living in the town of Spring Brook. Ell, who was only ten years old when he came with his parents to Dunn County, and almost immediately he had to make himself useful in the manner already described, so he had little chance to obtain an education. In 1863, the year in which his father went to the war, he began working in the Summermeyer mill, which was located on what is now the Liza Wilson farm, and where he was employed for three years, during which time his mother died and the home was broken up. After leaving the mill he rented and operated farms in the town of Spring Brook for two years. Then in 1868 he homesteaded 160 acres in Barron County, near New Auburn, but after proving up and doing some clearing he found the land very stoney; so he sold it and returning to the town of Spring Brook, bought 76 acres in Section 15, which proved a better investment, as in time he developed a good farm there on which he resided until 1919, since which time he has lived on the Squire farm. Mr. Livingston was first married to Alwilda Coates, who was born in Pennsylvania, Sept. 6, 1844, and died July 13, 1876. Of this union three children were born: Julius, on Nov. 8, 1868, who died June 13, 1871; Ahira, on Sept. 29, 1870, who died June 5, 1871, within eight days of his brother Julius; and Agnes O., on May 10, 1872, who died Feb. 3, 1873, all passing away in infancy. Mr. Livingston was married secondly, to Belle Greenfield, who was born June 25, 1855, and died June 22, 1884. Three children were born of this union also: Guy, on Sept. 10, 1879, who is now living in North Dakota; Ray, on Dec. 31, 1880, now living in Montana; and Allie Belle, April 22, 1883, now Mrs. Bert Foster of Eau Claire, Wis. On Dec. 21, 1893, Mr. Livingston married Mrs. Francis Knott, who in maiden life was Eunice Squires. She has a son Lloyd, a child by her first husband.

Amos Smith, a well to do farmer now retired and living at Downsville, is a native of Dunn County, having been born in the town of Dunn, Jan. 29, 1861, son of George and Louvisa (Bess) Smith. The parents were natives of Pennsylvania who came to Dunn County, Wisconsin in 1855. The first land they took up was in the town of Dunn. Later, in 1861, they moved across the Red Cedar River in the same town and settled on railroad land. This land later came into the market, when George Smith purchased 160 acres of it or more, which he developed into a farm, residing thereon until his death in January, 1872. His wife Louvisa survived him but a short time, dying in August the same year. They had 13 children, four of whom—Mary, Melinda, Lucretia and Flora—are now deceased. Those still living are: Ann, who married Joseph Haynes and is now a widow residing in the town of Dunn; Catherine, who is Mrs. Henry Stettler of the town of Tainter; Sophronia, who married Robert Creaser and is now a widow residing in Downsville; Dolly, the widow of William Irish, residing in Washburn, Bayfield County, Wis.; May, widow of Richard

Greenwood, also living in Washburn, where she holds the position of public librarian; Amos and Daniel, twins, the former of whom lives in Downsville, Dunn County, Wis., and the latter in the state of Montana; George, of the town of Otter Creek, Dunn County, and Walter, who is in Canada. Amos Smith was educated in the public schools of Downsville and remained at home with his parents until their death in 1872. Like most others, in the early days he became connected with the lumber industry, working for Knapp, Stout & Co. in the pine woods, and on the river drives in spring. He was with that company two years, during the summers, however, working on farms. He then worked two winters for A. R. Hall. When 21 years old, or in 1882, he bought 80 acres of land, paying $100 down, the balance bearing interest at 8 per cent, which he paid with money he earned working out at $16 per month. In 1886-87 he built a house and barn on his land, and then, having taken up his residence on it, began the work of clearing and developing, in which he made reasonable progress. There he followed farming until the fall of 1890, when he sold the property and he and his father-in-law, Thomas Rands, bought a large tract consisting of nine "forties," or 360 acres, a mile and a half north of Downsville, and which was known as the Swisherville farm. This property had a few scattered improvements on it but needed a great deal of work to make it a desirable farm. Mr. Smith cultivated all the land, paying rent to his father-in-law. Later he bought all of it but three "forties," whereby he acquired a farm of 240 acres. He later increased that area by buying 60 more from the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, but still later sold 18 acres. This left him with 282 acres, which he farmed until the fall of 1921, when he retired from active work, at the same time buying his present place in Section 34, town of Dunn. This is a tract of 40 acres bordering on the village of Downsville. Here he built a good bungalow house of kellystone finish, which he occupies. For many years he has taken a prominent part in the affairs of local government, being a man whom his fellow townsmen can trust to act in such capacity for them. For 20 years he has been chairman of the board of supervisors of the town of Dunn, and also, therefore, a member of the county board, and he has been chairman of the road and bridge committee since it was created. For an equal length of time he has served as treasurer of the Downsville Cooperative Creamery, which he took an active part in organizing, spending a considerable amount of his time in getting it started. He is also a stockholder in the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Downsville. On April 12, 1886, Amos Smith was united in marriage with Clara May Rands, daughter of Thomas and Lovina (Evans) Rands, and who was born in Michigan on Dec. 8, 1865. The parents came to Dunn County about 50 years ago and the mother died soon after, in 1875. The father died July 29, 1924. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of 13 children, all of whom are now living, and whose record in brief is as follows: Rosa, born May 27, 1887, is residing at home with her parents. Lavinia May, born Aug. 8, 1889, is the wife of Clinton Whinnery and resides in Minneapolis. She has three children, Marshall, Lavinia and Nathan. Lillian, born Jan. 4, 1891, is in Iowa doing missionary work. Amos, Jr., born Aug. 21, 1892, and who is on the old Smith farm, married Jennie Thibado and has a son, Glenn. Pearl, born Oct. 24, 1894, is the wife of Anker Simonson and resides at Askov, Minn. Gilbert, born Jan. 12, 1897, is farming in Pierce County, Wis. He married Florence Wood and has a son, Clifford. Mabel, born Nov. 28, 1898, was graduated from the Downsville school, and the Dunn County Normal School, and also attended teachers' summer schools. She is now supervising teacher for Dunn County. Ralph, March 18, 1901, is now living in Montana. Doris, born Jan. 20, 1903, is a stenographer and bookkeeper in the Henry Ford Hospital at Detroit, Mich. Clare, born May 3, 1905, is the present proprietor of the home farm. Daniel, born March 2, 1907, Violet, born May 21, 1910, and Myron, born May 6, 1913, are residing at home with their parents. The family are affiliated religiously with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Herman Jacobson, a prominent farmer of the town of Red Cedar, was born on his parents' farm in this town (now owned by his brother Anton) on Feb. 11, 1870, son of Knute and Randi (Dahl) Jacobson. As a boy he attended District School

No. 4 in this town and remained on the parental homestead subsequently until 1917, having in 1904, with his four brothers, taken it over, and together they operated it until 1909. In that year he and his brother Anton bought the interests of the other brothers, Jacob, Hans and Christ, and continued to operate the place under the name of Jacobson Bros., until 1917. Herman then reserving 85 acres as his share of the farm, sold the remaining part to Anton, including the stock and machinery. His own tract is situated in the northeast corner of the old Jacobson farm and he is building it up as a separate farm, having rebuilt the house, which was formerly the parsonage of the Little Elk Creek Church (located in Section 18). He has installed a Delco Electric plant, and is carrying on general farming and dairying, having a small herd of pure bred Holstein cattle. He is also a member of the state and national Holstein-Freisian associations. Mr. Jacobson was married May 10, 1919, to Helga Tweiten, who was born June 13, 1892, daughter of Ole and Gunhild (Dahl) Tweiten. Her parents, natives of Norway, came to America in 1880, first settling near Racine, Wis., but later coming to Dunn County, and locating near Sand Creek, where, however, they remained but a short time. From there they moved to the town of Elk Mound, where they settled on land and built up a fine farm, operating it until Mr. Tweiten's death, which occurred May 19, 1917. Since then the farm has been operated by the son Ole, with whom his mother resides. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson are the parents of one child, Herlane, who was born June 19, 1920. The family are members of Little Elk Creek Church, and Mrs. Jacobson is now serving as clerk of School District No. 4, town of Red Cedar.

Arthur Medtlie, who is conducting a good mercantile business in North Menomonie, was born in this place April 10, 1896, son of Eilef and Gertrude (Rogstad) Medtlie. The parents were natives of Norway. In 1883 the father came to the United States to establish a home in a land of greater opportunity. He located at once in Menomonie, Wis., and as those were the busy days of the lumber industry, he was satisfied with conditions here and determined to make this place his permanent home. For 20 years he was employed as a carriage rider in the shingle mill of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, at the end of that time giving up work on account of the failure of his health. But though another period of 20 years has elapsed since he retired on that account, he is still living and resides in North Menomonie. He was married in August, 1892, to Gertrude Rogstad, who was born in Norway and came to America and to Menomonie, Wis., in 1891. The children born of this union were six, as follows: Isaac, manager for the Anderson Electrical Co. of Menomonie; Gena, wife of Oscar Evenson of North Menomonie; Arthur of North Menomonie; Emma, who married Alvin Anderson of Menomonie; Selma, residing at home with her parents; and Jennie, who is deceased. Arthur Medtlie was educated in the schools of Menomonie and in 1910 entered the employ of George Hovlid, with whom he remained for ten years. He then worked one year for the Farmers' Store Co. in Menomonie. In April, 1921, he established his present store at 325 Tainter Street, North Menomonie, and is conducting it on a profitable basis. He carries a fine line of groceries, flour and feed, tobacco, candy, and other commodities in popular demand, and has proved himself enterprising and far-sighted. On Jan. 1, 1917, he was married in Menomonie to Edna Sipple, daughter of Peter and Emma Sipple, and he and his wife have three children, Marlys, Janet and Arthur J. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of North Menomonie.

Bendict Tollefson, engaged in general farming and dairying in the town of Grant, is the son of Jacob and Ingeborg Tollefson, and was born on the farm he is now operating on June 5, 1869. The parents came to the United States from Norway in the early 60's, residing for a while in La Crosse, Wis. From there in 1862 Jacob Tollefson walked to Dunn County and took a government homestead of 160 acres in Sections 28 and 33, town of Grant, after which he returned on foot to La Crosse to get his family, whom he brought to Dunn County in a covered wagon drawn by oxen. The land was wild and covered with timber and Mr. Tollefson cut down some trees, hewed out some logs and built a log house and barn as the first step in the improvement of the property. Then he began clearing and breaking

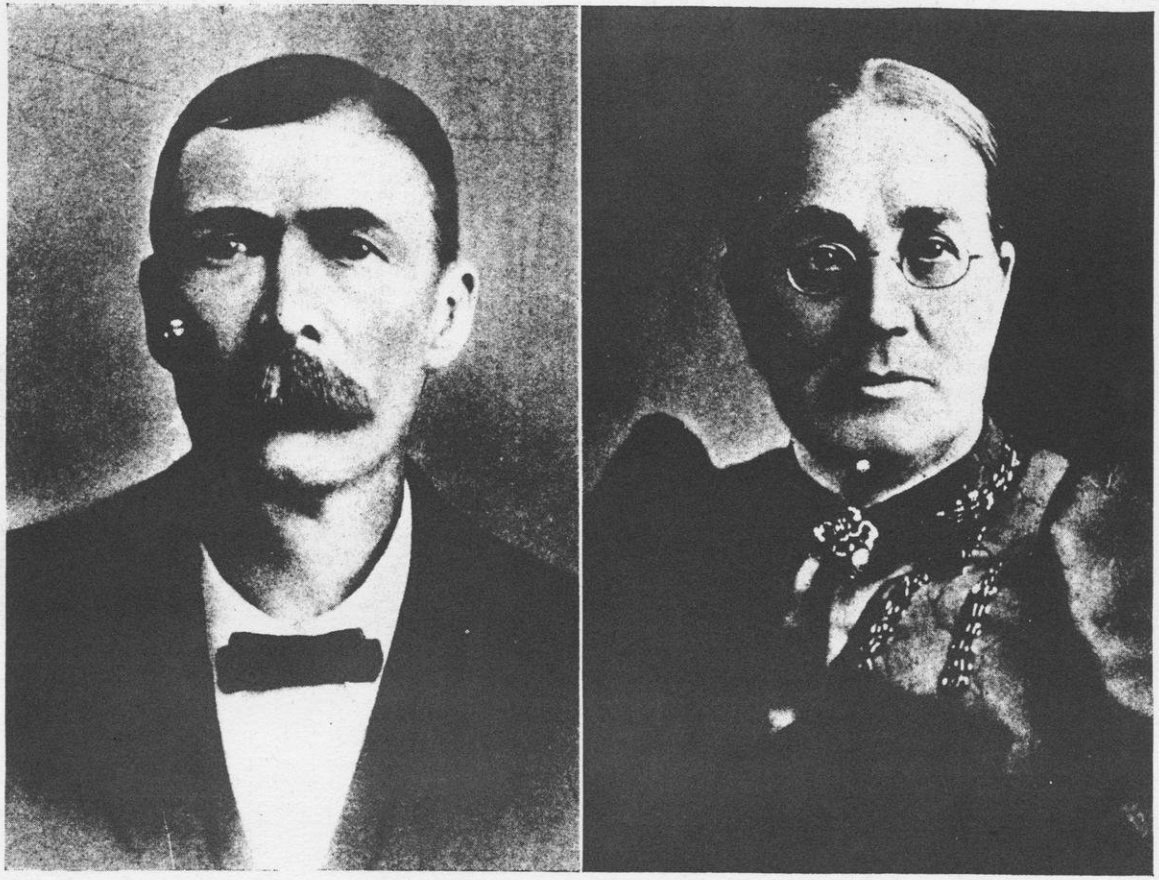
the land and continued his operations until his death in 1882. His first wife, who had accompanied him from Norway, died soon after they settled in Dunn County, and it was after her decease that he married Mrs. Ingeborg Johnson, the mother of the subject of this sketch, who was the widow of Michael Johnson, by whom she had three children, Ben, Christ and Nettie, the last mentioned of whom is now residing at Grand Forks, N. D. By Mr. Tollefson she had one child, Bendict. She died in 1909. In early days the family used to trade with the Indians, who were numerous in the vicinity. Bendict Tollefson was reared on the home farm, on which he did regular work after attending school, helping his father to clear and improve it. After the father's death the management fell into his own hands, and when his mother died the farm, then containing 80 acres, became his property. He remodeled and improved the log house, sheathing and plastering it, and also erected a new barn, granary, silo and other buildings. He has added 40 acres more to the farm, having now 120 of which 102 are under the plow, and his herd of grade Holstein cattle now numbers 17 head. During his industrial career he had some experience in the lumber business, at one time working as cook in logging camps. He is a stockholder and director in the Colfax Cooperative Creamery. Mr. Tollefson was married in 1894, in the town of Grant, to Anna Berg, daughter of Hans and Bergeta Berg, her parents, natives of Norway, being early settlers in this town. Both are now deceased, as also is Mrs. Tollefson, who passed away in December, 1911. She left seven children, all now living, namely: Inga, Selma, Oscar, Alba, Nora, Gilma and Arthur. Selma is the wife of Martin Peterson of the town of Grant. The daughters are keeping house for the family, while the sons work on the farm. Mr. Tollefson and family are members of the Holden Congregation of the Norwegian Lutheran Church in the town of Grant.

Herman A. Micheels, who for a number of years past has been prominent in the business circles of Menomonie as proprietor of a successful clothing store, was born in Germany, Aug. 12, 1879, son of August and Minnie (Tale) Micheels. The family came to America in 1880, settling at once in Menomonie, Wis., which place they reached on July 4, Independence Day. August Micheels, having learned the trade of tailor in his native land, found employment at once in the tailor shop of Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, but after a short time left that place and went to work for Peter Lammer, with whom he remained for ten or twelve years. At the end of that time, desiring to try his hand at farming, he bought a farm, or tract of land in the town of Menomonie, three miles north of Irvington, where he and his family resided for six years, during which time he cleared about 40 acres and made other improvements. He then gave up the farm, returned to Menomonie, and for a short time worked again for Peter Lammer, after which he retired. He and his wife spent their subsequent years in this city, the first to pass away being Mrs. Micheels, who died July 3, 1908. The death of Mr. Micheels occurred in May, 1922. These worthy, hard-working and successful people had a family of six children, namely: Augusta, now Mrs. William Ninas of Menomonie; Amelia, wife of Steve Herman and a resident of Cleveland, Ohio; Ida, who is Mrs. Henry Binzer of Raymond, Wash.; Albert, of Menomonie; Mary, deceased, and Herman A., of Menomonie. Herman A. Micheels' school days were spent in the town of Menomonie, but at the age of 13 he had to relinquish his books and go to work. He became an employee of Coffin's Box & Lumber Co. at Irvington, and so continued for nine years. In 1901 he entered the employ of the Kraft Mercantile Co. of Menomonie as delivery boy and clerk, but after remaining with that concern for eight months he left it to become clerk in the clothing department of the A. H. Johnson Co. and rose to be manager of the department. He finally resigned his position there to become an employee of the Schutte-Quilling Mercantile Co., which he remained until 1907, after which he worked two years for the new proprietor of the business, B. H. Waterman. In 1909 Mr. Micheels, with F. F. Volp, Frank Hosman and E. C. Waller, formed a company and started two stores, the People's Grocery and the Crescent Clothing Co., Mr. Waller and Mr. Micheels conducting the clothing business and Messrs. Hosman and Volp the grocery. A year later the company was dissolved, Mr. Hosman and Mr. Micheels taking the

clothing business, which they conducted together for nine months. Then Mr. Hosman sold his interest to C. T. Ogden, and in 1911 Mr. Micheels sold his interest and established his present clothing store at the corner of Main Street and Broadway. He carries a large and well selected stock, handling the Kuppenheimer clothing, the Wilson Bros.' furnishing goods and the Mallory hats, and has built up a large trade, his customers being largely those whose confidence he has gained through square dealing. Mr. Micheels was married in Menomonie, Aug. 12, 1903, to Anna Panck, daughter of Louis and Recka (Schultz) Panck. The mother is now deceased, the the father, who survived her, is residing in Menomonie. Mr. and Mrs. Micheels have four children, who were born as follows: Margaret, Sept. 25, 1907; Irene, Oct. 2, 1909; Bernice, Oct. 10, 1911, and Doris M., Feb. 13, 1916, all of whom are attending school. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Micheels is treasurer and a trustee, Mrs. Micheels being an active member of the Ladies' Aid and other societies.

Emil J. Jensen, the enterprising proprietor of Sedgeley Farm in Section 12, town of Spring Brook, was born in Denmark, May 6, 1887, son of Jens and Karen (Peterson) Jensen. The father came to this country from Denmark in 1893 and his wife and children in the following year. Settling in Colfax, Dunn County Wis., they resided there for a year and then took a farm near Albertville in Chippewa County, where Jens Jensen in time developed a fine farm, where he has since made his home, though it is now operated by his son, George. He and his wife have been the parents of nine children: Emil J., whose name begins this memoir; Marie, who is Mrs. Charles Anderson of Eau Claire; Christ, a farmer near Albertville, Chippewa County; Katherine, now Mrs. Jacob Dahl of the town of Elk Mound; William, a herdsman on the Elk Lake Farm; George, operating the home farm; Edna, at home with her parents, and Bertha and Morris, who are attending the Dunn County Agricultural School in Menomonie. Emil J. Jensen as a boy attended common school in Chippewa County, and subsequently the Dunn County Agricultural School from which he was graduated with the class of 1911. He then went to Hinsdale, Ill., to take a position as herdsman on the E. M. Barton farm, on which at that time was the largest herd of Brown Swiss cattle in the United States. After holding that position for three years Mr. Jensen was made manager of the farm and continued as such for six years, or until the death of Mr. Barton, at which time the herd was sold. Mr. Jensen then rented the farm for a year—it containing 1,160 acres—and restocked it with Brown Swiss cattle, but sold most of the herd before coming to Dunn County, which he did in the fall of 1920, buying the old Andrew Stephens farm in Section 12 of the town of Spring Brook. Here he has built up a fine herd of pure bred Brown Swiss cattle, having at the present time 30 head; and this year (1924) he exhibited several head of local fairs, and entered one at the National Dairy Show in Milwaukee. He is a member of the Illinois State and the National Brown Swiss Breeders' Associations, the Dunn County Fair Association, and is now endeavoring to organize a Brown Swiss Association in this County. On his farm he has built a new barn, machine shed and silo, and is busily engaged in improving the land. In 1924 he was elected town supervisor and chairman of the town in April, 1925. He is fraternally a member of the Modern Woodmen Camp No. 6050 at Fall City. Mr. Jensen was married June 30, 1914, in the town of Spring Brook to Bertha H. Dodge, who was born on the Lyndale farm in this town, on Nov. 9, 1891, daughter of Jackson and Climena (Stephens) Dodge. She is a graduate of the Dunn County Agricultural School and the Dunn County Normal School, and prior to her marriage taught rural school in the town of Spring Brook. Mr. and Mrs. Jensen have been the parents of three children: Robert, born Dec. 16, 1916, who died Feb. 13, 1918; Raymond, born Jan. 31, 1920, and Mildred, born May 21, 1923. The religious affiliations of the family are with the M. E. Church.

Minick K. Johnson, a type of the enterprising modern farmer of Dunn County and the present chairman of the Spring Brook town board, was born in the town of Wiota, Lafayette County, Wis., March 3, 1869, son of Ole and Bertha M. (Hanson) Johnson. The parents, who came to this country from Norway in the early 50's,



MR. AND MRS. ADOLPH STALLMAN

were among the first settlers in Lafayette County; but previous to their settlement there, and before his marriage, Ole Johnson had come to Menomonie and worked here a while as a millwright. His marriage to Bertha M. Hanson took place in Lafayette County, and it was there that they spent the remainder of their lives, he dying Aug. 8, 1875, at the age of 55 years, 11 months and 18 days, and his wife over 26 years later, on May 11, 1902, at the age of 62 years. Their children, nine in number, were: John, now an electrician in Rockford, Ill.; Olof, deceased; Martha, who died Dec. 23, 1880; Russell, who died Oct. 23, 1924; Henry, who died May 26, 1898; Gust, now living in Western Canada; Minick, subject of this sketch; Anna, who is Mrs. Peter Olson of Wiota, Lafayette County, Wis.; and Oscar, who died Dec. 23, 1880. Minick K. Johnson acquired his education in a district school in the town of Wiota, Lafayette County, and remained at home until attaining his majority. For the next three and a half years he did farm labor in Rock County. Then returning to Lafayette County, he operated the old home farm for three years. After that he spent a year as representative of the International Harvester Co. in the village of Wiota, where he subsequently conducted a blacksmith's shop for 16 years. In March, 1914, Mr. Johnson came to Dunn County and began farming here, buying 265 acres in Section 31, town of Spring Brook and here he has since followed general farming and dairying with good results. He has erected a good barn and silo and improved his other buildings. In Lafayette County Mr. Johnson served seven years as treasurer of the town of Wiota and was clerk of his school district for two years. In 1923 and again in 1924 he was elected chairman of the town board of Spring Brook, and he is also serving in his second term as treasurer of the Fall City School. His selection for these offices—the office of town chairman carrying with it that of membership on the county board—proves that Mr. Johnson's fellow citizens have recognized in him a man of good business ability and one who can be trusted in matters of importance to the community, and it may be said that he has made a very satisfactory record. In 1893, Minick K. Johnson was married in Rock County, Wisconsin, to Augusta Foslien, who was born in Norway, Aug. 22, 1869, daughter of Amond and Agnete (Nelson) Foslien, the parents being farmers who had come to this country in 1883. They spent the remainder of their lives in Rock County, Mrs. Foslien dying there on Nov. 4, 1910, and Mr. Foslien on Aug. 11, 1920. Their ten children were: Christ, now a farmer in Rock County; Mary, wife of Martin Reynolds of that county; Lena, who is Mrs. Hans Aggen of Rock County; Nels, a farmer in Rock County; Bertha, wife of Henry Harshstadt of Rock County; Edward, a farmer in the same county; Augusta, now Mrs. Minick K. Johnson; Pauline, who is Mrs. Ole Savire of Rock County; Julia, wife of Olof Olson of that county; and Hans, who is a farmer there. Mr. and Mrs. Minick K. Johnson have also had ten children, who were born as follows: Edward, Dec. 2, 1893; Mabel C., Oct. 27, 1895; Alvina O., Oct. 13, 1897; Ruth V., May 20, 1900; Robert H., Nov. 2, 1902; Oscar M., May 31, 1905; Julia, April 28, 1908; Sherman L., May 26, 1910; Lloyd H., April 5, 1912, and Melva A., Feb. 16, 1915. The five last mentioned are residing on the home farm. Edward, who is operating a garage at Wiota, Wis., married Emma Blaser and has three children, Elinor, Dorothy and a babe at last accounts unnamed. Mabel C., who is the wife of Sevem Olson of Woodford, Lafayette County, Wis., has three children, Amy, Mildred and Clayton. Alvina O., is Mrs. Herman Olson of the town of Spring Brook and has a daughter, Harriett. Ruth V. is Mrs. Theodore Ableman of Woodford, Wis. Robert H. also lives in Woodford. Mr. Johnson and family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

John F. Stallman, a substantial farmer and prominent citizen of the town of Spring Brook, proprietor of Elk Meadow Farm, was born on this farm April 22, 1879, son of Adolph and Helen (Proud) Stallman. Adolph Stallman was a native of Germany, born in Hanover, Dec. 5, 1836, and came to the United States with his parents when 12 years old, the family settling in Milwaukee. There Adolph was educated and grew to manhood. He was 25 years old when the Civil War broke, and on Sept. 26, 1861, he enlisted at Eau Claire, Wis., in Company C, Eighth Wis. Vol. Inf., and was mustered in at Camp Randall, Madison, Wis. On Oct. 3, 1862,

he was wounded at the siege of Corinth and after being discharged from the hospital filled out the remainder of his service as a cook, being honorably discharged Sept. 26, 1864, after being in the army three years. He then returned to Wisconsin, locating at Eau Claire and during a short time worked successively for several lumber companies. The next event of importance in his life was his marriage, which took place in 1866, uniting him to Helen Proud, who was born March 30, 1839, in Glasgow, Scotland. When five years old she had accompanied her parents to London and about a year later to Southampton, England, and had come with them to America at the age of nine, living four years in New York, and then coming west to Madison, Wis. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Stallman established a boarding-house in Eau Claire, which they conducted for about three years. In 1868 they came to Dunn County, buying 160 acres of wild land in Section 1, town of Spring Brook, which was a homestead that had been originally taken up by a Mr. Black. He has not got very far with his improvements, but had built a small shack for a dwelling, into which Mr. and Mrs. Stallman moved with their daughter Marion, then a babe. For a few years many hardships were suffered by this pioneer family, but Mr. Stallman went on developing his farm and in time brought it into good condition, also buying 80 acres more land, which gave him a farm of 240 acres. Of this total area he cleared and broke 175 acres—a good performance—and also erected a substantial set of buildings. After a residence of 33 years on this place he died Jan. 1, 1902, being survived by his wife, who passed away May 13, 1906. He was a typical pioneer of this county, spending some 30 winters as cook in logging camps for different lumber companies, and improving his farm in summer as he found opportunity. The greater part of Dunn County was transformed from a wild to a civilized state by just such men as Mr. Stallman and in just such a manner; and while credit is thus given to the men the women must not be forgotten, for their work was almost if not quite as hard and was as faithfully and successfully performed, they suffering the same hardships and taking the same risks. Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Stallman were the parents of eight children, Marion, Archie, Anna, Clara, John F., Bernice, one who died a babe unnamed, and Ernest. In regard to those who grew up the following data is available. Marion, born Jan. 2, 1868, is now Mrs. John Connars of Red Deer, Alberta, Canada, and has five children, Guy, Helen, Mildred, Gertrude and Lucille. Archie, born Sept. 27, 1872, and now living in Yates, Mo., first married Anna Hommand, by whom he had four children, Earl, George, Helen and Myrtle. After the death of his wife Anna he married Julia Ausman. Anna, the third child in the Adolph Stallman family, born Dec. 14, 1874, married Daniel Connars and now lives at Coeur d'Alene, Ida. She has had five children, Florence, Lela, John, Robert and Raymond, the last mentioned being deceased. Clara, born Sept. 21, 1876, is now Mrs. Thomas Connars of Seattle and the mother of three children, Mary, Frances and Ralph. Bernice, born June 30, 1882, is the wife of Charles Ludvigson of Barron, Wis., and her children are James, Guy, Lerau, Winnifred, Howard, Helen and Dean.

John F. Stallman as a boy attended district school in the town of Spring Brook, and as he grew up became his father's assistant on the home farm. After the father's death in 1902 he operated the farm for his mother until her death, taking over the farm in 1907. He has improved the buildings, rebuilding when necessary, has erected a silo, and has installed an electric lighting system on his place. In 1914 he went into the pure bred stock business, and now keeps a herd of about 30 pure bred Guernseys, selling off the surplus stock. He is a member of the Dunn County Guernsey Breeders' Association, a life member of the Northern Wisconsin State Fair Association and a member of the Eau Claire Guernsey Association, which he has served as president and is now serving as vice president. He is also a stockholder in the Bank of Elk Mound and the Elk Mound Cooperative Creamery, and is fraternally affiliated with Elk Mound Camp No. 5952, M. W. A. At Chippewa Falls, Wis., on July 10, 1907, John F. Stallman was united in marriage with Martha Ehlers, who was born July 14, 1884, in that place, daughter of Jacob and Christina (Weidemann) Ehlers. Of this marriage there are five children: Claire E., born

April 10, 1908, and now a senior in the Elk Mound High School; Kermit J., born June 14, 1909, also attending high school; Marion H., born March 10, 1914; Gladys R., born Oct. 8, 1915, who is attending grade school at Elk Mound, and Raymond J., born Nov. 5, 1919, and not yet old enough to begin his education. Both Claire and Kermit are members of calf clubs, and this year (1924) made exhibits at the Dunn County Fair, also at the Chippewa County Fair and at the National Stock Show in Milwaukee. The Stallmans are a prominent family in the town of Spring Brook and enjoy a high social standing. Jacob Ehlers, father of Mrs. John F. Stallman, was born in Holstein, Germany, Oct. 25, 1854, and his wife Martha in the same state on April 20, 1862. They came to America with their respective parents, when young, both families locating at Chippewa Falls, Wis., where Jacob and Christina were married in the month of September, 1883. There they have since made their home, Mr. Ehlers being a member of the Grossman Tailoring Co., having learned his trade in Germany. They have had three children: Martha, now Mrs. John F. Stallman, who taught school four years before her marriage; Bertha, born Sept. 10, 1885, who married William Hendricks and is now a widow residing in Cadott, Wis.; and Elsie, born June 6, 1896, who married Roscoe Smith of Cadott and became the mother of one child, Don; she passed away Nov. 9, 1924.

Edward B. Rosenberg, partner in the firm of Hammer & Rosenberg, engaged in the garage business in the village of Colfax, was born in Eau Claire, Wis., Oct. 14, 1873, son of Anton and Sophie Rosenberg. The parents were natives of Norway, where the father followed the blacksmith's trade. Coming to the United States in 1868, he located first in Eau Claire, where for two years he was employed in the blacksmithing department of the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company. He then moved with his family to Cedar Falls, where he opened and conducted a blacksmith's shop. In 1878 he moved to Elk Mound and opened a shop there, being engaged in general blacksmithing there until 1912. In that year he started on a trip to Norway and was lost at sea. His wife survived him until the fall of 1924, when she, too, passed away. All of their six children are now living, namely: Mae, wife of Gabe Howe of Colfax; Edward B., of Colfax; Bertha, who is Mrs. Joseph Manshute of Eau Claire; George, a traveling salesman with headquarters at Iowa Falls, Iowa; Carl, operating a blacksmith shop and garage at Elk Mound; and Anna, wife of James Peterson of La Crosse. Edward B. Rosenberg spent his boyhood days at Cedar Falls and Elk Mound, attending school in the latter place. At Elk Mound he learned the blacksmith's trade from his father, for whom he worked until he was 22 years old. He then came to Colfax where he was employed in the blacksmith's shop of Rosenberg & Vold, and finally, buying Vold's interest, formed a partnership with his uncle under the name of Rosenberg & Rosenberg. Later he bought his uncle's interest and continued to operate the business for 11 years. Then with C. A. Paul he engaged in the livery business and in 1916 they went into the automobile business under the firm name of Paul & Rosenberg. They remodeled the garage, rebuilding it of cement blocks and operating it under that name until 1922, when Gerhart Hammer bought Paul's interest, the firm becoming Hammer & Rosenberg, under which style it is now operated. Mr. Rosenberg was married in Colfax on Oct. 23, 1901, to Mary Jane Paul, daughter of John and Mary Paul, her parents, of English and Welsh ancestry respectively, having been early settlers in the vicinity of Colfax, where they were engaged in farming. Both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg are the parents of two children: Vera, a school teacher at Wittenberg, Shawano County, Wis., and Paul, who is attending the River Falls Normal School.

Gerhart Hammer, a member of the firm of Hammer & Rosenberg, proprietors of a successful garage in Colfax, and now president of this village, was born at Spring Valley, Wis., Aug. 18, 1882. His parents, Martin and Siri (Krispenberg) Hammer, were natives of Trungum, Norway and farmers by occupation. Martin was reared on the home farm, on which later he began to earn his living. He came to the United States in 1865, locating in Menomonie and entering the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co. as cook in their logging camps, in which occupation he continued for ten winters. In the meanwhile he bought 120 acres of land in Spring

Valley, covered with heavy hardwood timber. On this he built a log house and barn, and with the aid of oxen cleared and broke the land. For half a century he continued to improve and cultivate that farm, and he and his wife are still living on it, he at the age of 87 years and she at that of 79. They are the parents of five children: John, of Milltown, Wis.; Julius, a merchant in Sanford, Mont., in partnership with W. F. Flitcroft, formerly with the Colfax Store Co.; Melvin of Great Falls, Mont.; Gerhart, of Colfax; and Emma, who married Selmer Gunderson of Colfax and lives on the home farm, taking care of her father and mother. Gerhart Hammer remained at home until arriving at the age of 16 years, attending school and working on the farm. He then went to Spring Valley, where for two years he was employed in the creamery and learned the art of butter making. He was 18 when he came to Colfax to become butter maker and acting manager of the creamery here, and he was thus occupied for nine years. In the meanwhile, in 1908, he bought the Albertville creamery, which he operated until 1921, when he sold it. He owned and operated the Colfax elevator for two years, handling grain flour and feed, but sold out the business in 1913. He also for some time conducted a plumbing and steam fitting business in Colfax laying in all the village water-mains and pipes, and putting in all the sewers except five blocks; also doing most of the plumbing in the village. In 1922 Mr. Hammer bought Charlie Paul's interest in the Paul & Rosenberg garage, the style of the firm being then changed to Hammer & Rosenberg. They carry a full line of auto accessories, handle the Buick cars, and do a general repairing business, having a good modern building properly equipped, and aiming to give the public first class service at all times. Since locating in Colfax Mr. Hammer has identified himself closely with local affairs and has been called upon on several occasions to serve in public office. He was for four years a member of the Colfax village council, was clerk of schools for three years, and in the spring of 1924 was elected president of the village board. In 1904 he was married in Colfax to Clara Moen, daughter of Ole and Josephine Moen, her parents, who came to this country from Norway, being early settlers in Chippewa County at a locality close to the Dunn County line. The mother, who is still living, is making her home with a daughter in Colfax, the father being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hammer have four children—three sons and a daughter —namely: Le Roy, John, Earl and Irene, all of whom are acquiring their education Le Roy and John being high school pupils in Colfax.

Robert N. Peterson, a well known and respected farmer, proprietor of Elm Lawn Farm in Section 19, town of Dunn, was born on this farm, May 1, 1896, son of Adolph and Julia (Christopherson) Peterson. He acquired his elementary education in the district school and afterwards attended the Dunn County Normal School in Menomonie. Then until 1920 he worked for his father on the home farm, and in that year purchased it. It contained 120 acres, 80 acres of which, with the buildings, are located in Section 19 and 40 acres in Section 24, the two tracts adjoining each other. This farm he is now operating according to modern methods, having at the present time 35 head of grade Holstein cattle, with a pure bred sire, and also raising annually a drove of Duroc-Jersey hogs. He also follows diversified farming in raising grain crops and has achieved good results. The farm is nicely situated, the buildings facing the highway, but well set back, and the house fronted by a beautiful lawn, the grounds being beautified by a number of large elm trees, from which the place takes its name. The house, barns and out buildings, erected by Mr. Peterson's father, are of good size, well planned and substantially built, and by the subject of this sketch are kept in the best of condition. For a number of years Mr. Peterson was treasurer of School District No. 7. In 1922 he rented the farm to his brother Walter and went to California, where he worked eight months for the MacBattey Co., after which he returned home and resumed his operation of the farm. He is a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery, said to be the best creamery and the most successful in Dunn County. On Aug. 21, 1920, Mr. Peterson was married to Hazel Johnson, who was born in the city of Menomonie, Nov. 11, 1896, daughter of John P. and Amelia (Holstein) Johnson. Her father is now a resident of Menomonie, her mother hav-

ing died in February, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are members of the Elk Creek Lutheran Church and are people of good social standing in their neighborhood, having a wide circle of friends.

Louis P. Peterson, who achieved success as proprietor of a tonsorial parlor in Menomonie, in which city he is now living, was born here Feb. 1, 1874, son of Peter and Carrie (Swenson) Peterson. The parents were married in Norway, of which country they were natives, the father having been born in 1831 and the mother, Oct. 25, 1832. They settled in Menomonie in 1869, the year in which they came to the United States, Peter Peterson entering the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co. (subsequently Knapp, Stout & Co. Company), in which he remained until his death on March 4, 1881. The mother died on March 9, 1917. Their children were: Peter, born in Norway in 1859, who died in 1884; Bursven, born in 1864, who died April 6, 1881; and Louis P., born, as above mentioned, Feb. 1, 1874. Louis P. Peterson acquired his education in the public schools of Menomonie. As an industrial pursuit he first took up photography, which he followed for two years, but not finding any great reward in that line of effort, he abandoned it and for a year subsequently worked in the printing office. Here againd he found that there was much to do and little to get, so he then took up and learned the barber's trade, working four years for A. J. Josephson. In 1896 he engaged in business for himself in the old concert building on Main Street. He fitted out a fine place, putting in four chairs, and there he conducted a profitable business for 23 years, having some of the best patronage in town. He then sold the business, but still to some extent follows the trade for old acquaintance's sake, working in other shops. In 1889 he built himself a fine residence at the corner of Fourth Street and Eleventh Avenue, with entrance at 1101 Fourth Street. It contains ten rooms and bath and is finished in modern style. Mr. Peterson was married Dec. 28, 1897, to Margaret Jacob, who was born Oct. 24, 1876, in Menomonie, daughter of Sebastian and Catherine Jacob, who were natives of Germany but were married in Menomonie, where Mr. Jacob worked some years for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. He later engaged in farming in the town of Sherman and after being occupied for a number of years, retired and took up his residence in Menomonie, where he died in June, 1920. His wife Catherine died July 23, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have had three children, of whom only one is now living. The first born, Arthur, born Jan. 12, 1898, died Sept. 4, 1899; while Howard, the second child, was born Aug. 1, 1899, and died May 13, 1920. The surviving son, Clifford, born Oct. 19, 1903, was graduated from the high school with the class of 1923, and, having taken a term of summer school, entered the Stout Institute in 1924. While a pupil in the high school he was a member of the basket ball team. He is now a member of the basket ball team of the Stout Institute. The Peterson family are affiliated religiously with the Congregational Church. For over 20 years Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have furnished room accommodations to students at the Stout Institute and in this way have not only augmented their income but have made the acquaintance of some very bright and agreeable young people.

Frank J. Basner, a veteran merchant of the village of Wheeler, his career as such having extended over a period of 38 years, and who is well known as one of Wheeler's most useful and public spirited citizens, was born in Detroit, Mich., Feb. 27, 1857. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and subsequently worked in the pine woods at logging until 1875, when he went to Eau Claire, Wis., entering the employ of the Drummond Packing Co., for whom he worked five years. He then engaged in the retail meat business in Eau Claire, conducting a market there until 1876. In that year he came to Wheeler and established himself in the general mercantile business here, at first renting a building. Before long, however, he erected his present store building, a frame structure of one story and basement, measuring 22 x 80 feet in ground dimensions. For many years he has enjoyed a good trade and conducted a reliable store. He has also taken part in many other things closely connected with the life of the village. Under President Cleveland's second administration (1892-1896) he was appointed postmaster of Wheeler and served four years and three months. He has also

served as town treasurer and school treasurer, and in 1920, he and other private citizens purchased at their own expense a chemical fire engine which they presented to the village, and which has been the means of extinguishing several dangerous fires before they had gathered sufficient headway to do serious damage. In addition to his own store interests, Mr. Basner is a stockholder in the W. M. Savage Co., of Minneapolis; the United Switch Co. of Eau Claire, and the Creasy Corporation, wholesale grocers, of La Crosse. He was married Dec. 25, 1882, to Rose Nooney, and is the father of one child, Catherine, who married Martin Anderson and is the mother of three children: Rosella, a student in the Stout Institute; and Geraldine and Kenneth, who are pupils in the Menomonie High School. Mrs. Anderson and her children reside with Mr. Basner, who is strongly interested in seeing that the latter are given a good education.

Thomas Running, one of the best known citizens now living in the village of Colfax, where he has been concerned with business and public affairs for a number of years, was born in Viroqua, Vernon County, Wis., July 10, 1853, son of Ole A. and Bergetta (Thompson) Running. The father, who came to this country from Norway in 1843, first settled in Dane County, Wisconsin, and later in Vernon County, in which latter he married Bergetta Thompson. There they remained until 1862, when they came to Dunn County, making the trip with an ox team and arriving here on June 9. They were then the parents of nine children, who came with them, and they had but nine dollars in cash when they halted their team in Running Valley (named after Ole A. Running) in that part of the town of Red Cedar which is now the town of Colfax. They were the first settlers in the valley and proceeded to make themselves at home, Mr. Running starting at once to build a log house. Improvements were made slowly, and to earn the necessary household expenses he and his eldest son Alex worked for others in the fields during the harvest season and at logging or on logging drives at Eau Claire and other towns. The task of home building thus hopefully and industriously commenced by Mr. and Mrs. Ole A. Running was not destined to be fully completed by them, as death interfered with their labors, Mr. Running dying in April, 1867, and his wife in April, 1868, a year later. They had had nine children, four of whom are now living, the record being as follows: Alex, who died in 1893; Ellen, who died in 1879; Anna, now Mrs. E. O. Larson of Colfax; Thomas, subject of this sketch; Tolena, deceased; Peter, who died in 1898; Samuel, who died in New Orleans in 1890; Olaus, living in California; and Theodore, who is professor of mathematics in the university at Ann Arbor, Mich. Thomas Running, after attending district school in Running Valley, was a pupil for one year in Eau Claire Seminary. He then followed various employments until 1873, when he began teaching rural school and was thus engaged in Dunn and Chippewa counties for 11 terms. In 1882 he was elected clerk of court for Dunn County, a position in which he served for two terms or four years. From 1886 to the fall of 1909 he worked as salesman and collector for the Deering & McCormick Harvester Co., residing in Menomonie until 1899, when he was transferred to Michigan territory. On leaving the service of that company he returned to Colfax, Wis. and for two years subsequently was with the Colfax Store Co. He then spent two years with the Running & Martin hardware concern. He served the village of Colfax for eight years as police justice and is now serving in his eighth year as village clerk, besides conducting a real estate and collecting business. On April 10, 1877, Thomas Running was united in marriage, in Menomonie, with Betsy Johnson, daughter of Peter and Ingeborg Johnson. Her parents, natives of Norway, on coming to this country first settled in Dane County, Wisconsin, whence in 1875 they came to Dunn County, settling in the town of Tainter, where they made their home for the rest of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Running are the parents of three children: Theodore William, born April 7, 1878, now foreman of a night crew on the Minneapolis Tribune, who married Anna Irmatinger and has two children, Charles Kennedy and Elizabeth; A Howard, born July 1, 1880, a railroad engineer running out of Traverse City, Mich., who married Christina Swanson and has two children, Harry and Robert; and Henry Irwin, born Sept. 25, 1896, who is in the employ of the Colfax Power Com-

THOMAS RUNNING

pany. Mr. and Mrs. Running attend the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Louis Oebser, proprietor of a good farm of 205 acres in the town of Weston, a part of which is the old home farm of his parents, who settled on it some 40 years ago, was born in the province of Brandenberg, Germany, March 24, 1864, son of Louis, Sr. and Sophia (Ruhel) Oebser. The parents also were natives of Germany and were reared and married there. Coming to America in 1880, they landed at Baltimore, whence they came directly to Dodge County, Wisconsin. The father's anticipations of a new and prosperous career in this country were not destined to be fulfilled, as he died on June 19, 1881. His wife later became the wife of John Hofschulze and with him resided in Dodge County until 1885. Then they came to Dunn County, buying 80 acres of wild land in Section 6, town of Weston from the Fox River Company and living in a neighbor's log cabin until they could build one of their own. The latter, when completed, was 18 x 26 feet in ground plan and had the addition of a small lean-to. The path of the pioneer was a hard one to tread but they traversed it bravely and in time reached the hoped-for goal of independence and a moderate competence, being the owners of a good farm on which good horses had replaced the oxen of early days and adequate modern buildings the primitive cabins and sheds. On this farm Mrs. Hofschulze passed away in February, 1917, being survived by her second husband but a few months, as he died in June the same year. Of her first marriage with Louis Oebser, Sr., there were five children: Louis, Jr., subject of this sketch; Anna, who is Mrs. William Gehn of the town of Weston; Mary, who married Herman Yonker but is now deceased; Frank, deceased; and Fred, residing in Pierce County. Louis Oebser (Jr.) as a boy had some schooling in Germany, and was 17 years of age when he accompanied his parents to America. During the five years' residence of the family in Dodge County, this state, he worked as a section hand for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and after they came to Dunn County, being the eldest child and son, it devolved upon him to work out and earn money to keep them all in necessary supplies of food and clothing. He was employed by the old Caldwell Brick Company of Menomonie, also for a while by the Davis Lumber Co. and at the Wilson Lime Kilns, and then during the summer months he helped to clear his parents' farm. In 1891 he took over its management, and after his mother and step-father had passed away he bought the interests of the other heirs and became sole proprietor. It contained 80 acres and to this area he has added until he has built it up to 205 acres. The present modern buildings on the place were erected by him and he has 60 acres of the land under the plow. As a general farmer and dairyman he has made a good record, his cattle being Red Pole and Durham. He served several years as a member of the school board and for the last 18 years has been a trustee of St. John's English Lutheran Church, in th town of Weston, to which all the members of the family belong. Mr. Oebser was married July 1, 1897, in the city of Menomonie, to Louise Graf, who was born in the town of Menononie, Feb. 19, 1879, daughter of Frederick and Augusta (Atracht) Graf, who came here from Germany in 1875 and subsequently died here. Mr. and Mrs. Oebser are the parents of three children: Otto J., Louis, and John. Otto J., born March 9, 1888, married Louise Lueben and they reside in Pierce County and have one child, Irving. Louis, born Oct. 6, 1902, and John, born April 23, 1911, live on the home farm.

Albert J. Olson, secretary and treasurer of the Knapp Cooperative Creamery, at Knapp, was born in the town of Weston, July 2, 1894, son of Andrew and Anna (Johnson) Olson. He was educated in the district school and the Dunn County Normal in Menomonie, from which he was graduated with the class of 1911. During the following six years he taught rural school in Dunn County and worked at the carpenter's trade during his summer vacations. In 1917 he went to Colfax and was supervisor of grade schools there until June, 1923, and during the summer months of that period he completed a bookkeeping course, and others, in the University of Wisconsin at Madison. In January, 1923, in partnership with Edgar H. Close, Mr. Olson purchased the Knapp Cooperative Creamery in Knapp, and is now secretary and treasurer of the concern. He acted in the capacity of Supervising Teacher in Dunn County for six months, beginning Jan. 1, 1923, Mr.

Close operating the creamery in the meanwhile. They have since added the manufacture of ice cream to their business, which they sell under the name of "Hom-Aid" Ice Cream, and for this branch of the business they installed all new machinery, including a mixing-box, ice crusher and homogenizer. The product is disposed of locally and in neighboring towns. The creamery is equipped with one large churn and two large ripening vats, a large refrigerator and other necessary machinery or appliances, all motor-driven. They have also erected a large ice-house 23 x 40 feet in size, with 12-foot posts. They are manufacturing the Gilt Edge creamery butter, operating a large truck and one team, and have increased the number of customers from 35 to 135. They also sell the Melotte separator, a Belgium-made machine. Mr. Olson was married in Menomonie, Wis., Aug. 20, 1917, to Martha Tietz, daughter of August and Caroline (Newman) Tietz. He and his wife have four children, who were born as follows: Lorraine, July 4, 1918; Vernon, March 26, 1920; Elfreda, May 11, 1922; and Raymond, Dec. 11, 1923. Mr. Olson and family are members of the United Lutheran Church in Colfax.

Edgar H. Close, a partner with A. J. Olson in the Knapp Creamery Co., was born in the town of Chippewa, Chippewa County, Wis., Feb. 13, 1896, son of Myron and Anna (Hopkins) Close, the parents being prominent farmers in that county. Acquiring his education in the district school, he remained at home until 1915, in which he went to Colfax, Wis., as a herdsman for F. J. Holmes. In 1916 he went to Madison and took a dairy course at the University of Wisconsin. On April 8, 1917, he enlisted at Minneapolis in the U. S. navy, and was sent to Great Lakes, where he remained two weeks. Thence he was transferred to Hampton Roads, Va., and four days later was assigned to the U. S. S. New Hampshire, a convoy ship, in which he subsequently made seven trips round between the United States and Europe. He was discharged from the navy in December, 1919, and returned to Colfax, Wis., where for the next four years he was butter maker in the Colfax creamery. In January, 1923, he purchased a half interest in the Knapp Creamery Co., his partner being Albert J. Olson. They are doing a good business and have greatly improved the plant. Mr. Close is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge in Knapp. He was married April 2, 1921, in Eau Claire, Wis., to Selma Olson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Olson of Colfax, and of this union three children have been born: Phyllis Ann, born May 25, 1922; Joy E., born Sept. 27, 1923; and Shirley Maxine, born Jan. 23, 1925.

Howard Crosby, an enterprising farmer on Section 21, town of Sherman, was born in this town on June 14, 1892, son of Joshua and Luella (Newell) Crosby. He acquired a common school education and at the age of 16 began working out at farm labor, for some years rendering financial assistance to his parents. In 1917 he bought a partly improved farm of 60 acres on Section 21 and began farming on his own account here. It was known as the Tom Parker farm and had a fair set of frame buildings. Mr. Crosby now has 45 acres under the plow. He has erected a cement silo, and is carrying on general farming successfully, keeping grade Holstein cattle and giving close attention to dairying with good results. The farm is nine miles north of Menomonie and about seven southeast of Boyceville, either place being a convenient source of supplies. Mr. Crosby was married Aug. 24, 1918, to Mabel E. Shafer, who was born in Grant County, Wisconsin, Aug. 16, 1898, daughter of Fred E. and Mary (Jones) Shafer. Having come to Dunn County with her parents when young, she attended school in Menomonie, and subsequently the Dunn County Normal School, from which she was graduated in 1913. She has since spent a considerable part of her time teaching in rural schools and is doing so now in the Wood District. Mr. and Mrs. Crosby are the parents of one child, Lyle H., who was born March 16, 1920. They affiliate with and help to support the M. E. Church in Boyceville In political matters Mr. Crosby is not party-bound but exercises his own independent judgment in casting his vote.

Theron N. Clough, of Boyceville, a member of the Clough Auto Co., was born in Necedah, Wis., April 27, 1874, son of Daniel W. and Lavina A. (Baker) Clough. In 1877 he accompanied his parents to Dunn County and subsequently acquired

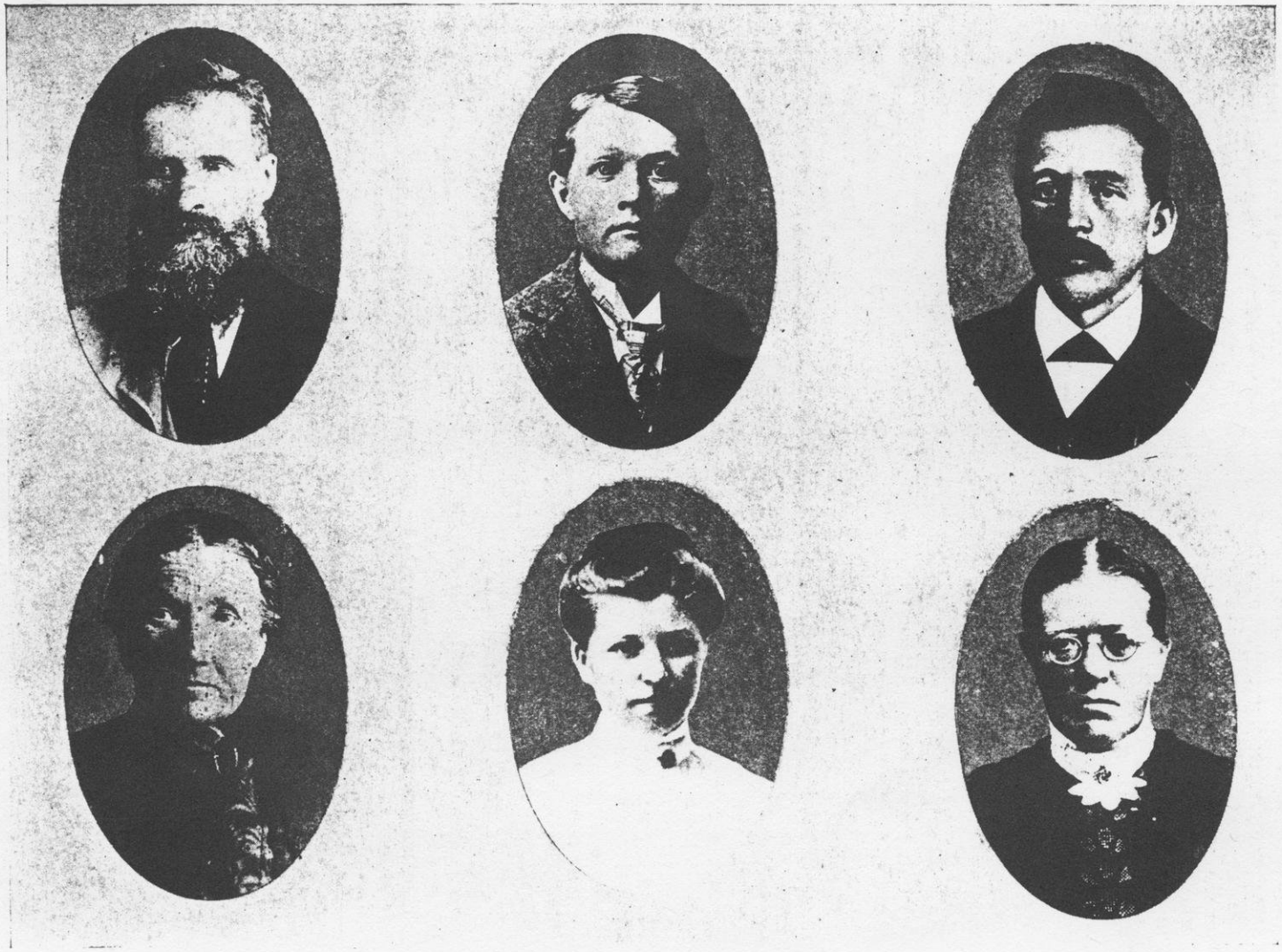
his education in the district schools of the towns of Tiffany and New Haven. Until the age of 18 he remained at home with his parents, then left home and followed various occupations for a time, until he located in Boyceville, where for 15 years he was engaged in the real estate business. In 1907 he took the Ford agency, conducting it alone until 1914, in which year he took in R. J. Ullen as partner. In 1918 Walter S. Clough, a brother of the subject of this sketch, bought Mr. Ullen's interest, and the Clough Brothers then sold an interest in the business to W. W. Bordett. In 1915 they erected a garage, 46 x 90 feet, and a work shop of 20 x 46 feet, also a battery room, office, and accessories room, and the concern is now well established and successful. Mr. Clough is a member of the Modern Woodmen and the Odd Fellows. On Nov. 6, 1918 he was united in marriage with Aleda Nelson, who died April 9, 1923. He and his wife have two children, Orlean and Douglas. Mr. Clough has also two sons by a previous marriage, namely, Harold and Richard.

Walter S. Clough, an active business man of Boyceville, interested in several local enterprises, but who is most widely known, perhaps, as an auctioneer, was born in Necedah, Wis., son of Daniel W. and Lavina A. (Baker) Clough. He came to Dunn County with his parents when 11 years old and subsequently attended district schools in the towns of Tiffany and New Haven. At the age of 21 he left home and for about five years thereafter followed various occupations. In the town of New Haven, in 1902, he began operating a farm and was thus engaged for six years. In 1908 he went to Chicago and took a course in auctioneering, since which time he has devoted most of his time to that business, having conducted sales in various states to the extent of 100 to 170 per season. These sales cover all kinds of merchandise, as he has no specialty. He is now a partner in the auctioneering business with Charles Rasmussen of Glenwood City, the firm being known as Clough & Rasmussen. When the Boyceville Store Co. was incorporated, Mr. Clough became vice president and served as such until 1918, when he sold his stock in the concern and purchased an interest in the Clough Auto Co., controlling the Ford agency. He is also a stockholder in the Bank of Boyceville. He is fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen, Royal Neighbors and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On March 27, 1902, Mr. Clough was united in marriage, in Boyceville, with Libbie Icher, daughter of Peter and Margaret (Blakely) Icher, who are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Clough have two children: Herbert, born Sept. 8, 1907; and Gale, born April 27, 1915.

Christ O. Christopherson, proprietor of Sunny View Guernsey Farm, in Sections 27 and 28, town of Elk Mound, was born on his parents' farm in Section 23, this town on Feb. 6, 1874, son of Ole and Betsy (Gavic) Christopherson. The parents were natives of Totan, Norway, and came to the United States while yet single, the father in 1866 and the mother two years later. Both settled in Menomonie, where they were married and where Ole Christopherson was employed for seven years by Knapp, Stout & Co. He then came to the town of Elk Mound and bought 160 acres of land in Section 23, about 20 acres of which had been broken. A log house and log barns were also on the farm. At once he began its development, adding improvements each year and farming there until 1902, by which time he had built up a fine place. In that year he rented it to his son Christ O., and, retiring from active work took up his residence in the village of Elk Mound, where he died June 25, 1923. His wife, who survived him, is now living with the subject of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Ole Christopherson had six children: Christ O., subject of this sketch; Martin, who now lives in Hillsdale, Ore.; Helen, who is Mrs. Charlie Hoel of Baldwin, Wis.; John, who died in infancy; Julia, wife of Sever Lokken, of Baldwin; and Paulina, who is Mrs. James Hoel of Baldwin, Wis. Christ O. Christopherson was educated in the Elk Mound public schools and grew up on the home farm in the improvement and cultivation of which he took an active and effective part. The summer of 1897, however, he spent in Colorado, after which he returned home and continued to assist his parents until 1902. From that year to 1913 he operated the farm under rental, buying it in the latter year, when it contained 160 acres. Mr. Christopherson continued the improvements

started by his father. He built a fine basement barn of 38 x 70 feet, and also a machine shed and farmed there successfully until 1919. He then sold that farm and bought his present one of 120 acres, of which 80 acres lie in Section 27, and 40 in Section 28, the latter tract being considered the best 40-acre tract in the town of Elk Mound. During his first year on this place Mr. Christopherson remodeled the residence at an expense of $1,200, making a fine house of it. He has also built a wagon shed, has installed waterworks in the house and barns and put up new fencing. His barn, measuring 36 x 54 feet in ground plan, is provided with a full basement, and has modern equipment, and there is a large grain shed attached on the north side, 20 x 36 feet in ground plan, and on the south end a tile silo of 12 x 35 feet. All the out-buildings are substantial and neat-appearing, being kept in good repair and well painted, all of which makes Sunny View Farm one to attract attention and favorable comment. Mr. Christopherson has a fine head of grade Guernsey cattle with a pure-bred sire at the head, and also raises good Duroc-Jersey hogs. He is a stockholder in the Elk Mound Cooperative Creamery and is in every respect a prosperous and up-to-date farmer. Mr. Christopherson was married Oct. 24, 1900, to Christine Eisenhuth, who was born in the state of Washington, July 24, 1877, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Peckmiller) Eisenhuth. To this union two children have been born: Boyd Elmer, Nov. 12, 1901, and Helen Orine, Dec. 16, 1906. Boyd Elmer, who is a graduate of the Elk Mound High and River Falls State Normal School, and is now a teacher in the Gillett (Wis.) High School. Helen Orine is a pupil in the Elk Mound High School. Mr. Christopherson and family are members of the Lutheran Church, he being a trustee of the congregation.

Augustus T. Smith, who died April 27, 1924, was born in Clinton County, Penn., Dec. 29, 1850, son of James E. and Mary L. (Wertz) Smith. Both parents died in Pennsylvania. Their home and his birthplace was on the banks of the Susquehanna River. As a boy Augustus attended rural school in the Blue Ridge mountain region and until he was 27 years old remained at home. He then came west, locating in Aurora, Ill., but not liking the city he worked two months on a farm, at the end of which time, in September, 1878, he came to Menomonie, Wis., being a fellow passenger on the train with Gov. William E. Smith (of Wisconsin), who was on his way to be present at an important demonstration here. He arrived in Menomonie without money, but managed go get out to the Louisville settlement, where he remained for a short time. He then went to Knapp, this county, where he cut cordwood and stave bolts through the winter. In the following spring—that of 1789—he went to St. Croix County, finding work on a farm on the banks of Kinnickinic River, and there he remained for nine months, or until winter set in again, when he came back to Knapp, Dunn County. The same winter saw him again in the Louisville settlement, after which he bought 80 acres of land on the Chippewa bottoms in the town of Dunn, on which stood an old shanty built by a previous settler. In addition to this small improvement, 60 acres of the land had been broken. Mr. Smith did not take up his abode on the land but boarded out while putting in his first crop. The location proved an unfortunate choice, however, as the heavy freshets covered the land with logs, muck and other debris, and the crop was poor. Thus balked in his first attempt to establish himself as an independent farmer, he worked out for a while at $18 a month, as he found himself in need of capital. In the fall of 1880, he again started out an on agricultural career, this time, profiting by former experience, choosing a higher and dryer location where he no longer had the river to contend with, though it adjoined his first property, which he still owned. As his new purchase was also one of 80 acres, he owned a farm of 160 acres in all, only about half of which, however, was favorably situated, for the reason above mentioned, though the soil of the first 80 was sufficiently rich, being reinforced, as it was every season, by new deposits of river muck. His second "80" Mr. Smith had bought from a Mr. Nichols on contract, paying $10 down, the balance to be paid in yearly payments, an obligation that he liquidated in time. On March 14, 1882, occurred perhaps the most important event of his life, when he was united in marriage with Joanna Smith, who was like



MR. AND MRS. OLE M. HELGESON
MR. AND MRS. HELGE O. HELGESON
MR. AND MRS. JOHN LEE

himself a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Cameron County, that state, Nov. 26, 1863, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob D. Smith. He and his wife then began housekeeping on the farm. Their dwelling was but a poor house, but there was a convenient well and they had fair chances for success as compared with others. All successful farming involves hard work, and this was especially true in pioneer days; but Mr. and Mrs. Smith were young and strong and not afraid of toil. Gradual progress was made, the farm looking better every year, and the time came when it presented a good appearance indeed, the buildings being neat, substantial and commodious, and all of the land broken but three acres. There Mr. Smith followed diversified farming for over 40 years, or until June 13, 1913, his wife proving a good helpmate and children growing up around them. They then sold the farm and, having retired, took up their residence in the city of Menomonie, first buying a house on Ninth Street, which they occupied for a year. They then sold that house and bought a residence at 2019 Fifth Strreet, the gound on which it stands consisting of four lots. At times during his active career in the town of Dunn, Mr. Smith was called on by his fellow citizens to take an active part in town affairs, which he did, serving both on the town board and on the school board of his district. He was fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, and Mrs. Smith with the woman's auxiliary of that order, known as the Royal Neighbors; she also belongs to the Beavers, in which she has held the office of queen. For nine years she was a practical nurse. Together they attended the Methodist Episcopal Church. They had two children: James E., born June 9, 1884; and Bertha M., born March 30, 1889. James E. was educated in Dunn County, being graduated with the Normal class of 1906, and he has since been engaged in teaching school, his present location being Balsam Lake, Polk County, Wis. He is a member of the Beavers and M. W. A. He married Catherine Harding and has one child, Robert H., born June 20, 1920. Bertha M. is now Mrs. Lloyd Lobdell of Durand, Wis., Mr. Lodbell being engaged in the oil business and also being overseer of the telephone system of that city. She, like her brother, was graduated from the Dunn County Normal School in 1906, after which she taught for four years. She is a member of the Royal Neighbors. They have one child, Edna May, born Dec. 12, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Augustus T. Smith may be rightfully classed as among the builders of Dunn County along agricultural lines, and their children are highly favorable representatives of the new generation.

Helge O. Helgeson, who is conducting the old Helgeson farm in Section 11, town of Colfax, was born on this farm Nov. 3, 1878, son of Ole M. and Mary (Severson) Helgeson. The parents came to this country from Norway in 1862, and to the town of Colfax, Dunn County, Wis., homesteading 160 acres of land, to which Ole M. Helgeson added from time to time until he had 360 acres. When they came here they made the last stage of their journey—that from Eau Claire—on foot and began their agricultural career on wild land, having to be satisfied for years with log buildings, and using oxen for the plowing and other farm work. Later Mr. Helgeson was enabled to put up some frame buildings and he carried on general farming successfully here until he sold out and went to California. But after a time he returned to Dunn County and bought back 160 acres of his old farm, where he resided until his death on Feb. 24, 1925. His wife Mary had passed away in 1916. They had three children, two of whom are living now, Thie and Helge O. Thie married Ingraham Israelson and has been the mother of 12 children. Helge O. Helgeson grew up on the home farm and as a boy attended the public schools. When old enough to work he helped his father to develop the land and otherwise improve the place. During the latter years of his father's life he was the mainstay of the family and conducted the farm on his own resources. The father divided the land between his two children, each getting 160 acres. Helge has sold 80 acres of his share, retaining the other 80 acres, on which he follows general and dairy farming, being recognized as one of the capable and progressive farmers of this county. He keeps a herd of grade Holstein and Durham cattle and raises general crops. He was married in Colfax, Dec. 19, 1916, to Julia M. Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lee, and he and his wife are the parents

of two sons, Orrin and Selmer, and their family includes a step-son, John.

Henry H. Smith, a practical farmer and veteran dairyman, now living retired in Menomonie, where he has many acquaintances who, like himself, have done a yeoman's part in the upbuilding of Dunn County, was born in Cameron County, Pennsylvania, Oct. 22, 1848, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob D. Smith. As a boy he attended rural school to a limited extent. It was in the spring of 1867 that he accompanied his parents to Dunn County, Wisconsin, the family arriving May 1. The father had a farm of 160 acres north of Downsville, with 105 acres broken, which he had bought in 1861, and before he came here he had had the entire farm fenced. The only building on the place, however, was a granary, in which the family lived until a house could be erected. Jacob D. Smith became a very prosperous and influential citizen of this county and has established an reputation as one of its pioneer agriculturists. At one time he owned several hundred acres of land. Henry H. Smith remained at home until he was 23 years old, and it may be incidentally remarked that after coming to Dunn County he attended school for about four months in Menomonie. During a part of his time he farmed a part of his father's land on shares. Then at the age of 23 he bought 40 acres in Section 32, town of Dunn and two years later he bought another 40, cornering the first one, the latter being in Section 25. This land he farmed and at the same time worked another farm on shares, living on the latter. His 80 acres he later traded for another farm of 160 acres in Section 27 which had a few improvements, including a small house in which he and his wife—for he had by this time married—resided for four years, when he erected a better and more commodious dwelling. He also built a cow barn 26 x 48 feet, a horse barn 30 x 40 feet and other necessary or desirable buildings. Among the latter was a fine silo, built later and measuring 14 x 40 feet, which was of concrete. He broke up and cultivated his land, adding to it until his farm contained 240 acres. In the early days grain was raised, but later came the change to dairy farming, Mr. Smith keeping abreast with the times and owning a fine herd of grade Guernsey and Holstein cattle with a good sire at the head. There he continued farming until 1914, in which year he rented the farm and retired to Downsville, where he bought a house and lived for a few years. Then he and his wife sold out their place there and came to Menomonie, purchasing their present residence at No. 2104 Fourth Street. Mr. Smith still owns his farm, however, it being at present rented and conducted by his son Harry. As one of the leading dairymen in the county, he helped to organize the Downsville Co-operative Creamery and is still one of its stockholders, and as a member of the I. O. O. F. he helped to build the hall of that society in Downsville. Henry M. Smith was first married Nov. 9, 1873, to Lucretia M. Smith, who was born in Dunn County, July 18, 1858, her parents being early settlers here. She died July 20, 1897, leaving three children: Harry J., born April 10, 1875 now, as above mentioned, conducting the old home farm, and who married Anna Williamson; Elmer L., born April 9, 1882, now in North Dakota; and Effie G., born Aug. 4, 1884, who is the wife of Charles Ockler of the town of Menomonie, Dunn County. On June 18, 1900, Mr. Smith was married to Mrs. Matilda Fisher, whose maiden name was Matilda Preafer and who was born in Germany. She was first married to Charles Fisher, of which union five children were born, Henry of Menomonie, Wis., Paul, Fred and Amelia of Anacortes, Wash., and Anna of Sioux City, Iowa.

Adrian L. Mitten, dealer in farm implements at 420 Main Street, Menomonie, was born in Muskego, Waukesha County, Wis., Sept. 12, 1897, son of James J. and Marietta (Loughney) Mitten. The parents were born, reared and married in that county, and were prominent farmers there. After retiring Mr. Mitten moved his family to Milwaukee, where he is still living with his children, Mrs. Mayetta Mitten being deceased. They had six children: Adrian L., subject of this sketch; Cecil, a clerk in the office of the C., M. & St. P. Railway Co., in Milwaukee; Olive, of Milwaukee, who is private secretary to the president of the Bankers' Finance Corporation at Milwaukee; Juliette, a teacher in the public schools; and Kathryn and Elizabeth, who are attending school. Adrian L. Mitten attended the grade and high schools in Milwaukee and subsequently the White-

water Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1917. After that he taught school for two years at Tomah, Wis. On Sept. 1, 1919, he went to Owen, Wis., and until Jan. 1, 1922, was manager of a lumber yard for the O. & N. Lumber Co., and after that was with the Hutte Construction Co. of Fond du Lac for a year. It was on Feb. 6, 1923 that Mr. Mitten came to Menomonie and established himself in the farm implement business under the style of the A. L. Mitten Farm Implement Co. He deals in farm implements for agricultural work, Melotte cream separators, Pine Tree milking machines and gas engines, and repairs on all implements and machinery. Though his enterprise is among the new ones of the town, it has been received with favor and gives promise of a healthy growth. In September, 1918, Mr. Witten enlisted for officers' training, but was never called, being discharged Nov. 11, 1918. He is commander of Hosford Chase Post No. 32, A. L., a director in the Menomonie Golf Club, and a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Rotary Club and the Commercial Club. Mr. Mitten was married Aug. 27, 1919, in the city of Menomonie to Jessie K. McLean, daughter of W. C. and Mary F. (Kirby) McLean. He and his wife are members of St. Joseph s Catholic Congregation of Menomonie. W. C. McLean, father of Mrs. Mitten, is now deceased.

Andrew Olson, for many years a well-known resident of the town of Weston, where he made a good record as a farmer and reliable citizen, but who is now deceased, was born in Varmland, Sweden, son of Mr. and Mrs. Olof Anderson. Both parents died in Sweden, where Andrew was reared and educated. He later took up farm labor and also learned the carpenter's trade, becoming a very good workman. On Oct. 9, 1885, he was married in his native land to Anna K. Johnson, who was born in Varmland, April 20, 1862, daughter of Jonas and Anna (Anderson) Peterson. Her father died in Sweden and her mother subsequently came to the United States and is now living with her daughter Marie in St. Paul. In 1886, the year after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Olson emigrated to America, landing at New York on July 21, and at once coming west to Red Wing, Minn. Thence they moved to Pierce County, Wisconsin, where, however, they remained but a short time, coming in the fall of the same year, 1886, to Dunn County. During the following winter Mr. Olson worked in the pineries for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. It was in the spring of 1887 that he began farming, having bought 80 acres of wild land in Section 29, town of Weston. The only building on the land was a shack that had been used by a woodcutter, and this Mr. Olson built over and made weather-proof, he and his wife taking up their abode in it. He then began to build up his farm. This was sufficiently hard work, but perhaps easier to him than to many other pioneers, owing to his skill as a carpenter, which enabled him to earn money and thereby make faster progress, as he could apply some of it in developing his farm. During that period he built quite a number of farm houses and barns throughout his neighborhood. About 1909 he added 80 acres to his land, and at the close of his career he had cleared about 90 acres and erected a fine set of buildings. He met an accidental death while in Canada and died July 19, 1917, his untimely end when only in his fifty-sixth year, being much deplored by his family, relations and friends. He was a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery and the New Richmond Packing Co. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Olson became the parents of nine children: Nels G., O. Oscar, Clara G., Ellen E., Albert J., Alton J., Walter, Agnes A. and Alice C. Nels G., the first born, died in infancy. O. Oscar, born July 20, 1888, is now helping to operate the home farm. Clara G., born July 12, 1890 became the wife of Walter Wood and died Dec. 15, 1918. She was the mother of six children, Cyril, Carl, Viola, Ethel, William and Andrew. Ellen E., born March 20, 1892, is now Mrs. Knute Damgard of the town of Weston and has two children, Frederick and Carroll. Mrs. Damgard taught school in Dunn County before her marriage. Albert J., born July 2, 1894, is now residing in Knapp, Dunn County; he married Martha Tietz and has four children, Loraine, Vernon, Alfreda and Elmer. Alton J., born April 29, 1896, is helping his brother Oscar to operate the home farm. Walter, born Dec. 30, 1900, operates a confectionary and ice cream parlor in Knapp.

Agnes A., born Sept. 12, 1902, is a graduate of the Dunn County Normal School and for the past five years has taught rural schools in the towns of Menomonie and Weston. Alice C., born Dec. 10, 1904, was graduated from the Dunn County Normal School in 1924, and is now teaching the Beaver Creek School. The Olson family are members of Varney Creek Lutheran Church in Menomonie. They enjoy a good social standing and have a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Archibald C. Morrell, a prominent farmer in the town of Stanton, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, Jan. 24, 1866, son of George J. and Catherine C. (Edwards) Morrell. The father, of English-Irish ancestry, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1820, while the mother, whose ancestry was English-Welch, was born in Washington County, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1822. They were married in Washington County, Ohio, May 2, 1843, and for a number of years thereafter resided in Monroe County, Ohio. From 1880 to 1884 they resided in West Virginia. They came west to Dunn County, Wisconsin in 1884, settling in the village of Knapp. In 1888 the family moved to St. Croix County, where George J. Morrell rented and operated a farm. He died at Roberts, that county, Jan. 18, 1898. His wife survived him over 14 years, passing away at the home of her son Archibald on Aug. 2, 1912. They were the parents of 13 children, but six of whom grew to maturity, as follows, those living in addition to Archibald being: James L , who resides in Roberts; and Martha A , who is Mrs. Christ Link of Minong, Wis. The other three who grew to maturity were John Wm. and Mary Jane, who resided in Ohio and died both in the fall of 1924; and Geo. T. of Minong, Wis., who died in June, 1922. Archibald C. Morrell, who had somewhat limited educational opportunities, was 22 years old when he arrived with his parents in Knapp, and he remained with them for some years, or until his marriage on Sept. 21, 1890, to Emma Beatty of Knapp who was born at Fremont, Ohio, Oct. 16, 1869, daughter of Stephen and Matilda (Merrill) Beatty.

She had come to Knapp with her parents when seven years old, her father, a shoemaker by trade, buying a farm in the town of Stanton, near the village, and for a number of years he both operated his farm and followed his trade in Knapp. He was born in Canada, Aug. 16, 1839, and died in Knapp, Dec. 29, 1904. His wife, born in Canada, March 8, 1840, died Feb. 3, 1925. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Beatty were: George and Harry (twins), of whom George is deceased and Harry is living in Webster, Wis.; Stephen, deceased; Matilda, now Mrs. James Casey of Knapp; Reuben, of Milwaukee; and Emma, wife of A. C. Morrell of Stanton. Matilda was born in Dunn County, Wisconsin, Reuben in Canada, and the others in Ohio. Mr. Morrell's active acreer has been devoted to agriculture and he owns and operates the farm in Section 29, town of Stanton, on which his wife's parents settled. It is a farm of 125 acres, of which 70 are now under the plow. There is a fair set of buildings and Mr. Morrell is successfully engaged in general farming and dairying. He has also owned two other farms in the town of Stanton, each of 120 acres, one on Section 20 and the other on Section 30. These two farms he sold. He also owns property in the village of Knapp. From 1911 to 1918 Mr. Morrell was rural mail carrier on Route No. 2 out of Knapp, living on and operating his present farm at the same time. At several different periods, however, the family has resided in the village for a while—altogether for about five years. Mr. Morrell is a Republican in politics but in local elections votes for the man rather than with any particular party. At one time he was a member of the Knapp village board. He was on the school board of Joint District No. 4 for three years and clerk and treasurer for two years. He was one of the organizers of the Forest Hill Cemetery Association and its president for five years, and is still a member of the board, besides being treasurer. In 1905 he joined the Odd Fellows, becoming a member of Ridgley Lodge No. 64 at Knapp, and he has passed all the chairs and has been a delegate to the Grand Lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Morrell are the parents of four children: Elsie M., born Sept. 26, 1891; Edward S., Dec. 5, 1892; Alton A., Feb. 1, 1899; and Grace V., Aug. 17, 1901. Elsie M. is the wife of Burton Christianson, a farmer in the town of Stanton, and has two children, Grace E. and Shirley R.; Edward S., who resides in Minneapolis,

CHARLES MAVES AND FAMILY

being connected with the Community Amusement Association, has a son, Robert E., who resides with his grandparents; Alton A., a telephone operator and manager for the Knapp Telephone Co.; and Grace V., who lives at home with her parents. On Feb. 15, 1918, Alton C. Morrell entered the U. S. service as a mechanic in the aviation department and was sent to San Antonio, Texas, for training. Being attacked by a severe sickness while there, he was given a furlough and came home, where he remained until he had recovered. He then returned to the army and was sent to San Diego, Calif. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, on April 3, 1919.

Charles Maves, now living retired in the town of Elk Mound after a life of agricultural achievement worthy of record, was born in Germany, Sept. 18. 1848, son of Gottleib and Caroline (Yoekes) Maves. The family came to the United States in 1855, proceeding west to Milwaukee and for some years making their home in the country not far from that place. In 1859 they moved to St. Croix County and for one year thereafter worked a rented farm. During the next year Gottleib Maves worked for a man named Charles Parker, and then he and his family moved to the bluffs near Alma in Buffalo County, where they spent a winter. Then they moved to Dunn County, of which Mr. Maves had received a favorable impression on a previous visit, when he had been accompanied by Christopher Blume. This removal was made in 1861 and for the first year the family rented what was known as the Tyler farm. In the second year Mr. Maves bought 160 acres of wild land on Iron Creek in the town of Red Cedar. This was railroad land and had just come into the market. He now began the development of a farm, putting up log buildings and going through all the usual routine of a pioneer settler, making slow but gradual progress until he had a good piece of his land cleared and under the plow and had replaced his log buildings with others of frame construction. After conducting the farm until about 1885, he sold it to a nephew, Albert Maves, he and his wife giving up active work and taking up their residence in Eau Claire, which was their home for some years. But finding themselves getting old they left the city and moved to the farm of their son Charles in Section 7, town of Elk Mound, Dunn County, where Mrs. Caroline Maves died in January, 1895. Her husband survived her some years, finally dying in a hospital at Superior in March, 1907. Charles Maves acquired a public school education and grew to manhood on his parents' farm on Iron Creek. At the age of 17 he started out for himself, going to work on the farm of Ausman Bros. in the town of Elk Mound. Later he spent a summer as an employee in the shingle mill in Menomonie, and afterwards worked in a mill in Cedar Falls. In the mean while he had bought a farm of 120 acres in Section 7, town of Elk Mound, all wild land onto which he now moved, building a log house and log stables on it and beginning the development of the land. From time to time he bought other land until he had ten 40-acre tracts—six forties in Section 7, one in Section 6, and three in Section 8. In 1915 he built a fine barn of 36 x 98 feet with full basement and modern equipment including a good water supply system. His log house gave way to a fine modern dwelling and he had provided a good set of out-buildings. He kept Holstein-Friesian cattle and prospered as a farmer and dairyman until 1916, when he sold the place to his son Herbert A., and, putting up a residence and fine set of buildings on his 120-acre tract in Section 8, he moved to it and farmed it until 1921. He then sold it to his son Bert T., who in turn sold it two years later to his brother Victor, the latter now being its proprietor. Our subject then returned to his old home, where he is now living with his son Herbert. For many years during his active period he served his district as school treasurer, and he is a man well known and respected throughout this region for his ability and integrity. Charles Maves was married Jan. 19, 1869, to Augusta Heim, who was born in Germany Sept. 20, 1849, and who came to America when ten years old, her parents settling in Illinois, but later moving to Eau Galle, Dunn County, Wis. After more than half a century of happy wedlock, she passed away Oct. 31, 1920. They had been blessed with nine children, namely: Lydia, Albert, Carl, Bert, Max, Victor, Herbert A., Nellie and George. Lydia is now keeping house for her brother Victor. Albert,

who has a blacksmith shop at Rusk, married Linda Albright and has three children, Harold A., Florence and Grace. Carl, who resides in Madison, where he is presiding elder of the Evangelical Church, married Emma Hohlbine and has two children, Wilbur and Ruth. Bert, T. now in Salem, Ore., married Hulda Schultz and has two children, Lawrence and Stanley. Max, a farmer in Spring Brook township, married Ida Schafer and has six children, Stella, Loraine, Irving, Verne, Willard and Irene. Victor is a farmer in the town of Blk Mound. Herbert A., owner of the old home farm, and now town supervisor, married Dorothy Luethe and has three children, Paul and Phyllis (twins) and Hazel. Nellie is the wife of Edward Laustad, a farmer in the town of Tainter, and has one child, Edward Charles. George, who is farming at Baraboo, Wis., first married Ella Haldemann, by whom he had one child, Melvin. After the death of his first wife he married Alma Gasser. Charles Maves and family are members of the Evangelical Church, and he has been a very active worker in the congregation in the town of Tainter.

Dugald McIntyre, an early settler in the town of Hay River, now deceased, was a native of Scotland and went to Canada when young, and was later married in the Dominion to Janet Morrison, who was also of Scotch birth and ancestry and was young when she crossed the water to this continent. In 1870 they came to the United States, settling in Milwaukee, Wis., or in the close vicinity of that city, where they remained for some two years, Mr. McIntyre being engaged in farm labor. It was in 1872 that they came to Dunn County, traveling by rail as far as Menomonie Junction, where they were met by friends who guided them to the homestead which they had previously secured, and which was located on Beaver Creek in the town of Hay River. It consisted of 160 acres of wild land, mostly timbered, and Mr. McIntyre subsequently purchased 15 acres more, which gave him a tract of 175 acres out of which to develop a farm. During the early years he worked in the lumber camps near Knapp, for money had to be earned until he could make a living from his land. In short, he followed the familiar pioneer path of long and patient industry, working for others until he could work for himself, and making slow but gradual progress. As soon as he was able he began cutting the timber on his land and turning it into logs, which he sold to the Knapp Stout & Co. Company, being paid at the rate of $5 per thousand feet. As the timber cut amounted to 100,000 feet, he received $500 for it, which was a much larger sum in those days than it is today. It took him about five years to do this, however. He used oxen for the hauling and delivered the logs on Hay River, which was stipulated in the agreement with his company. His provisions he used to "pack," or carry on his back, from Menomonie. It was in a similar manner that much of the county was cleared and the way opened up for the farmer. In the meanwhile, assisted by his elder sons, he proceeded with the development of his farm, and he had made considerable progress with the work when, in 1889, he turned over the management of it to his third son, Dugald W., and went to the state of Washington, where he remained for some seven years, engaged in farming. Soon after his return home he sold the farm, retiring from active work and taking up his residence in Lochiel, Dunn County, where he spent the rest of his life, dying Jan. 26, 1915. His wife had passed away about two years and nine months previously, on March 20, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre had a family of 12 children, all of whom are now living save one, their record in brief being as follows: Kate, who became the wife of Robert St. Clair and is now a widow residing in Redding, Calif.; Neil, deceased; Anna, now Mrs. Hannibal Trumble of Burnett County, Wisconsin; Duncan, who is now in British Columbia; Jessie, who married Charles Brown, and is now a widow residing in the town of Hay River, Dunn County; Mary, who is Mrs. James Waterbury and lives in Oregon; Dugald W., now retired and a resident of Boyceville; Donald and James, who are farmers in the town of Hay River; Margaret, a twin sister of James, who married Matthew Allen and lives in Oregon; Archibald, or "Archie," of the state of Washington; and Gilbert, who is in Alaska.

Dugald W. McIntyre, a retired farmer living in the village of Boyceville, was born in County Grey, Ontario, Canada, Feb. 19, 1865, son of Dugald and Janet

MR. AND MRS. FRED MAVES

(Morrison) McIntyre. He was a child of five years when he accompanied his parents to Milwaukee, Wis., and was seven when, in 1872, they settled in the town of Hay River, Dunn County. There he attended the district school and, after he was old enough, began helping his father on the home farm. At the age of 21 he began working for others and for several years did common labor. When in 1889 his father went to the state of Washington, he took charge of his parents' farm, which he operated for two years. He then went to Barron County, where he was employed for a year in the mill of the Owen Lumber Company northwest of Barron. After his return to Dunn County he owned and operated in succession several farms, finally settling on one in the town of Hay River, where he remained until March, 1920, when he sold it and took up his residence in Boyceville, where he has since made his home. He was one of the prominent citizens of his town, serving as supervisor for some years, and since coming to Boyceville he has been for most of the time a member of the village council, now serving in his third year. In addition to his farming interests, he was for 15 years a stockholder in the Little Beaver cheese factory and he is now a stockholder in the Boyceville Telephone Company. Mr. McIntyre was married in Menomonie, Wis., July 3, 1889, to Edith E. Smith, who was born in Noble County, Indiana, June 25, 1867, daughter of John R. and Melinda (Albright) Smith. Her parents were natives of Ohio who, after residing for some time in Indiana, came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, in 1873, settling in the town of Sheridan. Mr. Smith's first wife, the mother of Mrs. McIntyre, died in 1867, and he, after having survived her for about 48 years, passed away on Jan. 11, 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Dugald W. McIntyre have been the parents of three children: Catherine, born June 10, 1891; Floyd, born Nov. 28, 1893; and Mabel, born Dec. 28, 1895. Catherine, called "Kate," in the home circle, is now the wife of Martin Olson, of Prairie Farm, Barron County, and has five children, Sylvia, Edith, Marshall, Coral and Elda. Floyd, who is farming within the village limits of Boyceville, married Leona Schlough, and has three children, Wilmar, Iona and Douglas. Mabel is now Mrs. Vincent Zebro of the town of Hay River, Dunn County, and the mother of two children, Dennis and Dorothy.

Fred Maves, a well known and highly esteemed resident of the village of Cedar Falls, where he is now living retired, and who was one of the early settlers in the town of Elk Mound, was born in Germany, Aug. 16, 1850, son of Gottlieb and Carolina (Yoeks) Maves. The parents were natives of Germany who emigrated to the United States in 1855, crossing the ocean in a sailing vessel. Settling first in Milwaukee, they moved thence to Baldwin in Pierce County, Wis., from the latter place to Buffalo County, and from Buffalo County to Dunn County, arriving here in 1861 and locating on Iron Creek in the town of Red Cedar, where they engaged in farming. Later they sold that farm to Albert Maves, a nephew of Gottlieb, and moved to Eau Claire, where they resided for a few years. They then returned to Dunn County to make their home with their son Charles in the town of Elk Mound. There Mrs. Carolina Maves died in 1895, being survived by her husband, whose death occurred some 12 years later, in a hospital in Superior in 1907. They were the parents of nine children, Charles, Fred, William, Theodore, John, Edward, Sarah, Henry and August Fred Maves was a child of about five years when he came with his parents to America and was about 11 or nearly when he arrived in Dunn County with them. He grew to manhood on their farm in the town of Red Cedar, which he helped to improve, and on which he resided until 1871. In 1872 he began farming for himself, buying a farm of 200 acres in the town of Elk Mound. The land was wild and he had to make a clearing before he could find a suitable place on which to build a log house and barns. He had been married in the previous year—on Oct. 19, 1871—to Amelia Lemke, a native of Germany, born April 26, 1851, who had come to America in 1868, settling at Portage, Wis., and arriving in Dunn County on Nov. 3, 1870. Having erected his buildings, Mr. Maves, with the assistance of his good wife, set to work to improve his property and make a farm of it. Early in his active career he received a sunstroke, which handicapped him at times for 14 years, and his wife often put on overalls and did a man's work in the fields, in the woods, or around the barns.

With this hearty co-operation, they prospered and gradually advanced their fortunes, the farm assuming a more attractive appearance year by year, and in time it was recognized as one of the finest farms in what was known as the "Beyer Settlement." The year 1913 saw the erection of a fine new residence containing eight rooms, with a full basement, and with a ground plan of 24 x 28 feet. Mr. Maves also erected a fine basement barn of 34 x 74 feet, equipped with the best modern appliances; and among his other buildings was one of the finest hog sties in the county, and also a large silo. In front of the house was a beautiful lawn, and flower beds and shrubbery were tastefully laid out to enhance the picturesqueness of the surroundings and give a thoroughly home aspect to the place. But the time came when Mr. and Mrs. Maves felt that they had done their part, and that it was due to them to retire and let the younger generation carry on the work, and so in 1917 they sold the farm to their son Walter and took up their residence in the village of Cedar Falls, where they have since lived. At the time they did so, Mr. Maves had 40 head of fine Holstein cattle, 80 hogs and 10 horses, besides a large flock of poultry and a full equipment of tools and machinery. On settling in the village he bought a good house, with four lots, and here he and his wife are enjoying a well earned period of restful ease. The date of Oct. 19, 1921, marked a notable event in their life history, as on that day they celebrated their golden wedding, 250 guests being present on the occasion. They were the recipients of a number of useful and beautiful gifts, with $200 in money, $120 of which was in gold coin. In addition to their property in the village of Cedar Falls Mr. and Mrs. Maves own an acre of ground in the Elmwood addition to Menomonie. They are members of the Evangelical Church, in which they have always been active workers, Mr. Maves serving for 25 years as superintendent of the Sunday school. They have had 12 children, all of whom with the exception of one now dead and two who are on the home farm, have their own homes and are working out successful careers. A full list of these children shows the names of Carl Benjamin, Amanda, Emma, Lillie, William, Frederick, Ida, Frank A., Otto, Walter, Esther, and Edwin, of whom the following is a further record. Carl Benjamin, born March 12, 1873, who went to California and was a merchant in that state, died Oct. 20, 1923. He married Elizabeth Haase and left three children, Clarence, Edith and Helen. Amanda, born Dec. 4, 1874, married Fred Anderson and is now living in Minneapolis. She has six children, Herbert, Esther, Amos, Earl, Elmer, and Ray. Emma, born May 2, 1876, is practicing the profession of a trained nurse at Los Angeles, Calif. Lillie, born Feb. 4, 1878, who is the wife of Henry Hohlbine of Cedar Falls, has five children, Laura, Nellie, William, Sophronia and Ida. William, born Aug. 10, 1879, resides in the town of Elk Mound, Dunn County, married Amanda Schroeder, and is the father of ten living children, Lucille, Marvin, Raymond, Wilmar, Evelyn, Emil, Harry, Vera, Wesley and Mildred. Two others (twins) died unnamed. Frederick, born March 19, 1881, is now a contractor and builder in California. He married Edna John and has four children, Caroline, Grace, George and Melvin. Ida, born July 30, 1882, married Peter Anderson and lives in the village of Cedar Falls. She has two children, Russell and Ilah. Otto, born July 26, 1884, is now a farmer at Shiocton; he married Emma Schroeder and has one child, Weldon. Frank A., born Nov. 8, 1885, met a sudden and unexpected death at the age of 21, being killed by lightning on Thanksgiving eve, Nov. 25, 1908, on the farm of his brother William in the town of Elk Mound. He had been helping his brother with the chores during the progress of an electric storm. Having opened the barn door to observe the atmospheric conditions, he made the remark, "It is going to strike here," and an instant later the bolt struck him. The barn caught fire and was burned to the ground, the brother William, however, with remarkable presence of mind, saving 14 head of stock and six horses. Walter, born Dec. 9, 1887, who is on the home farm in the town of Elk Mound, married Margaret Wieman. Esther, born June 22, 1889, is now Mrs. Henry Schroeder of Green County and her children are Eleanor, Vera, Nelda, Dorothy, Walter, Irene and Harold. Edwin, born March 6, 1891, and who lives in St. Paul, Minn., married Myrtle Yoeks. The Maves family history is one that may be regarded as

ALBERT MAVES

descriptive of the best class of Dunn County citizens. In its pioneer beginnings, the patience, industry, thrift, and mutual cooperation practiced for the common advancement, and the neighborly kindness and hospitality always observed in the household; and, moreover, the striving after a higher standard of living, shown in the esthetic taste that prompted the beautifying of the home surroundings by flower beds, lawns and shrubbery; in all these things and others lie the evidence of those deep springs of character that, exercised on a wider scale, have raised mankind from barbarism to civilization.

Ole Ray, for many years a well known and respected citizen of the town of Spring Brook, was born Sept. 28, 1845, in Soknedalen, Norway, the son of Ole and Marin Ray. The family came to this country in 1868 and direct to Dunn County, Wis., settling in the town of Peru, where Ole Ray, Sr., secured employment with the lumber company at old Meridean. For them, however, he worked but a short time, soon taking land and starting a farm, in the town of Spring Brook on 80 acres of raw land in Section 4 on the Chippewa bottoms. There he and his wife spent the rest of their lives. Being among the first families to settle there, they had to go through many hardships during pioneer days. They had ten sons, all now deceased except one, Nels, who is now living in Washburn, Wis. These deceased sons are Ole, Severt, Ole, Peter, Jens, Erick, Severt, Andres and Ole. Ole Ray, the subject of this sketch, was educated in Norway and came to this country with his parents when 23 years old. The year after the family arrived in Dunn County he taught school at Elk Creek, after which he was employed in the lumber mills at Chippewa Falls for a while. On his return to Dunn County he was employed in the Bryce saw and shingle mills. In 1874 he settled on a farm in Section 35, town of Spring Brook, buying 80 acres of unimproved land, which he proceeded to develop into a farm. This long and arduous task was in time successfully accomplished, his career being one of gradual but steady progress. He erected two successive sets of buildings, those now standing being a great improvement over the first, and was active as a general farmer until a short time before his death, which occurred Feb. 18, 1923. For many years he was an active member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Ole Ray was married in August, 1868, to Margaret Sophia Humstad. They had been the parents of 15 children, namely: Marie, now Mrs. Ole Meyers of Eau Claire; Olof, who is on the home farm; Christina, who is Mrs. John Lee of Proctor, Minn.; Anna, wife of Peter Erickson of Eau Claire; Ida, now Mrs. George Davis, living on the home farm; Sophia, deceased; Emma, deceased; Ole and Severt (twins), of whom Ole is at home and Severt deceased; Emil, of Outlook, Mont.; Jens, deceased; Olga, now Mrs. Sever Running of Menomonie; Harry and Herman (twins), of whom Harry lives in Minneapolis, and Herman is on the home farm; and Sigward of Minneapolis.

Albert Maves, one of the men who achieved a success along agricultural lines in Dunn County and is now enjoying the fruits of his former industry as a well to do resident of Menomonie, was born in Germany, Dec. 7, 1854, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Maves. He was educated in his native land and in 1881 came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, buying an improved farm of 160 acres in the town of Red Cedar. There he remained for about 16 years engaged in agriculture. He then sold that farm and bought a larger one—one of 400 acres in the town of Tainter. The land had been improved but there were no buildings on it. Mr. Maves put up a fine frame residence, also a full basement barn of 40 x 80 feet, both buildings with thorough modern equipment, and he also erected such other buildings as were needed. There he spent some 21 years, all the time improving the place until he had developed it into a large and splendid farm. Then in 1921 he divided it into two farms, building another fine house and a large basement barn of 36 x 100 feet, besides other structures. On both places he has running water for the house and barns, and on each a Delco electric lighting plant with all other conveniences that are either necessary or desirable. These two farms he rents to his sons, he, himself, having been practically retired since 1918. During his active career on the farm he served as a member of the district school board. Persistent industry intelligently planned made Mr. Maves a successful man and he is now

in easy circumstances able to take his leisure in town and with his mind free from worry. He is a stockholder in the Rusk creamery and for six years was one of its directors. He owns a nice residence at 1009 Eighth Street. Mr. Maves was first married in June, 1884, to Elizabeth Tyler, who was born in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County. She died in 1904, leaving four children, namely: Otto, of Cedar Falls, in the town of Red Cedar; who married Theresa Breitzman and has six children, Laona, Luverne, Dorothy, Edna, Leonard and Arthur. William, a farmer on one of his father's farms in the town of Tainter, who married Mary Hazen and has three children, Evelyn, Lawrence and Violet; Wilhelmina, now Mrs. Emil Seilke of the town of Tainter; and Martin, operating the other farm of his father in the town of Tainter, who married Amelia Price. Mr. Maves was married secondly in 1910 to Mrs. Augusta Borchart, who in maidenhood was Augusta Scheel. He and his family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Herman Ernst Kuesel, whose record as a pioneer of the town of Weston demands a place in this volume, was born near Stargard, in Pommern, Germany, Aug. 15, 1848, son of Ernst and Frederica (Ukker) Kuesel. The parents spent their lives in their native land. Herman Ernst as a youth attended school in Hansfielde, near Stargard, and was afterwards engaged in farm labor until he came to America in 1869 on the ship Baltimore, which landed him at Baltimore, Md., on October tenth. From that port he came west directly to Milwaukee and thence to Iron Ridge in Dodge County to visit an aunt. There he was employed for a year by a man named John Wagner and afterwards worked for nearly two years in the sawmill of Bates Brothers. The next summer he spent in Madison County, Illinois. He was married in Dodge County, Wisconsin, on Feb. 5, 1872, to Mary Frank of Germany, daughter of Conrad and Catherine (Zichner) Frank. After the summer spent in Madison County he spent a short time in Highland, Ill., and had some thoughts of settling there, but did not on account of his wife's health, instead returning to Dodge County, where he remained until the spring of 1877. Then, with Charles Frank and Louis Naseband, he came to Dunn County, each buying 80 acres of heavy timber land in Section 18, town of Weston. They were the first three settlers south of Hatchville in this county. It was here that Mr. Kuesel began his career as a pioneer farmer. His first dwelling was a small log shack, after building which he began taking out the immense stumps which were the chief obstacle to his cultivation of the land. For the first few years he carried on his work with the aid of oxen, as did most of the pioneers, oxen for some purposes being better than horses, as they were very hardy and could survive with less care; but in time Mr. Kuesel got good horses. He developed a fine farm, with good buildings, including an excellent frame house and he had his land well cultivated. After carrying on general farming until 1911 he turned the management of the place over to his son Samuel, and in 1921 he sold the farm to him. Some sections of the original fences which Mr. Kuesel built of rails which he cut from logs, may still be seen on the farm. On Sept. 18, 1891, Mr. Kuesel was bereaved by the death of his wife Mary, who had been a faithful companion and helpmate to him through many toilsome years. They had been the parents of eight children, namely: Ernest, who married Mary Henkel and is now proprietor of a fine farm in Pierce County; Herman, who resides on the home farm and is a carpenter by trade; Emil, now a carpenter living in the state of Washington; Anna, who is Mrs. William Werner of the town of Weston; Mary, who is Mrs. Fred Krueger of Wrightstown, Bright County, Wis.; Emma, who married Gust Zuehl and lives in South St. Paul; Samuel, the present owner of the old home farm; and Ida, who is Mrs. Henry Paul of Milwaukee.

Samuel H. Kuesel, who owns and conducts the old Kuesel farm in Section 18, town of Weston, was born on this farm, Jan. 8, 1885, son of Herman E. and Mary (Frank) Kuesel. As a boy he acquired the elements of knowledge in the Joint District School No. 6 of Weston and Spring Lake. He has always remained at home with his father, whose assistant he was until 1911, when he rented the farm from him, and in the same year bought 80 acres of adjoining land. In 1921 he bought the home farm, which is well stocked with grade Holstein cattle, including

a pure bred sire, and he now ranks as one of the leading farmers of his town. He was clerk of the school district for five years, then treasurer for three years, and is now serving in his third year in his second term as clerk. He was also for seven years a member of the board of supervisors, and has been active in various matters concerning the welfare of the community. The Elmwood creamery company numbers him among its stockholders. Samuel H. Kuesel was married Sept. 16, 1911, at Granite Falls, Minn., to Eva A. Lange, who was born at Wood Lake, Minn., Sept. 13, 1890, daughter of Fred and Augusta (Luhm) Lange. Her father is now deceased but her mother living and a resident of Wood Lake, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Kuesel are the parents of three children: Alfred, born Feb. 1, 1915; Gertrude, Nov. 20, 1919; and Eila, Oct. 17, 1922. The family are members of St. John's Lutheran Church in the town of Weston.

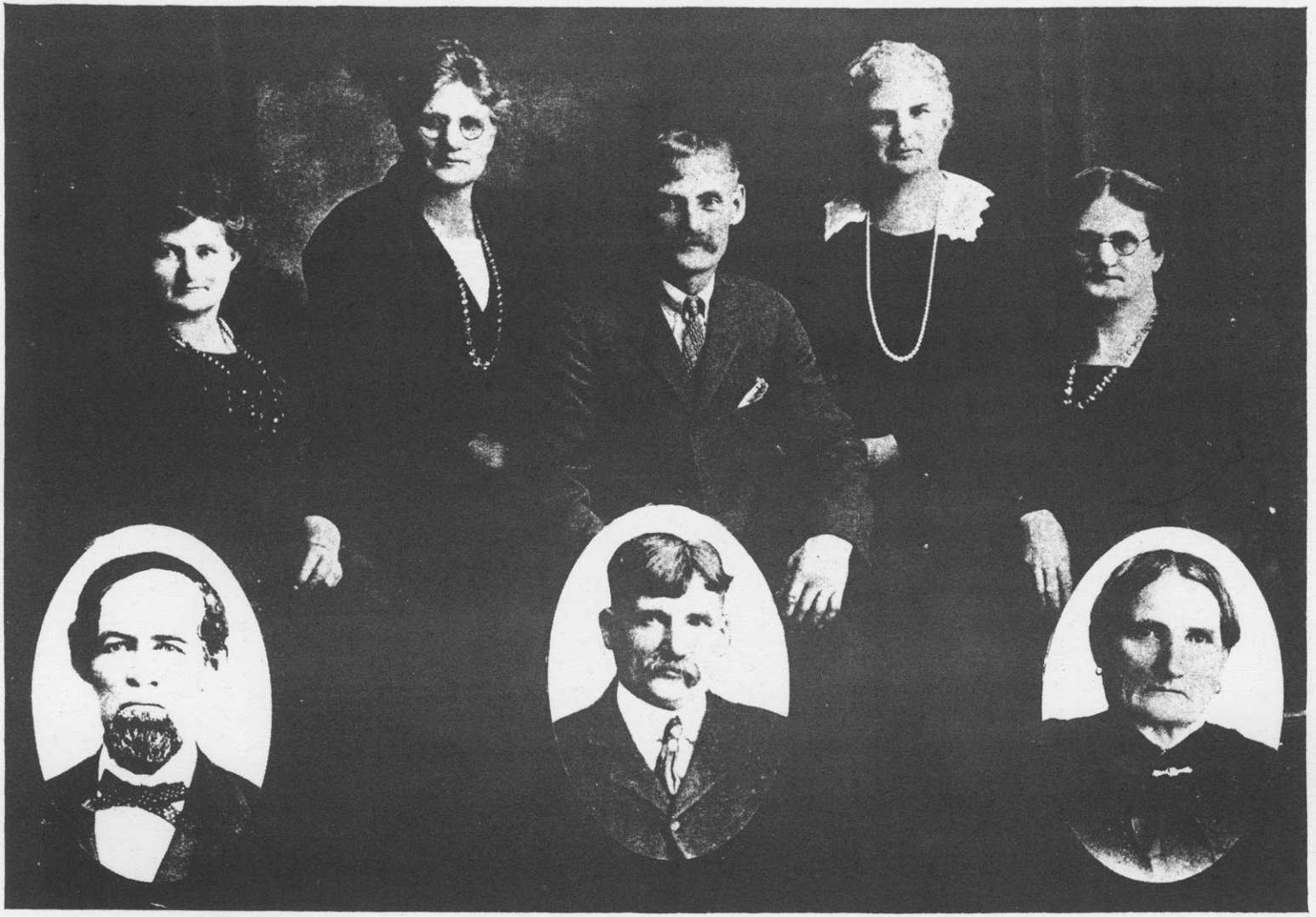
George A. Meyers, in the employ of the Omaha railroad at Knapp, was born in Peru, Miami County, Ind., Feb. 25, 1869, son of Lewis and Rachel (Daggy) Meyers. The father died in 1873, being survived by his wife, who is still living and now residing at Fairmont, Ind. The subject of this sketch as a boy attended school in Indiana and subsequently worked on farms and at other occupations in that state until 1891. He then went to Lesueur County, Minnesota, where he was engaged in farming until September, 1898, when he came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, locating at Knapp. Soon after arriving here he rented the William Robinson farm in the town of Stanton, which he operated subsequently for two years, at the end of that time entering the employ of the Omaha railroad. He has charge of the pumping station and of the helper engine when the crew is not working. He is actively interested in everything making for the improvement of the village, and belongs to several fraternal societies, including the Masons, Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Meyers was married March 15, 1891, to Ida Philliabaum of Peru, Ind., and he and his wife are the parents of two children: Hortense, born Dec. 16, 1891, and Roger, born Dec. 8, 1894. Hortense, a graduate of the Menomonie High School in the class of 1912, also took one season's summer course of the Mankato Normal School, and two seasons of theRiver Falls Normal School's summer course. Before her marriage she taught school two years in Burnett County, two years in Dunn County, and one year in North Dakota, and subsequently (after marriage) one year in Douglas County and two years in Dunn County. She was married June 26, 1918, to Fred Caffery of Hammond. Roger Myers was graduated from the Menomonie High School with the class of 1913 and then taught school one year in North Dakota. On May 10, 1917, he enlisted for World War service, becoming a member of Co. D, 2d Engineers' Corps. After training at El Paso, Texas, until August, 1917, he was transferred to Washington, D. C., and left for overseas on Sept. 10, 1917, landing in Glasgow, Scotland, Sept. 28. He thence went to Southampton remaining there a short time and then going to La Havre, France. With the rest of his company, or outfit to which he belonged, he was engaged for a while in constructing barracks in northern France, after which they were moved to the Toulon Troyon sector, where they trained for a month. In May, 1918, they entered into the Chateau Thierry drive, during which, on June 12, Roger was wounded. He was taken to Base Hospital No. 1, where he remained until Oct. 8, 1918, at that time rejoining his company. He was in the battle at Mons Argonne, after which he entered Germany with the army of occupation. He returned to the United States in August, 1919, and was discharged on the fifteenth of that month. Two months after his return home, or on Oct. 15, 1919, he became rural mail carrier on Route No. 1 attached to the Knapp post office. He resides at home with his parents.

Carl S. Rosenberg, proprietor of the Rosenberg Garage, Elk Mound, was born in the house in which he now resides, in the village of Elk Mound, May 18, 1882, son of Anton and Sophia (Evenson) Rosenberg. The parents were natives of Norway who came to the United States in 1868, locating first in Eau Claire, Wis., where Anton Rosenberg followed the trade of blacksmith which he had learned in Norway. In 1869 he came with his family to Dunn County, and for a year worked for Knapp, Stout & Co. in Menomonie. At the end of that time the company

transferred him to Cedar Falls, where he remained about three years. He then came to Elk Mound and engaged in the blacksmith business for himself, conducting his shop successfully until 1910. In that year he started on a trip to Norway, but he never reached his native land, as he disappeared from the ship on which he took passage during the voyage. The mystery of his death has never been solved, so it is not known whether it was accidental or due to foul play. His wife is still living in Elk Mound village. They had six children, as follows: Mary, now Mrs. Gabriel Howe of Colfax, Wis.; Edward, who is in the garage business in Colfax; Bertha, wife of Joseph Wachute of Eau Claire; George, a traveling salesman with headquarters at Iowa Falls, Iowa; Carl S., of Elk Mound; and Anna, who is now Mrs. James G. Peterson of La Crosse. Carl S. Rosenberg acquired his education in the public schools of Elk Mound and then entered his father's blacksmith shop, where he learned the trade, finally becoming his father's partner. The business was conducted under the name of Rosenberg & Son, and comprised general blacksmith's work, including horse shoeing. For 18 years a livery business was also conducted with it. After the loss of his father Carl S. continued the blacksmith business alone but dropped the livery, substituting for it an automobile business. In 1917 he erected his fine cement garage, 50 x 70 feet, connection with which he has a fine office and salesroom, good storage space, and a fully equipped repair department, where he employs two skilled mechanics. This business is now on a good financial basis and is steadily growing. Mr. Rosenberg handles the Buick and Ford cars and specializes in the Goodyear tires. He is one of the trustees of the village of Elk Mound and is fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the local colony of Beavers. He was married Dec. 7, 1911, to Emma Solberg of the town of Elk Mound, and he and his wife are the parents of three children: Dora M., born Feb. 2, 1914; Eva G., born May 21, 1915, and David, born June 14, 1919. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Leopold Rudiger, a pioneer settler in the town of Menomonie, who passed away some 30 years ago, was born in Germany, where he grew up and was married in time to Berniteen Oberlinder. It was in 1856 that he emigrated with his family to the United States, landing at New York and going thence to Menomonee, Mich., where Mr. Rudiger found work in the tanneries. In 1860 he came to Menomonie, Dunn County, Wis., and for two years was in the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co. At the end of that time, in 1862, he pre-empted 160 acres of wild land covered with timber, situated in Section 21, town of Menomonie, and here began the development of a farm, his first step being the construction of some log buildings. To obtain a little ready cash Mr. Rudiger cut cordwood, for which, however, he received very little, for both wood and labor were cheap. Many hardships had to be endured by the family before conditions got better, but they gradually improved. Other settlers began to come in, railroads and wagon roads were built, and new villages sprang up, so that markets were brought nearer, and the pioneer settler no longer had to pack supplies on his back and carry them for a distance of 10 to 20 miles. Mr. Rudiger helped in some of these improvements, especially in regard to the building of roads and schools and in helping new settlers to get started. He was also constantly improving his own place, both as to the land and buildings, and in time he became quite a prominent citizen of his town, serving on the board of supervisors. At last, after some 32 years of useful toil, he passed away on Oct. 5, 1894. His wife, who survived him a number of years, died May 6, 1908. Their children, seven in number, were as follows: Phillipine, now Mrs. Fred Wagner of Tacoma, Wash.; Josephine, who is Mrs. Fred Schultz of Tacoma, Wash.; John and Mary (twins), the first mentioned of whom is now in Sascatchewan, Canada, the latter being deceased; Theresa, who married Peter Baker and is now a widow residing in Menomonie; Emil, a dairy farmer in the town of Menomonie; and Selvina, who is Mrs. Samuel Percher of Menomonie.

Emil Rudiger, proprietor of the Hudson Road Dairy farm in Section 21, town of Menomonie, was born in this town July 19, 1867, son of Leopold and Berniteen (Oberlinder) Rudiger. His education was acquired in district school No. 4 and at an early age he had to make himself useful on his parents' farm, the family



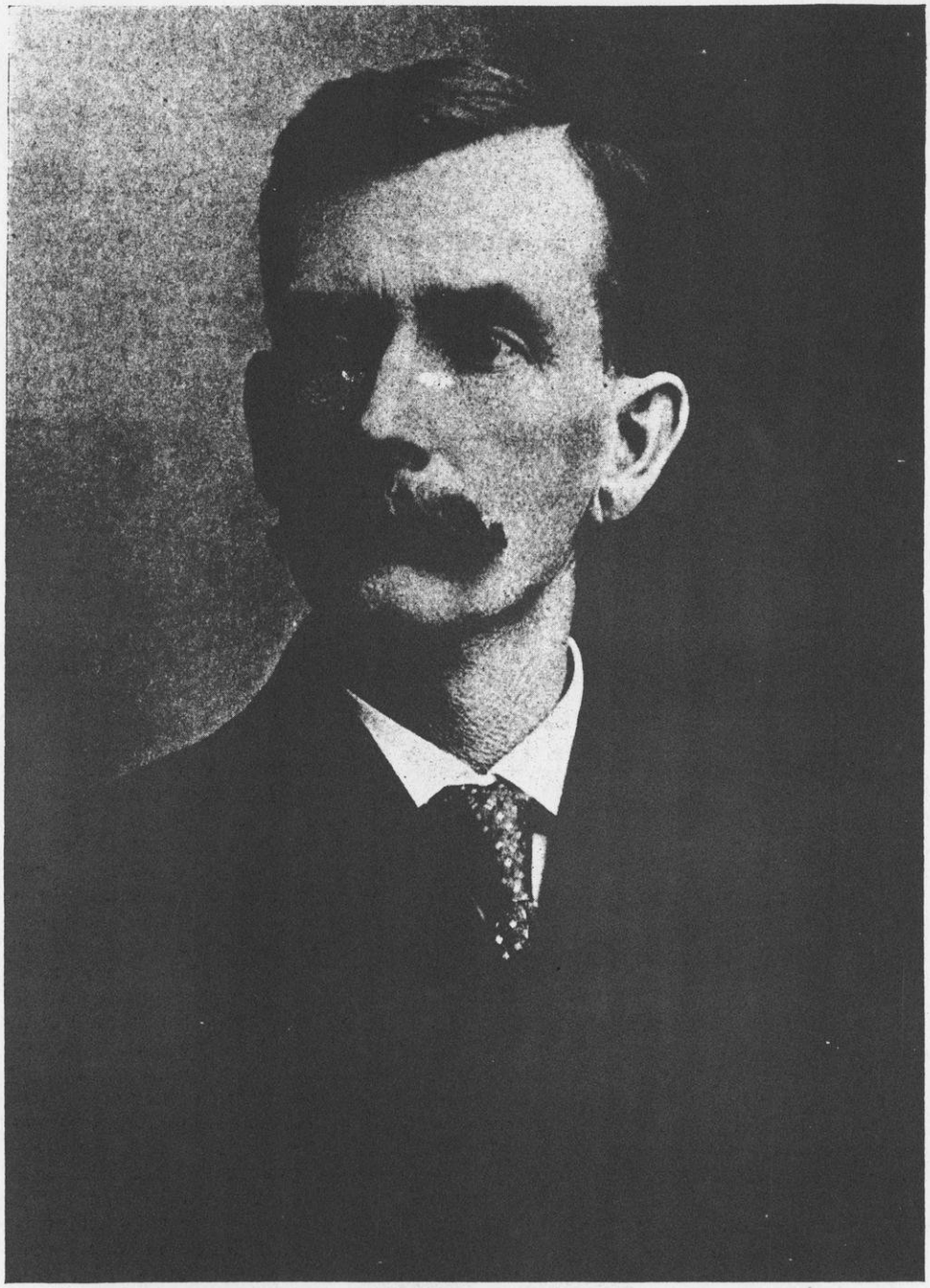
MR. AND MRS. LEOPOLD RUDIGER AND FAMILY

dwelling being a rude log house and the surroundings but little improved beyond the state of nature. In the development of the farm and the gradual attainment of the conveniences and comforts of civilization, he had his share, helping his father until the latter's death, in 1894, at which time the farm was deeded to him and he has ever since operated it. He has also greatly improved it, having put up a fine residence and outbuildings and rebuilt the log barn which his father had put up in 1875. Up to 1921 Mr. Rudiger carried on general farming and dairying, but since then has confined his attention to dairying, his farm being known as the Hudson Road Dairy. He has a herd of 29 or 20 high grade Guernsey cattle, including 20 milch cows and a pure bred Guernsey sire. He is also a stockholder in the Hudson Road Creamery and since 1920 has been a member of the town board of supervisors. Mr. Rudiger was first married in Menomonie, on Oct. 12, 1894, to Barbara Simmer, who died June 12, 1904, leaving five children: Leopold, born Nov. 1, 1895, who married Tena Walseth and lives in the city of Menomonie; Peter, born March 23, 1898, now attending the Stout Institute; Helen, born Jan. 22, 1900, who is a telephone operator in Minneapolis; Arthur, born March 23,1902, who is working with his father; and Emil, born March 27, 1904, who died in April, 1905. Of Mr. Rudiger's second marriage in 1905, to Lena Hess, four children have been born: Mildred, Feb. 12, 1906; Harvey, June 11, 1909; Winnifred, June 10, 1911; and Elmer, June 19, 1920. The family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic congregation in Menomonie.

Jesse T. Rogers, who is well and favorably known in the town of Weston as a good practical and successful farmer, and who has served acceptably in public office, was born in West Virginia, Jan. 3, 1873, son of Morton and Virginia (McElfresh) Rogers. The parents were both born in West Virginia, when it was a part of the original state of Virginia, known as the "Old Dominion," the father on Dec. 12, 1844, and the mother on Aug. 15, 1851. They were reared to manhood and womanhood in the same state, that is to say, in that part ofVirginia which became the new state of West Virginia in June, 1863, being admitted as a Union state, opposed to secession, in the very middle of the Civil War period. There also they were married and remained until 1877, in which year they moved to Missouri; but after staying there somewhat less than three years, they came in 1880 to Dunn County, Wisconsin and became farmers here. For the first five years they operated rented farms, and then in the fall of 1885 Morton Rogers bought a tract of 80 acres of partly improved land in Section 1, town of Weston, and began to improve it. In that task he spent 14 years and, having made a good farm out of it, he sold it in 1899 and retired, taking up his residence in Menomonie. His life was spared but a short time longer, however, as he died on Jan. 20, 1900. His wife survived him 20 years, passing away on March 4, 1920. Their family numbered nine children: Walter A., now a farmer in the town of Menomonie, this county; Nancy L., who married L. J. Stark and lives in New York; Jesse T., subject of this sketch; Minnie, who died at the age of 14 years; James L., who died in infancy; Hurley J., of New York; Waitman, who died in 1906; Charles, who died in 1908; and Alice, who died in 1920, thus leaving but four members of the family living. Jesse T. Rogers had some schooling in Missouri, but for the most part acquired his education in the towns of Lucas and Weston, Dunn County, Wis. He grew up on the home farm, on which he remained until 1904. In that year he bought 80 acres of land in Section 36, town of Lucas, and resided there for five years making improvements. Then in 1909 he sold it and bougth 40 acres in Section 2 of the town of Weston, to which he added another 40 acres in 1913. It is on the latter place that he has since resided, and where he is carrying on general farming and dairying. His cattle are Guernseys, with a pure bred sire in the herd. Besides having broken a considerable portion of his farm, Mr. Rogers has rebuilt the house and barn and erected several out-buildings. He is a stockholder in the new Hudson Road Creamery, and has rendered six years' service as treasurer of the Palmer school. In 1901 he was married in Menomonie to Mollie Born, who was born July 13, 1876, in Menomonie, daughter of August and Lena (Lauber) Born. Her parents came to this country when young, settling in Menomonie after their mar-

riage, where the mother died in April, 1914. The father, August Born, is now in Leeds, N. D. Their children were: Frank, who was drowned at the age of 14 years; John, who died in April, 1924; Mollie, who is Mrs. Jesse T. Rogers; and Herman, of Menomonie. To Mr. and Mrs. Rogers 11 children have been born, three of whom died in infancy. The others are as follows: Helen, June 3, 1902; Genevieve, July 21, 1904; Herman, March 4, 1906; Leroy, Jan. 2, 1909; Angeline, April 26, 1911; John, May 29, 1913; Frances May, Jan. 11, 1919; and Reuben, Nov. 1, 1921. Helen is now employed at the Dr. Butler home, and Genevieve is Mrs. Walter Hintzman of the town of Menomonie.

Halvor O. Kvool, a veteran railroad track man, for 40 years in the employ of the "Omaha" road, and section foreman at Knapp for the last 34, was born in Melhus, near Trondhjem, Norway, Feb. 23, 1858, son of Ole and Maret (Halvorson) Kvool. The father was a deep sea diver who died at Spisburgen, Norway, in 1883. In the following year his widow came to the United States, first locating at Roberts, St. Croix County, Wis., and later at Baldwin, in the same county. She died at the home of her son, Halvor O., in Knapp, on Aug. 24, 1903. Halvor O. Kvool, after attending public school in Norway, had subsequently learned the mason's trade, which he followed in his native land until 1882, which was the year of his emigration to this country. He arrived in Baldwin, Wis., on April 17 and during the next two years was employed in sawmills there. It was at the end of that period that he entered the employ of the Omaha railroad, becoming a member of the extra gang employed on light construction work. In 1885 he was made a section hand at Roberts and in the following year was promoted to the position of section foreman and was transferred to River Falls, Wis., where he remained two years. From there he went to Ellsworth, where he remained until Nov. 1, 1889, when he was transferred to Knapp, where he is now and has been ever since. For 19 years after first coming here he was sent out every summer to superintend the extra construction force, at the same time attending to his duties as foreman of the section. He belongs to a number of societies, being a member of the Omaha Railway Benefit Association, the All Railway Employees Association, the Veterans' Union, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Rebekahs, and the Modern Woodmen of America. Naturally he is a man of wide acquaintance, and it may be said that most of his acquaintances are also his friends. Mr. Kvool was married at Baldwin, Wis., Feb. 27, 1883, to Gertrude Larson, who was born in Norway Oct. 2, 1852, and who, after a married life of 29 years, died Feb. 1, 1912. Of this union was born six children: Oscar L., Aug. 12, 1885; Benny Michael, Sept. 16, 1886; Anna Marie, March 8, 1888; Herman Gustave, March 20, 1890; Olga Amanda, Nov. 10, 1895; and Alfred D., Sept. 10, 1898. Oscar L., who is now employed in the general offices of the Omaha road at St. Paul, married Marie Stockman and has one child, Alta. Benny Michael is a locomotive engineer on the Omaha road, living at Hudson. He married Eva Gunter, and is the father of three children, Donavan, Norman and Loretta. Anna Marie is the wife of Dr. L. B. Langenderfer of St. Paul and has a son, Phillip. Herman Gustave, who is station agent at Humbird, Wis., married Alice Hessel and has had two children, Doris and Oral, of whom the latter is now deceased. Olga Amanda is the wife of Willis Mitchell of the town of Lucas, Dunn County, and the mother of three children, Robert, James and Anna. Alfred D., who is manager of the State Theatre in Minneapolis, married Lola Knapp. For several years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Kvool remained a widower, but on Nov. 10, 1915, he married Mrs. Lillian Ida Cole, whose own family name was Steadman, she having been born at Cedar Falls, Dunn County, June 21, 1861, daughter of Henry and Mary (Fletcher) Steadman. She was first married to Samuel W. Coates, a very early settler in Dunn County connected with the lumber interests, and who was well and favorably known, not only in Dunn County, but throughout the lumber section of the Northwest generally. Mr. Coates died June 11, 1895, after he had his wife had been the parents of five children, namely, Ray Warren, born March 23, 1881; Jesse Wilford, June 26, 1883; Mary Ethel, April 19, 1889 (died July 12, 1894); Glenn W., Sept. 16, 1891 (died Dec. 28, 1892); and Naomi A., Nov. 15, 1893. With respect to the three



FRED R. ROSS

survivors, Ray Warren, is now state deputy probate commissioner and lives in Ashland, Wis. He married Mabel Harris and has five children, Crystal, Flossie, Raymond, Robert and Marjorie. Jesse Wilford, now residing in Hammond, Wis., is with the Heinrich Medical Co. He married Nettie Scott and their children are Elizabeth, Mildred and Myrtle (twins), Naomi and Ida. Naomi A. married Carleton Thompson of MacMasterville, Province of Quebec, Canada, where he is mine superintendent for the Dupont Company, manufacturers of nitro-glycerine and gelatine. She has three children, George, Jack and Naomi. On June 3, 1900, Mrs. Coates became the wife of George Cole, who died Oct. 10, 1902; and on Feb. 1, 1903, a son was born of this marriage, who is named George, and resides with his mother and step-father, Mr. Kvool. Mr. Kvool was reared a Lutheran and Mrs. Kvool a Methodist. The latter belongs to the Rebekahs and Royal Neighbors.

Fred R. Ross, for the last 38 years a business man in the village of Rusk, and the present postmaster of this village, was born in Catteraugus County, New York, on April 24, 1854, son of Reuben and Emeline (Herrick) Ross. Both parents were natives of New York State, the father being a farmer and also owner of a string of 14 cheese factories, and as such, and for other reasons, he was a very prominent and influential citizen. The mother of the subject of this sketch died in 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Ross had three children: Fred R. of Rusk; Addis M., and Frank C., the two latter being deceased. Fred R. Ross was educated in the state of New York, and in time became overseer of his father's line of cheese factories, remaining thus occupied until 1880, when he came west to Wisconsin, stopping first at Milwaukee, then at Stevens Point, and then locating in Dunn County. But in the same year that he arrived here he was called back east on account of his father's death, and remained there until 1882, when he again came west, and, stopping in Dunn County, Wis., on his way, went on nearly to the Pacific coast. Then, returning to Wisconsin, he became buyer for the Hill & Kenzie line of elevators along the Omaha road, being thus occupied for two years, with headquarquarters at Roberts. In 1886 Mr. Ross came to Rusk as buyer for and manager of the firm's elevator here, and in the following year he bought the general store in the village, which he conducted in connection with his elevator business. He also bought 70 acres which adjoined the 240 acres owned by Mrs. Ross, making a total of 310 acres, on which they erected a complete set of fine buildings. This farm he has never worked himself but has rented out. He had charge of the elevator for 26 years. Later he sold a half interest in his store to A. B. Webert, after which for two years the business was conducted under the name of Ross and Webert. At the end of that time Mr. Ross sold his remaining interest to his partner. For 20 years during his mercantile career he served the village as postmaster, and he is now serving another term, having been appointed to the office by the late President Harding. When he got out of the store he resumed his former occupation of grain buyer and continued in it for two years. He was one of the organizers of the local creamery, served as its first treasurer, and since 1910 has been its secretary; in fact, ever since coming to Rusk, Mr. Ross has been a very active factor in promoting the prosperity of the village, and there have been few enterprises of importance started here that he has not been connected with, either directly or indirectly. He has also taken a helpful and prominent part in town and county affairs. For 19 years he was treasurer of the town of Red Cedar and for three years chairman of the town board and a member of the county board, and he is now serving as town treasurer, having been elected to that office three years ago. In short, it may be said that he is today one of the best known men in Dunn County, and on his personal record there is no stain. Mr. Ross was married March 8, 1887, to Mary J. Sherburne, who was born Feb. 12, 1860, daughter of Andrew M. and Caroline (Ross) Sherburne, who were pioneers of Dunn County. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have had no children of their own, but have reared and educated three children of her brother, W. R. Sherburne, namely: Andrew M., who is now deceased; Vernon K., who lives in Grantsburg, Wis.; and Lois, who is now Mrs. M. H. Underwood of Minneapolis.

Andrew Miller Sherburne, a pioneer of Dunn County, was born in the state of

Maine, Aug. 1, 1817, son of Andrew and Betsy (Miller) Sherburne. The father, who at the age of 14 years had enlisted for service in the War of 1812, later in life became a Baptist minister and so remained for the rest of his life. Andrew Miller Sherburne was reared in Oneida County, New York, and afterwards moved to Catteraugus County, that state, where he married Caroline Ross, who was born in Broome County, New York, in 1920. In 1846 they moved to Dane County, Wisconsin, and engaged in farming. In 1852 they moved to Burnham Valley, La Crosse County, but afterwards returned to Dane County. In October, 1855, they came to Dunn County, Mr. Sherburne pre-empting a quarter section of land on Section 9, town of Red Cedar. To this he soon added and he kept on accumulating land until he was the owner of 1500 acres all in one body, the tract becoming known locally as "Sherburne's Prairie." He also bought land in other parts of Dunn County and some in Buffalo County, and before many years he had become one of the wealthiest farmers in this region. He was scarcely past middle life when he died on May 29, 1875, leaving his wife and five children, the latter being Caroline M., Sayles Andrew, Adelbert C., Willshire and Mary Jane. Mrs. Caroline Sherburne, the wife and mother, died on Aug. 1, 1899.

John T. Kingsley, a well known farmer in the town of Weston, who has resided on his present farm in Section 30 for the last 43 years, was born in New York State, Nov. 30, 1849, son of John and Elizabeth (Willie) Kingsley. John Kingsley dying in 1850, his widow subsequently married Lafayette Lamson, with whom she came to Wisconsin in 1856. They settled in Columbia County, where they remained until 1869, when they came to Dunn County, and here they spent the remainder of their lives. John T. Kingsley, who accompanied his mother and step-father to Columbia County, Wisconsin, completed his school studies there and subsequently came with them to Menomonie, Dunn County, where for four years he was in the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co. Then going to Wilson, St. Croix County, he helped to build the first sawmill there and resided there for a while. Later he spent some time in Roberts, Wis., then operated rented farms at Forest Center. About 1881 he came to the town of Weston, where he bought 40 acres of wild land in Section 30, which is the farm on which he has lived so many years. He has cleared 30 acres of the land and erected a complete set of buildings. Mr. Kingsley was married in Eau Claire, Wis., May 18, 1874, to Mary J. Mitchell, who was born in New York State, Aug. 12, 1850, daughter of Charles H. and Clarice A. (Dunn) Mitchell. Three children are the issue of this marriage, Minnie, Myrtle and Leonard. Minnie, who married Elsworth Washburn, resides in the town of Eau Galle and has three children, Delcena, Alva and Myron. Myrtle is now Mrs. Hiram Pickering of the town of Eau Galle and has five children, Leo, Archie, Stanley, John and Dorothy. Leonard, who assists his father on the home farm, is also town clerk of Weston and clerk of School District No. 2. He married Grace Washburn and he and his wife are the parents of five children, Frances, Rayola, Lynn, Irma and Betty.

Edwin R. Buffington, who has been engaged in farming and dairying in the town of Colfax for the last 27 years and is one of the best known citizens of that town, was born in Eau Claire, Wis., Jan. 3, 1875, son of Edwin and Nancy (Crockett) Buffington. The father was a native of Catteraugus County, N. Y., born in 1840, and of English ancestry, while the mother was a native of the state of Maine. They came to Eau Claire, Wis., when it was a small lumber town, with only a few buildings on Water Street, and when there was a ferry for crossing the river. There they went into the hotel business, conducting the old Monongahela House, and Edwin Buffington also running a livery stable at the corner of Water Street and Second Avenue, and in addition to that a saw mill and lumber business. Both lived to a good old age, Mr. Buffington dying in Eau Claire Feb. 5, 1907, and Mrs. Buffington on May 11, 1911. They had three children, Mabel E., George Alvin and Edwin R. Mabel E., who married Frank J. Hones, is now deceased. Edwin R. Buffington was reared and educated in the city of Eau Claire, where he subsequently learned the printer's trade and worked on the Eau Claire Leader. In 1897 he left Eau Claire and came to Dunn County with the intention of opening

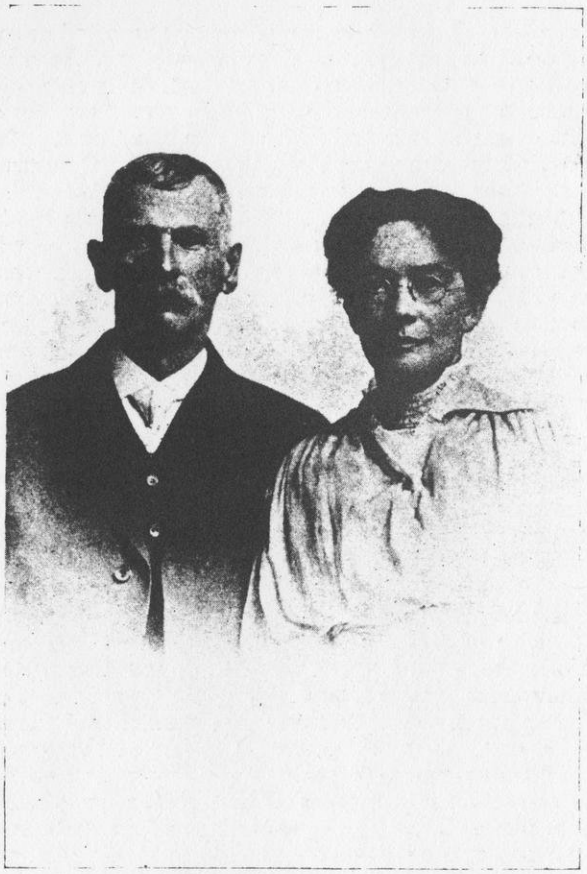
a print shop, but instead of doing so he changed his mind and engaged in agriculture on the F. J. Hones farm, which he conducted on shares. There he remained until 1910, in which year he bought an 80-acre farm in Section 10, town of Colfax, which place was improved but had an old barn and house. Mr. Buffington continued the improvements, cutting timber, clearing away brush, and remodeling the house. In 1922 he built a good modern barn of 36 x 60 feet and installed the James equipment, with running water. He has also put a water system into the house and has built a corn crib, tobacco shed and machine shed. He has now 75 acres under the plow and does general farming, raising potatoes as well as tobacco, and keeping 24 head of grade cattle with a pure bred sire. Mr. Buffington was married at Elk Mound, this county, on Dec. 16, 1903, to Mary Jacobson, daughter of Jacob and Carrie Jacobson. Her parents were natives of Norway who came to this country in 1886, settling in Eau Claire, where Mr. Jacobson got work as a filer in the mills. In the Jacobson family there were seven children, one of whom, Gertrude, is now deceased. Those living are Carrol, Ann, Sam, Sema, Bert and Mary. Sena is the wife of Ellis Huntsinger or Eau Claire. Sam was a soldier in the great World War, enlisting for service in 1917 in the heavy artillery. He took part in some of the hardest fighting, including that in the Argonne and at Chateau Thierry, returning home after the armistice and receiving his discharge in the spring of 1919. Mr. and Mrs. Buffington have one son, Earl, who is now helping on the farm.

Adolph C. Anderson, who for some years has been engaged in general farming and dairying in Section 32, town of Otter Creek, was born in South Dakota in 1883, son of Andrew and Mattie Anderson. The parents were natives of Norway, in which country the father did farm labor. They came to the United States about 1877, first locating in Minnesota, where they remained for a short time, and moving from there to South Dakota. Taking a homestead of 160 acres, Mr. Anderson erected buildings, broke the land, and farmed there until 1892. He then moved to Monroe County, Wis., where he bought 200 acres on Fish Creek Ridge, a property partly improved. Having remodeled the buildings and erected new ones, he farmed there until about 1910. In 1904 his wife Mattie died and he subsequently remarried and went to Saskatchewan, Canada, where he is now living. He and his first wife had eight children: Mary, George, Martin, Carrie, Anna, Sarah, Melvin and Adolph, all of whom are living. Sarah, who is married and lives in Saskatchewan, as also does Martin and George; Anna is the wife of Otto Gilbertson of Monroe County, Wis.; Carrie is the wife of Mack Halverson of La Crosse, and Mary is the wife of Melvin Dahl of La Crosse. Adolph C. Anderson, who accompanied his parents to La Crosse and Monroe counties attended local schools and worked on the home farm until 20 years old. After that he began working out, and in 1906 was married in Monroe County to Elsie Jenson, daughter of Gullick and Sarah Jenson, her parents being natives of Norway who are living at Portland, Monroe County. About the time of his marriage Mr. Anderson went to Cashton, that county, where he worked a short time on the section for the C., M. & St. P. Railway. His next move was to Portland, Wis., where he lived for two years, then going to Barron County, where he bought 40 acres of land in the town of Barron, which later he sold, in 1914 moving to Dunn County. Here he bought 80 acres in Section 32, town of Otter Creek, to which he later added 80 more. This was all wild land without any buildings on it. Mr. Anderson erected a good frame house and a barn 34 x 60 feet with full basement. He has kept up his improvements and now has 80 acres under the plow. He does general farming and dairying, his herd at present numbering 24 grade Holstein cattle. He also raises tobacco. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of five children: Gladys, Lila, Mabel, Pearl and Ernest. Gladys married Carl Bronson and they reside on a farm in Monroe County, Wisconsin.

Ole Peterson, a resident of the village of Wheeler, of which he is the present clerk, and who has had an active career of many years as lumberjack, merchant and farmer, but is now retired, was born in Trondhjem, Norway, Dec. 23, 1855, son of Peter and Isabel Peterson. The mother died in Norway in 1870, and in

1882 Peter Peterson came to America, two years after his son Ole, and located in Menomonie, where he worked a short time for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. He then went to Pierce County, and died at Brookville in 1886. Ole Peterson as a boy attended school in his native land and there learned the harness maker's trade. In 1880 he came to this country, locating in Menomonie and entering the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company and working for them subsequently in the woods and mills and also in their harness shop. That service came to an end in 1889 when Mr. Peterson went to work in the general store of Erick Fonus at North Menomonie, where he was employed until 1894. In June of the latter year he gave up the mercantile avocation to engage in farming, buying a farm of 120 acres in the town of Sherman, the size of which he later increased by the purchase of 40 acres more, thus making a farm of 160 acres. He cleared and improved the land, put up a new set of buildings and followed general farming and dairying there until the fall of 1909, when he moved to Wheeler. Here he bought a dwelling and for four years conducted a general store. He then traded the store for a farm of 160 acres in the town of Hay River, which four months later he exchanged for his present residence property in Wheeler, also getting 40 acres of land on the deal. Later he acquired another tract, of 80 acres, which he traded for a fine brick residence on the Stout Road in the city of Menomonie, and which he still owns. He has rendered good service on the school board and in 1915 became town clerk, in which position he served until 1922, when the village of Wheeler was incorporated. He then became village clerk and has since continued to perform the duties of that office. Thus it is seen that for over 40 years Mr. Peterson has been an active factor in the development of Dunn County, either as an industrial worker, business man, farmer, or public official, and his reliability in every situation is well known to his fellow citizens. He was married in Norway, Dec. 26, 1877, to Emma Josephine Groseth, who was born in Trondhjem, that country, Jan. 15, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have had ten children, as follows: Inga, deceased; Arnold, deceased; Carl, now in Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Anton, of Poplar, Mont., where he is following the carpenter's trade; Inga (second), now Mrs. Edward Tischman of Eau Claire; Alice, wife of Harry Wilson of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Regna, who also lives in Cedar Rapids and is the wife of Hans Hanson; Rosa, deceased; Oscar, a farmer in the town of Sand Creek, Dunn County, Wis., who married Borghild Downs, and Clarence of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who married Claudie Wilson. In addition to their own children, above enumerated, Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have reared a grandson, Richard Sholden, who is the son of their deceased daughter Rosa. They are sincere and consistent members of the Lutheran Church.

Arthur O. Quilling, county clerk of Dunn County, was born in the town of Red Cedar, Dunn County, Feb. 19, 1881, son of Otto and Augusta (Miller) Quilling. The father, Otto Quilling, was also a native of Dunn County, having been born in the town of Spring Brook. He remained at home until 18 years of age, at which time his father deeded to him an 80-acre tract in the town of Red Cedar. Moving an old log cabin onto his land, he took up his residence there and began to make improvements. After a year he married and he and his wife resided on that farm until about 1890, when they moved to Menomonie and for two years thereafter were residents of the city. At the end of that time Otto Quilling sold his farm and bought what is now known as the Crescent Hill farm in the town of Red Cedar, where he subsequently made his home until his death on Aug. 19, 1896. He had built up a good farm which his wife and sons operated thereafter until Mrs. Quilling's death, Oct. 27, 1922. It is now being conducted by the youngest son, Raymond R. Arthur O. Quilling attended the public schools until reaching the age of nine years. He then had the misfortune to step on a nail, which caused blood poisoning from the effects of which he has been a cripple ever since. He spent three years in bed and then had to spend three more in a wheel chair before he was able to walk again, and he has never fully recovered his full powers of locomotion as he has ever since been obliged to use a crutch. As he was unable after his accident to attend school, he studied at home, and also helped his mother in her household duties, washing dishes, sewing, mending, and doing similar work



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE J. RYDER

usually performed by the girls in a family. When he had recovered sufficiently to get about a little, he studied drawing and decorative painting but the painting caused lead poisoning and he had to give it up. He then took up clerical work, and in 1920 was elected to his present office as county clerk, the duties of which he began Jan. 1, 1921. In November, 1923, he was elected to his second term, poling the largest vote of any county officer on the ticket, and in November, 1924, was again reelected with the same result. He has proved himself thoroughly efficient and is highly esteemed among a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He makes his home with his brother Raymond on the old home farm, driving to and from his office daily when the roads permit. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the D. O. K. K.

Ralph Ryder, an early settler in the town of Dunn, where he started a good farm, now being operated by his son, George John, was born in England, where he grew up and married Mary Shepardson. In 1844 he came alone to the United States, being joined by his wife and five children in New York in the following year. They settled in the town of Marcey, Oneida County, N. Y., where they remained until 1861, in which year they came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, locating in the town of Dunn and engaging in agriculture. For three years Mr. Ryder operated rented farms; then he bought 40 acres of government land in Section 30 and took a railroad claim of 80 acres adjoining. This was all wild land and there were no buildings, but it had one advantage in that the land was mostly open and not encumbered with timber, so that much labor was thereby saved. Mr. Ryder built a frame house and log barns and began the work of improvement. The greatest handicap of the family at first was the lack of domestic water, which had to be hauled a distance of three miles until Mr. Ryder dug a 90-foot well. In May, 1871, Mrs. Mary Ryder died and 17 years later, in May, 1888, Ralph Ryder himself passed away after an active career as a farmer in the town of Dunn of some 27 years. They were the parents of ten children, namely: Jane, Ann, Eunice, Charlotte, Eliza, Ralph, Mary, Alice, Martha and George John. All of them except the last mentioned are now deceased, and it is curious to note that they died either quite young or in comparatively early life, none of them reaching the age of 40 years. George John, now 75 years old, is the owner of the parental farm and homestead.

George John Ryder, who owns and operates the old Ryder farm in Section 31, town of Dunn, which was started by his parents 60 years ago, was born in Oneida County, New York, Aug. 14, 1849, son of Ralph and Mary (Shepardson) Ryder. His parents, immigrants from England, had then been in this country but three or four years. They remained in Oneida County until 1861, when they came with their family to Dunn County, Wisconsin, locating in the town of Dunn, where three years later, after operating rented farms, they settled on the land in Section 31 that constitutes the present farm of their son, George John. Of this farm he became the active manager when 19 years old, and in 1878, ten years before his father's death, he took it over as his own property, paying the railroad claim after it came on the market. He has made many improvements on the place, having replaced the old log barns with good frame structures in modern style and of ample size, and in 1900 he built the neat residence that he now occupies. He has for the most part followed general farming, in the early years giving his chief attention to grain raising, but later to dairying, which is now his principal occupation. A a resident of the town of Dunn for 63 years, Mr. Ryder has good claims to be regarded as a pioneer, and he has a very wide acquaintance and is esteemed by all who know him. He is a stockholder in the Farmers & Merchants State Bank of Downsville, and he formerly served two years as a member of the town board. Mr. Ryder has been twice married, first on July 4, 1874, to Clara Billings of the town of Eau Galle, who died 34 years later on Nov. 8, 1908. She left two children Claude and Jesse. Claude, born April 26, 1875,and who is a farmer in Eau Claire County, married first Edith Barden, who died leaving one child, Blanche. He then married Rena Potter, of which union there is one son, George. Jesse, the

other son by Mr. Ryder's first marriage, was born Sept. 10, 1883, and is now a farmer in the town of Dunn, having a 160-acre farm which adjoins his father's. He married Catherine Cosgrove of the town of Dunn and has five children, Marion, Lawrence, Stephen, Ralph and Margaret Rosa. On Sept. 1 1914, George John Ryder married secondly Florence Copeland, who was born in Dover, Vt., Oct. 1, 1865, daughter of Leland and Nellie (Pease) Copeland. She accompanied her parents from the state of her birth to Columbia County, Wisconsin, and from there in May, 1870, to Dunn County, the family settling in the village of Eau Galle, where Mr. Copeland became assistant millwright in the Carson-Rand mills, being thus occupied for eight years. He then took up farming near the village and was thus engaged for ten years, death putting an end to his labors in 1888. His wife, who survived him, remained on the farm until 1908, after which until 1924 she resided with her children. She is now living in Durand, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Leland Copeland had four children, Florence, May, Lula and Ernest. Florence, now Mrs. George J. Ryder, as a girl acquired a good education, and for a number of years was a teacher, for ten years in the school in Menomonie. May is now Mrs. Fred Blair of the town of Eau Galle; Lula, who married D. J. Eyer, lives in Minnesota. Ernest is a Presbyterian minister now stationed at Lethbridge, Canada.

Osmond Cockeram, a notable pioneer of Dunn County whose life story is well worthy of record in the county's annals, was a native of England, where he was reared to manhood and in due time married Ann Rick. It was in 1851 that they emigrated to the United States, and for five years after arriving in this country they resided in Brooklyn, N. Y. At the end of that time they came west to Waukesha County, Wisconsin, where also they remained for five years, their next removal being to Dunn County, in 1861. During the ten years they had resided in this country they had accumulated so little earthly wealth that when they arrived at Menomonie, after a three weeks' journey in a wagon drawn by oxen, Mr. Cockeram had but 40 cents in his pocket, and this he was obliged to give to the ferryman to take them across the river, landing on the opposite bank without a penny. What they did in this emergency—whether Mr. Cockeram found some good angel from whom to effect a loan, or whether he stayed awhile in Menomonie and worked until he had earned a few dollars—has not been told the present writer; but it seems that they did not remain there long but soon took the trail west of town now known as the "Old Hudson Road," and followed it until they arrived in what is now the town of Lucas, and in Section 13 of that town, where it seems Mr. Cockeram had bought 40 acres of wild land from the Fox River company. On arriving at the selected spot he set about the task of building some sort of a dwelling, the family in the meanwhile making their home in the wagon. Of whatever funds he had been able to procure at Menomonie he had but $7 left, but once more he was equal to the emergency, and by means which only an old pioneer would understand, he succeeded in making a successful start. A log house was the first dwelling he erected and after that he put up other buildings as fast as he could, and cleared and broke his land, of which he acquired more as time went on until he had $400 acres, all in the town of Lucas. In time, also, a fine set of frame buildings replaced the original log structures, and he became known throughout the western part of the county as a man of substance, not only active in advancing his own personal interests, but also a leader in affairs that concerned the general community. He was one of the men who had the town of Lucas set off and it was he who suggested its name. He was clerk and treasurer of it for many years, he helped in the work of road construction—always an important thing in a pioneer settlement—and when new settlers arrived he aided them to make a start. In short, during his active period, there was little of public nature going on in the town of Lucas in which he was not concerned directly or indirectly, and his help and influence were always sure to advance the enterprise. Blessed with a strong constitution, he enjoyed a long life and was able to continue his activities until a short time before his death, which took place on Jan. 8, 1917, when he was 86 years old. His wife died Aug. 7, 1919. Both were laid to their final rest in Evergreen cemetery, in

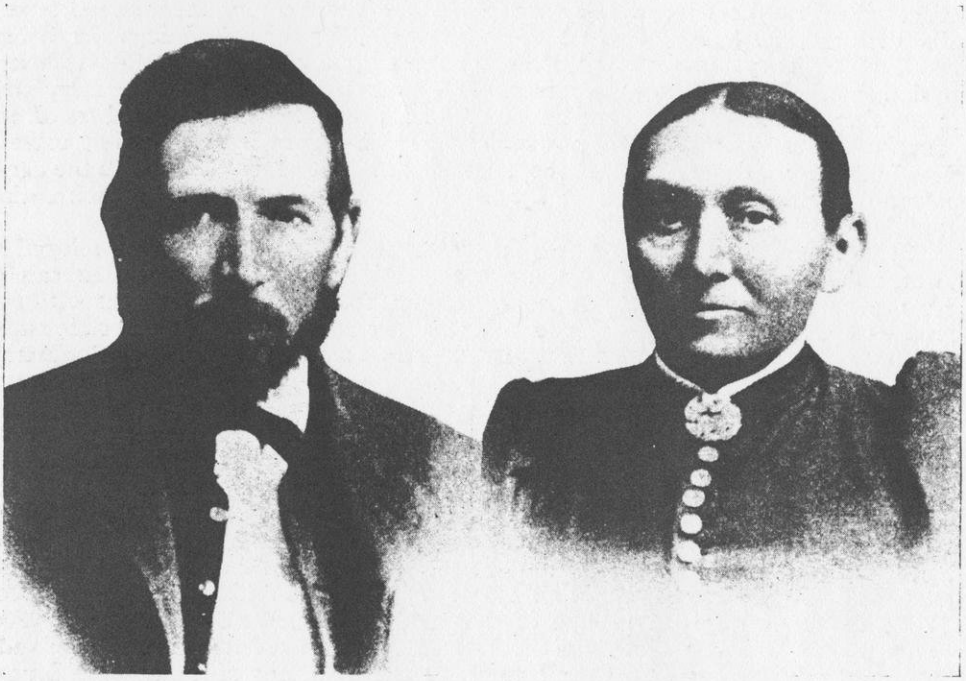
Menonomie. They had been the parents of ten children, namely: Herbert, who was killed by accident in Waukesha County; Ralph, now deceased; Henrietta, who is Mrs. John Sherwood of Menomonie; Hannah, deceased; Osmond, Jr., of the town of Lucas; Theresa, now Mrs. Charles Stewart of the town of Lucas; Alfred, also of this town; Fanny, who is Mrs. Wesley Vasey of Menomonie; and Emily and Arthur, who are deceased.

Osmond Cockeram, Jr., a well known farmer and stock raiser in the town of Lucas, was born in this town Jan. 26, 1862, son of Osmond and Ann (Rick) Cockeram, the story of whose life as pioneers of this region has already been narrated. As a boy he attended the old Simon school, and when older assisted his father, remaining with his parents until he was 33 years old. Since that time he has resided on and operated his present farm, which was deeded to him by his father. He has put 29 years of hard work into it, and has good results to show, both with respect to land cultivation and buildings. His barn, which measures 40 x 106 feet, is installed with the Mitchell barn equipment, supplied with running water and illuminated by electric light, the latter conditions applying also to the house. His other buildings are all substantial and adequate, his fences in good condition, and the farm as a whole ranks well up with the good modern farms in this part of the county. For many years Mr. Cockeram was a breeder of Shorthorn cattle, but in 1923 changed to Guernseys and now keeps a pure blooded sire of that breed at the head of his herd. He was first married Dec. 19, 1895, to Edith Olson, who died Dec. 24, 1909, after having been the mother of four children, two of whom died in infancy. Of the other two, Wesley died of the "flu" in 1918, and Willis is living on the home farm with his father. On April 12, 1911, Mr. Cockeram was married to Molesia Drew of Durand, who died May 16, 1920, leaving four children, Willard, Herbert, Harry and Nellie.

Dick Crosby, proprietor and operator of the old Crosby farm in Section 21, town of Sherman, was born on this farm Oct. 28, 1895, son of Joshua and Luella A. (Newell) Crosby. The farher, a native of Illinois, born in 1837, came to Dunn County in 1861, in the same year pre-empting the 160 acres now, with buildings, constituting the Crosby farm. He died in 1915 after having been twice married (see separate biography). Dick Crosby acquired his education in the rural school and remained with his parents, caring for his mother after the father's death and becoming owner of the property in November, 1924. He is engaged in general farming and dairying, having a herd of grade Holstein cattle. The farm contains 100 acres, of which about 60 are under the plow. On April 29, 1918, Mr. Crosby was drafted for the World War service and sent to the camp at Eagle Pass, Texas, for training. He was a member of Co. L, Third U. S. Infantry, and was not sent overseas, but was discharged at Eagle Pass Sept. 13, 1919. Mr. Crosby's brother Oris, who resides on the farm with him, was drafted July 23, 1918, and trained with Company 29 at Camp Olgethorp, Chickamauga, Ga. He went overseas Sept. 26, 1918, and in France was assigned to base hospital No. 41, A. P. O. 702, where he served until April 13, 1919, when he sailed for home landing at Newport News April 25, 1919. After his return to this country he was discharged at Camp Grant, May 13, 1919.

Henry Schoeder, now living retired in the village of Elmwood, Pierce County, who has a record of 28 years devoted to farm development in the town of Eau Galle, Dunn County, was born in Antwerp, Belgium, May 18, 1847, son of Dominick and Margaret (Scholer) Schoeder. When he was less than two years old his mother died, and his father later took another wife, whose maiden name was Mary Schuler. In 1856, when Henry was only nine years old he was brought to the United States by his father and step-mother, who settled in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin. He resided with them until his marriage on May 31, 1874, to Catherine Bartol, who was born in Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, Dec. 12, 1848. He then began farming for himself at Random Lake, Sheboygan County, where he remained until 1884, in which year he came to Dunn County. Here he bought 160 acres of land in Section 7, town of Eau Galle, situated on the elevation known as Morton Hill. About 130 acres of it was covered with heavy virgin timber; the

other 30 acres had been logged by an earlier settler, who had taken the land as a homestead, and on it stood a small log house and some log barns in the midst of a small clearing. He and his wife having taken up their abode in the house, he began to log the standing timber, much of which he burned as there was no ready market for it. Then came the grubbing out of the stumps and the breaking of the soil, all hard work, which kept him busy from dawn to dark and sent him indoors at night tired in every muscle and ready for bed, his only immediate reward being the pride of achievement and seeing every day a little more open space and a little less forest than there had been on the day before. Perhaps also, a vision of the future presented itself to his eyes in the shape of a fruitful farm with neat, commodious buildings, fields of waving grain, and green pastures wherein roamed herds of sleek cattle, all his own and his wife's property. Such visions were well calculated to strengthen his muscles and harden his powers of endurance; and so he cut and chopped, and cleared and plowed, and sowed and reaped, and erected new buildings from time to time, when patching and repairs would no longer serve to render the old ones adequate to his purpose, and at the same time he grew in the estimation of his fellow townsmen, who saw in him a man after their own hearts, themselves familiar with the work, and, too, busily engaged in it. An old proverb says, "Everything comes to him who waits," but man must work as well as wait, and Mr. Schoeder knew how to do both; and he got results, realizing his most cherished ambitions. At his behest, and under the work of his hands, the fields yielded in bountiful crops the riches that were in the soil; his stock increased like, of old time, the cattle of Jacob in the land of Canaan; and substantial buildings of modern construction, and with all necesasry conveniences, replaced the discarded log sheds of the early days. All this can one see who passes the farm today; and not only this but more, for, side by side with the evidences of utility are the signs of an artistic taste and love of the beautiful in the well-kept lawns, ornamented with shrubbery and flowers that frame in the house and give to it much of its appearance of domestic comfort and joy. Doubtless some credit for this is due to Mrs. Schoeder, for to woman usually comes first the craving for refinement and beauty, those ultimate resources of civilization, that soften the asperities of life, and differentiate man from the lower animals, many of whom, indeed, like the beaver, can build homes, but none of whom ever go beyond the bounds of utility and think of making them beautiful. But not only did Mrs. Schoeder contribute her part in this direction, but she also did much hard work in the care of the household and in bringing up her children in the right way. She and her husband resided on the farm until April 1, 1912, when they rented it out and retired from active work to live in the village of Elmwood. Doubtless it was hard to leave the old place, where they had passed so many happy years, but their work there was done and future improvements must be left to younger and stronger hands. After all, it is doubtful if any future owner will derive as much pleasure and inward satisfaction from the operation of this highly developed farm as Mr. and Mrs. Schoeder did in building it up from its wild state to what it is today. Mr. and Mrs. Schoeder have had in all seven children, five sons and two daughters. They have suffered two bereavements, but only one child died in infancy. The others all proved useful to their parents and some credit must be given them for the aid they rendered in building up the old home. The first child was a son, Nicklaus, born Aug. 9, 1875, who was prematurely cut off from life at the age of 23 years. Margaret C., the second child, was born April 17, 1877, and is now Mrs. James Mulhollam of Elmwood, her husband being station agent of the village. They have one child, Juanita, born Feb. 4, 1918. John, the third child, was the one who died in infancy. The fourth was also named John. He was born Oct. 28, 1880, and is now living in Los Angeles, Calif. The next, Anna, born Feb. 22, 1884, is the wife of Harcourt Weaver, a prominent farmer of Waukesha County, Wisconsin. Henry, born March 6, 1886, is now proprietor of a ranch at Desart, Adams County, N. D. He married Evelyn Murphy and they have two children, Luverne and Floyd. William, the seventh and youngest child, born June 21, 1887, is now manager of a lumber yard at Brodus, Mont. He married



MR. AND MRS. FREDERICK ROTH

Gladys Clark of Miles City, Mont. During his active career on the farm, or for a part of the time, Mr. Schoeder rendered public service as road commissioner and as a member of the school board of his district, and he and his family were often engaged in social activities. When they left the old place to come to their present home they were followed by the good wishes of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Henry W. Roth, a respected farmer of Secion 16, town of Dunn, who owns and operates in partnership with his sister the original farm of their parents, was born on this farm Feb. 7, 1885, son of Frederick and Marguerite (Michael) Roth. It was in the previous year, 1884, that the family had settled here on their arrival from Switzerland. When Henry W. was old enough he attended District School No. 4 and later he acquired a practical knowledge of agriculture while helping his father. In 1911 he took over the entire management of the farm and conducted it for his mother until April 8, 1917, when she died. He and his sister Margaret then became the owners of the property and have remained so up to the present time. Margaret presides over the household and is a very competent housekeeper. They have a nice-looking and well-kept residence, the other buildings also being good, while Henry W. carries on diversified farming, giving considerable attention to dairying. They are stockholders in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery and in the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Downsville, and are members of St. Jacob's Lutheran Church at Downsville, of which Henry is one of the trustees. The Roth family through its various members has done much to advance the agricultural interests of the town of Dunn and, in addition, occupies a high social standing.

Even Thompson, an early settler in the town of Grant, where he developed a farm, but who is now deceased, was a native of Norway, where he was educated, grew to manhood and married Ingeborg Gjeimundson. In 1861 he came with his family to America, landing at Quebec, Canada, and thence coming west to Houston County, Minnesota, where for two years he remained, being engaged in ordinary labor. In 1863 he came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, where he had relatives, and the same year took a homestead of 160 acres in the town of Grant, near the Red Cedar River. The family occupied a log dwelling and Mr. Thompson, having practically no cash capital, had to work out for others in order to support his family, being employed by Captain Moore, who operated a large farm in the town of Taintor. It was some years before Mr. Thompson was able to make an effective start in clearing and developing his own land, but finally he was able to do so and in time he made a good farm out of it, and was known and respected as an industrious and worthy citizen. He died Aug. 16, 1906, and his wife Ingeborg Dec. 24, 1882. They were the parents of five children, namely: Gjermund, who died at the age of 24 years; Thore, wife of Tollef Thompson, a farmer near Ridgeland; T. E., subject of this sketch; Marie, now Mrs. O. H. Strand of the town of Grant, Dunn County; and Gunnil, wife of Ole Peterson, operating the old Thompson farm in the town of Grant.

T. E. Thompson, owner and manager of the Colfax Telephone Exchange and a representative of one of the pioneer families of Dunn County, was born in Houston County, Minnesota, July 12, 1862, son of Even and Ingeborg (Gjeimundson) Thompson. He was a very young infant when he accompanied his parents to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and his childhood was spent on their farm in the town of Grant, where he attended district school. When he was 16 years old his brother Gjermun died, which obliged him to relinquish his studies for a while in order to assist his father on the farm. His education was, however, not yet completed, and in 1887 and 1888 he was a student in Gale College at Galesville, Wis. In the fall of 1888 he went to North Dakota to work in the harvest fields and with threshing crews, after which he taught school for nine months in Griggs County, North Dakota. He then returned home for a visit, in 1891 going to Minneapolis, where for one term he attended the Curtiss College. Then returning again to Dunn County, he worked for six months as clerk in a store in Colfax, and after that operated his father's farm for two years. In the spring of 1894 Mr. Thompson en-

tered into business a partnership with Christ Solid and they established a meat market and grocery in Colfax, the location of their store being that of the present Root & Hovland market. After conducting business for nearly two years, Mr. Solid sold his interest to W. C. Flitcroft, who, thereupon became Mr. Thompson's partner, and the store was operated until 1904 under the style of Flitcroft & Thompson. In the previous year, however, a consolidation had been effected by three firms, those of Flitcroft & Thompson, J. D. Burns and the Kinney Mercantile Co., who took the name of the Colfax Store and erected a building into which they moved on Jan. 1, 1904, the consolidated business being carried on successfully there. Mr. Thompson remained in the concern until Jan. 1, 1908, when he exchanged his interest in the company for a feed mill—the mill now owned by Carl Larson—and the electric power plant, both of which he operated until 1909, when he sold out. In the fall of 1908 he went to Whitehall, Wis., where he bought a feed and flour mill which he operated for one year and then sold. In 1910 he returned to Colfax and in partnership with J. D. Burns bought the Pioneer elevator, which they operated for a year. Then on Jan. 1, 1911, Mr. Thompson purchased the Colfax Telephone Exchange, which then included 200 phones. Since then he has given practically all his time to the building up and improvement of the telephone system, and it now includes 475 phones. In 1917 he erected the telephone building, which in 1919 he traded in on a farm—the old Peder Anderson homestead, known as the Oldsborg farm in the town of Colfax. In 1921 he bought the Highlands farm, a 260-acre tract adjoining the other, provided with good buildings and installed with modern machinery, and the two farms have been since operated under his management. Since 1920 he has been vice president of the Peoples State Bank of Colfax. It will thus be seen that Mr. Thompson's business interests are sufficiently comprehensive to keep him busy, but in addition to them he has also at various times rendered efficient public service as a member of the school board, a trustee of the village board, and as a member of the building committee during the construction of the Colfax Community hall. At the time the city waterworks were installed he was serving as a director of the village. He also was mayor of the village in 1920, 1921 and 1923. Mr. Thompson was married Oct. 22, 1892, in Eau Claire, Wis., to Minnie Isakson, who was born in the town of Grant, Dunn County, May 27, 1869, daughter of Martin and Sophie (Peterson) Isakson. Her mother is now deceased but her father is living and resides with her and Mr. Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of nine children, as follows: Elmer I., born July 22, 1893, who works for his father, and who married Agnes Thompson and has one child Paul; Matilda, born May 19, 1895, an operator in the telephone office; G. Harvey, born March 14, 1897, who married Ruth Swan and is cashier of the Cable State Bank of Cable, Wis.; J. Morris, born Feb. 23, 1900, now working for his father, and who married Rose Borgen and has one child, Earl; Emilia H., born Nov. 23, 1898, who is a graduate of Stevens Point Normal School and is now teaching in the town of Grant; Harold E., born Aug. 22, 1903, who was a student for two years at St. Olaf College at Northfield, Minn., but is now at home; Ruth, born Oct. 18, 1901, a graduate of Stevens Point Normal School now teaching in the high school at Hawkins, Wis.; Theodore Marcel, born Aug. 18, 1906, a pupil in the Colfax High School; and Rolph, born June 17, 1912, who is attending public school. Mr. Thompson and his family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church in Colfax and occupy a high social position.

Martin Roth, proprietor of Round Hill Farm in Section 9, town of Dunn, was born in Canton Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 15, 1876, son of Frederick and Marguerite (Michael) Roth. For a short time in early boyhood he attended school in his native land, and then in 1884 accompanied his parents to the United States. Coming directly to Dunn County, Wisconsin, they took land in Section 16, town of Dunn, where Martin completed his schooling, in the district school nearest to their farm. For many years he remained on the home place, helping his father, and later taking over the management and operation of the farm. In 1911, at the age of 35, he moved on to his present farm, then consisting of 200 acres and forming a part of certain tracts that had been purchased some years before by himself and

MARTIN ROTH AND FAMILY

his brother John. To this brother 40 acres of it later reverted, leaving him with the 160 acres that he owns at present, all of it being valuable land. When it came into his possession it was partly improved, there being a good residence on it and some out-buildings, and in 1912 Mr. Roth erected a fine basement barn of 36 x 64 feet. He has also considerably improved his out-buildings by reconstructing them or otherwise, and has 75 acres of his land under cultivation. He follows diversified farming, giving special attention to dairying, and has a herd of high grade Holsteins with a pure bred sire. His operations have been conducted successfully and he takes rank among the leading farmers of his town. In addition to his agricultural activities, Mr. Roth helped to organize the Farmers & Merchants State Bank of Downsville, in which he is a stockholder, and he is also a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery and the Eau Galle Telephone Company. Mr. Roth was married June 20, 1911, to Emma Stalder, who was born in Switzerland, June 8, 1888, and came to America in 1910. He and his wife have been the parents of five children, the first of whom, Hilda Marie, born April 20, 1912, died in infancy on June 22, 1912. The others, all living, were born as follows: Vivian Margaret, Aug. 29, 1914; Virginia May, Oct. 24, 1916; Mabel Elizabeth, Jan. 8, 1919, and Irene Emma, Dec. 12, 1921. The family are members of St. Jacob's Lutheran Church at Downsville.

Mrs. Anna Elsie Madsen, who for nine years successfully operated a farm in the town of Weston, making an excellent record, was born in Denmark, Oct. 4, 1858, daughter of Jens and Christina (Peterson) Christiansen. The parents, natives of Denmark, are both deceased. Their daughter, Anna Elsie, was reared and educated in her native land, where she remained until 1885. She then came to the United States, landing at New York and proceeding west to Dunn County, Wisconsin, after her arrival making her home with the Hans Larsen family in the town of Dunn. On March 23, 1887, she was united in marriage with Soren Madsen and they settled on land in Section 20, town of Weston, where they built up a good farm, with a fine residence, excellent barn and numerous out-buildings. This farm was managed from 1913 to 1922 by Mrs. Madsen, and very successfully, she then rented it to her son-in-law, Einer Steinmeyer. There is a fine herd of Guernsey cattle on the farm. Mrs. Madsen is the mother of six children, namely: Jesse, who died while in the United States' service in the war with Germany; Clara, residing in Minneapolis; Matilda, now Mrs. George Smith of Irving Creek, Dunn County; Jensina, who is Mrs. Einer Steinmeyer; Jens, of Minneapolis, and Anna D., now Mrs. Soren Gormanson of St. Paul.

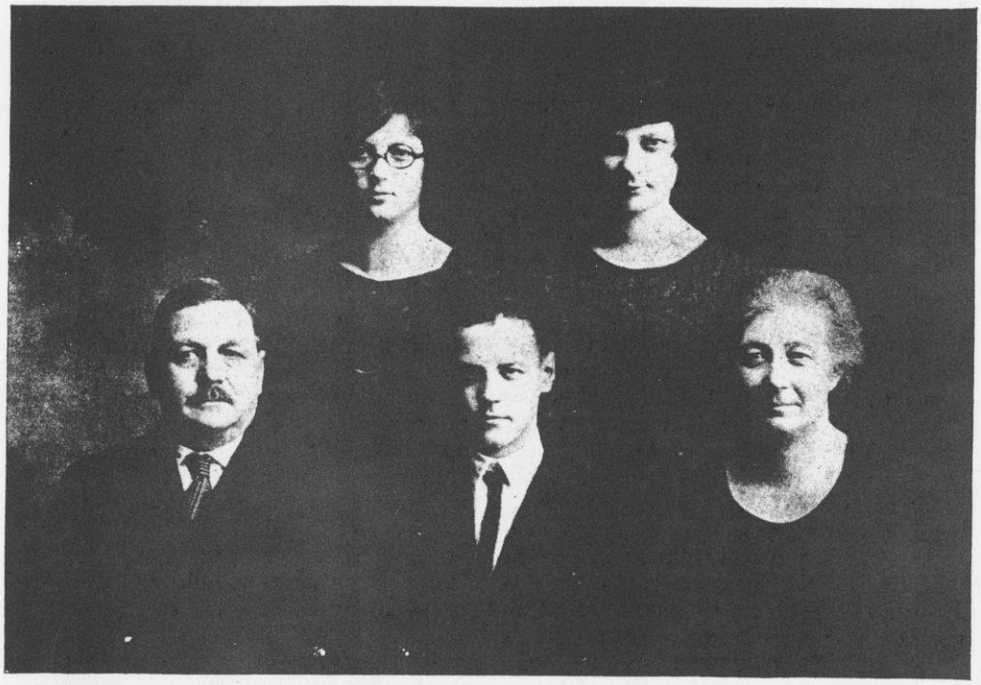
Einer Steinmeyer, a prominent young farmer in the town of Weston, engaged in general farming and dairying, was born in the town of Dunn, Dunn County, Wis., April 2, 1893, son of Henry R. and Anna (Nelson) Steinmeyer. The father was born Sept. 24, 1867, in Veile, Denmark, son of Nels and Cena (Johnson) Steinmeyer, the latter both natives of Denmark and both now deceased. Henry R. Steinmeyer, father of Einer, was reared and educated in Denmark and after leaving school was employed for some years as a farm laborer; but, seeking better opportunities for self advancement, in 1887 he came to the United States, landing at New York on April 3, and proceeding directly west to Dunn County, Wisconsin. During the next two years he was employed by John Kittleson on his farm on Little Elk Creek in the town of Menomonie. In 1889 he purchased 40 acres of wild land in Section 28, town of Dunn. This he sold two years later, when he bought 80 acres in Section 20, town of Weston, the farm that is now the property of Holm Jenson. This he sold nine years later. In 1909 he came to his present farm in Section 29, town of Weston, where he has since been engaged in general farming and dairying with good success. Henry R. Steinmeyer was married Sept. 24, 1888, in the city of Menomonie, to Anna Nelson, who, after nearly 20 years of married life, passed away Sept. 2, 1908. She had been the mother of five children, namely: Gena, who is the wife of Lou Hendricks of the town of Menomonie and the mother of three children, William, Raymond and Mabel; Oscar, now a farmer in the town of Weston, who married Lena Schwartz; Einer, the direct subject of this sketch; Anna C., now Mrs. Thomas Gibbons of Los Angeles, California, and Myrtle, who

was Mrs. Alfred Kunz, now deceased. On Sept. 24, 1909, Henry R. Stienmeyer married Sophia Mant, daughter of Ole and Tonia (Felland) Mant. Both her parrents are now deceased. Four children are the issue of this second union, namely, Ole, Telmer, Harold and Levina. Einer Steinmeyer was married Dec. 8, 1920 to Jensena Madson, and they have one child, Arlene M., born May 3, 1923.

Ray W. Howison, a practical and successful farmer in the town of Weston, member of a well known family, was born in this town April 26, 1888, son of Charles E. and Deborah (Dean) Howison. As a boy he attended school in Menomonie and district school in the town of Weston, and acquired a knowledge of agriculture on his parents' farm in Section 31, which he has operated since 1912. He is doing general farming and dairying, the cattle on the farm being high grade and pure bred Holstein. In addition to this, Mr. Howison is a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery and the Downsville Telephone Company. He was married Oct. 18, 1912, in the town of Dunn, to Dora M. Adams, who was born in that town on Oct. 29, 1889, daughter of David and Martha W. (Lowe) Adams. In girlhood she attended school in Downsville, and subsequently the Dunn County Normal School, from which she was graduated in 1906. She then taught for five years in Dunn County and for one year in the grade school at Centuria, Polk County. She is a lady of social activities, being a member of the Weston Country Life Club and the Helping Hand Club of Weston. She also served eight years as clerk of the Howison School. Mr. and Mrs. Ray W. Howison are the parents of two children: Ruth B., born April 18, 1913; and Dorothy R., born Feb. 5, 1919. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lower Weston.

David Adams, an early settler in the town of Dunn, where he did good pioneer work in building up a farm, was born in Ontario, Canada, June 13, 1847, his parents being natives of Scotland. He was reared and educated in Canada and came to the States in 1868, settling at once in the town of Dunn, Dunn County, Wis., where he took a homestead. This, after hard labor for many years, he developed into a fine farm, which he continued to operate until his death on June 2, 1903, he being killed while assisting his brother Issac in the raising of a new barn. He was married in Durand, Wis., Feb. 14, 1884, to Martha W. Lowe, daughter of David and Rebecca (Owens) Lowe, and of this union four children were born: Elmer J., Nov. 3, 1885; Agnes, Aug. 2, 1887; Dora M., Oct. 29, 1889, and Rebecca, Jan. 24, 1891. Elmer J., who is now principal of the high school at Grantsburg, Burnett County, Wis., married Gertrude Anderson of Weyerhauser and they have one child, James G. Agnes, who became the wife of Walter Flick, died May 23, 1919, leaving three children, Margaret, Donald and Agnes. Dora M., as elsewhere mentioned, is the wife of Ray W. Howison of the town of Weston, and has two children, Ruth and Dorothy. Rebecca is the wife of Clate Hart of Meridean, Dunn County, and the mother of two children, Vera and Robert.

John Roth, an enterprising and successful farmer of Section 9, town of Dunn, who is chairman of the present town board, and therefore a member of the county board, was born in Canton Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 29, 1872, son of Frederick and Marguerite (Michael) Roth. He was in his twelfth year when he accompanied his parents to America, having previously attended school in his native land. The family having settled on land in Section 16, town of Dunn, this county, he attended district school here and continued to do so until he was 16 years old. He then entered the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company at Downsville, working in the woods in winter and in the Downsville mills in summer until the company ceased operations in that locality in 1900. From that year until 1911 he resided on the home farm with his mother, his father having died in 1899. In 1911 he moved on to a 240-acre tract of land in Section 9, which forms the greater part of his present farm, and which he had purchased some years before. He increased its size in 1913 by buying 80 acres more, so that he now owns 320 acres, or the entire west half of Section 9. He has a considerable portion of his land under cultivation, the balance being in timber and pasture. The farm is provided with a set of substantial and commodious buildings, with adquate sanitary arrangements, and the general appearance of the place denotes thrift, enterprise and good management. During



JOHN ROTH AND FAMILY

his early years as an independent farmer Mr. Roth kept cattle of the Poll Durham breed, but of late years, having changed to dairy farming, he provided himself with a herd of good Holsteins, having a pure bred sire. He also breeds Chester-White hogs. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank at Downsville, in which he is a stockholder; and he also holds stock in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery and the Eau Galle Telephone Co. Mr. Roth's enterprise and general capability made an impression on his fellow townsmen and he was recognized as a suitable man to help in the management of town and county affairs. As a consequence, in 1917 he was elected chairman of the town board, which gave him a seat on the county board, and as such he served for two years. During the next two years he was out of office, but in 1921 and 1923 he was again elected chairman and is still serving, being a member of the highway committee of the county board. He is also clerk of Joint School District No. 4 of Eau Galle and Dunn. Formerly he served four years as a supervisor on the town board under Amos Smith, and in all these official positions he has justified the choice of the people as one of their representatives in public affairs. Mr. Roth was married March 8, 1906, to Elizabeth Flick, who was born in the town of Dunn, Dunn County, Wis., Feb. 16, 1872. He and his wife have three children: Margaret, born Oct. 11, 1907, and now attending the Menomonie High School; and Ernest and Esther, (twins), who were born Aug. 25, 1909. The religious affiliations of the family are with St. Jacob's Lutheran Church at Downsville.

Christian F. Henkel, Jr., a prominent farmer and respected citizen of the town of Weston, was born in Dodge County, Wis., Aug. 19, 1886, son of Christian and Henrietta (Hofschultz) Henkel. The parents were natives of Brandenburg, Germany, where they were married April 9, 1874. It was in 1879 that they emigrated to the United States, settling in Dodge County, where Christian Henkel was employed for ten years by the Van Brunt Seeder Manufacturing Co., his residence during that time being at Horican. In 1890 he came to the town of Weston, buying 80 acres of wild land in Section 19, of which in time he made a well improved farm, successfully operating it until a few years before his death, which event occurred Dec. 23, 1922. His wife still resides on it with her son Christian, being still physically strong and mentally bright at the age of 73 years. They had four children: Mary, now Mrs. Ernst Kuesel of Pierce County, Wis.; Lizzie, who is deceased; William, of Wood Lake, Minn., and Christian, whose name appears at the head of this record. Christian F. Henkel acquired a district school education in the town of Weston and as he grew up became useful on the parental farm, where he has always made his home. For two years in early manhood he followed the carpenter's trade. In 1914 he purchased 40 acres of land in the town of Spring Lake, Pierce County but later sold all but 22½ acres of it, and since his fathers' death he has operated the home farm, which is well stocked with Holstein cattle. As a member of the school board of his district, he has served six years as clerk and one year as treasurer. Mr. Henkel was married Oct. 14, 1909, to Emma Fuhrman, daughter of William and Otellia (Kelm) Fuhrman and four children have since come to enlarge and brighten their family circle, who were born as follows: Emma, Aug. 23, 1910; Herman, June 12, 1911; Walter, Dec. 27, 1915; and Ellda, March 22, 1920. Mr. Henkel and his family are members of St. Johns Lutheran Church in the town of Weston.

John Heintz, who owns and operates the Gilbert Creek Farm in Section 24, town of Lucas, was born in Dodge County, Wisconsin, March 16, 1861, son of Nicholas and Anna (Cowdey) Heintz. The parents came to this country from Germany in the early 50's, settling in Dodge County, Wisconsin on a farm, where they spent the rest of their lives. Their children were: Kate, deceased; Mary, who is Mrs. Joseph Mutter of Dunn County and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Adolph Tetzloff; Peter, deceased; Matthew, of Marshfield, Wis.; John, subject of this sketch; Lizzie, who is Mrs. Nicholas Hubbard of Dodge County, and Nicholas, also of Dodge County. John Heintz was reared in Dodge County, where he attended school for a while, but he was obliged to begin earning his own living at the early age of 12 years working on farms. In 1881, at the age of 20, he came to

Menomonie, Dunn County and for several years thereafter worked on the Thomas Kelly farm. In 1885 he began the development of his present farm by buying 40 acres of land in Section 24, town of Lucas, a wild tract on which Mr. Heintz built a log house. He was at the same time beginning his own domestic home life, as he was married that year to Amelia Finder, and they took possession of the log dwelling above mentioned. For some time Mr. Heintz worked for others at intervals in order to earn money for running expenses. About 1895 he bought another tract of 40 acres, lying in Section 25, and, altogether he has cleared 70 acres and put up a complete set of buildings. As a general farmer and dairyman, he keeps grade Holstein cattle with a pure bred sire and is a stockholder in the New Hudson Road Creamery, which he helped to organize. He has been a resident of his town and of the same locality for nearly 40 years, has made steady progress through industry and thrift, and is both well known and respected. Mr. Heintz's first wife Amelia, died in 1894, having been the mother of four children, namely: Freddie, who died at the age of 21 years; Victor, now in Colorado; William, who died at the age of six years; and Clara, who married Carl Holtz and lives in Sashkatchewan, Canada. On Dec. 23, 1895, Mr. Heintz married Dora Woinowski, of which union there have been nine children, who were born as follows: Edna, Nov. 24, 1896; Arthur, Sept. 5, 1898; Norman, Jan. 10, 1901; Alfred, Dec. 25, 1902; Francis, June 24, 1905; Ruby, March 24, 1907; Thomas, in April, 1909; John, May 31, 1911, and Bertha, March 12, 1913. The family are members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Menomonie.

Oliver H. Herdahl, a well known and respected citizen of the village of Downing, where he was formerly a merchant, but is now proprietor of an undertaking establishment, was born in Norway, Sept. 9, 1872, son of Ole and Marie (Larson) Herdahl. It was in 1885 that the family came to the United States, locating in Wilson, St Croix County, Wis. In 1887 they came to Dunn County and took a tract of wild land in the town of Stanton, which Ole Herdahl began to improve. During the following 22 years, terminating with his death in December, 1909, he made a great advance from primitive conditions and had developed a good farm with substantial buildings and many acres of well cultivated land, besides pasture. At the time of his death he had been for some years a widower, his wife having passed away on Nov. 5, 1903. Oliver H. Herdahl attended school for several years, at least, in his native land, as he was 11 years old when he came to America, which was in 1883 with his sister Inga. Having a brother at Wilson, Wis., they made their way to that place, and there the subject of this sketch re-entered school and continued his studies until the age of seventeen. He then began work as clerk in the large general store of the Wisconsin Manufacturing Co. in Wilson and continued in their employ until 1907. For a year after that he was manager of the J. P. Johnson department store at McIntosh, Minn. Then returning to Wilson, Wis., he was employed in Col. La Pointe's general store, three years later he entered the employ of Stockman Bros., at Woodville, working in their general store until 1903, when he returned to Wilson to become manager of the store for the G. W. La Pointe Co. In 1907 he came to Downing, and, with his brother, Nels I., purchased the old company store, which they conducted for one year under the firm name of Herdahl Bros. On May 11, 1908, the concern was incorporated as the Herdahl Company. In 1909 O. C. Nelson purchased an interest in it, and later Nels O. Herdahl sold his interest to Walter Clark of Menomonie, after which during the life of the concern there were no further changes in the company. A large general mercantile business was conducted, including dry goods, clothing, hardware, furniture, and an undertaking department, and everything was going prosperously until Oct. 21, 1922, when the building and its contents were completely destroyed by fire. The affairs of the company were settled up, but Mr. Herdahl has since continued in the undertaking business, his parlors being located in the Zeisinger building on Main Street. He has the confidence of the community, and on those sad occasions when death visits it, he is "a very present help in trouble." He is a stockholder in the Knapp Telephone Co., is fraternally affiliated with the Masonic lodge at Glenwood City, the camp of Modern Woodmen in Downing, and the Odd Fellows' lodge of Downing, and is an

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active member of the Downing Union Church, being secretary and treasurer of the society. Mr. Herdahl was married Dec. 29, 1897, at Crookston, Minn., to Isabelle F. Kyle, who was born in Meaford, Ontario, Canada, July 28, 1873, daughter of William and Margaret (Armstrong) Kyle. Mr. and Mrs. Herdahl are the parents of two children: W. Merrill, born March 14, 1900, and Kyle, born Oct. 4, 1904, the latter of whom is still residing at home. W. Merrill Herdahl, who was graduated from the McPhail School of Music in Minneapolis, is now a member of the faculty. Mrs. Isabelle F. Herdahl acquired her early education in the grade and high schools of Crookston, Minn., being graduated from the latter with the class of 1889. She then took summer school training in the University of Minnesota and completed her preparation for the profession of teacher in the State Normal School at Crookston. After that she spent eight years in teaching school in Crookston and McIntosh, Minn., and was principal of the Wilson schools for one year. She has also done substitute work in the Downing school. She is a very active member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for which she does lecture work, and she is now president of its Dunn County branch and one of the vice presidents of the state board. A family record such as this is one that helps to raise the citizenship of this county to a high plane.

William Robinson, railroad man and bank president, and for nearly 40 years a resident of the village of Knapp, Dunn County, but now deceased, was born in Ireland, Feb. 25, 1851, son of Edward and Mary Robinson. As a babe of six months he accompanied his parents to Canada, and later to Augusta, Eau Claire County, Wis. For many years thereafter his father was a section foreman on the Omaha road. William attended school both in Canada and in Augusta, Wis. He was only 14 years old when he began railroad work as water boy on his father's section. Later he was for a while baggageman on a train running between St. Paul and Elroy. In 1876 he became a fireman on the road, and after two years in that position was made engineer of the Knapp helping engine. As such he served for 36 years, and altogether was in the employ of the company for 48 consecutive years, becoming well and favorably known to the travelling public. In 1918, on account of failing health, he was retired on a pension, but continued to take an interest in the road until death summoned him on March 24, 1922. From St. Paul, where he lived for a while, he had moved to Eau Claire, and from the latter place to Knapp, arriving here April 1, 1882. For a number of years prior to his death he had been president of the First National Bank of Knapp. He was an enthusiastic member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he had advanced as far as the commandery, being a Knight Templar, and so far as known he was the last of the charter members of the local lodge, which he helped to organize in 1888. He was also a member of the Veteran Engineers' Association. He had a very wide circle of friends and acquaintances and was popular with all, living his life in accordance with the Golden Rule. He was also the father of a family, having been united in marriage, July 21, 1874, with Mary E. Dindorf, who was born at Pottsville, Penn., Oct. 12, 1856, daughter of Charles and Susan (De Coursey) Dindorf. When she was 12 years old, her parents moved with their family to Lakeville, Minn., and in the following year to St. Paul, where she was reared and educated, and where her father was for many years a blacksmith in the employ of the old St. Paul & Duluth railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were the parents of six children, May R., Charles E., Ralph L., Arthur L., Earl and Catherine F., of whom the following is a further record. May R., born Dec. 21, 1876, is now Mrs. T. P. Jewell of St. Paul and the mother of one child, Marjorie. Charles E., born Dec. 17, 1878, died in his fourth year, on Aug. 31, 1882. Ralph L., born July 24, 1881, is now conducting a farm owned by his mother in the town of Stanton. He married Florence Proud and they have three children, Florence, Charlotte and William. Arthur L., born March 31, 1885, was accidentally drowned June 3, 1923. He had married Mabel Gross and left four children, Earl, Ruth, Herbert and Norman. Earl, born May 8, 1887, like his brother Charles died in his fourth year, on Jan. 21, 1891. Catherine F., born Sept. 18, 1905, married Charles D. Carter of Berlin, Wis., her husband being cashier of the First National Bank of that place. She has two children, Mildred and Robert E. Mrs. Mary

Ella Robinson, after being a resident of Knapp for many years, died March 31, 1925, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. P. Jewell, in St. Paul. She had undergone a serious operation in the previous October and never fully regained her health. She was a lady well known and held in high esteem. She was a member of the Eastern Star in Knapp, having held the office of Martha for a number of years. She was also a member of the White Shrine of Jerusalem in St. Paul and was a great worker in the Merriam Park Presbyterian Church in St. Paul, where her interests were centered. She excelled as a homemaker and was always kind and thoughtful of others.

Dr. Charles T. Kyle, engaged in the practice of osteopathy in Menomonie, in which city he has been established professionally since 1906, was born in Downsville, Dunn County, Wis., Jan. 10, 1874, son of John and Nettie (Macailey) Kyle. As a boy and youth he attended common school at Read's Landing, Minn., where the family was located for some years, and the high school at Wabasha, Minn., where he was a pupil for two years. Then for one year he was a student in the University of Wisconsin at Madison. After that he spent a year working for his father and uncle, rafting lumber on the Mississippi River. In the fall of 1896 he went to Kirksville, Mo., and enrolled himself as a student in the America School of Osteopathy, after a two years' course being graduated with the class of 1898. Opening offices at Evansville, Ind., he practiced there for two years, at the end of that time going to Kansas City, Mo., where he practiced for three years. Then on account of poor health, he gave up his profession and went to Duluth, Minn., to recuperate, and in that city he remained until 1906, during that period being in the employ of the Marshall-Wells Hardware Co. In 1906 Dr. Kyle came to Menomonie and resumed practice, and he has since remained here. During the first six years he had his office at his residence, but since 1912 they have been in the Arcade Block; they include a reception room and two operating rooms. Dr. Kyle enjoys a fine practice and has a high social standing. He is a member of the Wisconsin Osteopathy Association and the American Osteopathic Association, also of the Menomonie Commercial Club, the local Blue Lodge and chapter of the Masonic order, The Knights of Phythias lodge, the D. O. K. K. of Eau Claire, and the Menomonie Rotary Club. On June 27, 1907, Dr. Kyle was married in Menomonie, Wis., to Eula Mae Smith, daughter of George W. and Hattie (Lawrence) Smith, the former of whom is now deceased, the latter, who has remarried, being now Mrs. H. M. Steves of Menomonie. Dr. and Mrs. Kyle are the parents of three children: Ronald H., born March 7, 1908; Janet G., born May 12, 1911, and John L., born May 15, 1913. The family are affiliated by membership with the Episcopal Church.

John Kyle, who spent 55 years of his life in Dunn County, to which he came as a pioneer settler 67 years ago, and who quite recently joined the great and silent majority, was born in the province of New Brunswick, Feb. 27, 1842, the sixth child of Samuel and Nancy (Rankin) Kyle. When about eight years old he moved with his parents to Waukesha County, and in June, 1855, accompanied them to Downsville, Dunn County. There he grew to manhood, engaged in agriculture, and up to 1905 spent most of his life on his farm, with the exception of 12 years spent at Read's Landing, Minn., where he and his brother had charge of all the lumber from the Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls Lumber & Boom, the Dells Lumber, the Daniel Shaw Lumber and the Northwestern Lumber companies. After his return to Downsville he continued to run his farm, in addition to a general store in the village, until November, 1905, when he retired and took up his residence in Menomonie, where his death occurred on July 30, 1922. John Kyle was married, July 30, 1871, to Annette Macauley, who died Feb. 24, 1880. In April ,1883, he married Mary Isabella Nesbitt. The children born to these two unions were eight in number, five of whom now survive, namely: Charles T. and Mrs. Maude Lanckton of Menomonie; Harry of Downsville; Mrs. Jane Taylor of Chicago, and John Clarence of Hurley. Mr. Kyle was also survived by a sister, Mrs. Mary Jefferson of Page, N. D., one brother, Samuel, of Menomonie, and eight grandchildren. In the strenuous days of the Civil War period, John Kyle, though not a native of this country, showed his devotion to it by risking his life in the defense of the Union.

He enlisted Aug. 14, 1862, in Company K, Fifth Wisconsin Infantry, and served with his regiment until it was mustered out June 20, 1865. During his three years' service in the Army of the Potomac he took part in many of the great battles in that department—Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and other and minor engagements. When Williams Evans Post, G. A. R. was organized, Jan. 6, 1883, Mr. Kyle was one of the charter members and during the 40 years of his membership was a zealous and loyal comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Kyle served many years on the county board as chairman of the town of Dunn and as supervisor of the third ward until failing health caused him to resign. Such in brief outline was the life of this notable pioneer, but it remains to add a tribute to his personal character, which deserved to be called "sterling." He had a deep sense of loyalty to his friends, and his continual throughtfulness for, and acts of kindness to, those in need will endear his memory to many. A loving and considerate husband and father, a loyal friend and generous acquaintance, his passing left a gap not easily filled, and his example was one that may well be followed.

Gustave P. Hong, proprietor of a good farm of 200 acres in the town of Otter Creek, was born on a farm on Coon Prairie, in Vernon County, Wis., on April 10, 1870, son of Peter and Martha (Guttormson) Hong. The parents were both from Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, the father being a carpenter by trade and working as such in his native land until he came to the United States in 1864. It was then that he settled on Coon Prairie in Vernon County, Wis., buying there a farm or tract of 120 acres of land, which he cultivated, besides doing carpenter work, until 1900. He then moved to a farm in Barron County, where he died on May 6, 1907. His wife, who survived him, is still residing there. They had eight children, of whom six are now living, namely: Cecelia, wife of Nels Gyland of Barron County; Pauline, wife of Martin Foss of Barron; Clara, wife of George Gilbertson of Barron; Lewis, on the home farm; Gustave P., and Matt, of Barron. Anna, who married Reinhart Larson, and Ida, who married Andrew G. Boe, are the two deceased. Gustave P. Hong was reared in Vernon County, where he went to school and also worked on his parents' farm. In 1900 he accompanied the family to Barron County, where he bought a farm adjoining his father's. In 1910 he sold it and moved to one near Cumberland in the same county, where he remained four years. Coming to Dunn County in 1914, he began farming here on 80 acres which he bought in Section 32, town of Otter Creek, to which he has since added until he has now 200 acres. When he took this farm but a few acres had been broken, aside from which it was a wild tract. He built a small frame shanty for a temporary shelter, which he occupied while he cleared the land. He then built a good frame house of eight rooms with bath, and also put up a barn and sheds, doing all the carpenter work on them himself, and he has spent his time since in improving and cultivating this place, now having 100 acres under the plow. He carries on general farming and dairying, keeping 16 head of cattle. He has been a town treasurer for ten years, and while in Barron County was a member of the board of supervisors of his town. Mr. Hong was married in Barron, June 2, 1903, to Mary Juve, daughter of Halvor and Martha (Everson) Juve, her parents being natives of Norway who came to the United States in 1852, settling in Dane County, Wisconsin. Thence they later moved to Juneau County and from there to Barron County, where Mr. Juve is still living, Mrs. Juve having died in 1918. Of their seven children six are living, namely, Henry, Isabel, Mary, Oscar, Helena and Sarah. The one deceased was Helena (first), a twin sister of Isabel. Mr. and Mrs. Hong have four children: Esther M., born Nov. 14, 1905; Ruth E. and Joseph H., (twins), born May 24, 1908, and Stephen, born Nov. 7, 1913. Esther M., who was graduated from the Colfax High School with the class of 1922, and took the rural course at the Eau Claire Normal, is now a teacher in the town of Otter Creek. Ruth E. was graduated from the Colfax High School with the class of 1924 and is now holding a position with the Thomas Implement Co. at Colfax. The family belong to the United Norwegian Lutheran Church at Wheeler, of which Mr. Hong is secretary. Socially they stand high, and as creator of one of the good farms in the town of Otter Creek,

Mr. Hong's record deserves to be perpetuated.

Fred Timm, a former resident of the town of Weston, not long deceased, was a man who steadily fought his way to success through difficulties and discouragements that might have prevented one of weaker fibre from achieving anything. He was born in Rogason, Poland (now Germany), July 21, 1854, as a boy attended school there and subsequently learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed continuously until 1876. He then entered the army, in which he served two years as a gun maker, and after receiving his discharge he resumed the blacksmith's trade and followed it for two years more. In June, 1880, seeking a field of better opportunities, he emigrated to America, landed at Castle Garden, New York, and came west directly to Beaver Dam, in Dodge County, Wis., where he remained for a while. It was in the following year that he was married, March 13, 1881, to Augusta Rautenberg, who was born in Pommern, Germany, July 20, 1858, daughter of Christian F. and Regina (Hammling) Rautenberg. His next removal was to Horicon, Dodge County, where for four years he was in the employ of the Van Brunt Seeder Co. In the spring of 1885 he, with his wife and three small children, came to Dunn County, where he purchased 80 acres of timber land in Section 6 of the town of Weston, and until he could built on the place he and his family lived in a small log house just south of the present home. A short time after settling on his farm he met with a severe discouragement, losing his only team of horses, and being obliged to dispose of 40 acres of his original 80 to get the money with which to buy a new team. But in spite of this set-back he went ahead making improvements on his farm, though for a few years he and his family had to endure more or less privation and the hardships incident to pioneer life. During that period his trade of blacksmith proved of use to him, for he set up a small shop on his land and was thus able to earn a dollar or two occasionally doing work for his neighbors. The shop proved a valuable aid, but though he was often found employed there, he kept in mind his main business, that of developing his farm. After making a fair amount of progress on his tract of 40 acres he bought another tract of 60 in the same section, and still later a tract of 80 in Section 31, town of Lucas. In 1901 he was so well advanced on the road of prosperity that he built a fine brick house, besides new barns and outbuildings, and from that time on he was a man of mark among the prominent farmers of his town. He helped to organize the Hatchville Creamery Company and sold to it the three acres of land which forms the site of the building. He also served three years as a member of his district school board. His death, which occurred Jan. 10, 1923, was an event much deplored in the community. To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Timm six children were born, Cecelia, Theodore F., Teofiel, Alexander, Ella and Andrew, whose further records in brief are as follows. Cecelia, who was graduated from the River Falls Normal School, and subsequently taught school for many years, now owns and operates a farm of 160 acres, of which 80 acres lie in St. Croix County, and the other 80 in Section 31 of the town of Lucas. Theodore F. and Teofiel are deceased. Alexander, now a farmer near Wheeler, married Kate Lilly. Ella is Mrs. Walter Kaskie of Dodge County and has one child, Cecelia. Andrew, who remained at home with his parents, after his father's death took charge of the farm and is now operating it for his mother. Both are members of St. John's Church in Weston.

Edward S. Roach, proprietor of 640 acres of farm property in the town of Tainter, was born in the town of Sherman, Dunn County, Wis., Dec. 25, 1864, son of Henry W. and Mary A. (Harding) Roach. The father, who was a native of Tioga County, Pennsylvania, came to Wisconsin with his parents, the family first settling in Milwaukee, whence they later moved to Jefferson County. In 1858 Henry W. Roach came to Dunn County on a prospecting trip, but returned soon to Jefferson County. In 1861 he came back to Dunn County, this time for permanent settlement, taking 160 acres of government land in the town of Sherman, on which he settled with his family, and which in time he improved into a good farm, also increasing its acreage considerably by additional land purchases. He put up a good set of buildings, including a comfortable residence, and there he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, being numbered among the most prominent and respected residents

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of the town. Mr. Roach during his active period often serving in town or county office. They had eight children, four of whom are now living, namely: John, Edward, Clarence and Leon. The four deceased are Delmer, Ida, Henry and Imogene. Edward S. Roach, who made his entry into this world as a Christmas present to his parents, was reared on the home farm in Section 26, town of Sherman, on arriving at suitable age attending the district school, and subsequently helping his father to clear and cultivate the land. At the age of 21 he became an independent farmer and during his first year as such operated a rented farm. Then he bought 120 acres in Section 29, town of Tainter, a place that was partly improved but which he proceeded to develop to a much higher degree, erecting a good residence, barn, and other buildings. He also greatly increased its area by the purchase of additional land until he now owns 640 acres, a tract equal to a full section, or square mile, situated in the three towns of Tainter, Sherman and New Haven. He has installed a Delco lighting plant for the illumination of his house and barns, and he carried on general farming along modern lines until 1908, when he retired, renting the farm to a tenant. On retiring from the farm he moved to the city of Menomonie, where he resided until 1914, when he built a good modern residence on his 120 acres in Section 30, town of Tainter, where he has since made his home. He is a stockholder in the Rusk Co-operative Creamery, the Litnum Bronze Co. of Menomonie, of which he is a director and in the Security Loan & Trust Co. of Menomonie. Mr. Roach has spent many years in public office, having been repeatedly elected thereto by his fellow citizens, who recognized his ability as a man of affairs. For ten years he was treasurer of the town of Tainter, and for 14 years chairman of the town board of supervisors, being for the same period, therefore, a member of the county board and taking a personal part in all its official transactions. He is now serving in his second year as a trustee of the asylum board, having been elected for a three years' term in 1922, and is also a member of the board of supervisors of the town of Tainter. He has given the same care to the performance of his public duties that he has to the building up of his private interests and has proved a useful man in the community. In fact, it may be said that he is one of the best known men in Dunn County and has a record that will bear close inspection in every detail. It should be added that he served for some time as school director at Cedar Falls. He is affiliated fraternally with the Odd Fellows' and Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Roach was married in the town of Tainter, on July 6, 1886, to Libbie J. Barber, daughter of Samuel C. and Derinda (Houghtaling) Barber, her parents, now deceased, being early settlers in Dunn County. The children in the Barber family were: James, now of Stanley, Chippewa County, Wis.; Amy, who married Albert Brown and lives in the state of Washington, and Libbie J. Mr. and Mrs. Roach have two daughters, Alta M. and Mildred, who were graduated from the Cedar Falls school and the Menomonie High School, and are both residing at home.

Carl G. Tilleson, for many years one of the leading merchants of Menomonie, was born in the town of Elk Mound, Dunn County, July 17, 1867, son of Ole and Louise (Ludvigson) Tilleson. Both parents were natives of Norway, Ole Tilleson coming to America when 17 years of age, and Mrs. Louise Tilleson as a child with her parents. They were all pioneer settlers in the town of Elk Mound, where the Tillesons located in the early 60's, buying a tract of government land which in time they developed into a fine farm. After residing on it for many years they sold it and built a home in the village of Elk Mound, where they resided until the death of Mrs. Tilleson. Mr. Tilleson then went to Eau Claire where until his death he made his home with his daughter, Mrs. George Harsh. Ole and Louise Tilleson had six children: Carl G., the direct subject of this sketch; Hilda, wife of George Harsh of Eau Claire; Ludwig, of Phillips, Wis.; Edwin, of Chetek, Wis.; Gabriel, of Irvington, Dunn County, and Myrtle of Minneapolis. Carl G. Tilleson as a boy attended district school in the town of Elk Mound and lived on his parents' farm until he was 20 years old. In 1887 he came to Menomonie and learned the butcher's business from his uncle, A. O. Strand, with whom he remained for four years. After that he worked four years for Samuel Moen, and in 1895 went to Eau Claire, in which city he spent two years. Then returning to Menomonie, he engaged in the

meat business in partnership with James Holstein, they operating a market for five years on Main Street. In 1904 Mr. Tilleson purchased his present market at 526 Broadway from Samuel Moen, and he has since remained at this stand, enjoying a large patronage and establishing a reputation as a reliable man in his line of trade. He is a member of the Menomonie Commercial Club, being well imbued with a commendable public spirit, and he is also fraternally associated with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Tilleson was married Oct. 26, 1895, in the city of Menomonie, to Nettie Lien, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Lien, who are now deceased. Their daughter Nettie followed them to the land beyond the grave on July 11, 1900, after less than five years of married life. She left two children: Orvil, proprietor of the meat market, his father having turned it over to him in May, 1924; and Nettie, who is teaching school in Eau Claire.

Henry W. Rudow, formerly district attorney and who for eight years has been engaged in the practice of law in Menomonie, was born in Osceola, St. Croix County, Wis., April 28, 1888, son of William and Anna (Brandt) Rudow. The father was a native of Germany and the mother of Wisconsin. Married in Minnesota, they settled in Osceola, Wis., in 1875, and there for some 15 years William Rudow was engaged in milling. He then moved to Star Prairie, Wis., and buying a mill there, operated it for four years. From that place he went to Boyceville, Dunn County, and conducted a flour and feed mill at Hayestown, remaining proprietor and manager of it until 1900. Then moving to Downing, this county, he lived there for some five years retired. But his active career was not yet finished, for at the end of that time he went to River Falls, Pierce County, Wis., and for the next eight years was engaged in operating the Cascade Mills. It was at the end of that time that he finally retired and took up his residence in Menomonie, where he and his wife are now living. Henry W. Rudow after acquiring his preliminary education, attended the high school at Downing, Dunn County, and subsequently entered the River Falls State Normal School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1908. In 1909 he taught school at Stanley, Wis., and in 1910 and 1911 he was principal of the high school at West Bend, Wis. Then entering the law department of the state university, he prepared himself carefully for his chosen profession and was graduated with the class of 1913. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and entered into practice at Hudson, Wis., being associated until Oct. 1, 1915, with Spencer Haven. Then moving to Menomonie, he opened offices here and in this city and county has since followed his profession, meeting with good success. He held the office of district attorney for six consecutive years from Jan. 1, 1917. Taking a warm interest in the general welfare of the community, he has united with the Commercial Club and is also affiliated with several other societies. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and belongs also to the Knights of Pythias and its auxilliary order, the D. O. K. K. Mr. Rudow was married May 25, 1918, to Eva Parker White of River Falls, Wis., who was born at Hector, Minn. He and his wife are the parents of one child, Ann Southworth, born Nov. 19, 1920. Mr. and Mrs. Rudow are members of the Congregational Church. They have a pleasant home at 1202 Twelfth Street, Menomonie, Mr. Rudow's offices being in the Madsen Block.

Martin Jensen, a representative citizen of the village of Downing, was born in Jutland, Denmark, May 17, 1877, son of S. C. and Marit Jensen. The parents are still residing in Denmark, the father being now 84 years old and the mother 79. Martin was educated in the public schools of his native land and was reared to agricultural pursuits on a large dairy farm. While still in Denmark he turned his attention to the creamery and butter-making trade, of which he acquired a fairly good knowledge there. He was obliged, however, to serve 16 months in the Danish army. On Nov. 30, 1897, he was married in Denmark to Hannah Thirup, who was born in that country, May 5, 1873, daughter of Peter and Anna Margaret (Sorenson) Thirup, and whose parents died in Denmark. Of this union two children were born, both in Denmark, namely: Peter, on Sept. 13, 1898, who is now engaged in construction business in St. Paul, Minn; and Sivert, on Jan. 20, 1901, who lives in Downing, Wis., and is in the employ of the Downing Manufacturing Co. In 1905

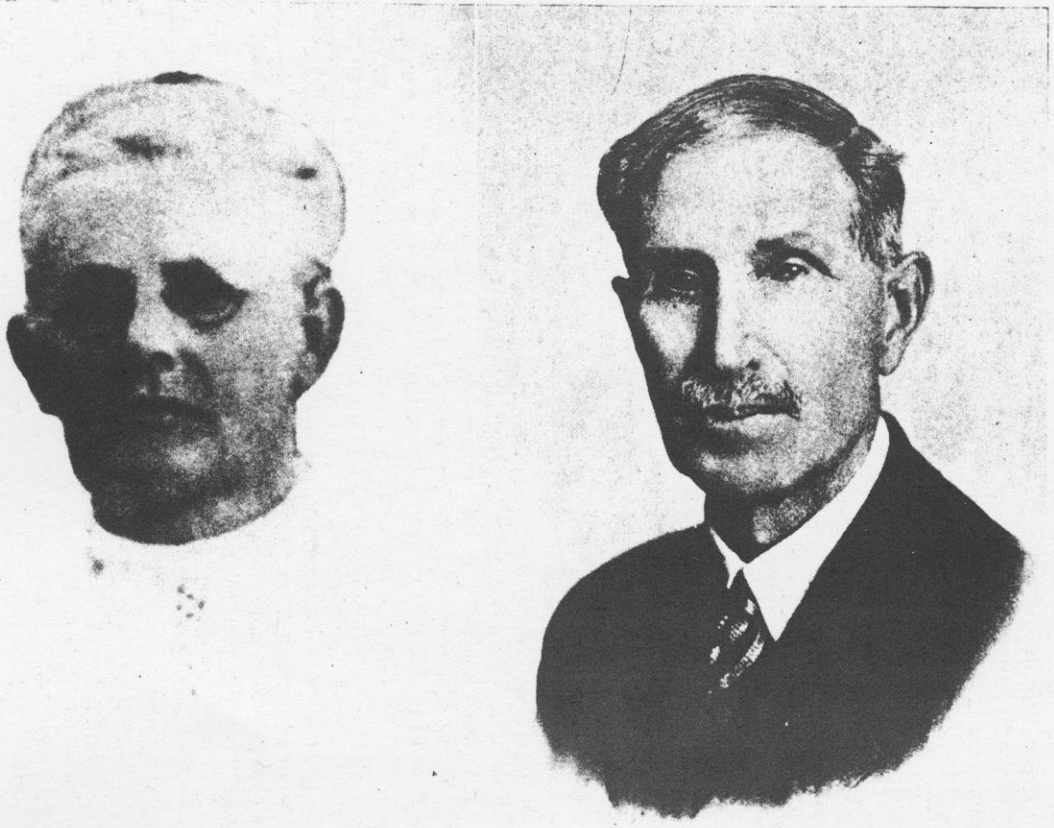
Mr. and Mrs. Jensen came with their two sons to America, locating first in Glenwood City, St. Croix County, Wis., where Mr. Jensen worked out for about six months. He then moved with his family to New Richmond, in the same county, and for two years thereafter was herdsman at the county asylum, his wife during that period being matron of the poor house. Then returning to Glenwood City, they rented a farm, which they operated for two years, at the end of that time coming to Downing, Mr. Jensen becoming foreman on the noted Fairnook dairy farms for D. C. Coolidge. After holding that position for some time, he went to St. Paul, as pasteurizer for the dairy farms, doing this in order to refamiliarize himself with the work, of which he had gained some knowledge in Denmark. Having done so, he returned to Downing and entered the employ of the Ripon Produce Co. as pasteurizer, also taking charge of the butter making, which position he held until the fall of 1924, having proved himself thoroughly expert and efficient. In 1920 Mr. Jensen purchased the large dwelling house, which he and his family now occupy —the son Sivert living with him and his wife—and remodeled it into a first class hostelry, which is now known far and wide as the Hotel Summit. This hotel, which is under Mrs. Jensen's management, is nicely stiuated on elevated ground, and is well heated, clean and sanitary. It has gained a reputation for the excellent meals served, which are prepared by the hostess. Mr. Jensen is thoroughly American in sentiment, realizing that this country has furnished him with the opportunity for advancement and enjoying the prosperity he has attained. As he puts it, he "would rather have one foot of American soil than the whole of Europe." He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he and his family are members of the Lutheran Church, Mrs. Jensen also belonging to the Ladies' branch of the Odd Fellows, known as the Rebekahs, and to the auxilliary of the Downing post of the American Legion. Mr. Jensen served two years as a member of the town board of Tiffany. The son, Peter Jensen, has a military record, as follows: Entered the United States' service Aug. 5, 1917; became a member of Battery E, 151st Minnesota Field Artillery; trained at Camp Riley, Kansas; left for overseas from Camp Mills, Long Island, N. Y.; arrived in Brest, France, Nov. 2, 1917; took part with his battery in much of the heavy fighting, including the operations known as the Champagne-Marne, the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, the Meuse-Argonne, on the defensive sector, and was at Coblenz with the army of occupation; received three service stripes; returned to the United States in April, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 10, 1919, with the rank of corporal. He is a member of Downing Post No. 232, American Legion.

Fred L. Curran, supervisor of practice teaching in Stout Institute, Menomonie, was born in Marquette County, Wis., Nov. 20, 1879, son of James and Lydia (Bixby) Curran. The family came from England about 1840, settling near Milwaukee, Wis., and going from there to Marquette County, where James Curran became a prominent farmer. He is now living retired in East Troy, Wis., and is a widower, his wife Lydia having died in May, 1922. They had five children: William F., who is conducting a retail hardware store at Coloma, Wis.; Fred L., of Menomonie; Walter, a farmer in Walworth County, Wis.; Jessie, wife of Edward Timm, a farmer near Pine Island, Minn.; and Myrtle, who resides in Rochester, Minn. Fred L. Curran as a boy attended rural schools in Marquette County, Wisconsin, and subsequently taught rural school in that county until 1903. He then became a student at Stevens Point Normal School, where he was graduated with the class of 1905. During the next two years he was school principal at Bundy, Lincoln County, then in 1907 he came to Menomonie and for a year following was a student at Stout Institute. In 1908 he began teaching bench wood work and elementary hand work, and at the present time is teaching methods in industrial arts and is supervisor in practical teaching classes. He is also director of vocational work for the Menomonie board of vocational education. He is a member of and director in the Menomonie Commercial Club and secretary and treasurer of the Oakwood Improvement Association, a corporation for improving city resident property, of which he was one of the organizers. On Dec. 21, 1909 Mr. Curran was married in Menomonie to Ada May Kelsey, daughter of Lorenzo and Cordelia

(Webster) Kelsey, which parents are now deceased. The family life of Mr. and Mrs. Curran has been perfected by the birth of three children: Elizabeth, March 29, 1911; Frederick, June 8, 1913, and Mary, Jan. 4, 1916. The Curran family are members of the Unitarian Church, which Mr. Curran is now serving as secretary, Mrs. Curran being very active in the Ladies' Aid Society and other church work.

Omar Cole, the first settler in the town of Stanton, Dunn County, was born in the town of Conneaut, Erie County, Penn., on May 16, 1822, son of Andrew and Polly (Keep) Cole. He was a grandson of Barnabus Cole, who was born in Barnstable County, Massachusetts, on March 20, 1751, of English ancestry. Barnabus fought for American freedom seven years in the Revolutionary War, and survived the war nearly half a century, as he died in 1831 during the administration of President Andrew Jackson. He married Sarah Alworth, a native of Ireland, who died at the advanced age of 92 years. They had a considerable family, as Andrew was their ninth child. He was born in New York State, March 3, 1798, and married Polly Keep, who was born Feb. 11, 1799. They settled at Conneaut, Penn., where he subsequently followed farming until his death in 1862. His wife had died previously, in 1851. Omar Cole remained on the parental homestead at Conneaut until he was 21 years old. Then, being his own master and wishing to try his fortunes farther west, he came to Wisconsin, settling first at La Grange, Walworth County, where he remained for five years. He then moved to Columbia County, this state, and about a year afterwards, in 1849, he was married at Watertown, Wis., to Mary Ross, a native of Scotland, born in Glasgow, Dec. 13, 1823. They resided in Columbia County until 1861, in which year they came to Dunn County, settling on a tract of wild land near Colfax, where they lived until 1863. Then Mr. Cole homesteaded 160 acres of wild land in the town of Stanton, two miles east of what is now the site of Knapp, as that village was not settled until the construction of the Western Wisconsin Railway (now the "Omaha"), about seven or eight years later. That part of the county was then very wild and the Coles were the first family to settle in it. For years thereafter Mr. Cole was busily engaged in developing his farm and in time he erected a good set of frame buildings on it. As a farmer he was very successful, but in another business venture he was not so fortunate. After the village of Knapp was started, about 1870 or 1871, he engaged in a sawmill business there, at first in partnership with A. K. Humphrey, but the latter dying not long afterwards, Mr. Cole took A. C. Poor as partner. The firm met with reverses, however, and he lost some, if not most, of his money. After four or five years the mill was closed down. Notwithstanding this, however, Mr. Cole remained to the end of his life one of the most prominent men in the town of Stanton, a position achieved through his inmate force of character. It was he who took the first steps to establish the first district school in the town and for several years subsequently he held the office of school clerk. This first schoolhouse was erected close to his own log house and instruction was given the children before any tax had been levied to pay for it. Afterwards Mr. Cole built a new schoolhouse, which was paid for by a regular school tax, the amount to be raised being $100, of which his own share was $50, or 13 per cent of the assessed valuation of his property. Mr. Cole was a Republican in politics and in religion a Spiritualist. He died on his farm in the town of Stanton on Nov. 19, 1899. His wife Mary also died there, but some 12 years later, on July 15, 1911. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Theodore C., born April 30, 1850, who died at the age of 19 years in 1869; Owen F., born Aug. 14, 1851, who is now residing in Knapp; Charles E., born March 3, 1853, also a resident of Knapp; Charlotte E. (a twin sister of Charles E.), who became the wife of Oscar C. Poor, son of A. C. Poor, and is now a widow residing in Knapp; Colonel F., born Jan. 22, 1856, now living in the town of Stanton; Major A., born May 17, 1858, who resides at Teegarden, this county; and George A., born July 7, 1861, who died at the age of 41 years on Oct. 10, 1902.

Colonel F. Cole, president of the Knapp Telephone Co. and a prosperous farmer whose farm lies close to the village of Knapp, and who is following agriculture in partnership with his son, Chauncey F., was born in the town of Hampden, Columbia County, Wis., Jan. 22, 1856, son of Omar and Mary (Ross) Cole. His parents, as



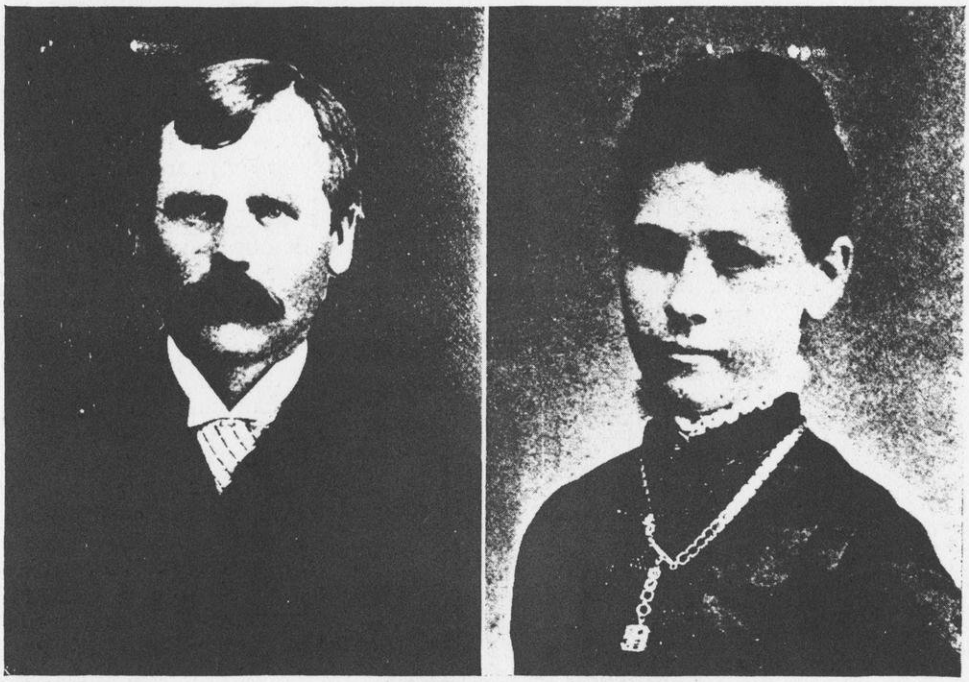
MR. AND MRS. COLONEL F. COLE

elsewhere stated, were the first settlers in the town of Stanton, taking land there in 1863, when all this part of the country was wild. The first school in the town was held in his parents' dwelling, and was taught for the first two terms by Lydia C. Cole, a sister of Omar Cole, who had come here from Pennsylvania on a visit and was persuaded to remain. It was that school that the subject of this sketch first attended, receiving his first lessons from his aunt; and a log schoolhouse being built some time afterwards, his education was continued there. At an early age, however, he had to work, as none of the pioneer settlers had much money in the early days, and every dollar—nay, every quarter—counted. Our subject's first attempt to earn a little cash was when he was quite a young boy by digging wild ginseng in the woods, of which there was a fairly plentiful supply. It could be sold for 25 cents a pound, and when young Colonel succeeded in securing a pound the first day he felt that he had struck a road to sudden wealth, not for himself but for the family. Up to the age of 21 he remained on the home farm and helped his father, and after that began working away from home, hauling logs in the woods and cutting cord wood. On Jan. 23, 1889, he was married to Chrissie I. Darling, and for a while they lived on Section 22. Then Mr. Cole bought 40 acres of wild land in Section 27, town of Stanton. There he built a small frame house and began to improve the property and lay the foundations for a farm. In 1893 he bought an additional tract of 80 acres, which had been partly cleared and on which stood some fair frame buildings. It is his present place and lies just outside the village of Knapp, and adjacent to it, on Section 28, is a tract of 40 acres owned by his son, Chauncey F., the father and son working the combined place of 120 acres in partnership, carrying on general farming and dairying, for which purpose they keep high grade Guernsey cattle, with a pure bred sire. They also have a goodly number of sheep and hogs and a full equipment of tools and machinery. Mr. Cole has remodeled and improved the buildings. In 1922 he had the house stuccoed and made into a modern dwelling of eight rooms with hot water heat, bath and hot and cold water. The barns are provided with running water and lighted with a carbide gas plant. A Republican, like his father, he also follows the latter's example in religion, being a Spiritualist. He has served the town of Stanton as treasurer nine years, was treasurer of Joint School District No. 3 of Stanton and Knapp 18 years, and for several years has been president of the Knapp Telephone Co. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen and Odd Fellows in Knapp, in both of which local organizations he has passed the chairs, and for five years he was consul of the Modern Woodmen camp. On March 19, 1924, Mr. Cole sustained a severe bereavement in the loss of his wife, concerning whom something more needs to be said. Chrissie I. Darling was born at Big Bend, Waukesha County, Wis. Feb. 11, 1863, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Purvis) Darling. She acquired her education in Big Bend and in Carroll Academy, Waukesha, and taught for several years in the schools of that county. Having come to Knapp with her parents in 1885, she continued teaching for several years, being in charge of the primary department of the Knapp graded school. Then on Jan. 23, 1889, as already recorded, occurred her marriage to Colonel F. Cole and for 35 years she and her husband led a home life singularly full of mutual love and respect. Mrs. Cole enjoyed to a high degree the esteem and confidence of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Of a kindly and charitable nature, she was alive to all their vitrues and good qualities, not caring to see nor judge their faults, but taking an optimistic outlook on human nature, her relations with individuals being kindly and sympathetic. She was an active and positive force in the life of the community; a sincere member and useful worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and active in the friendly work of the Royal Neighbors and of the Daughters of Rebekah, rising to the highest office in each, namely, oracle of the former and noble grand of the latter. In her home love reigned and hospitality abounded. One who knew her, thus summed up a brief sketch of her life: "Her labors are finished, but the influence of her unselfish life and her unblemished character will remain as a blessed heritage and a benediction to those who have known her and who follow after." Mr. and Mrs. Cole had but the one child, Chauncey F., already mentioned, and who

was educated in the Knapp graded school. He has always remained at home and is one of the active and successful young farmers of the town of Stanton.

Ernest W. Douglas, a prominent farmer and esteemed citizen of the town of Spring Brook, which he is now serving as clerk, was born on the farm that he now owns in Section 20, on Sept. 20, 1878, son of Charles E. and Adelia C. (Wiggins) Douglas. The father was born June 22, 1853, in Ontario, Canada, son of James A. and Mary Ann Douglas, and on the paternal side the subject of this sketch is a scion of the Scotch family of Douglas renowed in Scottish history. His mother was of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction. When Charles E. Douglas was eight years old, his parents with their two children moved to a locality near Grand Rapids, Mich., where they resided for several years. In 1870 they moved still farther west until they reached Dunn County, Wisconsin, where they established a new home in the town of Spring Brook, buying 160 acres of land in Section 20, which Mr. Douglas subsequently developed into a good farm. There his parents died and there he spent the balance of his life until his last sickness, dying March 3, 1924, in Sacred Heart Hospital in Eau Claire. He was a man highly thought of, and of more than average intelligence, keeping in touch with current events, well read in history and the Bible. His knowledge and agreeable conversation made him a welcome visitor in the homes of the people. For ten years he served as town treasurer and for 23 years was treasurer of School District No. 2. His marriage to Adelia C. Wiggins took place in the town of Spring Brook, Sept. 19, 1875. She was born near Columbus, Columbia County, Wis., on Dec. 18, 1852, daughter of Henry B. and Sarah (Weisman) Wiggins. She passed away nine years before her husband, on Feb. 27, 1915, sincerely mourned as a good wife and mother, and agreeable and hospitable neighbor. They were the parents of one child, Ernest W. Ernest W. Douglas was reared in the town of Spring Brook, attending common school in Fall City. Until the year 1900 he remained on the home farm assisting his father in its operation. He then went to Miloma, Minn., where he learned telegraphy and for about 18 months worked on the M. & I. Division of the "Omaha" railroad. At the end of that time he returned to the town of Spring Brook and for the next four years was engaged in operating the J. S. Govin farm. He then bought 80 acres in Section 29, town of Spring Brook, which he farmed until June, 1924, at which time he moved back to the place of his birth. In 1920 he rented the home farm, which he operated in connection with his own for four years. He is a stockholder in the Elk Mound Cooperative Creamery, a member of the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company and vice president and a director of the Menomonie Farm Loan Association. He has also rendered efficient and satisfactory public service, both as clerk of the school boards of Joint District No. 10 and District No. 2, and for over 21 years he has served as clerk of the town of Spring Brook, having been first elected to that office in April, 1903. He is a member of Spring Brook Camp, No. 6050, M. W. A., and for many years served it in the office of counsel. Mr. Douglas was married March 16, 1903, in Louisville, Dunn County, to Ethel M. Miller, daughter of Harris and Pernelia (Johnson) Miller, and of this union four children have been born: Wilbur F., Feb. 2, 1904; Raymond E., March 27, 1905; Howard M., July 30, 1913, and Willard S., April 21, 1916, all as yet residing on the home farm. The record of such a man as Mr. Douglas needs no eulogy, as it speaks for itself, but it is very fitting that it should be inscribed on the annals of the county as an item in the history of its general progress.

William F. Micheels, one of the prominent merchants of the city of Menomonie, was born in Pommerania, Germany, Aug. 3, 1869, son of Ferdinand and Ernestine (Jordan) Micheels. The father, who was coachman for a German nobleman, came to the United States in 1881, locating at once in Menomonie, Wis. After a year's residence and work here, he sent for his family, who joined him. He was an employee of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, working in their mills in summer and in the woods in winter. He died in 1904, being survived by his wife, who still lives in Menomonie, and by their seven children. These children are William F., of Menomonie; Louise, wife of Fred Schoenoff of Menomonie; Tena, who is Mrs. Carl Roen of Chippewa Falls; Amelia, now Mrs. Henry Werth of Menomonie; Bertha,



MR. AND MRS. FERDINAND SELL

wife of Louis Husby of Menomonie; Emma, who resides with her mother, and Herman of Menomonie. William F. Micheels first attended school in his native land and after coming to America in 1882, being then a boy of 13 years, he attended the grade and high schools here. He then learned the trade of cigar-making from John Schmidt, whose factory was located in the building now occupied by the Royal cafe. In 1887 Mr. Micheels became manager of a cigar factory for David Stori and was thus occupied for a year. At the end of that time he became connected with the mercantile business, going to work in the grocery and hardware departments in the general merchandise store of A. H. Johnson, with whom he remained for four years. In 1892 he went to Winona, Minn., and took a course in business college. After his return he again went to work for the A. H. Johnson Co., but this time as cashier and bookkeeper, in which position he served until 1897. In that year he and C. O. Sandvig formed a partnership and opened a new general store, located in the building now occupied by the Diedrich Harness shop on Main Street. Later they moved to the Moody building and still later to the A. H. Johnson building. In 1905 they merged their business with that of Mr. Krafts and founded the Dunn County Mercantile Co., doing business under that name until 1907, when they sold out to the Waterman-Ehrhart Co. With this company Mr. Micheels remained for a short time, and then he and Mr. Sandvig opened their present store at No. 620 Main Street, where they are doing a good business. Mr. Micheels not only occupies a prominent position in the business world, but has been well known in Dunn County for many years through other connections. He formerly served two terms, or four years, as county treasurer, being first elected in 1899. In 1903 he became bookkeeper and secretary of the Dunn County asylum, a position which he has held for the last 20 years and still holds. For 30 years he has been a member of the Ludington Guard Band, and is today one of its oldest members. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic blue lodge, the D. O. K. K and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Micheels was married in Meridean, Dunn County, on March 12, 1895, to Christina Torgerson, daughter of Ever and Runnog (Bruden) Torgerson. Her father is a resident of that place, the mother being deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Micheels four children have been born: Lucille, March 10, 1899, who is now Mrs. M. J. Pannell of Chicago; Esther, born Nov. 25, 1901, wife of Oscar Lyders of Forest City, Iowa; Valeria, born Oct. 3, 1904, now attending St. Olaf's College; and William J., born Jan. 28, 1911, who is attending high school. The family are members of Our Saviour's Lutheran Church, Mrs. Micheels being one of its active society workers.

Fredinand Sell, well known as a member of the "retired" colony of Menomonie, after a life of agriculture achievement, was born in Onswold, Germany, Dec. 26, 1858, son of August and Augusta (Reichart) Sell, the parents being also natives of that country. Coming to America in 1876 they located in the town of Red Cedar, Dunn County, Wisconsin, buying 80 acres of heavy timber land, to which August Sell later added another 40. He cut the timber, grubbed the stumps, and broke and cultivated the land, which he farmed until his death, he and his wife passing away in the same year. They had four children: Fritz, now deceased Carl, a farmer in the town of Red Cedar; Ferdinand of Menomonie; and Augusta, now Mrs. William Fritz of the town of Red Cedar. Ferdinand Sell was a sturdy youth of 18 years when he accompanied his parents to America and he did good work in helping to clear the farm on which they settled, and in the neighborhood of which he attended school for a while. He also worked for the Knapp-Stout Lumber Company a part of the time, earning $18 per month, which he gave to his parents to help them pay for the farm. In 1889 he came into possession of the home place, where for 30 years thereafter he followed diversified farming, giving particular attention to dairying. He greatly improved the property and remodeled or rebuilt all the buildings. These included a fine frame house, a large barn 30 x 60 feet, a granary, a garage and a machine shed, the last mentioned building measuring 24 x 60 feet. At home in every branch of agriculture, Mr. Sell worked hard and was very prosperous. In 1919 he rented the farm to his son and moved to Menomonie, where he bought a house and an acre of land at No. 500 Thirteenth Street, where he has since made his

home, enjoying a comfortable leisure. Mr. Sell was married March 17, 1889 to Minnie Schultz, who was born in Honey Creek, Sauk County, Wis., May 24, 1858, daughter of Carl and Elizabeth (Kruger) Schultz. Her parents were natives of Germany who came to the United States when young and were married in Sauk County, this state, where they followed farming. They later moved to Olmstead County, Minnesota, where they continued in agricultural pursuits for a number of years. Both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Sell are the parents of three children, as follows: Clara, born Feb. 22, 1890, is now Mrs. Charles Berndt, her husband being a shoe merchant in Menomonie; they have one child, James; Mary, born March 25, 1891, is the wife of Ole A. Bradseth, a mail carrier of Menomonie. Louis, born Nov. 13, 1892, married Olga Hyland of North Menomonie. He is now conducting the old home farm. The family are members of the Lutheran church and are good representatives of the class of men and women who have changed the face of the country by the development of the soil and laid the foundations of present civilization and future prosperity.

Sanford Cummings, an early settler in the town of Spring Brook, but now deceased, was born in the state of New York, May 30, 1831. After his mother's death, which took place before the breaking out of the Civil War, he came west accompanying his father and his brother Leander, all three settling in Dunn County. Buying 40 acres of railroad land in Section 35, town of Spring Brook, Sanford lived a bachelor's life until 1864. Then on March 26, that year, he was united in marriage with Martha Brown, who was born on Hay River, Dunn County, March 25, 1848, daughter of Elisha and Phoebe Brown, her mother being the first white woman to settle in Dunn County. Elisha Brown was a partner with Levi Vance in the early fur trading post at Vanceburg, and later they bought a tract of land together on Little Elk Creek, being the first white men to buy land in that locality. After a while Mr. Vance sold out to Mr. Brown, and the latter, after operating a farm there for several years, also sold out, and went to Atwater, Minn., where he spent the remainder of his life. To return to the subject of this sketch, in November, 1864, the year of his marriage, and scarcely eight months after that event, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, perhaps because being very poor, he saw no other way of supporting himself and wife but by risking his life for the sure but scanty pay of a soldier. He was fortunate enough to return in good physical condition, being discharged on July 31, 1865, and on his farm he spent the remainder of his life, in time adding 80 acres to its area and bringing it into fairly good condition. He died in 1894; his wife still resides on the old home farm. They were the parents of eight children: Olie, now Mrs. John French of Conroth, Rusk County; Edward, on the home farm; Mary, now Mrs. Ed Eighmy of the town of Spring Brook; Phoebe, who is Mrs. A. Fred Witt of the town of Spring Brook; Etta, wife of Bert Peterson of the town of Spring Brook; Peter, of Ojibawa, Wis.; Bert S., of the town of Spring Brook; and Lillie, who married Ed Curren and is now a widow residing on the home farm with her aged mother.

Bert S. Cummings, who owns and operates a good farm in Section 26 west, town of Spring Brook, was born in this town Feb. 11, 1879, son of Sanford and Martha (Brown) Cummings. He was educated in the Forest Center School and took over the management of the home farm in Section 35, at the early age of 15 years, owing to his father's death. The farm was later deeded to him and he operated it successfully until 1924, in which year he settled on the farm of 161 acres which he is now operating in Section 26. This, which was the old Leander Cummings farm, he had purchased in 1914. In 1916 Mr. Cummings erected a fine modern bungalow on the place, which is provided with the Lally electric light system. He is actively engaged in general farming and dairying and is also interested in the raising of silver black foxes. Mr. Cummings was first married June 8, 1895 to Birdie Wilson, who died in October the same year, leaving one child, Ray. The latter on growing to manhood married Luda Saxton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Saxton, and has two children, Orville and Ione. On Dec. 11, 1924, Bert S. Cummings married Mrs. Edward Bucher, who in maiden life was Mabel Fuller, daughter of Edward and Georgia (Scott) Fuller. The father is now deceased but the mother is living and is

a resident of Marathon County, Wisconsin. By her first marriage to Edward Bucher, Mrs. Cummings has a son, Ronald. The family are affiliated religiously with the Forest Center M. E. Church.

Thomas McKanna, a pioneer of Dunn County, now deceased, was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, Nov. 1, 1829, son of Peter and Catherine McKanna. His mother dying when he was very young, he had but a limited education and had to make his own way in the world at an early age. Going to England, he worked there as a common laborer, but, as may be imagined, did not advance himself very far on the road to fortune in either of the old countries. To do so he came in the early 50's to the United States, locating first in Iowa, where he remained until 1858 or 1859. It was about that time, probably, that he heard of the activity in the lumber industry at Menomonie, Wis., which attracted him to that place, and after his arrival he obtained employment with Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, not in connection with their lumber business, however, but as a worker in their stone quarry. In time he was promoted to the position of foreman, which he held until 1880, in which year he turned his attention to farming, buying the Overlander farm in the town of Lucas, a tract of 120 acres in Section 24. A small clearing had been made and a small log house stood in it. From that beginning Mr. McKanna proceeded to build up a farm and in the course of time developed a very good one. He was popular as a man and citizen, always ready to do a kind or neighborly act, and he proved himself a factor in the development of his town and county. He spent 26 years as a farmer, passing away April 13, 1906. Mr. McKanna was married in 1878 in Menomonie to Mary Kenny, who was born in Racine County, Wisconsin, Jan. 6, 1859, and who came to Dunn County with her parents when five years old, residing near Downsville until her marriage. After Mr. McKanna's death she took charge of the farm and carried it on with the help of her children, continuing to reside on it until her death on March 19, 1918. Mrs. McKanna was a woman of sterling character, who had a host of friends, and will long be remembered for her kind and generous disposition. She and her husband were the parents of seven children, as follows: Peter, now in the employ of the Standard Oil Co., at Page, N. D.; John, a farmer in the town of Menomonie; Agnes, residing with her brother John; William, now operating the home farm; Rose, wife of Julius Lemke of the town of Menomonie, and the mother of two children, Mary and Gertrude; Mary, who died at the age of 18 years; and Owen, who died at the age of eight years. The McKanna family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Congregation in Menomonie.

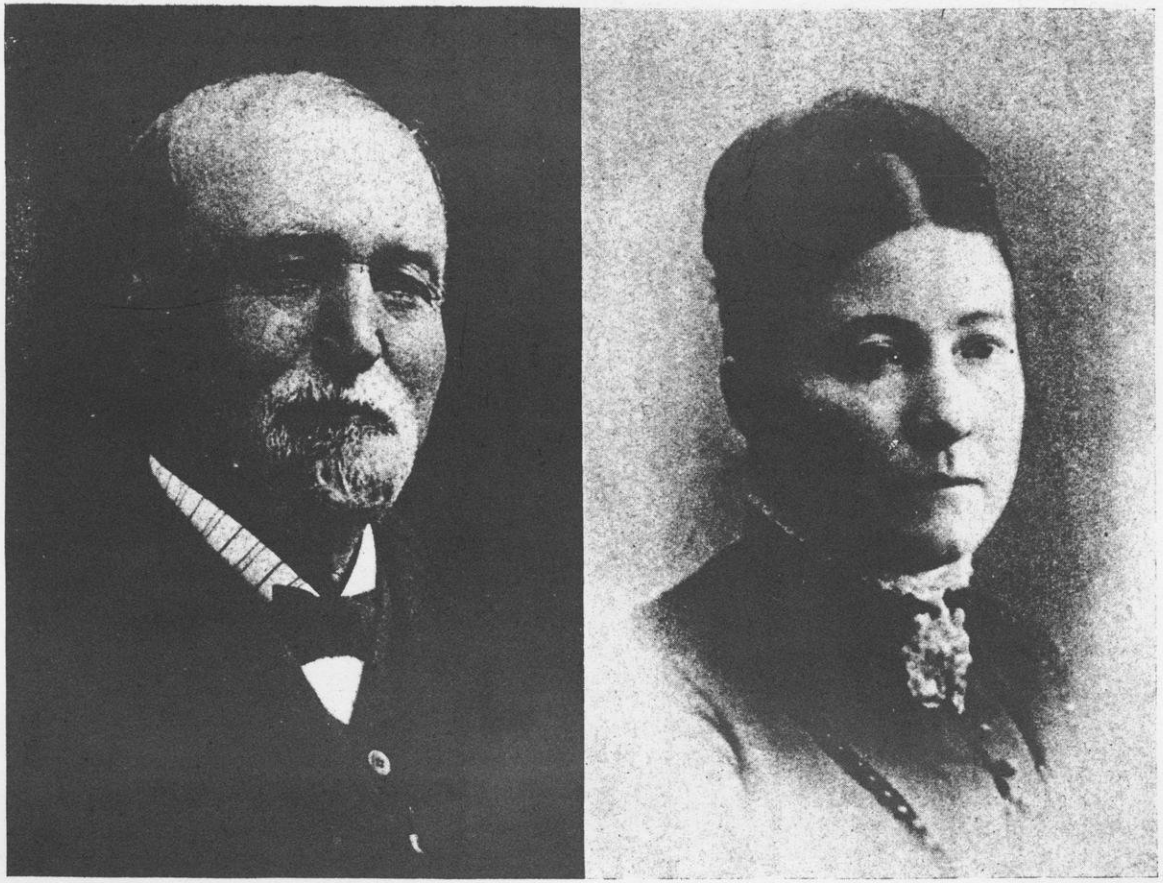
John McKanna, a substantial farmer of the town of Menomonie, was born in the town of Lucas, Dunn County, Wis., Dec. 22, 1880, son of Thomas and Mary (Kenny) McKanna. As a boy he acquired the elements of knowledge in the old Simon school, and remained at home assisting his parents to improve the home farm. He also operated a cream route for five years up to 1913 for the Hudson Road Creamery. In 1913 Mr. McKanna bought the old Ed Groundkeiper farm in Section 18, a farm of 160 acres which he has since operated and greatly improved. In 1919 he built a new barn of 40 x 80 feet, installing the West Bend barn equipment, and he is successfully following general farming and dairying, keeping high grade Holstein cattle with a pure bred sire in his herd. He is a stockholder in and president of the New Hudson Road Creamery, having held the latter office since 1919. His sister Agnes resides with him and attends to the household duties.

Alva Markham, now living retired in North Menomonie, is a man of pioneer experiences, who until quite recently was active along agricultural lines. He was born in New York State, Aug. 13, 1848, son of H. J. and Emily (Sharpe) Markham, and came west with his parents in 1853, the family settling first in Dodge County, Wisconsin. In 1858 they came to Dunn County and for four years H. J. Markham was engaged in farming in the town of Peru. Then selling out there, he came to the town of Menomonie, settling on government land two miles north of Menomonie Junction. After remaining there for several years they went to the state of Washington, making their home near Spokane, where they both passed away. Alva Markham acquired his education in the district school, and remained at home as-

sisting his parents until he was 28 years old. He then bought 40 acres of railroad land in Section 3 in the town of Menomonie. It was heavily covered with timber and there were no buildings nor other improvements, so that the task of converting a farm out of it was a considerable one; but he set to work, made a clearing, built a small house, and then began the arduous work of cutting the timber, grubbing out the stumps and breaking the soil. As soon as possible he began general farming, which he kept up on his original place, and then rented and worked another 40 acres adjoining. Thus was he occupied for many years or until 1914, when he temporarily retired, renting our his farm and moving to North Menomonie, where he bought a house which he and his wife lived in for four years. He then returned to his farm, which he operated for another four years, or until 1922. In that year he finally retired and resumed his residence in North Menomonie, renting the farm to his son Earl C. He is a stockholder in the New Hudson Road Creamery. For many years Mr. Markham was one of the leading men of his town, which he served for 25 years as assessor. For six years he was not only a member but chairman of the town board, which made him a member of the county board, and as such he had a hand in shaping the destinies of Dunn County. As clerk of School District No. 2 he rendered useful service for 21 years. Naturally, he is a man very well known, and his record is one to which the fellow townsmen can point with pride. Alva Markham was married March 28, 1876, to Emily Racey, who was born in London, England, Nov. 9, 1849. For 48 years she has been his faithful friend and companion, and in less than two years, if both their lives are spared, they will be able to celebrate their Golden Wedding. They are the parents of five children, all living, namely, Lily Belle, Alice, Bertha, Racey and Earl C. Lily Belle is now Mrs. Arthur Finley of Menomonie and the mother of three children, Inez, Ethel and Jeanette. Alice has been twice married; first to Anton Schneider, by whom she had two sons, Roland C. and Alva A., both living. She is now the wife of Albert Larson of the town of Menomonie. Bertha, who is the wife of George Miller of Seattle, Wash., has one child, Henry. Racey, a farmer in the town of Menomonie, married Lena Coonley and has one child, Agnes. Earl C. is now operating the home farm.

Earl C. Markham, recognized as a progressive and successful farmer, was born in the town of Menomonie, Oct. 28, 1890, son of Alva and Emily (Racey) Markham. He acquired his education in the District School No. 2, and as he grew up became his father's assistant in the task of developing the parental homestead, whereby he acquired that general knowledge of agriculture which is now serving him in good stead. He has always remained on the home place with the exception of a period of six years, which he spent on the Pacific coast. Since 1918 he has steadily worked on the farm, which he is keeping in good condition. He was married April 29, 1922, in the city of Menomonie, to Emma Maves, who was born Jan. 1, 1890, daughter of Carl and Bertha (Burant) Maves. Her parents are both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Earl C. Markham are the parents of one child, Florence, born March 17, 1923.

Torger Hansen, a notable pioneer of Dunn County, now passed away, was born in Gudbransdalen, Norway, March 12, 1840. The first 17 years of his life were spent in his native land and then in 1857, seeking a larger field of opportunity, he set out for the United States. The ship in which he crossed the ocean met with severe storms and the voyage was a long one, taking 14 weeks. It may be assumed that young Hansen was glad to set his foot on dry land again. Proceeding west to Wisconsin, he located first at Coon Prairie, Vernon County, where he remained for a year. He then came to Menomonie, in which place he made his permanent home, his residence here covering a period of 65 years and terminating only with his death. During his first nine years in Menomonie Mr. Hansen was in the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co., first as a cook and "shanty boss" in the woods and the last four years as head cook in the company's kitchen in Menomonie. His service with the lumber company was, however, interrupted for a short time in 1861, when he enlisted in Captain Sherman's company, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, of which the late C. C. Washburn was colonel. He went to Milwaukee, where he



MR. AND MRS. TORGER HANSEN

was examined and rejected on account of a supposed physical disability. However, he followed the company to St. Louis and cooked for the soldiers for some time. In 1867 Mr. Hasnen built the Scandanaven Hotel, the name of which was afterwards changed to the Central House. In the same year, on July 27, he was married to Susan Mooney, who was born in Indiana, June 10, 1850, and together they opened the hotel which they conducted thereafter for 38 years, making it a favorite stopping-place. They retired from the business in 1905, Mr. Hansen leasing the property to Alonzo Gray. About five years prior to his retirement Mr. Hansen had built a beautiful private residence on Tower Hill, surrounded by large and sightly grounds, and which he spent much time and money in improving, planting rare trees and shrubs, and here he and his wife spent their latter years. In the vicinity is the famous Hanson Grove, for many years a favorite resort for picnic parties. Mr. Hansen was a great admirer of landscape beauty and showed much public spirit in beautifying the parks and public grounds of Menomonie. In 1899, when the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company turned over Riverside park to the city, he and the late "Mike" Brooks were appointed by the city as a park commission. They worked hard and secured remarkable results with the small appropriations at their disposal, and the park was improved year by year until it is today one of the prettiest spots in Dunn County. For half a century Mr. Hansen was a conspicuous figure in northwestern Wisconsin. He took an active interest in public affairs and was a prominent factor in the development of the region. He was for many years a member of Menomonie Lodge No. 164 F. & A. M. At the time of his retirement from the hotel business, he was a fine looking man of 65 years, with a face to inspire confidence, and an erect sturdy figure, and he changed but slowly with the passing years. In 1870 he made a trip to Norway, where he saw his aged parents for the last time. He and his wife Susan lived an ideal home life, which lasted over 47 years, or until her death on Jan. 14, 1915. This was a sad blow, not only to Mr. Hansen, but also to their surviving children and to a wide circle of friends, as she was not only one of the best known women in Menomonie but also one of the best beloved for her fine womanly qualities which made all who came into contact with her highly value her friendship. They had seven children, two of whom died before the mother, the full list being as follows: Herman, born Oct. 1, 1868, now living in Menomonie; Mary, born Jan. 23, 1870, who is the wife of Peter Robertson of Seattle, Wash.; John T., born May 26, 1871, who died Oct. 17, 1894; William, born Aug. 9, 1874, who died Oct. 9, 1922; Susie, born Aug. 29, 1879, now a resident of Menomonie; Nellie, born March 2, 1883, who died Oct. 22, 1908; and Joy T., born Nov. 28, 1894, who lives in Menomonie. Mr. Hansen survived his wife for some eight years or more, finally passing away on Thursday, June 7, 1923, at the city hospital, after an illness of seven weeks. He was 83 years old. Thus ended a long and useful career that brought him recognition from the best people in the community in which he lived, and which illustrated in a high degree those sterling qualities possessed by the best class of European immigrants that have been the most potent factor in the development of the Northwest and other parts of this country. His record and that of his admirable wife are worthy of preservation as an example to the present and future generations.

Charles Haffelder, proprietor of Rose Hill Farm in Section 23, town of Lucas, who has been a resident of Dunn County for 56 years, was born in New Braunfels, Texas, on June 6, 1861, son of Phillip and Barbara (Schneider) Haffelder. The parents were natives of Germany, where they were reared and educated. The father came first to America, in 1845 or 1846, and the mother later, and, having settled in New Braunfels, Phillip Haffelder conducted a butcher shop there through the greater part of the Civil War period and up to 1868. He then sold out and came north to Wisconsin, settling first in Waukesha, where he and his family resided, however, for a short time only. While still there, early in the fall of the same year, he bought land in Dunn County, a tract of 40 acres in Section 22, town of Lucas. A little later, in the month of November, his wife and children came to Menomonie and were met by Joseph Brehm, who had guilded him to the land he had bought in the town of Lucas. There being a small log house and barn on it, he and his family

took possession of the former, and thus he began a career of 25 years as a citizen and farmer of Dunn County. The early years of that period were years of hard work and some privation, common to all the pioneers of this county; but each year saw his farm in better condition, and in time the work became easier and he and his family enjoyed more of the comfort and prosperity. After he had made good progress on his original 40-acre tract, he bought an additional tract of 80 acres in Section 23 and continued his labors until his death on Dec. 23, 1903. He had then been a widower for over 12 years, his wife having passed away on Sept. 8, 1891. Such, in too brief outline, was the career of this worthy couple, who may be justly regarded as among the pioneers of Dunn County. Their son Charles, the direct subject of this sketch, was their only child. Living in New Braunfels, Texas, until he was seven years old, he had some slight schooling there, and was surrounded by a very different class of people from those whom he met when he came north with his parents, people of very different ideas and sentiments. But with change of scene such impressions are soon thrown off in childhood, and play little part in shaping the future man. He attended for a few years the old Simons school in the town of Lucas and subsequently remained with his parents, while they lived, after his father's death coming into possession of the home property. On doing so he sold the original tract of 40 acres on which they had made their home and since continued to improve the rest of the farm in Section 23, supplying it with a complete set of fine buildings. He also bought 80 acres more so as to have a 160-acre farm, and has placed 50 acres under cultivation. He does general farming and dairying, keeping Pole Durham cattle, with a high grade Guernsey sire in his herd, and he is a stockholder in the Hudson Road Creamery. Aside from his business interests he has given some time to the affairs of local government, rendering service in several different offices. He was for several years clerk of the school board of his district, treasurer of the town of Lucas for five years, and chairman of the town board for several years. He belongs to the Beavers in Menomonie. It was on April 26, 1886, that Mr. Haffelder began domestic life, aside from the parental home, being united in marriage in the city of Menomonie to Hulda E. Voelker. She was born June 8, 1868, in Germany, daughter of Julius and Julia (Sabotka) Voelker, and had accompanied her parents to this country in 1870, the family first settling in Ripon, Wis. A year later they moved to Menomonie, where Mr. Voelker entered the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co., and was with them until 1875. He then settled on a a farm in Section 28, town of Menomonie, where he and his wife spent their remaining years, Mr. Voelker dying July 2, 1900 and Mrs. Voelker Oct. 12, 1912. The former, having been born Dec. 11, 1830, was in his seventy-first year, and the latter, born June 4, 1836, was 76 years old. They were married Dec. 6, 1861, and were the parents of six children, namely: Ernest, now a resident of Menomonie; Fred, a farmer in the town of New Haven; Hulda E., who is Mrs. Charles Haffelder; Pauline, now Mrs. Charles Ebert of Milwaukee; Alvina, wife of Frank Buss of Menomonie, and Anna, who is Mrs. Charles Walter of the town of Weston. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Haeffelder, as follows: Bertha A., born July 5, 1887, now Mrs. Charles Forester of San Antonio, Texas, and the mother of three children, Viola, Charlotte and Charles; William F., born Sept. 5, 1889, residing on the home farm; Clara M., born Oct. 20, 1891, who is Mrs. Melvin Williams of San Antonio, Texas; Hulda E., born June 22, 1895, now Mrs. Sever Hovind of Tramway, Dunn County; Charlotte J., born March 21, 1897, who is now Mrs. Charlotte Berg of Menomonie; Edna M., born Aug. 30, 1899, now in the employ of the Wisconsin Telephone Co. at Menomonie; and Charles J. P., born July 13, 1908, who is attending high school in Menomonie. The Haffelder family are members of Fredon Lutheran Church in Menomonie and stand high in the community in which they live.

Otto Moen, successfully engaged in agriculture in Section 29, town of Wilson, was born in Norway, Oct. 27, 1864, son of Nels and Martha Moen. He was six years old when his parents came to the United States, settling in Fillmore County, Minnesota, where they lived six years. In 1876 they came to Dunn County, Wisconsin. Taking land in Section 32, town of Wilson, a tract which Otto helped

WILLIAM H. WOODS AND FAMILY

to clear. He also worked 15 winters in the woods making his home until 31 years old with his parents. He then bought 80 acres in Section 29, town of Wilson, and after building a house and barn on the tract and clearing and breaking some of the land, he sold it and moved to the farm on which he is now living, of 160 acres in Section 29, which he already owned, having obtained it some time previous. He has since made many improvements on this place, both in the clearing and cultivation of the land and the erection of buildings, having 60 acres under the plow, and having a good cement-block house of eight rooms, with barns and necessary sheds. He does general farming and dairying, keeping mixed grade cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs and is a stockholder in the Ridgeland creamery. Mr. Moen was married in the town of Wilson in 1894 to Carrie Knutson, daughter of Jacob and Anna Knutson. Her parents were natives of Norway who came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, in 1879, and spent the remainder of their lives here. They had two children, both of whom, Matt and Carrie, are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Moen have had six children, one of whom, Henry, is deceased. The five living are Mabel, Julius, Oscar, Malcolm and Alma. The four last mentioned are on the home farm. Mabel is now Mrs. Edwin Losness of the town of Colfax, and has three children, Leonard, Mildred and Loraine.

Andrew Shafer, a pioneer of Dunn County who passed away some 20 years ago, was born in Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood and married Joan Ingalls. It was in the year 1851 or 1852 that they came west and settled in what is now Pepin County, but which was then a part of Dunn County. There they obtained land and started to build a home. To obtain supplies Mr. Shafer had to go to Read's Landing on the west bank of the Mississippi, pack them on his back, and then, recrossing the river by boat or ferry, carry them home along trails that passed through the wilderness. When about 1857 Capt. B. B. Downs started a sawmill at Downsville, which led to the settlement of that village, Mr. Shafer deciding that mill employment was better than struggling for a living where he was, gave up his place in Pepin County and came to Downsville to work for Capt. Downs. He and his wife remained in the town of Dunn until 1893 in which year they came to the town of Weston, where Mr. Shafer and his son Alvin took over a 180-acre farm in Section 31 and 32 then owned by Simon Shafer, a brother of Andrew. On this farm he made extensive improvements, erecting a complete set of buildings, and it was here that he and his wife spent the rest of their lives, Mr. Shafer dying Feb. 19, 1905 and Mrs. Shafer some years later, on Jan. 28, 1917. They were the parents of two children: Alice, who became the wife of Orman Laughlin, and Alvin, of the town of Weston.

Alvin Shafer, engaged in farming in Section 34, town of Weston, was born in the town of Dunn, this county, June 26, 1867, son of Andrew and Joan (Ingalls) Shafer. He was reared in that town, where as a boy he attended school. When old enough he became his father's assistant, and so continued for many years, helping to develop and improve the farm, of which in time he became the owner, caring for his parents until their death. With the exception of a short period to be later mentioned, he has continued to operate the farm. He has been successful and is a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery. He also belongs to the Odd Fellows' and Beavers' lodges in Downsville. On Aug. 29, 1912, Alvin Shafer was united in marriage in Pepin County, with Mrs. Alto Ogden, who was born in Pepin County, Wis., on Oct. 19, 1880, daughter of Joseph and Amelia Hight, her parents being early settlers in Pepin County. Mrs. Shafer was first married to Jerard Ogden, by whom she had one son, Lynn, now residing at home. Of her union with Mr. Shafer, a daughter, Joyce, was born, On Aug. 21, 1915. In 1918 Mr. and Mrs. Shafer rented their farm and went to Menomonie, where they resided until the spring of 1923, when they returned to the farm. They own a good residence at 602 12th Avenue, and are members of the Congregational Church in the city.

William H. Woods, a good representative of the farming industry in the town of Sherman, where he has been settled for the last 61 years, was born in Adams County, Wisconsin, Oct. 12, 1863, son of James and Eliza J. (Harper) Woods. The father

was born in Keene, Conn., May 14, 1799, and the mother in Ireland, May 22, 1819. They were married in Chatauqua County, New York, in 1846, and in 1854 or 1855 came west to Adams County, Wisconsin, pre-empting a farm there for which they paid $1.25 per acre. James Woods erected on it a frame house, a log barn and a log granary, and during the nine years that he and his family lived there he cleared 65 acres of the land. At the end of that time he sold out and came to Dunn County. He was not able to sell the farm for any more than he had paid for it, and was moreover beaten out of a part of the selling price, so he came to his new location with a wagon, a yoke of old oxen ,and very little besides. On arriving here he took a homestead claim in that part of Menomonie that was later set off as the town of Sherman. It was a tract of wild land and he began its improvement by building a log house which he roofed with bark, also laying a bark floor. It was a typical pioneer dwelling in a backwoods country, with only two or three white families in the region, and they widely separated. There was no road this side of Menomonie and in driving to the new home they had to pass through 15 miles of dense woods, coming by way of Lamb's Creek Falls and Cedar Falls. James Woods at this time was about 65 years old, and it must have been with a feeling that he had missed his chance in life when he buckled down to redeem his financial failure and create a new farm from the wilderness; but he was assisted by his two eldest sons and lived long enough afterwards to do some good work in developing the place. He finally died on the farm at an advanced age on Jan. 25, 1886. Though his wife was much younger, she had passed away before him, June 28, 1885. Their children, four in number, were: James W., born in New York State, Feb. 13, 1847, who died in Minneapolis, Minn., July 25, 1924; Hugh A., born in New York State, Nov. 30, 1850, who died in Texas in 1884; Susan M., born June 20, 1857, and William H., the subject of this sketch. William H. Woods grew up on the home farm and when old enough helped his parents and cared for them until they died. Shortly before that, he was married, on Feb. 1, 1883, at Twin Brook, Grant County, S. D., to Lena M. Seitz, who was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 19, 1863, daughter of George and Louisa (Fochs) Seitz. For two years after his marriage he and his wife resided on his parent's homestead. Then in 1888 he bought his present farm, then consisting of 160 acres of wild land in Section 14, town of Sherman. His first buildings here were of logs, but in 1913 he put up a good two-story frame house, with a full basement, and in addition has built a good frame barn, a machine shed, shop, corn cribs and other buildings. He has developed 50 acres of his land, the rest being in timber and pasture, and keeps grade Holstein cattle, milking 14 cows. He also raises hogs and Oxford sheep. His farm is ten miles north of Menomonie (by road), about the same distance southeast of Boyceville and six miles south by west of Wheeler, Menomonie being the greater market but Wheeler the nearer shipping-point. Mr. Woods has been successful through hard work and perserverence and has attained a prominent place in the community. He has served 17 consecutive years as town assessor, and for years was a member of school districts Nos. 3 and 8. He and his wife are the parents of eight children, Ernest A., Lavina J., Goldie E., Frank V., Anna L., Russell V., Esther L. and Charles L., of whom the following is a further record. Ernest A., who was born April 22, 1884, is now on a farm near Gleason, Lincoln County, Wis. He married Alma Schutt and has one child, Alma. Lavina J., born Feb. 14, 1886, is the wife of Carl Tubbs of Cedar Falls, Dunn County, and has five children, Nora, Adeline, Ellen, Harold and Nettie. Goldie E., born July 19, 1888, is now Mrs. George Lehuque of Dresser Junction, Polk County, Wis. Frank V., born Feb. 19, 1891, lives in Menomonie. Anna L., born Sept. 3, 1893, is the wife of Albert Burling, a farmer near Colfax, and has four children, Alva, Merle, Abbie and Richard. Russell V., born Jan. 5, 1896, who is now a farmer in the town of Sherman, married Minnie Gardner, and has two children, Zelpha and Beatrice. Esther L., born March 5, 1898, is the wife of William Budd of the town of Hay River, and her children are Delmar Madelene and Milton. Charles L., born Nov. 10, 1900, is living on the home farm and helping his father. Mrs. Woods was less than a year old when her parents, George and Louisa Seitz, moved from Milwaukee to Winona, Minn. In the latter place they

remained but a few months and then moved to Lake City, Minn. That they were very poor at the time may be surmised from the fact that they made the journey (of close to 90 miles) on foot, each carrying a child—for they then had two—and all their other personal possessions with them. In Lake City they resided for three years, Mr. Seitz doing such work as he could find to do. But like most of the pioneers of this region, they had the land hunger, realizing that the creation of a farm was the only way in which they might become independent and have a refuge for their old age. Therefore, in 1865 they came to Dunn County, settling on a piece of wild and rough land near Eau Galle. Mr. Seitz began improvements by putting up the four walls of a cabin, within which enclosure the family lived for a while without either a roof or a floor. As soon as he could, he put a bark roof on it and later put down a bark floor, thus completing his first real improvement on the place. By nationality he was a German and his wife a Swiss. They were both endowed with patience, endurance, and a spirit of industry, and worked together to achieve success. Their children were as follows: John, born in Milwaukee, Feb. 10, 1862; Lena M., born in Milwaukee, Nov. 11, 1863, who married William H. Woods, as already mentioned, Anna, born at Lake City, Aug. 27, 1866, now the wife of John Klaus of St. Paul, Minn.; Elizabeth, born at Eau Galle, May 10, 1870, who is now Mrs. William Chapman of Minneapolis; Minnie, born Oct. 9, 1873, who is Mrs. Albert Crane of Newport, Wash.; Charles, born April 9, 1875, now in Oregon; Frank, born April 24, 1878, residing near Eau Galle, and Henry, born Feb. 10, 1881, who is in Seattle, Wash.

Herman Gunderson, proprietor of a good-sized farm of 320 acres in the town of Grant, and a member of the present county board, was born in Dane County, Wis., Feb. 22, 1874, son of Hans and Kari Gunderson. The parents were natives of Norway, where Hans Gunderson followed the occupation of tailor and dyer. He came to America in 1870, and engaged in farming in Dane County, Wisconsin, where he and his family remained until 1875, in which year they moved to Dunn County, Mr. Gunderson walking the entire distance of about 300 miles and driving a drove of cattle before him. On arriving he bought a farm in the town of Colfax, or, rather, a tract of wild land covered with brush, and the first house he built was a dugout in the side of a hill, putting on a shingle roof and laying a rough board floor, some of the boards in which were 20 inches wide. The rafters were poles. After eight years he built a frame house and barn and with the help of his sons continued to clear his land until old age compelled him to stop working. He is still living, however, being now 90 years old, his wife, Kari, who also survives, being 80. Mr. Gunderson's first wife died about 1871. By her he had two children, Carl and Gust. By his second wife he has had six children, five of whom are living, namely, Herman, Joseph, Hartwell, Edwin and Emma, the one deceased being Martin. Emma married Henry Josvold of Dane County. Herman Gunderson as a youth attended school and worked on the home farm until 21 years old. Then, being his own master, he worked out on farms in summer and in the woods in winter for about four seasons. His next employment was with an implement or agricultural machinery house in Eau Claire, where he remained for two years, after which he traveled for the Vermont Farm Machinery Co., and later spent seven years in buying farm produce for a Chicago concern. Then in 1914 he began farming for himself, buying an improved farm of 320 acres in Sections 3 and 10, town of Grant, and here he has since carried on general farming and dairying, keeping at the present time a herd of 47 high grade Guernsey cattle and also raising Poland-China hogs. He takes rank among the most successful and prosperous farmers of his town and is also one of its most prominent citizens. For four years he served on the board of supervisors of the town of Grant, and in 1922 was elected chairman of the board, being re-elected to the same office in 1923, 1924 and 1925. The incumbency of this office carrying with it a seat on the county board, Mr. Gunderson for the last two years has had a part in directing the affairs of the county and has shown capacity in so doing. He is a member of the Highway Committee of the board. On Oct. 26, 1901 Mr. Gunderson was married in the town of Grant to Lizzie Isakson, daughter of Martin and Sophia Isakson, who came to America in 1864 from Norway,

and directly to Dunn County. Mrs. Gunderson's mother is deceased, but her father is still living, being now 90 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Gunderson have six children, namely: Susan, born July 27, 1902; Morris, born Sept. 22, 1904; Helmer, born Sept. 9, 1906; Esther, born Sept. 17, 1908; Martin, born Nov. 26, 1910, and Arnold, born Feb 26, 1917. The family attend the Lutheran Church.

John A. Halgren, M.D., of Menomonie, a prominent member of his profession, was born in Waseca, Minn., Nov. 30, 1886, son of Alfred and Marie (Johnson) Halgren. The father was a prominent merchant in Waseca, being engaged in the hardware business there for 40 years. He died a widower in 1916, his wife having passed away in 1908. John A. Halgren attended both the grade and high schools in Waseca, being graduated from the latter with the class of 1908. From the University of Minnesota he received a bachelor's degree in 1912 and a medical degree in 1916, and in the latter year began the practice of his profession in Bismarck, N. D., as assistant to Dr. E. P. Quain. After remaining there until October, 1922, he came to Menomonie and has since been associated with Dr. B. J. Steves as general surgeon. Dr. Halgren has an exceptionally good war record. He enlisted in May, 1917, was commissioned first lieutenant August 18, and went into service September 7 that year. On October 9 he was attached to the British R. A. M. C., and was stationed at London for six months as general surgeon. He was then made commanding officer of St. John's Hospital in Birmingham, England, an institution containing 300 beds, where he cared for nerve injury cases and did bone construction work for a year. He was then ordered back to the United States and sent to Hospital No. 28, Fort Sheridan, as chief of ward surgeons in the orthoepedic department, where he remained until receiving his discharge on July 19, 1919. He was the only American surgeon decorated by the King of England with the order of St. John of Jerusalem. He is a close student of his profession, aiming to keep in the front rank. Dr. Halgren was married, June 19, 1917, in Morris, Minn., to Lillian J. Hanson, daughter of O. C. and Marie Hanson, who were pioneer settlers in that place, and the father being for many years a member of the Wells Bros.-Hanson Co. Dr. and Mrs. Halgren are the parents of a son, John H., who was born March 16, 1920.

Gunder I. Hovind, whose active career in agriculture and other occupations in Dunn County has covered a period of 40 years or more, was born in Norway, Sept. 20, 1862, son of Ingebricht and Ingebord Hovind. He remained in his native land until he was about 21 years old and then emigrated to the United States, landing at Philadelphia in 1881. In the following year he came west to Menomonie, Wis., and for two summers thereafter worked in the lath mills at Cedar Falls for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. In December, 1883, Mr. Hovind returned to Norway but came back to America in March of the following year and worked at lumbering on the Flambeau and Chippewa rivers. He then learned the carpenter's trade and was employed at it by Erick Fonas, a contractor in North Menomonie. In 1894 and 1895 he served as a police officer there, spending the next few years at his trade. It was in 1900 that Mr. Hovind began farming, buying a 50-acre tract of land in Section 16, town of Menomonie. It was stump land, the clearing of which involved considerable labor, but he proceeded energetically with the work, and his farm today shows what he has accomplished. He has 30 acres cleared and has a good set of buildings. He also owns a small sawmill and does some custom sawing for his neighbors. Aside from this, he is engaged in general farming and dairying and is now more prosperous than at any other time in his career. Mr. Hovind was married June 10, 1889, to Mattie Lien, who was born in Thorpen, Nordland, Norway, Dec. 15, 1869, and of this union three children have been born: Inga, now Mrs. Olof Strand of the town of Menomonie; Mabel, of Menomonie, and Egburg, residing at home with her parents.

Karl A. Christiansen, who for some 40 years was a well known and respected citizen of Menomonie, a live factor in business circles, was born in Modum, Norway, Aug. 15, 1855. With the intention of pursuing a business career, he acquired a good education in public and private schools, after which he went to Copenhagen and learned the blacksmith's trade, previously being obliged to pass an examination

MR. AND MRS. KARL A. CHRISTIANSEN

and receiving a diploma, which was the custom in Norway. In 1878 he came to the United States and to Dunn County, Wisconsin, locating in Menomonie, where he entered the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, remaining with them until 1884. He then engaged in business for himself and was thus occupied until his death on April 7, 1919. Mr. Christiansen was married Jan. 15, 1886, to Ragna C. Bjornsen Verp, who was born at Eker, Norway, July 14, 1866, and who came to this country with friends in 1884, locating in Menomonie. To Mr. and Mrs. Christiansen there were five children born, Minnie, Agnes, Adeline Constance, Esther and Charles. Minnie, who was born Oct. 17, 1886, died Oct. 28, 1905. Agnes, born Sept. 4, 1888, died Nov. 20, 1903. Adeline Constance, born July 27, 1891, is residing with her mother. Esther, born Dec. 27, 1894, married Walter Pearce, manager of the Standard Oil Station in Menomonie; she has two children, Luella Reine and Betty La Verle. Charles R., now occupying a clerical position in Eau Claire, was a soldier in the late great war. He enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., when 19 years old as one of the first volunteers to go into the war, and trained at El Paso, Texas. He subsequently went overseas, where he remained nearly two years. After being a short time in active service he was gassed and for a long time aftewards was confined to the hospital abroad, and was in a hospital for some time at Camp Dix after returning home. He married Carrie Dean of Sand Creek, Dunn County, and they are the parents of a daughter, Shirley Marie. The family are affiliated religiously with the United Lutheran Church. Mrs. Christiansen is also a member of the ladies' auxilliary societies of the church and of the S. F. of A., the S. S. of A. and the Woman's Relief Corps. In May, 1922, with Mrs. Johanna Johnson, she made a trip to Norway, where she visited her old home, relatives and friends. The old home, as described by Mrs. Christiansen is a beautiful place situated at Eker. The residence was built by her father upon his marriage in 1852 and in time passed from him to his eldest son, who in turn gave it to his own son, it being now occupied by the third generation of the family. Mrs. Christiansen, besides having one brother and one sister in Minneapolis, has two brothers and two sisters living in Norway. Her trip to her native land was very enjoyable. She embarked with her friend Mrs. Johnson at New York, six days later landed at New Hampton, England, and went thence to London, where they did some sight seeing. From there they went to Bergen, Norway, by way of Newcastle, and also visited the capital, Christiania, which has lately resumed its ancient name of Oslo, and visited all the northern part of Norway. The return trip was made direct from Norway to New York and took ten days.

Martin T. Jenson, a well known farmer in the town of Elk Mound, who has built up a valuable piece of agricultural property from the raw land of the primitive wilderness which is known today as the Elk Mound Guernsey Farm, is a man of action and achievement. He is also a product of Dunn County, having been born on his father's farm in Section 23, town of Elk Mound, Oct. 6, 1877, son of Torval and Randina (Gullickson) Jenson. The parents were born near Christiania, Norway, and, coming to America when young people, were married in the city of Eau Claire. Torval Jenson owned a farm in the town of Elk Mound and after the marriage knot had been tied he and his wife came immediately to the farm, where wedding festivities were celebrated, after which they got down to the practical business of home making. The place consisted of 100 acres in Section 23, all wild land, and here Mr. Jenson built up a good farm with adequate buildings, conducting it until 1909. He then rented it to his youngest son Eddie, and, buying a house in the village of Elk Mound, he and his wife took up their residence there. On March 23, 1912 Mr. Jenson passed away, but Mrs. Jenson is still occupying the village home. Their children were: Martin T., subject of this sketch; John, a rural mail carrier attached to the Elk Mound post office; Carrie, now Mrs. Albert Howe of the town of Elk Mound; and Eddie, proprietor of the home farm. Martin T. Jenson acquired a public school education and learned agriculture on his parents' farm. From the time he was 16 years old until he was 24 he divided his time between working on the home farm and working out for others. In 1897 he bought 89 acres of wild land in Section 22, town of Elk Mound, on which were no buildings,

and which he at once began to clear and improve. On Sept. 11, 1901, Mr. Jenson married Olena Gilbertson, who was born in the town of Wheaton, Chippewa County, Wis., March 15, 1880. He and his bride took possession of a house which he built on his farm that year (1901), and at the same time he built a small barn. Twenty-three years have witnessed some notable changes in the appearance of the place, changes that have kept up with the march of progress and made Elk Mound Guernsey Farm an ideal establishment of its kind. In 1918 Mr. Jenson built a fine barn of 40 x 80 feet, with 14-foot posts and full basement, and supplied with patent equipment. He has installed an individual carbide gas plant, furnishing light for his home, barns and yards. His out-buildings are substantial and well adapted to their respective purposes, his fences well kept, and his fields well cultivated. He has added to his original tract 40 acres adjoining on the northeast in Section 23, and much of this land he has broken, having now all told 75 acres under cultivation, the rest being in pasture. He raises tobacco, having built a large barn where he cures it, and his stock consists of pure bred Guernsey cattle and Poland-China hogs. He is a stockholder in the Farmers Cooperative Creamery of Elk Mound and in the Bank of Elk Mound, of the creamery having been secretary and manager since 1915 except for one year. He is now rounding out his eighteenth year as town clerk and several years formerly was a member of the school board of Joint District No. 2. Both in his private business and in public service he has shown capacity and a fidelity to duty that have marked him out as a representative citizen. The home life of Mr. and Mrs. Jenson has been blessed by the birth of 11 children, though not all are now living. The first born was Ruth C., the date of whose nativity was Sept. 11, 1902, which was the anniversary of her parents' wedding day. She is now Mrs. Oscar Tiegan of the town of Weston and has one child, Marion. The other children of Mr. and Mrs. Jenson were born as follows Anna E., Oct. 2 , 1903; Esther A., April 4, 1905; Edwin T., Jan. 17, 1908; Ella I., May 30, 1910; Melvin O., July 26, 1912; Cora L., Jan. 10, 1917; Margaret E., May 22, 1919, Howard T., Oct. 1 , 1921, and Myrtle and Arthur, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Jenson and family are members of the Elk Mound Lutheran Church at Elk Mound, Mr. Jenson being secretary of the congregation.

Eddie T. Jenson, farmer, of the town of Elk Mound, was born July 11, 1881, son of Torval and Randina (Gullickson) Jensen. He was educated in the local school and, growing up on the home farm, assisted his father until the latter's death in 1908. He then became its manager, continuing as such until 1919, in which year he bought it. It consisted of 100 acres in Section 23, town of Elk Mound, and since then Mr. Jensen has made extensive improvements in the property. He has built a machine shed, a silo measuring 12 x 30 feet, installed a waterworks, painted the residence, and kept everything about the place in good workable condition. He is engaged in general farming, giving close attention to dairying and keeping a herd of grade Guernsey cattle with a pure bred sire. He is a stockholder in the Elk Mound Cooperative Creamery. He was married Nov. 4, 1908, to Hannah Anderson, who was born in Eau Claire, Wis., Oct. 2, 1881, and he and his wife have had seven children, Wilmer T., Gladys B., Harold H., Charlotte, Ernest (deceased), and Eva D. and Edith D. (twins). The family are members of the Lutheran church.

John R. Mathews, who passed away April 7, 1924, had the notable record of nearly half a century spent in the practice of law in the city of Menomonie, besides many years creditable service in local political office. He was born in the town of Eagle, Waukesha County, Wis., Dec. 14, 1849, son of Andrew T. and Matilda (Wilson) Mathews. As a boy he attended district school in the neighborhood of his early home and came to Dunn County in the spring of 1860 when in his eleventh year. As at that time there were no schools in the northern part of the county, he was forced to lay aside his studies for three years. He then resumed them, attending grade school until he was 17. In the fall of 1867 he went east to Long Island, N. Y., where he attended school for one year returning in the fall of 1868 That winter he taught school, and subsequently for two years attended the high school in Menomonie. The next two years of his life he spent reading law in the

office of Judge Bundy, after which he again taught school until the fall of 1877. He then entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, where he finished his law course, being graduated in June 1878. In September, that year, Mr. Mathews opened a law office in Menomonie, where he practiced his profession successfully for many years. From 1880 to 1882 he was in partnership with John Ives, and in 1891 and 1892 with Major Macauley, but the rest of the time he practiced alone. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Mathews first became active in local politics in 1882, when he was appointed a member of the State Central Committee, on which he served for eight years. In the same year, 1882, he was elected the first city clerk of Menomonie and as such served for three years. The city school board profited by his abilities for 29 years, he becoming a member of it in 1891 and resigning in 1920. During that period all the present schools in the city were built. Elected city attorney in 1885, Mr. Mathews performed the duties of that office for 16 years. In 1905 he was elected mayor of the city, serving one year. Re-elected in 1907, he served for another year, and after that he was elected to the same office on four other occasions, twice for two-year terms and twice for six-year terms, holding the office altogether for 18 years, or till May, 1924. During the last 12 years of his incumbency he served under the commission form of government. In 1894 and 1905 he was a member of the Board of Visitors committee of the University of Wisconsin. From the foregoing data it may be seen that, aside from the practice of his profession, in which he made an excellent record, Mr. Mathews for a period of over 40 years had been active in various public capacities, and his work in each of them benefited the community in which he lived. John R. Mathews was married Nov. 24, 1876, in the city of Menomonie, to Mrs. Mary J. Tome, whose maiden name was Mary J. Robertson. Her parents were Robert T. and Rebecca V. (Cosler) Robertson, the father a native of Franklin, Penn., and the mother of Rome, N. Y. The former died in Pennsylvania and in 1870 Mrs. Robertson came west to Wisconsin; she died in Menomonie in November, 1885. By her first husband Mrs. Mathews had one son, Guy Robertson Tome, who died in 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Mathews were the parents of five children, namely, Xina V., Reine Robertson, Ethel Sterling, Leita Wilson, and John Robert. Xina V., born Sept. 16, 1880, is now Mrs. H. M. Carter of Boyce, Ida., her husband being a superintendent of manual training. Reine Robertson, born Nov. 30, 1884, married J. La Grande Smith; they live in La Grange, Ill., and have two children, Robertson L. and John La Grande. Ethel Sterling, born May 6, 1886, died May 25, the same year. Leita Wilson, born Oct. 30, 1888, married Alfred Buser, who is now director of athletics at Hamline University. John Robert, born Aug. 16, 1892 is general manager at Mellan, Wis., for the Lake Superior Power Co. He married Grace Hodgkins of Marquette, Mich., and has two children, Marie A. and John R. Mr. Mathews was a member of the Episcopal Church, as are the surviving members of his family. They occupy a high social position and have a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

George F. Smith, a prominent young farmer in the town of Menomonie, engaged in operating a farm in Section 7, was born on this farm, Feb. 17, 1888, son of Ulrich and Mary (Varnke) Smith. The father was a native of Switzerland and the mother of Germany. They came to the United States when young and were married in Chicago. Later they settled near Dubuque, Iowa, and came to Dunn County about 1864, with the Schwartz family, the men driving through with teams and the wives and children coming by train. The Smiths first settled in the town of Weston, but soon moved to the town of Menomonie, Mr. Smith buying 80 acres of land in Section 7, where he began the development of a farm home, but before he had been able to accomplish much he was called away by death on April 1, 1896, leaving his task to be completed by his wife and children. Mrs. Smith survived her husband 16 years and 10 days, dying April 11, 1912. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Martha, now Mrs. William Heidelbaugh of Des Moines, Iowa; William, of Park Falls, Wis.; Mary, wife of John Gebert of Menomonie; Anna, deceased; Della, who is Mrs. August Fisher of Rice Lake; Henry, deceased; Lillie, wife of Philip Kistner of Irvington; and George F., proprie-

tor of the old home farm. George F. Smith was able to obtain but a limited education as he was but eight years old when his father died, and as soon as he was strong enough to work he had to leave school and be of use to the family. It was in 1912 that he took over the home farm, on which he has continued to reside, and where he is successfully carrying on general farming and dairying with a herd of grade Holstein cattle and a pure bred sire. He has improved the old buildings on the place and erected some new ones and it is now in very good condition. He is a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery and has served seven years as treasurer of School District No. 6. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' lodge in Downsville. Mr. Smith was married, Feb. 22, 1922, in the town of Weston, to Matilda Madson, who was born in this town, Jan. 21, 1893, daughter of Soren and Anna (Jensen) Madson. He and his wife are the parents of two children: Donald, born April 29, 1923, and Henry, born May 18, 1924. The family are members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Menomonie.

Herman Halvorson, proprietor of Dale View Farm in Section 13, town of Menomonie, was born in this town, Jan. 8, 1887, son of John and Bergit (Olson) Hovda Halvorson. As a boy he attended the school of District No. 8, and grew up on the home farm helping his father and acquiring in time a good practical knowledge of agriculture. In 1916, being then 28 years old, he felt competent to take care of himself as an independent farmer and accordingly bought the north half of the home place, containing 160 acres, which he proceeded to cultivate on his own account, though until the spring of 1918 he continued to reside with his parents. He then took up his residence on his own farm, on which there was a small house and barn, and he has since made a number of important improvements. He has rebuilt the house, converting it into a good eight-room residence with modern conveniences; and in 1921 he erected a fine barn with a ground plan of 36 x 80 feet and a double tile basement. It is installed with the Louden barn equipment and Simplex drinking cups. The other buildings he has erected include a hay shed, hog house, granary, corn crib, machine shed and chicken house. He keeps a herd of high grade Holstein cattle but expects to change to pure bred Guernseys in the near future. Mr. Halvorson's achievements during the last six years have been remarkable and show him to be a thorough master of his business and enterprising as well. Mr. Halvorson was married at Elk Creek, this county, on June 15, 1921, to Tillie Hageseth, daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Frederickson) Hageseth. Her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Halvorson are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Menomonie.

Peter Lammer, who was one of the early business men of Menomonie, and for some 46 years a resident of the city, was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, Nov. 3, 1831, son of John and Anna Margaretha (Schmidt) Lammer. He was one of a family of eight sons and four daughters, and in which the father and four of the sons were tailors. Among them Peter learned the trade and followed it there until 1854, when, on July 5, he set out to seek his fortune in the United States. He was landed on Long Island, N. Y., on August 27, and for the next seven years he worked for the best custom tailor houses in New York City. Then he made another move to the westward, coming to Menomonie, Wis., and establishing himself in business here. He erected the building in which he had his shop, and which was located on the site of the present Royal Hotel, and it was the second building to be constructed on a business street on the south side of town. There he conducted a tailoring business until his death, which occurred Feb. 2, 1908, when he was in his seventy-seventh year. He was one of the early settlers in Menomonie and as a business man here is entitled to be called a pioneer. He had many friends and acquaintances, some of whom survived him and were grieved to hear of his passing.

Leonard Lammer, for many years a well known tailor in Menomonie, proprietor of a shop, but who is now deceased, was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, Dec. 1, 1839, son of John and Anna Margaretha (Schmidt) Lammer. He was reared in his native land, where he attended school, and his father being a tailor, he and three of his brothers learned that trade at home, Leonard working for his father until he came to the United States in 1860. After landing in this

country he came directly to Menomonie, Wis., to which place his brother Peter had preceded him. For a while he worked for his brother, but later established himself in a shop of his own at No. 1400 Ninth Street. Still later he added a new and different department to his business, putting in a staple line of groceries, and he conducted both grocery store and tailor shop until his death on Jan. 19, 1910. He was married Sept. 17, 1888, in Menomonie, to Johanna Trinko, who was born April 2, 1860, in Germany and came from that country to Menomonie, Wis., in 1886 to join her two brothers who had previously settled here. For three years before her marriage she was employed on the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company's farm. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Lammer had two children: Mary, born Aug. 21, 1899, now Mrs. Fred Haase of Menomonie, and John, born Sept. 19, 1892. John, who acquired his education in the grade and high schools of this city has operated the grocery store for his mother since the father's death. In 1911 they enlarged it and they carry a complete line of staple groceries and enjoy a good trade. On June 12, 1918 John enlisted in the United States navy. He trained at Great Lakes and at Hampton Roads, Va., and was stationed at the latter place until Feb. 8, 1919, when he was discharged. He is a member of Hosford-Chase Post No. 32, American Legion, and also belongs to the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, he and the other members of the family belonging to St. Joseph's Catholic congregation.

George M. Cowles, a former resident of Glenwood and Downing, now passed away, was born in the state of Connecticut, April 29, 1848, son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin H. Cowles. When a young man he moved with his parents to Dodge County, Wisconsin, and was there married to Ellen Mae Gibbs. Soon after he moved with her to Salem, Nebr. This union was blessed with five children: Eddie, of Stockholm, Ill.; Mrs. A. L. Billings, of Livingston, Mont.; Elvin, of Tomahawk, Wis.; Ralph, of Ironwood, Mich.; and John, who died in infancy. In 1884 Mrs. Ellen M. Cowles passed to the great beyond, and Mr. Cowles and his children returned to Dodge County, Wisconsin. In 1886 he was married at Brownsville, that county, to Lucy Ann Samson, of which marriage the children were: Wesley, now of Portage, Wis.; Mrs. E. H. Radke, of Downing; Mrs. Howard Blood, of Ontonagon, Mich.; and Maud, who died at the age of 17 years. In 1910 Mr. Cowles moved with his family to Glenwood City, St. Croix County, and settled on the Landsverk farm, now the Curt Booth farm, where they resided for one year. They then moved to Downing, Dunn County, on the Nels Johnson farm, which was their home until Mr. Cowles retired from farming and moved into town. Mrs. Lucy lLucy Ann Cowles passed away in September, 1920, and in 1921 Mr. Cowles was married to Mary Kyle, who was born in Ontario, Canada, Feb. 16, 1861, daughter of William and Margaret (Armstrong) Kyle. Her early years were spent in Canada, where she attended school. Later she accompanied her parents to Crookston, Minn., and her education was advanced by attendance for one year at the Moorehead Normal School. Then for two years she was a student at Hamline University, near Minneapolis and St. Paul, and further qualified herself for the profession of teacher by two years' study in the River Falls Normal School. She taught two years in Crookston, also some time in North and South Dakota, for 11 years in St. Hilaire, Minnesota, and for two years at Wilson, Wis., going to the latter place in 1902. Shortly after his marriage to Miss Kyle, Mr. Cowles purchased a nice, commodious residence in Downing, where he made his home until his death on Monday, March 12, 1923. He was an upright, industrious man who had a large circle of friends by whom his loss was deplored. He was survived by his wife and by eight children of his two former marriages, whose names have been already given. Since his death Mrs. Cowles has transformed the family residence into a hotel, known as the Wayside Inn Hotel, which she is now conducting successfully. She is a member of Downing union church and its Ladies' Aid Society, and is an active member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Jacob Henry Snively, who at the time of his death some eight years ago was regarded as the dean of Menomonie merchants, was born at Sharpsburg, Penn., Sept. 29, 1835. In 1850, with his parents, he crossed the Allegheny mountains by

team. At Pittsburg they took a steamboat down the Ohio River to the Mississippi, and ascended the latter river to Fort Madison, Iowa, in the vicinity of which place they took a farm. Mr. Snively first came to Menomonie shortly before the Civil War, but on that occasion remained but a short time, as, returning to Fort Madison on the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in the 44th Iowa Infantry, with which he saw service. After the war he returned to Fort Madison. In May, 1868, Mr. Snively was married at Denmark, Iowa, to Eliza Jane Taylor. He and his bride came at once to Menomonie, journeying up the Mississippi to Read's Landing, thence up the Chippewa on the steamer Phil Scheckel to Dunnville and from there by team to Menomonie. For three months Mr. Snively was in the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co., after which he worked for S. B. French. In the fall of 1874 he left Mr. French's employ and entered into business for himself, establishing a store at No. 600 Main Street for handling and selling sewing-machines. This enterprise proved a success and was conducted by Mr. Snively for 48 years, or until his death on April 11, 1917. Snively's corner has long been familiar to the people of Menomonie and vicinity. Mr. Snively not only gave his attention to his business until the last but also took a lively interest in public affairs, lending his aid and influence to movements for the benefit of the community. Until the close of his life he continued remarkably active, both mentally and physically, for one of his years. He was a member of William Evans Post, G. A. R., and both he and Mrs. Snively were active workers in the Congregational Church, of which both were Charter Members. Menomonie contained no citizen more universally looked up to than Mr. Snively. Possessed of an even temperament and a kindly disposition, he was a congenial companion and a lovable friend. He and his wife were the parents of five children, Letitia R., Harriet M., Alice F., Harvey K. and Edward T.

Harvey K. Snively, a prominent business man of Menomonie, proprietor of Snively's Art Store and Gift House, at 600 Main Street, the location being known to residents of the city as "Snively's Corner," was born in Menomonie, April 4, 1882, son of Jacob H. and Eliza Jane (Taylor) Snively. He acquired his education in the local schools, being graduated from the high school with the class of 1900. Soon afterwards he went to Chicago, where, during the following year, he was in the employ of Swift & Co. During the next five years he worked for the Saginaw Manufacturing Co., in Chicago, and after that he took up theatrical work, which he followed as a profession for ten years, becoming an actor of considerable note. He was a member at different times of several of the leading stock companies, and during his career on the road appeared in practically every state and many of the largest cities. Upon retiring from the stage, he returned to Menomonie and entered the Stout Institute, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1921. In May, 1922, he took over from his mother the business which had been founded by his father many years before; and on September 17 that year the mother passed away. Mr. Snively has made a number of changes in the business with the view to improvement. He carries a fine line of stationery, office supplies, gifts and novelties. In the fall of 1924 he established "The Gift House" to take care of that department of his business, housing it in a separate room artistically arranged and decorated. Here one finds objects of art gathered from all parts of the world. His business is the leading one of its kind in the city and has been built up through care and good taste in selection of goods of quality, courteous treatment, and service to patrons. Mr. Snively is a Chapter Mason, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. For over 20 years he has been an active and useful member of the Ludington Guard Band. He was married in April, 1914, at Nashville, Tenn., to Irma L. Magerhans of St. Louis. He and his wife are the parents of four children, Mary F., James H., Robert S., and Natalie L. The family are members of the Congregational Church.

P. C. Hanson, in former years an active factor in mercantile circles, but now living retired in the village of Knapp, was born in Denmark, Feb. 28, 1852, son of Hans Corneluison and Kirsten Jorgenson, who were natives of that country. The father died in Denmark in 1887 at the age of 74 years and in the following year the mother came to America, where she spent the remainder of her life, passing away

HARVEY K. SNIVELY

at the home of her son, the subject of this sketch, on Feb. 10, 1901. P. C. Hanson acquired a public school education in his native land, where he grew to manhood. It was in 1872 that he came to the United States, locating first at Perth Amboy, N. J., for a short period. In the fall of the same year he came west to Racine, Wis., and went to work on a farm, where he remained for a year and a half, during which time he was learning the English language. He next went to Rochester, Minn., where he for the following five years was employed in various kinds of labor, including farming. At the end of that period he bought 80 acres of wild land in Olsmtead County, Minnesota, and began to farm on his own account. He had to begin at the beginning by making a clearing and building a house and other structures, all of a more or less primitive kind, after which he began grubbing and breaking the land. There he remained for four years, at the end of which time he sold the place and moved to Pierce County, Wisconsin, where he bought an 80-acre farm. Two years later, in 1884, he sold that place and came to Dunn County, buying a farm of 80 acres in the town of Lucas. On this latter place he spent nine years actively engaged in agricultural operations. Then he sold that also and coming to the village of Knapp, bought the McLaughlin interest of the McLaughlin & Harding Mercantile Company. For the following year he was Mr. Harding's partner, the business being carried on under the style of Harding & Hanson. At the end of the year he and his partner divided the stock of goods, and Mr. Hanson, having purchased the building, remained at the old stand, conducting business there until February, 1917, when he sold out after a proprietorship of 12 or 13 years. During that period he built up a fine trade in general merchandise, including clothing and hardware, and was well and favorably known through his part of the county. He had also combined with it an undertaking department, having taken the necessary studies in the School of Embalming in Minneapolis. Since 1917 he has been practically retired, having accumulated a competence during his years of work. During several years he served as a member of the village council. He is a stockholder in the Home Telephone Co. of Knapp. He owns and occupies one of the pretty residences in the village, and is the owner also of four other residence properties in Knapp and 40 acres of land within the village limits. For many years he has been a consistent member and supporter of the Seventh Day Adventist Church. Mr. Hanson was married July 27, 1879, to Emma Mirrick, who was born in Iowa of English and Scotch parentage or ancestry on July 20, 1859. She was an earnest christian woman and a lovable character, well and faithfully performing the duties of wife and mother. After a married life of over 30 years, she passed away on Feb. 4, 1911. There were three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hanson: Marie, May 5, 1881; Tena Martha, March 6, 1885, and William Henry, Aug 22, 1886. Marie is now Mrs. Henry Blumer, her husband being a prominent merchant in Knapp. She has one child, Doris Emily. Tena Martha is the wife of John Sampson of Berrien Springs, Mich., a professor in the college at that place. She has two children, Dorothy and Frances. William Henry until 32 years old was his father's partner in the mercantile business. He then went to Berrien Springs, Mich., where he was attending the college as a student and also conducting a College Mercantile Store that he established. On July 3, 1921, while bathing in the public baths, he was suddenly seized with cramps and sank before help could reach him, being drowned. He was married to Gertrude Waite, and left his wife and one child, Lyle, who resides at Berrien Springs. His death was a sad blow to his father and also caused deep regret to a numerous circle of friends.

Frank Dahms, who passed most of his life in the town of Spring Brook, where he was well known and esteemed as a sterling citizen, was born in Monroe County, Wisconsin, April 22, 1859, son of William and Anna (Marquet) Dahms. The parents were among the immigrants who landed in this country from Germany in the late 50's. After living in Monroe County, Wisconsin until 1864, they came to Dunn County, buying railroad land in the town of Spring Brook. It was wild land, but there they remained and in time built up a good farm home. After the death of William Dahms, his wife took up her residence in Menomonie, but later moved to La Crosse, where she spent her remaining years. Frank Dahms, as

already shown, was about five years old when he accompanied his parents to Dunn County. Growing up on the home farm, he naturally became his father's assistant, and at the age of 21 he took over the farm, which he continued to operate and to improve, replacing the original buildings with others of modern type, and carrying on general farming and dairying until his death, which took place May 30, 1912. Mr. Dahms was a progressive man and also a helpful one in the community, not only pushing his own business successfully, but being ever ready to assist others and to do what he could for the general welfare. He donated the land on which the Sunny Knoll Schoolhouse now stands, and also for several years served as school director. He was such a man as the community could ill afford to lose and whose life is pleasant to remember. Mr. Dahms was married April 1, 1880, on his farm, to Bertha Zillman, who was born in Germany, July 16, 1860, daughter of William and Minnie (Bast) Zillman. Her parents, who came to the United States in 1866, settled first in Columbus, Wis., later moving to Watertown, Wis., where they spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dahms were the parents of four children, who were as follows: Anna, born July 12, 1882; William D. F., born Aug. 27, 1890; Amelia, born May 27, 1893, and Alice, born Jan. 30, 1896. Anna, who married Samuel J. Quilling, died June 20, 1924, leaving six children, namely: Earl and Roy (twins), born Oct. 7, 1904, of whom Roy died in January, 1905; Ralph, born Jan. 7, 1906; Pearl, born April 26, 1910; Mabel, born June 13, 1912, and Florence, born Feb. 4, 1919. William D. F. Dahms, who is now operating the home farm, married Mabel Giese on Jan. 1, 1914, and they have three children: LaVerne, born Oct. 19, 1914; Burnett, born Jan. 11, 1917; and Ethel, born April 29, 1922. Amelia, the third child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dahms, died on May 17, 1915, when within 10 days of her twenty-second birthday. Alice is now Mrs. Edwin Schaefer of Spring Brook and the mother of two children, Francis and Marion. The family are affiliated religiously with the Salem Evangelical Church in the town of Spring Brook.

Christ A. Howe, a well known and highly respected resident of the town of Lucas, who has resided in Dunn County for nearly 55 years, and has led an active and useful life, first as a lumber worker and later as a farmer, was born in Norway, June 2, 1843. As a young man or youth he learned the flour milling business, which he followed in his native land until 1870, and in the meanwhile was married, in March, 1865, to Ingeborg Ellingson, who was born May 17, 1843. In 1870, with his wife and two young children, Mr. Howe emigrated to America, embarking for Quebec, Canada, where he and his family were landed June 24, and proceeding successively to Montreal, Detroit, Milwaukee and La Crosse. At the last mentioned place they took a boat up the Mississippi River to Prescott, in Pierce County, Wis., where they were met by friends and taken to Martell in St. Croix County. There they remained a short time visiting, and then set out for Menomonie. On arriving in the busy lumber town Mr. Howe found employment with Knapp, Stout & Co., with whom he remained subsequently for 23 years, working in their sawmills. The end of that period came in the early 90's, when the company was all through in this region, having exhausted the timber, and a new era began, some of the lumber workers seeking other fields, but many of them taking up land in Dunn County from which the timber had been cut and starting pioneer farms. Mr. Howe, however, did not begin as a pioneer, but bought the old Drowley farm of 160 acres in Section 23, town of Lucas, a place that has ever since been his home He has, however, made extensive improvements on it. He increased its area by buying 80 acres more land, which gave him a farm of 240 acres, and in 1915 he made an important addition to its buildings, erecting a fine barn of 38 x 112 feet in ground plan and installed with modern barn equipment. During 29 years he was actively engaged in general farming, giving close attention to dairying, and keeping grade Shorthorn cattle, of which there are 26 in the milking strain now on the farm. Though he is now 81 years of age, it is only two years ago that he retired from active work, since which time his son Oliver has been the farm manager. He and his wife who has been a faithful companion and helpmate to him for nearly 60 years, are still enjoying good health. They have been the parents of 11 children, all of whom

are now living, the record in brief being as follows: Anna Eliza, born Aug. 20, 1866, is now Mrs. Ingwold Mattison of the town of Lucas. Anton C., born Jan. 15, 1868, is on the home farm. Oliver C., born Dec. 25, 1871, is operating the home farm. Caroline C., born April 21, 1874, married Robert Arntson, but is now a widow; she has a son, Clarence A. Gene C., born March 17, 1876. Hannah C., born Dec. 10, 1877, now residing in Minneapolis, and Mary C., born Oct. 24, 1879, are all at home. Carl C., born Oct. 22, 1881, married Anna Brehm, and is operating a farm in the town of Weston; he and his wife being the parents of three children, Eugene, Annella and Maurice. Andrew, born Dec. 13, 1883, now a farmer in the town of Menomonie, married Olive Harrington and has five children, Harold, Lester, Lawrence, Claude and Donald. Matilda, born Feb. 9, 1886, is living on the home farm, while Inga, the youngest child, born Dec. 14, 1888, is a resident of Minneapolis. The Howe family are members of Our Saviour's Lutheran Church of Menomonie.

Michael Mousel, a progressive farmer in the town of Spring Brook, whose career illustrates the value of self-help, was born in the Duchy of Luxemburg, Jan. 8, 1854, son of John and Anna M. (Gasper) Mousel. The parents, who were farmers, spent their lives in their native land. Their children were: Nicholas, who came to this country, worked with his brothers John and Barney and then returned to Luxemburg; Michael, subject of this sketch; Mary, now Mrs. Peter Kramer of Eau Claire; Elizabeth, still in Luxemburg, and now the wife of Theodore Elinger; John, a farmer in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County; Susan, who became the wife of John Kiefer of Luxemburg, but is now deceased; Matthias, residing in Luxemburg; J. Barney, in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County; and Anna, who is Mrs. Paul Fellen of Stayton, Ore. Michael Mousel acquired his education in his native land after which he was engaged in farm labor there for a number of years. In 1881 he showed his ambition and progressive spirit by cutting loose from the old home and emigrating to the United States in search of better opportunities for advancement. From New York he journeyed to Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, in the following year went to Minnesota, and in his third year in this country came to Dunn County, where for a year he did farm labor in Elk Mound and the vicinity. In 1885 he went back to Luxemburg to get a wife, returned with his bride to this country and in 1887 began to build up a farm home, buying 80 acres of land in Section 9, town of Spring Brook, the tract being a partly improved farm on which was a small frame house. He at once built a small barn to shelter his team and two cows, later adding other buildings as he was able until he had a good and complete set. He also bought 40 acres more land and still later another 40-acre tract, and now has a total of 160 acres, of which he has cleared 70. He carries on general farming and dairying, having started with mixed cattle, which he has since replaced by grade Holsteins. Mr. Mousel in 1921 rented his farm to his son John, but still resides on it. He is a stockholder in the Elk Mound Cooperative Creamery. His marriage, to which reference has already been made, took place in Luxemburg, Dec. 22, 1886, uniting him with Mary Beckius, who was born there Aug. 11, 1864, daughter of John B. and Margaret (Kelsen) Beckius. He and his wife are the parents of six children, Cornelius, Nicholas, Michael, Margaret, John J. and William, whose records in brief are as follows: Cornelius, born Oct. 17, 1887, is now in the employ of George O. Chrislow of the town of Spring Brook. Nicholas, born Aug. 31, 1889, and who owns and operates a farm in the town of Elk Mound, married Anna M. Zimmer, and has had five children, Marie H., Mary (deceased), Agnes, Lawrence, Clarence and James. Michael A., born July 13, 1891, married Margaret Zimmer. They reside at Elmwood, Pierce County, and are the parents of five children, Raymond, Elinora, Donald, Robert and Andrew. Margaret, born Dec. 8, 1893, is Mrs. Michael Yaeger of the town of Spring Brook and the mother of four children, Raymond, Leo, Cornelius and Odellia. John J. ,born July 17, 1897, is now operating the home farm, and William, born Dec. 12, 1901, is also residing on it. Mr. Mousel and his family are members of the St. Joseph's Catholic Congregation at Elk Mound.

James Omar Cole, an enterprising and successful merchant located in the

village of Knapp, was born in the town of Stanton, Dunn County, Oct. 12, 1885, son of George and Carrie (Cowan) Cole. The father was born in Wallworth County, Wis., and the mother in Illinois but they were married in Dunn County, where George Cole followed farming for the greater part of his life, dying Oct. 10, 1902. He had survived his wife by several years, she having passed away on Feb. 28, 1899. They had two children, Roy and James Omar. The elder, Roy, born Dec. 15, 1880, now resides in Superior, Wis., being deputy county clerk of Douglas County. He married Mildred Kennedy and has two children, Katherine and Jane. James Omar Cole as a boy attended school in Knapp and lived at home until his father's death in 1902. Thus left an orphan at the age of 17 years, he went to live with his uncle, O. F. Cole, with whom he remained until he had attained his majority. He then entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, as fireman on the run between Austin, Minn. and Mason City, Iowa, being thus occupied for a year. Subsequently he worked for the "Soo" line, residing at Abbotsford, Wis., for four years, during a part of which time he was firing on the Penokee Range. He next became car repairer for the Omaha line, first at Washburn, Wis., and later at Spooner, and was with that road for two years. At the end of that time he returned to Knapp and during the next two years was office manager and lineman for the Home Telephone Co. In 1918, with his family, he went to Donna in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas, where he worked on a farm for his uncle, O. F. Cole, spending over a year there. Returning to Knapp, Wis., at the end of that time, he worked one year for the Farmers' Equity Exchange and then bought the variety store and ice cream parlor of A. R. Olson on the south side of Main Street. In 1923 he moved across the street, establishing the restaurant known as "Jimmie's Eat Shop," which he operated until November, 1924, on either regular or short orders, serving food that met the taste of the most fastidious palate, his wife having charge of the kitchen. He also carried a full line of cigars and other smoker's supplies, shelf groceries, hand painted china and notions, ladies hats and fancy goods. In November, 1924, he purchased the Hattie Naaf grocery on the East side of the village into which he moved his staple stock and gives his entire time to the grocery business, having given up the restaurant. Mr. Cole is musical and plays the saxophone in the Knapp band. He is also interested in all outdoor sports and is a member of the base ball team. He is now a member of the village council. Mr. Cole was married Aug. 2, 1916, to Ida H. Price, who was born Feb. 10, 1891, eldest of the 17 children of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Price, well known farming people of the town of Stanton. All of the 17 children in the Price family, except one, are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Cole are the parents of one child, James Frederick, who was born Feb. 14, 1921. The family faith is that of the St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Menomonie.

Ole Hammer, an early settler in the town of Menomonie, now passed away, was born near Torgen, Norway, March 18, 1847. He grew to manhood in his native land, where he attended school and subsequently operated a small farm. On May 11, 1871, he married Johanna Dahl, who was born April 2, 1849. Mr. Hammer remained in Norway for nine years after his marriage. Then, as their family was increasing without a corresponding increase in their means, he and his wife made up their minds to emigrate It was necessary that they should be separated for a while, for he had not money enough to take them all with him, and, besides, there was a possibility that they might not like the new country; so in 1880 he came on alone to Dunn County, Wis., and found employment in the planing-mill of Knapp, Stout & Co. at Cedar Falls. The wages of mill men in those days were not high and it was not until 1882 that Mr. Hammer had saved enough money to be able to send for his family. They then joined him and there was a happy family reunion when they arrived in the little mill town after so long a separation. Mr. Hammer continued working for the famous lumber company above mentioned for ten years longer; but he had ambitions to be something more than a wage worker, and, moreover, could foresee the time when the mills would have to shut down for lack of material, when the timber should become exhausted. In 1892, therefore, he made a start in a new direction, buying 40 acres of land in Section 32, town of Menomonie. But on that place he remained

DAVID SHAFER AND FAMILY — STEPHEN C. PALMER AND FAMILY

only a year, at the end of that time selling it and buying another tract of 60 acres in the same section. Later he bought an 80-acre tract in Section 33, which was covered with stumps and brush. On his land in Section 32 he proceeded to make a home and develop a farm. In course of time he cleared up a considerable portion of the land and erected a fair set of buildings. His agricultural operations were continued until 1914, in which year he sold the home farm to his son Anton, and the 80 acres in Section 33 to his son, Oscar. He continued to reside on the farm, however, until his death on Jan. 23, 1921. Mr. and Mrs. Ole Hammer were the parents of 11 children, seven of whom are now living, as follows: Kari, now Mrs. Ole Evjen of West Duluth; Rena, who married a Mr. Kjellen and is now a widow residing in Park Falls, Wis.; Johanna, who is Mrs. Edward Moe of Eau Claire; Anna, wife of August Frier of Eau Claire; Ragna, who is Mrs. Ben Ingen of the town of Lucas; Anton, residing on the home farm, and Oscar, a farmer in the town of Menomonie. Anton Hammer, the present proprietor of the Hammer farm, was born March 18, 1886, at Cedar Falls, Wis., and as a boy attended district school in the town of Menomonie. He learned agriculture on the home place, which he purchased in 1914, at the time of his father's death, and he has since operated it, successfully carrying on general farming and dairying. In 1916 he built a new barn of 36 x 60 feet, installed with the James equipment. He is a stockholder in the Hudson Road Creamery and the Downsville Cooperative Creamery. He is fraternally affiliated with the Independent order of Odd Fellows. He has never married and is taking care of his aged mother. They are both members of Our Saviour's Lutheran Church in Menomonie.

George Wesley Shafer, proprietor of the Busy Bee Farm in Section 29, town of Lucas, was born in Downsville, Dunn County, Wis., July 22, 1856, son of David and Sarah Ann (Biss) Shafer. The parents were both natives of Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, David being one of a family of nine children, all born in Brookfield, which was the county seat of that county. The eldest son in the family was Jacob, who built a small sawmill on the Little Toby River, but had the misfortune to meet with an accident shortly afterwards, from the effects of which he died. The other eight children, David, Henry, Simon, Michael, William, Andrew, Mary and Catherine, all came to Wisconsin and settled in or near Downsville in Dunn County. David, as above intimated, married Sarah Ann Biss, who, like himself, was born in Brookville, Penn. He engaged in farming in that locality, but not being successful, became discouraged and so came to Dunn County, about 1855, settling at Downsville, where he took a homestead, but, as he found he could not make a living there, in a short time he moved again, this time to the town of Lucas. The Teegardens having erected a small mill in Section 1, he squatted on a piece of land in that vicinity and remained there until the spring of 1865. He then bought 40 acres of wild land in Section 20, town of Lucas, paying $1.50 an acre for it, and started to raise cattle, being one of the first settlers in the western part of the town. From time to time he bought additional land until he owned altogether 13 "forties," or 520 acres, and for his first "forty" he paid with money that he and his wife earned by digging ginseng in the woods. His land he used for grazing purposes and he would kill and dress his cattle, selling the meat to Knapp, Stout & Co. in Menomonie. For many years he also carried the mail between Knapp and Lucas, often making the trip on foot when the trials were impassible for a horse. Thus he became known to practically everyone in the western part of the county and had a host of friends, as he was a man of integrity with an agreeable disposition and genial manners. He died Oct. 28, 1889, and after his death his wife moved to Knapp, where she made her home for some time, but spent the balance of her life with her daughters in Frederic, Polk County, Wis. She died Dec. 28, 1924, at the age of 84 years. Mr. and Mrs. David Shafer were the parents of seven children, namely: May, now deceased; Amanda, who is Mrs. James Parfitt of Frederic, Wis.; George Wesley, of the town of Lucas, Dunn County; Isaac, deceased; Flora, who became the wife of Frank Austin, but is now deceased; Emma, also deceased, who was Mrs. Frank Laflin; and Lillian, who is Mrs. Charles Blyea of Frederick, Wis. George W. Shafer was educated in the school of his district in the town of Lucas. When a young man

he took up cooking, which he learned so thoroughly that he was employed at various times in some of the leading hotels in this part of the country. He also cooked in lumber camps and for railroad construction crews. In this capacity he was with the Northern Pacific during the construction of their road from Bismark west to the mountains, and with the Spokane & Northern during the construction of their road from Spokane to Canada. For a time also he operated a restaurant in Wallace, Idaho. After his father's death he returned to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and since then has remained at home practically all the time, except for brief periods of absence during the winter months when he has accompanied hunting parties as cook. In 1880 he purchased land in Section 29, town of Lucas, and established his home here, the farm being managed by his wife when he was absent. At one time he owned 320 acres, but has sold all but 160. This does not include a tract of 52 acres that he owns at Donna, in the extreme southern corner of Texas, about 20 miles from the Rio Grande, where his son-in-law, Harry Hubbard, is growing cotton. George W. Shafer was married March 15, 1885, in the town of Weston, to Angie Palmer, who was born in Illinois, daughter of Stephen and Emily (Thatcher) Palmer, the father being a native of England and the mother of Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer were early settlers in the town of Weston, where they spent the remainder of their lives, both being now deceased. They had six children, the first born of whom, Sarah, who married Albert Pease, is now deceased. The survivors are: Angie, now Mrs. George W. Shafer; May, wife of Chauncey Tibbetts of Lake Forest, Ill.; Pearl, who married Melborn Haddley and lives in Beaumont, Texas; John, of Dallas, S. D., and Charles, of Port Arthur, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Shafer are the parents of five children, Lessie, Stella, Velma, Victor and Palmer. Lessie is the wife of Harry Hubbard of Donna, Texas. Stella is Mrs. Harry Metzger of Fall City, Dunn County, Wis. Velma is Mrs. Christ Jensen of Albertville Eau Claire County, Wis. Victor, residing at home, married Susan Imel and they have a daughter, Betty L. Palmer lives at home with his parents. The members of the family at home belong to and attend the Lucas M. E. Church. It has been seen that the Shafer and Palmer families were pioneers in the western part of Dunn County and have contributed worthily to its development and civilization.

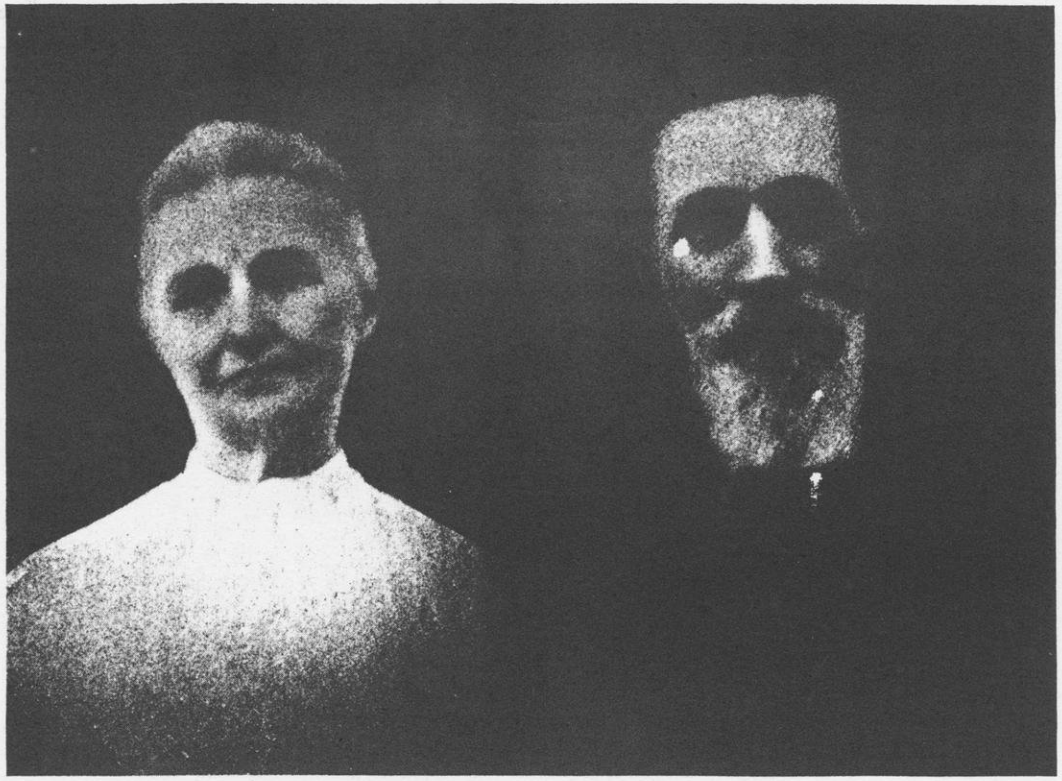
George H. Hart, formerly active in several Dunn County enterprises, and the creator of a good agricultural estate in the town of Stanton, but now living retired in the village of Knapp, was born in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, Nov. 2, 1856 son of Henry and Eliza (Gross) Hart. The father was a native of Germany and the mother of New York State, where they were married, coming west in 1856. In Waukesha County, Wisconsin, they were engaged in farming but after some time they moved to Walworth County, this state, where Henry Hart engaged in buying and selling stock, transporting much of it in wagons to Milwaukee, where it was sold. He died June 29, 1904, at the age of 76 years, having been born April 29, 1828. His wife Eliza, who was born in 1836, died about 1906. George H. Hart was educated in the public schools of Waukesha County and remained at home until he was 16 years old, at which time he began industrial life. In 1881, when 25, he came to Dunn County, locating at Knapp, where he went to work for the Hall & Dan Barrel Co., remaining in their employ until the fall of that year. He then bought 80 acres of land known as the McClelland farm on Miller's Hill in the town of Lucas, and that fall he went to Milwaukee and bought a team of horses, which he drove back to Dunn County, the trip taking nine days to make. There was no bridge then at Eau Claire and he had to cross the river by ferry. That winter he cut some of the timber on his land and sold it, and in 1882 he sold the land to Mr. Hall and returned to the employ of Hall & Dan, driving a team and working in their mill and remaining with them until 1886. But in the meanwhile he was making preparations for beginning domestic life on his own account by taking a wife, and on Nov. 21, 1882, he was united in marriage with Anna Haffelder. She was born in Waukesha County, Nov. 5, 1863, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Feister) Haffelder, and her parents, who came to Dunn County in 1871, had settled on a farm in the town of Menomonie, where years afterward they both passed away, the father on Sept. 30, 1892, and the mother on April 3, 1919. With the idea of matrimony in

mind, Mr. Hart had also laid plans for starting a home of the rural type, and, with the assistance of his wife, and perhaps children, build it up in time to something worth while—a piece of property that would be worth all the toil it would be necessary to go through in order to create it. So he had bought 120 acres of "slashed" land in Section 14 of the town of Stanton, on which there were no buildings, nor even a clearing on which to put up a house. Moreover, in order to reach it, it was necessary to cut a path to it through the timber and brush. This done, he cleared a space, then hauled a load of lumber from Menomonie by mule team, and at the same time brought out a carpenter with all necessary tools and supplies, and within ten days he had a frame house built and himself and wife moved into it. From this starting-point the road they had to travel was clearly indicated. It was the road of plodding, patient industry and self denial; not attractive, perhaps, but it lead to success more surely than any other they had it in their power to take, and so they followed it and in fullness of time reached the desired goal. Both worked early and late and each year saw more land cleared, while from time to time new buildings attracted the attention of the passing wayfarer. After considerable progress had been made on the original tract, Mr. Hart bought 80 acres more land adjoining his place, which gave him a farm of 200 acres. The house was also improved and both Mr. and Mrs. Hart felt proud when a fine barn of 30 x 70 feet at last stood on their property. It had 16-foot posts and a full basement, and was provided with the James barn equipment. Mr. Hart also kept improving his stock, having started with grade Durham and a full blooded sire; but in the latter years, when he became interested in the organization of the Annis Cheese Factory, which was located near his farm—he being one of the owners and directors—he changed his stock to the Holstein breed. One of the active and prominent citizens of his town, he served it for many years as a supervisor, and also for 12 years was a member of the school board of his district, serving thereon as director and treasurer. Among the other business concerns in which Mr. Hart is or has been interested was the Knapp creamery, of which he was at one time a stockholder, and the Home Telephone Co., of which he is now the treasurer and a stockholder, having formerly been its president. In 1915 he rented his farm out and retired, a little later selling the place to his son, William. He and his wife have since resided in the village. They are people widely known and are members of the Old Settlers' Association. They also attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Hart belonging fraternally to the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. They had three children, Edward, William J. and Lulu. Edward, born Jan. 14, 1884, and now a farmer in the town of Stanton, married Ruth Carpenter and has two children, Donnie M. and Kenneth. William J., born Oct. 11, 1887, is still the owner of the old home farm. He married Martha Price and has three children, Loraine, Harriet and Marion. Lulu, born Jan. 7, 1894, is now the wife of Charles Suckow, a farmer in the town of Stanton. She also has three children, Howard, Norman and Lilah.

John O. Hovind, a well known farmer of the town of Menomonie, residing in Section 1, north, was born in Norway, Feb. 10, 1860, son of Ole A. and Rocel (Mattison) Hovind. Both parents died in Norway. John O. attended school in his native land and for some time in early manhood was in the employ of a railway construction company as mail carrier. In 1882 he came to America to visit his brother Arndt, who was living in Menomonie. After arriving here and looking around, he concluded to stay a while and obtained employment with the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company in their lumber yards at Cedar Falls. He was so satisfied with his work and with this country that he remained here, and while still working for the company formed the resolution of ultimately becoming a farmer. With this end in view, in 1889, he bought a tract of 40 acres in Section 1 north, town of Menomonie, which was close to the village of Cedar Falls, and in 1890, having been several years married, he took up his residence on it, though he continued to work for the Knapp-Stout people until they closed out their business there in 1900. He had then been in the employ of the company for 18 years. Before that time he had begun to develop his farm, devoting such time as he could spare to it in the evenings, and thus had built a small house and cleared some of the land. As soon as he could

give all or most of his time to it he made faster progress, and besides clearing his own land, he also cleared a considerable amount for others, in which respect (counting all he has cleared) he has a record that is probably not excelled, if equalled, by any man now living in Dunn County. To his original tract he added another, of 160 acres, which gave his farm a total area of 200 acres, 160 of which he has cleared. He has also erected a second set of buildings on his place and has kept full pace with the advancement of agriculture along modern lines. During his early period on the farm, and for a number of years, he cut from 200 to 300 cords of wood yearly on his land, selling it in Menomonie; and also, for several years, he rented grazing land and bought many head of cattle in the spring, which he had ready for market in the fall. For several terms he served as pathmaster. He is a stockholder in the Hudson Road Creamery. Mr. Hovind was married Oct. 4, 1884, in the city of Menomonie, to Johanna Johannason, daughter of Ole and Lorine (Sovre) Johannason. Both her parents died in Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Hovind have been the parents of six children, all now living, namely, Julia, Anna, Otto, Sever, Albert and Eckmond. Julia is residing on the home farm. Anna, who is the wife of Roy Taylor of Menomonie, has three children, John C., Frank and Richard. Otto, who married Gertie Otto and lives in Menomonie, has three children, Loraine, Lyle and Elden. Sever married Emma Hafilder and they reside at Tramway. Albert married Sadie Harens, resides at Cedar Falls, and has two children, Neil and Irene. Eckmond also resides at Cedar Falls; he married Edna Dow and has one child, Arnold. He and Arnold work for their father on the farm. The Hovind family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church at North Menomonie. They occupy a good social position and have a wide circle of friends.

Arne Tilleson, a retired farmer residing on his farm on Section 28, town of Elk Mound, is a pioneer of this town in a very full sense of the word, as he has made his home here for 64 years, a longer time than any other living pioneer. He was born at Barum, near Christiania, Norway, Sept. 4, 1850, son of Ludwig and Marie (Arneson) Tilleson, and with his parents came to this country in 1854. For six years the family resided in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, where Ludwig Tilleson operated farms under rental. In June, 1860 a party of four families set out for Dunn County with ox teams—the families of Ludwig Tilleson, Lars Anderson, Christian Christopherson and Martin Howe—bringing with them cows, sheep and other young stock. They arrived here in the same month and Ludwig Tilleson took 160 acres of raw land in Section 21, town of Elk Mound and began operations by putting up some log buildings. That first summer he broke six acres of land, which was a good performance for the first year's work. The development of the farm occupied him for many years, and a full half century, very nearly, from the time he had settled on it he died there, on Feb. 15, 1910. His wife had died not very long before, on June 12, 1908. They were 83 and 89 years old respectively, he having been born May 19, 1826, and she on Oct. 8, 1818. They were the parents of seven children: Anne, born June 15, 1846, who died in infancy; Anna E., born Oct. 4, 1848, who married Tille Nelson and died Oct. 20, 1879, leaving five children now living, namely, Hendrick, Ludwig, Rudolph, Petronelle and Martha; Arne, subject of this sketch; Tilla, born Feb. 5, 1853, who died in 1854; Tille, born May 10, 1856, who died in the fall of 1860; Petronelle, born Dec. 9, 1858, who is now Mrs. John Hanson of Elk Mound, and Emma, born Jan. 10 1862, who died May 26, 1865. Arne Tilleson was in his tenth year when he accompanied his parents to Dunn County, and doubtless the leisurely journey from Fond du Lac County, made in wagons drawn by oxen in the beautiful month of June was an enjoyable experience to him. He had attended school in Fond du Lac County and continued to do so for some time in the town of Elk Mound, Dunn County. But his whole time was not spent in study for even as a young boy he drove a breaking team on the farm and in other ways assisted his parents, becoming used to hard work and self denial, and also acquiring a good practical knowledge of agriculture. In 1870 he took the first step toward utilizing this knowledge on his own account, buying 80 acres of land lying in Sections 21 and 28, the development of which he commenced while still residing at home with his parents. Later he bought a homestead of 40 acres



MR. AND MRS. MARCELLUS F. STEVENS

adjoining. The first building was a small barn, after which he put up a frame house, and in 1875 he moved on to the land with his family, for he had been married on Dec. 31, 1870, to Mrs. Bertha Tilleson, widow of Ludwig G. Tilleson, and whose maiden name was Bertha Anderson. It is unnecessary to describe in detail the various steps which Mr. Tilleson took in the development of his farm, but a few words in regard to its present condition will show what he has accomplished. He has a good barn of 28 x 80 feet, with full basement and with patent equipment; also a fine set of other out-buildings, and he uses a milking machine operated by a gas engine. He also bought additional land until he owned 240 acres, aside from other tracts which he bought and sold. After operating that farm until 1914, he rented it to his son Carl M., and in the following year he moved the house that his father had built over to his farm and remodeled it, and he and his wife now occupy it, the other farm house being occupied by his son and family. During his active career Mr. Tilleson was one of the stirring citizens in the town of Elk Mound, and though now 75 years old is still active physically and may be seen out in the fields almost every day helping his son. He is a stockholder in the Elk Mound Cooperative Creamery, and formerly rendered good service as a member of the town board and as clerk of his school district. He is an active and helpful member of the Barum Norwegian Lutheran Church, in the town of Elk Mound, to which the members of his family also belong, and in which he holds the important office of deacon. Mr. and Mrs. Arne Tilleson have been the parents of ten children, Ludwig, Nels, Martha, Emma, Alfred, Matilda L., Alba B., Ella A., Carl M. and Mabel A. Ludwig, born June 7, 1872, married Bertha Walstad and has three children, Ernest, Lawrence and Julia. Nels, a farmer in the town of Red Cedar, married Edith Owens and has one child, Jay. Martha, born Oct. 5, 1875, first married Herman Anderson, by whom she had three children, Alfred, Barnhart and Hazel. After Mr. Anderson's death, she married Harry Olson of the town of Colfax. Emma, born Feb. 3, 1878, died Feb. 17, 1895. Alfred, born March 6, 1880, died June 6, 1891. Matilda L., born Feb. 15, 1882, died October 2, that year. Alba B., born Feb. 15, 1882 (twin of Matilda) is now in Everett, Wash. Ella A., born Sept. 20, 1885, is Mrs. Herman Hanson of Elk Mound and they have one child, Lucille. Carl M., born March 7, 1889, now conducting the home farm, married Hilda Braaten, and has five children, Borghild, James, Norma, Kenneth and Ervin. Mabel A., born May 18, 1890, is Mrs. Hans Solberg of Elk Mound and her children are Arnold, Blanche, Ruby, Gordon, Victor and Betty. By her first husband Ludwig G. Tilleson, Mrs. Tilleson had a daughter, Karen, who is now deceased.

Marcellus F. Stevens, whose life covered the period of 80 years lacking but a few days, and who was at different times hunter, Civil War soldier, river pilot and farmer, was born at the forks of the Kennebec River, about 50 miles above the village of Colon, in the state of Maine, on July 13, 1838, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elijah G. Stevens. When he was two years old his parents moved to Enidon, Maine, where later he attended school. While still in his boyhood there was another removal of the family, this time to Green County, Wisconsin, where he completed his school studies. When he was 15 he went with his father to Dead Lake Prairie in Pepin County, the trip being made with a wagon and ox team and he, himself, driving the oxen. Elijah Stevens having taken land there, Marcellus and a brother with a hired man, remained on the place, to begin the work of clearing and improvement, while the father went back to Green County for the rest of the family. In their new location wild game was plentiful, including wolves, deer and bear, and Marcellus soon became an expert with a rifle and became a mighty hunter. It was easy to kill deer, which often came within sight of the cabin and could be shot from the door, so that a supply of venison could always be obtained. One evening as he was returning home with some, having had to go a distance for it, he was followed by wolves, which scented the meat, and, as the situation seeemd likely to prove dangerous, he hung the venison on a tree, where the wolves could not reach it, succeeded in reaching home safely, and the next day returned for it in broad daylight. A few years later the father, Elijah Stevens, engaged in lumbering on the Red Cedar River and while awaiting the arrival of the choppers he was left

in charge of the shanty for about two weeks. One morning he started out and shot a bear, and had begun to dress it when he was startled by the appearance of another bear, with two cubs, probably the mate of the first one. He then discovered that he had left his amunition at home, so immediately hastened after it, but when he returned he found only the carcas of the bear he had killed, and which weighed nearly 400 pounds. Later for several seasons he made a business of hunting and killed as many as eight deer in a single day. At one time, with a single barrel shot gun he killed 60 within six weeks. At the age of 17 he began work on the river and was thus employed for years subsequently during the open season. The Civil War began in April, 1861, and in December of that year, young Stevens, then 23 years old, enlisted in Company L, Second Wisconsin Cavalry. As a soldier he was chiefly employed in scouting duty in Missouri and Arkansas, which involved occasional skirmishes with the enemy. The climate of that part of the country not suiting his health, he was taken ill and sent to a hospital at Memphis. In April, 1883, he was honorably discharged for disability, and about a year later he was sufficiently recovered to resume his work on the river. In 1871 he became pilot on the steamer Pete Wilson, and later on the Phil Scheckel, remaining as such until 1890, when he gave up river life, and took up his residence on a farm he owned in the town of Dunn. Although never the actual captain of a boat, he had qualified as such and the title was regularly given him. In time, with the help of his family, he developed two fine farms, and on one of them he finally passed away on July 7, 1918. He was an Odd Fellow and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Captain Stevens was married July 18, 1869, to Barbara H. Robinson, who was born in Jefferson County, Penn., Aug. 8, 1841, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (McCain) Robinson. Her father, who was of English descent, died and her mother later became the wife of Edward E. Hanagan. In 1855 the family removed to Lakeport, and in 1861 to Downsville, where Mr. Hanagan was employed in bridge building, in the mills and on the river. Mrs. Margaret Hanagan died in December, 1879, and Mr. Hanagan subsequently made his home with his step-daughter, Mrs. Stevens until his own death, which occurred in 1892. Mrs. Stevens prior to her marriage was a school teacher. To Captain and Mrs. Stevens four children were born, Elmer E., Lawrence G., Paul M. and Nellie M. Elmer E. Stevens was born Dec. 11, 1872. In early life he taught rural school and later, under President Cleveland's second administration (1892-1896), was postmaster at Downsville. He also served as town clerk for several years. He then went to Brainerd, Minn., where for two years he was in the employ of the Gt. Northern Railway. After that he was with the Bell Telephone Co. in Gt. Northern Railway Depot at Minneapolis, and still later was salesman for the International Harvester Co. in South Dakota. He next took a position as traveling salesman for the George H. Clark & Sons hardware concern of Minneapolis, and is thus employed at the present time (March, 1924). He married Jennie Sloan and they reside at Watertown, S. D., and have two children, Earl M. and Remona. Earl M. is now a clerk there. Remona, who was graduated from the University at Aberdeen, is now teaching in the Junior high school at Brownsville, McLeod County, Minn. She specializes in English, history, reading, spelling and music, being supervisor of music in the grades. Lawrence Grant Stevens was born March 23, 1875. He was educated in the Downsville public schools and when old enough took up railroad work. He became assistant postmaster under his brother at Downsville, and from 1909 to 1918 was agent for the Chicago & Northwestern road at Menomonie. Aside from the above mentioned occupations, he has always resided on the home farm, which he is now conducting with his mother. He has proved efficient and capable in whatever he has undertaken to do, and is fraternally affiliated with the Odd Fellows and Beavers. Paul Stevens was born Jan. 13, 1879, and except for one year, during which he worked in a hardware store, he has always followed farming, which he is doing now in the town of Dunn. He married Nellie Gable and they have four children, Leone, Ardale, Lyle and Verle. Nellie Maude Stevens, born Aug. 26, 1882, married Arthur Carpenter, who is clerk in the general store of H. L. Kyle, in Downsville. They have two children, Marcellus S. and Brooks. Mrs. Stevens is a member of that

branch of the Odd Fellows order established for women and known as the Rebekahs; for several years she was treasurer of her lodge.

Michael Mattison, the active and enterprising proprietor of Airy Knoll Farm in Section 14, town of Spring Brook, was born in Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, Dec. 31, 1867, son of Matthias and Mattie (Jenson) Peterson. The mother died in Norway in 1874 and the father, after remaining there until 1893, when he was getting old, came to this country and resided thereafter with his sons Michael and Ingvold. He died in 1908, while visiting his brother Ole in Cheeseburg, Vernon County, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Matthias Peterson were the parents of eight children, namely: Even, of North Menomonie; Ingvold, a farmer in the town of Lucas; Michael, subject of this sketch; Paul, now of North Dakota; Amond, who is in New Orleans; Martin, of Osseo, Wis.; Edward, of Buffalo, and Thea, now Mrs. Elmer Johnson of Mt. Vernon, Wash. Michael Mattison was educated in Norway and subsequently did farm labor there until he emigrated to America in December, 1884. Landing at New York, he came directly west to Menomonie, Wis., which place he reached a few days before Christmas, and where he met his brothers Even and Ingvold, who had been located there for several years. In the spring of 1885 he found work on the Jacobson farm in the town of Red Cedar and worked there seven months at wages of $16 per month, which was fairly good pay in those days, as it would buy twice as much as it would today; and moreover he had his board and lodging. In the fall of 1886 he went to the woods as a lumber-jack for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, working on the river the next summer, and in this manner he was occupied until 1897. It was during that period of his life as a lumber worker that he was married in 1889, in North Menomonie, to Emma Haugen, who was born in Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, March 21, 1867, daughter of Hans and Anna (Haugen) Haugen. In 1897 Mr. Mattison began his career as a farmer in the town of Spring Brook, starting with 80 acres in Section 14 west. It was a tract of timber land, w h no buildings, and the task of converting it into a good farm was no light one. For two months he and his family lived in a tent until he could put up a house, the latter being a two-roomed affair—one up-stairs and one down—and this somewhat primitive dwelling is still standing on the farm, and was occupied by the family until 1918. The stock with which he started was confined to a cow and calf and one horse, while now he has a herd of mixed grade cattle with a high grade sire. He has cleared and grubbed by hand 70 acres of his farm, and in 1912 he bought an additional tract of 40 acres. He has a complete set of well constructed buildings, the house containing ten rooms and supplied with hot water heat and electric lights; his barn measures 16 x 70 feet in ground plan, his silo is 11 x 41 feet and of concrete construction, and he has a combined granary and corn crib and a large machine shed. He is a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery and for seven years he served as clerk of the Shady Lawn School. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Mattison, five in number, are: Halmer, born Jan. 4, 1890, and now living in Menomonie, who married Clara Koepke, Nov. 25, 1911, and has one child, Herman C.; Arthur, born Jan. 1, 1892, who on July 29, 1922, married Hazel Jenson, and resides with his wife on the Mattison farm; Edna, born March 15, 1894, also living on the home farm; Agnes, born Jan. 1, 1897, who was married Nov. 10, 1920, to Lyman Owens, resides at home on the Mattison farm, and has one child, Harold; and Lene, born Jan. 20, 1900, who was married to James R. Jones, Aug. 18, 1923, and resides in Fall City. The Mattison family belong to the Little Elk Creek Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church. The parents of Mrs. Michael Mattison, Hans and Anna Haugen, were both natives of Norway, and the father died in that country in 1880. In 1883 Mrs. Haugen, with three children, Emma, Hans and Mary, came to the United States and to Menomonie, Wis., where she had four other children living, Peter, Andrew, Kari and Matthew, who had come to this country several years before. In 1891 Mrs. Haugen married for her second husband, Erick Aasing of Prairie Farm, Barron County, and there she spent the remainder of her life, dying in 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Hans Haugen were the parents of seven children: Peter, now of Minneapolis; Andrew, of Barron County; Kari, who is Mrs. Eber Flaten of Prairie Farm; Matthew, of Eau Claire;

Emma, who is Mrs. Michael Matthison; and Hans and Mary, who are deceased.

John A. Howe, proprietor of Bruce Hill Farm in the town of Menomonie, but now living retired in North Menomonie, has been a well known and popular citizen of this town for many years. He was born in Sweden, Dec. 24, 1846, and was there reared and educated. In addition to acquiring book knowledge he took a course in 1871 and 1872 in an agricultural school. Then in 1875 he went to Norway, in which country he spent five years as foreman on two large farms. It was in 1880 that Mr. Howe came to America, landing at New York, whence he came directly to Menomonie. There he entered the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company for whom he worked for 18 years, during the summers in the sawmills and during the winters in the woods, driving ox teams and skidding logs. In 1898 Mr. Howe, foreseeing the speedy end of lumbering here, bought 80 acres of wild land, in Section 2, town of Menomonie, and began farming. There he lived until October, 1924, by which time he had cleared about 35 acres of his land. He carried on general farming and dairying, keeping grade Holstein and Red Pole cattle, having a complete set of buildings, and his record as a farmer and citizen of the town of Menomonie is one to reflect credit upon him. He is a stockholder in the New Hudson Road Creamery. Mr. Howe was married Nov. 12, 1891, in the city of Menomonie, to Dena Gregorson, who was born in Norway, July 13, 1871, and who came to America in 1890. The fruit of this marriage is one child, George M., born Aug. 1, 1903, who married Minnie Benzel, and they now operate the home farm. Mr. and Mrs. George M. Howe are the parents of one child, John G. The Howe family are members of Our Saviour's Lutheran Church in Menomonie. They are people of good standing who have a wide circle of friends.

Anton H. Traxler, formerly a well known and respected citizen of the town of Red Cedar, but now deceased, was born in a house on the Hudson Road in the town of Lucas, June 13, 1858, son of Albert and Theresa (Sager) Traxler. His parents, of German nativity, were pioneers of Dunn County, having come to this country in 1846, and to Dunn County from Milwaukee in 1848, the father at first working for Knapp, Stout & Co., as a carpenter. His wife dying in 1862, he made his home with his children in the following year on a piece of land on the Hudson Road, taking possession of it as a squatter, and it was there that the subject of this sketch was born. Afterwards he became a farmer in Section 8, town of Menomonie, but sold out there in 1884, and subsequently resided in the city of Menomonie until his death in January, 1888. His children were Mary, John, Mark, Anton and Nicholas, of whom Mary, John and Nicholas are now living. Anton H. Traxler as a boy attended school in Menomonie, and subsequently remained with his father until 1885, when he rented what was known as the Young farm in Section 29, town of Red Cedar, and started in for himself. In 1893 he bought the place and continued to improve it, putting up a fine set of buildings, and residing there until his death on Aug. 1, 1907. He was a stockholder in the Rusk Cooperative Creamery, was agent for the Farmers Mutual Insurance Co. for 12 years, and for ten years was clerk of the town of Red Cedar. A man of energy and reliable character, he was one of the upbuilders of his town and county and his passing was a loss to the community. Anton H. Traxler was married Jan. 8, 1885, in the city of Menomonie to Mary Young, who was born near Milwaukee, Wis., May 13, 1862, daughter of Matthew and Mary (Philips) Young. Of this union eight children were born, three of whom, Arthur, Peter and Frank, are now deceased. Those living are: Mary, born May 9, 1886, now Mrs. James Smith of Chippewa Falls, and the mother of four children, James, Loretta, Frances and Naomi; Anna, born Sept. 30, 1890, who is Mrs. Joseph Cramer of the town of Red Cedar, and has one child, Joseph; Florence, born April 1, 1896, who married John Breitzman, lives on the home farm, and has three children, John, Robert and Betty; and Leona, born March 30, 1901, who is employed as clerk by the Waterman-Erhart Co. of Menomonie. After her husband's death Mrs. Traxler conducted the farm for ten years and built up a fine herd of Holstein cattle. She is now renting the place to her son-in-law, John Breitzman. She and her children are members of St. Joseph's congregation in Menomonie. Matthew Young, father of Mrs. Anton H. Traxler, was born in

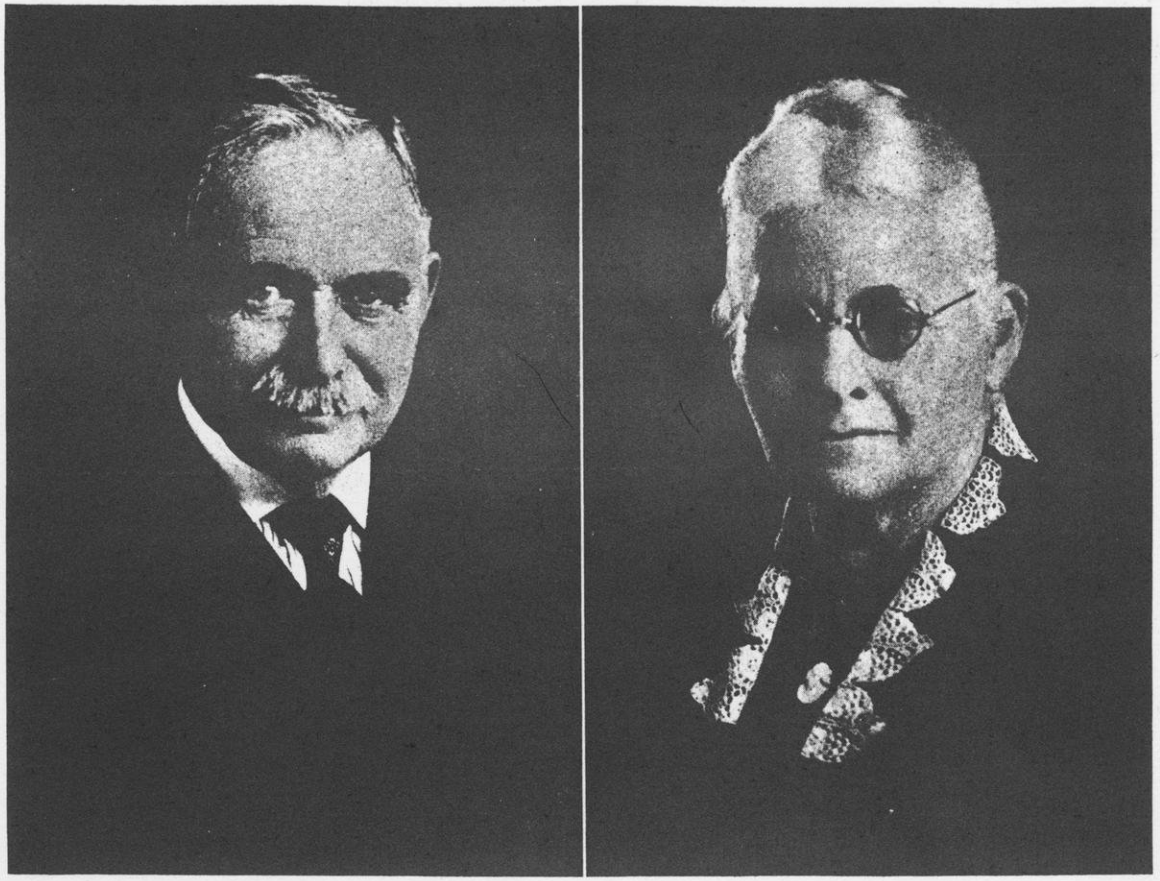
Germany, where he grew to manhood and married Mary Philips. They came to the United States in 1857, settling near Milwaukee, where they remained until 1863, when they came to Dunn County and bought the farm that Mrs. Traxler now owns. After residing on and operating it until 1885, they took up their residence in Menomonie, where they made their home for the rest of their lives, Mrs. Young first, passing away on Nov. 22, 1891, and Mr. Young on July 11, 1894. They were the parents of ten children, of whom the four now living are: Anna, who married Jake Reidhar, and lives near Clarkston, Wash.; Mary, who became the wife of Anton H. Traxler, whom she survives; Peter, who is in the state of Oregon; and Michael, residing in the town of Menomonie, Dunn County, Wis. The six deceased are John, Nicholas, Frank, Andrew, Katherine and Elizabeth.

Sheperd S. McGilton, a retired farmer living in the village of Eau Galle, was born in the town of Hemingford, Quebec, Canada, Jan. 16, 1841, son of Thomas and Isabelle (Kirk) McGilton. The parents were born in Dublin, Ireland, the father on June 14, 1793, and the mother on Dec. 25, 1799. They were married in Ireland in 1819, and emigrated to Canada in 1823. In 1825 they went from the Dominion to the village of Mooers in Clinton County, New York, but returned in 1840 to Canada, where Thomas McGilton died May 16, 1846, at the age of 53 years and four months. Mrs. Isabelle McGilton, thus widowed, remained in Canada until 1856, when she came with her children to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and settled in the town of Eau Galle on a farm that was operated for her by her sons until her death on Jan. 14, 1863, when the family broke up and scattered. She and her husband were the parents of 11 children, the eldest of whom was 36 years old and the youngest 15, when they came to Dunn County. They were as follows: Adam, born April 26, 1820, who died Nov. 27, 1894; Andrew, born Oct. 23, 1822, who died Dec. 8, 1895; Eleanor, born Oct. 17, 1823, who married James Abbott, and died Oct. 11, 1901; George, born Dec. 9, 1827, who died in December, 1892; James W., born Sept. 29, 1829, who died Jan. 17, 1917; Wesley, born Feb. 17, 1832, died March 22, 1861; Benson, born May 20, 1834, died Dec. 22, 1897; Margaret, born March 24, 1836, who married Stewart Havenstrite, and died June 30, 1909; Isabelle, born Aug. 11, 1838, who died July 23, 1855; and Shepherd S., born Jan. 16, 1841, and now living in the village of Eau Galle, the youngest child and only survivor of the family. Shepherd S. McGilton attended school both in Canada and in Eau Galle, Dunn County, Wis. Having so many grown-up brothers, his services were hardly needed on the farm; so, although he lived there until he was 22 years old, he was during all or most of that time a lumber employee, doing sawmill work or driving teams in the woods, which he did eight years for the Carson-Rand firm of Eau Galle. Then in 1866 he married and settled on a farm in Sections 26 and 27, town of Dunn, a place that he operated for 46 years, and which contained 272 acres when he retired in 1910, selling it to his son, Stewart. He had cleared 80 acres of it and erected a fine set of buildings. He had also proved himself a useful and valuable citizen in the community, helping to build many miles of road, to establish schools, and to promote the interests of the town in various ways. As such he became widely known, not only in the town of Dunn, but in most other parts of the county as well, and is respected and esteemed by the many hundreds of men and women who know him either personally or by record. Since 1910 he has resided in the village of Eau Galle. Mr. McGilton was first married on June 18, 1866, in Independence, Iowa, to Ruth Sherwood, who was born in East Fairfield, Vt., daughter of Obadiah and Amy (Gleason) Sherwood, both of whom died in Waterloo, Quebec, Canada. Mrs. Ruth McGilton, after 21 years of married life, died Sept. 18, 1887. She had been the mother of three children: Myrtle, born Feb. 23, 1868 who is keeping house for her father in Eau Galle; Earl W., born Dec. 28, 1872, who died July 18, 1874, an infant under the age of one year and seven months; and Stewart H., born April 9, 1876, who is a resident of Menomonie. Mr. McGilton's second marriage, which occurred Dec. 25, 1889, united him with Anna Edwards, and they lived together for 30 years until she died Feb. 23, 1920. Since then his daughter Myrtle has been his housekeeper and companion. Her career for a number of years previously had been an active and independent one. Her ele-

mentary education was acquired in the school at Waubeek, and she subsequently took courses in the high school at Pepin, the River Falls Normal School and a commercial college in Winona, Minn. She then taught school for some time in Dunn County, Wis., and in South Dakota. She was also for one year stenographer for the Stacey Mercantile Co. in Valley City, N. D., and for 12 years was employed in the city auditor's office in Fargo, N. D., leaving that place to return to Eau Galle on her step-mother's death. The McGilton family has had a prominent part in the building up of Dunn County and mention of other members of it may be found elsewhere in this volume.

Andrew O. Strand, a retired business man of Menomonie, who has been a resident of Dunn County for over half a century, was born in Norway, Nov. 18, 1848, son of Ole Olson and Henrietta (Jenson) Strand. He attended school in Norway, where he subsequently did farm labor, and in 1870, seeking to better his fortunes, he came to the United States. After a three months' stay in Lansing, Iowa, he came to Menomonie, Wis., where he found Knapp, Stout & Co. (subsequently the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company), vigorously pushing their operations in the woods and mills, in both of which branches of the lumber business he was employed by them for five years. He then conducted a saloon for two years, but in 1878 established himself in the butcher business at 520 Main Street, which occupation he followed, remaining in that location, for 30 years. Then in April, 1908, he retired, selling the business to the Schneider brothers. He has since been retired and has a fine residence at 1102 Eighth Street. Mr. Strand was married June 22, 1879, at Elk Mound, Dunn County, to Mary Ludvigson, who was born Feb. 23, 1857, at Waupun, Wis., daughter of Hans and Helen (Johnson) Ludvigson. Her parents, natives of Norway, came to this country in the spring of 1850, settling at Waupun, where they resided for eight years. In 1858 they came to Dunn County, and settled on a farm at Elk Mound, where they were engaged in farming for the rest of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew O. Strand have been the parents of a large family numbering ten children, as follows: Hilda, born July 1, 1880, now Mrs. Albert Barbo, is a widow. She resides in Menomonie and has three children, Marion, Agdur and Ingmar. Myrtle, born Nov. 23, 1881, died Dec. 2, 1887. Carl, born July 3, 1883, is in the employ of the Winton Lumber Co. at St. Joe, Idaho. Emma, born Aug. 30, 1885, is Mrs. Julius Rockman of Barron, Wis., and has four children, Julian, Helen, Natley and Jane. Evelyn, born Sept. 12, 1887, is the wife of John Strand of Abercrombie, N. D., and the mother of four children, Morine, John A., Elder and Evelyn L. Eugene, born Sept. 13, 1889, married Nora Bissonnette and resides at Barber, Mont. He has four children, Mary E., Eugene, Loraine and Margaret. Myrtle, born Nov. 23, 1891, is employed at the Stout Library and lives at home. Verna, born Sept. 16, 1893, is employed in the dental office of Dr. C. F. Clark. Oscar, born March 19, 1895, is engaged in farm labor. Morris, born April 29, 1898, resides at home. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

George S. Carpenter, a well known and respected resident of the village of Knapp, who came to Dunn County over 40 years ago, was born in Lee County, Iowa, Dec. 30, 1850, son of Abel and Emeritt (Britt) Carpenter. As a boy he attended school in his native country and remained with his parents until 1870. Then for a year he worked on farms in his neighborhood, in 1871 going to Rice County, Minnesota, where he engaged in agricultural work on his own account on rented farms. After being thus occupied for 12 years, in 1883 he came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, accompanied by his family—for he had then been married ten years—and made his home in Menomonie. He worked a short time in the sawmills and subsequently did farm labor. In 1890 he went to Louisville and for two years was employed on the Jesse Hughes' farm, then for ten years on the E. O. Massee farm. It was in 1902 that Mr. Carpenter came to Knapp, where he has since resided. During his first eight years here he worked on the Hall dairy farm and since then has followed various light occupations. For one year he was a member of the village board. Mr. Carpenter was married in Rice County, Minnesota, Oct. 18, 1873, to Belle Glyzer, who was born in Indiana, Dec. 20, 1855, daughter of Daniel



MR. AND MRS. ANDREW O. STRAND

MR. AND MRS. GUNDER ROBBE

and Caroline (Klapp) Glyzer. Her father, a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother of North Carolina, were married in Indiana and moved west to Minnesota in 1862, subsequently making their home in Rice County, that state. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter were the parents of eight children, as follows: Bernice, now Mrs. Alex Peck of Saskatchewan, Canada; Arthur, of Downsville, Dunn County, Wis.; James, deceased; Ruth, now Mrs. Edward Hart of the town of Stanton, Dunn County; Earl, of Montana; Jessie, a teacher residing in Knapp; Olive, now Mrs. Glenn Mallory of Sawyer County, Wisconsin, and Myrle, who is engaged in railway construction work in Georgia. Jessie, above mentioned, acquired her education in the Knapp school, the River Falls Normal and the Eau Claire Normal, and subsequently taught rural school for five years, being four years teacher in the Elk Mound school. She then taught four years in the Knapp school, being teacher of the upper grade and also special teacher of arithmetic. She is now teaching in Boyceville. The Carpenter family are affiliated religiously with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Gunder Robbe.—The name of Robbe is one familiar to every old resident of the town of Elk Mound, as well as to others in many parts of Dunn County, and there is reason why it should be so, for, as borne by the subject of this sketch, it stood for the highest qualities of pioneer achievement, civil distinction and sound American citizenship. The story of his life is woven into the warp and woof of the history of the town of Elk Mound and of the county of Dunn, and is one that must needs be placed on record for the benefit and instruction of this and succeeding generations. Gunder Robbe was born at Robbe, Roldal, Christiansand, Norway, on Jan. 11, 1838. He was educated in a private school in Norway and came to America in 1857, when about 19 years of age. Settling first at Waupun, Fond du Lac County, Wis., he resided there for three years and attended the public schools of that county. Then he came to Dunn County, the latter part of his journey, from La Crosse, being made by steamboat up the Mississippi River to Read's Landing and by the Chippewa River to Eau Claire; and from the latter place he traveled to the town of Elk Mound on foot, or, rather, to what is now the town of Elk Mound, as it was then a part of the town of Spring Brook. He had with him a land warrant that he had procured in Fond du Lac, which entitled him to 160 acres of government land—any tract that size that had not yet been taken. He selected it in Section 23, and also took a government tract of 40 acres, making a total of 200 acres, this showing that he had planned his future activities on a broad scale. For three years after he had purchased his land Mr. Robbe boarded with Martin Howe and was chiefly engaged in working for Knapp, Stout & Co. During that period he was preparing for his life on the farm by living frugally and saving his money, wasting nothing on dissipation. In 1863 he was ready to take up his abode on it, and, as he wanted to make it a home from the first, he was united in marriage in the fall of that year to Maren Kristina Nelson, with whom he was to live in harmonious and loving companionship for 48 years. She was born at Molselven, Tromso, Norway, on May 3, 1837, and had come to this country with her parents in 1861, the family settling on a farm in the town of Elk Mound, or what is now such. Through the almost half century of her life as wife and mother she not only trod the path of duty, but did so with such winning grace and affectionate heart as won her the love of her husband and children and the high esteem of all in the community in which she lived. The house in which she and her husband made their first home was a frame structure erected by Mr. Robbe himself, and at the same time he had built one or two log out-buildings with straw roofs. It was pioneer life for both of them for many years, and there are many now living who know what that meant, especially in the 60's and 70's. At all times it meant hard work and often it meant privation and great self-denial, but Mr. and Mrs. Robbe were building for the future and were content to endure the hardship and toil. In time they had their reward. It must have been a proud day for them when in 1882 Mr. Robbe completed a large dairy barn 40 x 60 feet and provided with a full basement, which was one of the first basement barns in the community. The frame of this building was constructed of oak timbers which Mr. Robbe had cut from his own land, and which were hand-

hewed, some of the beams being 40 feet long and 10 x 12 inches in width and thickness. In time the old house gave way to a large, roomy, and well-designed frame residence, and other buildings were erected from time to time as they were needed. Occasionally, also, he would buy an additional piece of land until he finally owned 360 acres. In 1907 another barn was erected of 22 x 48 feet in ground plan. Mr. Robbe was a man of strict method, his favorite motto being "A place for everything and everything in its place." He never procrastinated; when repairs were needed they were made at once and not put off until another day, and he followed out that policy in everything. With such business habits joined to steady industry, and with a character marked by strict integrity and an observance of the Golden Rule in his relations with his fellow men, it is no wonder that he prospered and became a leader in the community, where his superior qualities were early recognized. He was a member of the first town board of Elk Mound and was chairman of the board for 25 years, having also been chairman of the meeting that was called to set off Elk Mound from Spring Brook, and it was only through his efforts that the vote was cast in favor of the proposition. At his death he was the last surviving member of that early town board. He was also the first treasurer of the town of Elk Mound, and for over 50 years he held various school, church and town offices. In addition to the hard labor he performed in the development of his farm he did much land breaking for others, in this work being associated with his brother-in-law, Erick Nelson, and ox teams were used for the work. Mr. Robbe was an active factor in the building up and maintenance of the Lutheran Church, of which he was a consistent member. He continued the active management of his farm until 1913, when he rented it to his son, Martin G., although he continued to reside on it until his death, which occurred Aug. 13, 1923. He had been a widower for more than 11 years, his wife having passed away on April 5, 1912. They had been the parents of seven children: Nils H., born May 10, 1865; Henry N., March 3, 1868; Lizzie D., Oct. 6, 1870; Mary D., Nov. 8, 1873; Lena M., June 18, 1875; Martin G., Dec. 17, 1878, and Arthur B., June 20, 1882. Lizzie D. died in her forth-eighth year on July 18, 1918. Nils H., who is now a prominent merchant of Strum, Wis., married Clara Peterson and he and his wife have seven children, namely: Marshall, Gladys, Noble, Alice, Helen, Frances and Vivian. Henry N., who taught public school for seven years, is now cashier of the First State Bank at Strum, Wis. He married Malena Albertson and has three children, Gordon, Harvey and Ethel. Mary D. is now Mrs. C. O. Sandvig of Menomonie and has five children, Clarence, Arthur, George, Mabel and Howard. Before her marriage she was a teacher and showed proficiency in that profession. Lena M., received her education in the rural schools and at River Falls State Normal School and taught school successfully for ten years in Dunn County and in the state of Washington. She gave up her teaching career to obey the call of duty. Her mother's failing health called for her presence at home. Between ambition and duty she did not long hesitate, but took her place in the house, caring for her mother until she passed away. Then she became her bereaved father's companion, comforter and helper, and as her brother's partner in making good and proving her solid worth. Arthur B., who is single, is a graduate of Menomonie High School and for the last 20 years has been mail clerk on the Northwestern road from Minneapolis to Elroy, Wis. Martin G. Robbe, who was educated in the rural schools, has always remained on the home farm assisting his parents, except for one season during which he worked for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. As already stated, in 1913 he rented the home farm, which he conducted under rental until just shortly before his father died in 1923. He and his sister, Lena M., then bought it and have since conducted it together with splendid success. Dairying is the main industry carried on, a good herd of Holstein cattle being kept, with a pure bred sire at the head. A milking machine has been installed and also a feed grinder, the power for both being furnished by an electric motor. Electric lights were installed in 1920. The farm is well known to all in the eastern part of Dunn County as the Robbe farm.

Charles Stewart, a substantial farmer residing in the town of Lucas, and who has been a resident of Dunn County for nearly 45 years, was born in Milwaukee, Wis.,

Nov. 18, 1860, son of Charles and Clara (Knapps) Stewart. The father, who was born in Scotland but reared in England, spent many years of his life as a sailor. At the age of 40 years, however, he left the sea, and, settling in Milwaukee subsequently followed various occupations there until his death. Charles Stewart was reared and educated in Milwaukee and also followed various occupations until 1880. He then came to Menomonie, Dunn County, where he resided until October, 1886, working for Mr. Hughes in the Hydraulic Brick Co.'s plant. He then settled in 120 acre of wild land in Section 13, town of Lucas, which he had purchased in 1883, and out of this tract he developed a fine farm, erecting a complete set of modern buildings. In 1914 he rented out the farm and took up his residence in Menomonie, but, not liking the city he returned to his farm, which he operated for two years more. At the end of that time he sold it and bought 200 acres of woodland in Sections 17 and 18, town of Lucas, where he has since lived, having erected a good set of buildings on the place. In 1922 he and his wife established a store in their residence, which they are now conducting, Mr. Stewart, however, spending most of his time in getting out logs and operating a portable sawmill. Mr. Stewart was married on Oct. 25, 1884, in the city of Menomonie, to Theresa Cockeram, who was born in the town of Lucas, Jan. 5, 1864, daughter of Osmond and Ann (Rick) Cockeram. Her parents were natives of England who emigrated to the United States in 1851, resided five years in Brooklyn, N. Y., then five years in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, and then in 1861 came to Dunn County with an ox team and arriving at Menomonie with only enough money to pay the ferry charge across the river. They became pioneer settlers in the town of Lucas, where they started with only seven dollars, but in time became prosperous farmers owning 400 acres of land, and Mr. Cockeram being one of that town's leading citizens.

Verne Curtis, who is engaged in business in Fall City as a general merchant, was born in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County, June 7, 1891, son of Elbridge and Ella (Wiggins) Curtis. The parents were born and reared in Dunn County and after their marriage settled on a farm in the town above mentioned, which they improved and also operated for many years. Elbridge Curtis died on Jan. 10, 1923, but his wife still resides on the farm, which is operated by her son Harry. The children in the family, all living, are as follows: Lola, now Mrs. Fay Owen of the town of Spring Brook; Verne of Fall City; Harry, on the home farm; Arlo, in the employ of the Menomonie Grocery Store in Menomonie; and Gladys and Gordon, who are at home on the farm. Verne Curtis in his youth worked for his parents on the farm, which he later rented, operating it until 1915. Then he and his father bought the general store of T. H. Owen in Fall City, which they conducted together under the firm name of E. Curtis & Son, until the father's death, since which time Verne has been sole proprietor of the business. He carries a staple line of groceries, light hardware, shoes, flour and feed, and other commodities calculated to meet the needs of the country trade, and is doing a considerable business. He is a member of the local camp of Modern Woodmen and at present holds office in it as its advisor. Mr. Curtis was married in Fall City, in June 4, 1913, to Alice Owen, who was born in the town of Spring Brook, Dec. 10, 1895, daughter of Henry and Marcia (Doane) Owen. Of this union one child has been born, Beulah, on Nov. 10, 1923.

Fred Stewart, a general farmer and dairyman of the town of Lucas, who began the development of his farm in Section 16, nearly 30 years ago, was born in Waukesha County, Wis., Nov. 27, 1874, son of Charles and Catherine (Knopps) Stewart. The father, who was a native of Scotland, for many years was a deep-water sailor who six times navigated the globe. In 1868 he gave up sea-faring life and coming west, settled in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, where he spent the remainder of his life. After his death, which took place about 1881, his wife, having several brothers in Dunn County, came here with her children, and it was here that she spent the rest of her life. Fred Stewart was six years old when he accompanied his mother to Dunn County. Thenceforth he was reared and educated in the town of Menomonie, after which for some years he did common labor and worked in the brick yards in Menomonie. In 1895 he settled on his present farm in Section 12, town of Lucas, which he bought in 1890, a tract of 80 acres, which he has developed

into a fine farm supplied with a good set of buildings and well stocked with mixed grade cattle. Here he is carrying on general farming and dairying to good advantage. He is a stockholder and director in the New Hudson Road Creamery and also a stockholder in the Waterman-Ehrhart store in Menomonie. One of the prominent citizens of his town, he has taken an active and helpful part in local affairs. Elected supervisor a number of years ago, he served in that office for three years, and then became chairman of the board, and as such he remained for 12 years, being at the same time, and by virtue of that office, a member also of the county board. On March 11, 1895, Mr. Stewart was married in the city of Menomonie to Pauline Berkhardt, who was born at Read's Landing, Minn., Feb. 5, 1879, daughter of Gottfried and Sophia (Brenner) Berkhardt. Her parents, who were natives of Switzerland, came to this country when young, and, coming west to Read's Landing, which was then a lively place on the west bank of the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Chippewa, remained there until 1888, when they came to Dunn County, and in Menomonie Gottfried Berkhardt built up the Berkhardt brewery, which he operated until his death. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, four of whom are now living, namely: Emma, wife of Frank Stewart, of the town of Menomonie; Mary, who is Mrs. William Frank of the town of Lucas; Lillian, now Mrs. Joseph Kelly of Minneapolis, and Pauline, who is Mrs. Stewart. The six deceased are Sophia, Lena, Mary, Oscar, Louis and Ida. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stewart are the parents of four children: Clara, born June 30, 1896, now Mrs. Chester Lierman of the town of Lucas; Frank, born Feb. 8, 1898, who is residing on the home farm; Walter, born Oct. 21, 1903, now employed on the P. C. Wilson farm and Emma, born Feb. 14, 1915, who is attending school. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church in Menomonie.

Albert Quilling, whose record as a leader in finance and business, and as a prime mover on numerous occasions in the work of civic improvement in the city of Menomonie and Dunn County, has made his name known not only throughout this county but far beyond its borders, may almost be regarded as a pioneer, as he came here some 70 years ago with his parents when an infant. He was born in Prussia, Germany, Feb. 26, 1852, son of Christian and Dorothea (Hecht) Quilling. It was in the year after his birth, 1853, that his parents emigrated to the United States, and, coming directly west to Illinois, settled at Dundee, near Elgin, where they remained for two years. They left Dundee in May, 1855, together with four other families, bound for Henderson, Minn., where relatives lived. On June 4, 1855, they arrived in Dunn County, where the country looked good to them; so, as they were tired of traveling, they decided to locate on Iron Creek in the town of Spring Brook, and this decision proved fortunate. The journey had been made with a wagon drawn by oxen. Christian Quilling bought a wild tract of government land and began at once the strenuous task of developing it into a farm. Years of steady industry and patient endurance of hardship by himself and wife finally brought their due reward in the attainment of the object of his ambition and the wild tract had become a nice rural home, where Mr. Quilling carried on general agriculture successfully for some 20 years. The death of his good wife in 1870 was a grievious affliction, but he continued to operate the farm for five years longer, then finally turned his farms over to his sons, John and Henry, and removing to Menomonie, he lived here virtually retired until his own death on Oct. 13, 1898. Representing the highest type of pioneer citizenship, he left to his children the priceless heritage of a good name, and his demise was regretted by the many who knew him as a man of honor, just in all his dealings with his fellow men, a good husband and father, and, moreover, a christian gentleman, for both he and his wife were devout members of the German Evangelical Church. In political principles he was a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Christian Quilling were the parents of seven children, five sons and two daughters, of whom one son and the two daughters died in infancy. Albert Quilling, with whom this narrative is directly concerned, early learned the lessons of honest industry on the home farm, in the meanwhile acquiring his elementary education in the district school, which he attended up to his seventeenth year. During the winters of 1870-71 and 1871-72 he was a student in the Menomonie

ALBERT QUILLING

High School. After completing his studies there, he resided at home for a while, but soon put his scholastic acquirements to practical use as teacher of a district school at Eagle Point, Chippewa County, being thus occupied for seven months. In 1873 he engaged in mercantile business in Menomonie, in partnership with William Schutte under the firm name of Schutte & Quilling. This proved a fortunate connection, as the business, small at first, under the effective management of the two well matched partners, developed in time into one of the most solid and best known concerns in this part of the state. The partnership lasted for 34 years and was only terminated by the death of Mr. Schutte in 1909, an event that caused Mr. Quilling the most profound sorrow and was felt as a severe loss to the entire community. The concern had not only been successful from a financial standpoint but had built up a fine reputation for honesty and reliability. Soon after starting their mercantile business, Schutte & Quilling found it expedient to offer banking facilities to their patrons, as the village was at that time without a regular banking institution. This department was successfully conducted as a private banking business until 1903, when, to meet the requirements of a state law then recently passed, it was organized as a state bank, incorporated under the title of The Schutte & Quilling Bank. Mr. Quilling retired from the mercantile business in 1907, and subsequently gave his attention to the affairs of the bank, of which he was president, with William Schutte, Jr., son of his former partner, cashier, and Ole C. Kausrud assistant cashier, these officials, with Henry C. Inenfeldt, constituting the directorate. Thus the institution was conducted until 1924, in which year The Schutte & Quilling Bank was merged with the First National Bank, Mr. Quilling then selling his stock and giving up regular banking to organize the Security Loan and Trust Company, of which he is now president (see article on the bank and company on pages 104 and 106 of this volume). As to Mr. Quilling's other activities, he was one of the organizers of and a stockholder in the Menomonie Electric Light & Power Co., and a director of it until it was sold to the Chippewa Valley Railway Light & Power Co. He is treasurer of the Menomonie Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and the new Hudson Road Creamery Co., and of the Menomonie Hotel Co. for many years until elected president of same, of which last mentioned corporation owned and controled the fine hotel property (recently sold) that adds so much to the attractions and public facilities of the city. Broad minded, liberal, and progressive as a citizen, Mr. Quilling has for many years been one of the most conspicuous figures and influential citizens in the upbuilding of the community, and there have been few local enterprises of importance started, if any, in regard to which his advice has not been asked or his assistance sought. These have been readily given when the proposition seemed to him to be sound and well conceived, whether it was of a business or civic nature. Though a man of liberal mind, as already stated, he makes his actions square with his conscience, and has never lent his aid to any scheme of extravagance, doubtful morality, or otherwise lacking in the elements of honest success. He has a personal pride in the city which has so long been his home, and his record as one of its foremost citizens has always been open to inspection and found worthy of praise. In politics he is a loyal supporter of the Republican party and has rendered good service in its local ranks, for four years serving as chairman of the Republican County Committee. In 1875 he was elected city clerk, in which office, through re-election, he served two years. He was also a useful and valued member of the city council for two years, and served on the board of education for six years. He has done much to bring about those progressive movements that have given Menomonie wide prestige as a city of educational initiative and precedence, and is now serving in his seventeenth year as president of the board of education. He and his wife are earnest and prominent workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, and the family is one of distinctive popularity in connection with the leading social activities of the community. It was on July 17, 1873, that Mr. Quilling was united in marriage with Henrietta Schmidt of Eau Claire County, Wisconsin, who died July 20, 1922. Of the seven children born of this union, three are living, all of whom are graduates of the Menomonie High School, and two of Northwestern College at Naperville, Ill. The respective names

and birth dates of these three children are as follows: George A., Sept. 25, 1875; Herbert W., Dec. 6, 1881, and Edwin A., Dec. 2, 1890. Mr. Quilling's second marriage, on Nov. 27, 1923, united him with Mrs. William Grote of Elgin, Ill., who in maiden life was Mary A. Vanvolkenberg.

Royal C. Taylor, postmaster of Boyceville, was born in St. Croix County, Wis., Aug. 24, 1883, son of Winfield S. and Abbie (Schwartz) Taylor. The father, a native of New York State, came west with his parents when young, the family settling in what would now be the western part of the city of St. Paul, Minn., the location then, however, being just outside the city limits. Later they moved to Pepin County, Wis., where in time the parents (grandparents of the subject of this sketch) died. Winfield S. Taylor remained in Pepin County until 22 years old, at which time he went to Hersey, St. Croix County, where for some time he was engaged in sawmill work, later doing farm work there. In the fall of 1891 he came to Dunn County and settled on a farm near Connersville in the town of New Haven, which he operated until 1923. He then sold the place and is now living retired at Boyceville, Wis. He and his wife, Abbie, have been the parents of five children: Royal C. of Boyceville; Ella, now Mrs. E. D. Payne of Pequaming, Mich.; Lily, wife of Edward Jacobs of Chicago; Ethel, now Mrs. Amos Stark of St. Croix County, Wis., and Walter, who is employed in the Henry Ford works at Pequaming, Mich. Royal C. Taylor was educated in the district and high schools of Glenwood City, St. Croix County, Wis., being graduated from the latter with the class of 1904, after which for several years he followed carpenter work in St. Croix and Dunn counties. He then turned his attention to agriculture, for three years operating a farm in the town of New Haven, Dunn County. He then went to Owen, Clark County, where he followed his trade for a year, or until 1912, when he came to Boyceville, and for three years thereafter was employed in the meat market of W. J. Elithrop. The next two years were spent in operating a farm, though he continued to reside in Boyceville. In 1918 he went into the produce business which he carried on his own account until he was appointed postmaster of Boyceville on Feb. 1, 1921. He received his commission on March 7, 1922, and has since served in that capacity, proving a popular official. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Taylor was married in Menomonie, Wis., April 4, 1910, to Winnie Elithrop, daughter of William J. and Alice (Bentz) Elithrop, and he and his wife are the parents of one child, Gladys, who was born March 3, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Boyceville.

Malcolm F. McLeod, who for over five years efficiently performed the duties of register of deeds for Dunn County, was born in eastern Canada, March 19, 1876, son of John and Catherine (Frazer) McLeod. The parents were both of Scotch ancestry and the father of Scotch nativity, having accompanied his parents to Canada when he was a babe. It was in Canada that John McLeod and Catherine Frazer were married, the latter having been born and reared in the Dominion; and it was in 1884 that they came to the United States, settling at Stanley in Chippewa County, Wis., where they spent the remainder of their lives. There Mrs. McLeod died in June, 1922, and she was survived little more than a year by her husband, who followed her to the world beyond the tomb in July, 1923. The years of their married life had seen six children born to them, all of whom are now living but the first-born, Murdock. The survivors are: Alexander, now of Gilman, Wis.; Margaret, wife of William Mates of Gilman; John, of Seattle, Wash.; Malcolm F., of Menomonie, and Daniel H., of Duluth, Minn. Malcolm F. McLeod was educated in Stanley and Janesville, Wis. He then became connected with the lumber industry, scaling and grading lumber for different companies until the fall of 1918. Among them were the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Co., the Della Paper & Pulp Co., the Wisconsin Oak Lumber Co., and the Davis & Star Lumber Co., with the last mentioned of which Mr. McLeod continued for 15 years, having started with them in 1904, when on October 17, he went to Weston, Dunn County, to become manager of their retail yards there. While there he represented his town on the county board for seven years and became well and favorably known to many

Dunn County citizens, so that when in the fall of 1918 he ran for the office of register of deeds he was elected. Thereupon resigning his position with the lumber company he came to Menomonie and on Jan. 1, 1919, took up his public duties here. He was twice re-elected and served three terms. In January, 1925, he opened an abstract office, to which he gives all his time. He is a member of the Menomonie Commercial Club, being interested in everything that makes for the growth and improvement of the city and county, and also belongs to the fraternal societies of Masons, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen and Beavers. Mr. McLeod began domestic life some 20 years ago, being united in marriage in Stanley, Wis., on April 15, 1903, to Jane Smith, the daughter of George and Mary (Steele) Smith. Her mother is now deceased but her father is living and resides in Gilman. Mr. and Mrs. McLeod are the parents of four children, Charlotte, Eugene, James and Robert. The family attend the Congregational Church.

Henry H. Steves, one of the genuine pioneers of Dunn County, so far as its actual settlement was concerned, was a native of Rome, N. Y., and when a young man moved west to McHenry County, in northern Illinois. There he married Caroline Thatcher, a native of New Hampshire and they settled on a farm in that county, where they remained until 1856. It might have been thought that that section was good enough in which to establish a permanent home, but Mr. Steves had the true pioneer instinct; he wanted to be in at the beginning of things and not take somebody else's leavings; to put his money, brains and work into the virgin soil and see what he could build up from original conditions. So in 1856, having in the previous year bought a tract of 420 acres in Dunn County,—180 acres for himself and 240 for his friends—he loaded his family and household goods into covered wagons and started out on the new venture. The journey to Dunn County took four weeks, as the wagons were drawn by oxen, and good or even passable roads were rare in the Northwest in those days, but at the end of that time the district around Louisville witnessed the approach and arrival of the Steves caravan. There, at Louisville in the town of Dunn, settlement was made on land which formed a part of Mr. Steves' previous purchase. During the latter part of their journey they had followed trails and tote roads, and it came to an end when they halted under a large pine tree which continued to be a land mark for many years thereafter. The wagons had to serve as dwellings until Mr. Steves had erected a small shanty, after which they took possession of it and the daily order of things fell into the usual pioneer routine, consisting chiefly of muscle-tiring work. As they were provided with six yoke of oxen, with several other head of stock, and had a few hundred dollars in cash, they were not as badly off as some of the other pioneers of the county who had little or nothing but their bare hands to start with. Mr. Steves proceeded to develop a farm large enough to furnish him and his growing family with abundant occupation for many years; but the result was worth the labor and stands today as mute evidence of the toil, intelligence and determination that accomplished it. There Mr. and Mrs. Steves passed 37 years of their lives, their active work terminating in 1893, when they passed it on to others and retired, taking up their residence in Menomonie. Here in this city Mr. Steves laid down the burden of life on May 3, 1903, and his faithful wife and helpmate less than seven years later, on Jan. 29, 1911. Other things had entered into Mr. Steves' life than the struggle to succeed as a farmer, though it was chiefly the energy he showed in the latter capacity that led to them, by impressing upon the minds of his fellow townsmen his fitness for leadership in community affairs. Thus he was frequently an incumbent of public office, wherein he showed his capacity as plainly as he did in the taming of the soil For many years he was chairman of the town board of supervisors and a member of the county board and took an active part in the setting off of new towns, the laying out of school districts and the building of roads, and—to refer back to a now long distant period—he served on the local draft board in Civil War days. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Steves consisted of seven children, namely: William F., residing in Burnett County, Wisconsin; Edwin H., who died Dec. 6, 1924; Ora H., now in Wing, N. D.; Ella J., who married William Love and is now a widow residing in Menomonie; Harvey M., of Menomonie; Carrie, who is Mrs. Edwin Kinney of

Rusk, Dunn County; and Eva, for many years a trained nurse, who is now Mrs. W. P. Massuere of Newville, N. D.

Edwin H. Steves, who spent the greater part of his life in Dunn County, and died at his home in Menomonie, on Dec. 6, 1924, was born in McHenry County, Illinois, July 12, 1850, son of Henry H. and Caroline (Thatcher) Steves. When a child not more than six years old he accompanied his parents to Dunn County, the journey being made in a covered wagon. It was a long ride for one so young, but he had a kind mother to care for him, and doubtless the daily change of scene excited his childish interest and curiosity. Life in the small and hastily constructed shanty on his parents' land at Louisville in the town of Dunn may have seemed more monotonous, but soon he began to attend the district school and make youthful acquaintances; then, as he grew older and stronger, his father found him plenty of work on the farm and in time he became expert in all the ordinary branches of agriculture. After remaining at home until he was 21 years old, and his own master, he began buying and selling grain, an occupation which he followed for some years. In 1888 he went to North Dakota, where he took a claim which he proved up. In 1892, letting it out to a tenant, he returned to Dunn County and purchased the old home farm, later selling his Dakota land. The home farm he operated for four years, selling it in 1896 after a successful career and moving with his family to Menomonie. Here he became associated with Cronk & Eull, railroad construction men, and he entered into that line of work which he followed for 13 years, or until 1909. As road builder for the Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Northern Pacific railroads, his work took him into various states and he acquired considerable geographical and topographical knowledge. In 1913 he retired from active work, and the rest of his life—a period of 11 years—was spent in the enjoyment of the competence he had acquired. His life of 74 years and five months, lacking but a few days, had for the most part been an active one and he had put to good use the lessons of industry and determination which he had learned in his youth from his pioneer parents. Mr. Steves was married April 15, 1873, at Louisville, Dunn County, to Minnie B. Cronk, daughter of Solomon and Hannah (Weasels) Cronk. Forty-four years later, on June 4, 1917, after having well played her part on the stage of life as a faithful and loving wife and mother, she passed away on June 4, 1917. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Steves are still living, namely: Bert O., who is now a contractor in Minneapolis; and Edna H.

Samuel Moen, formerly a well known citizen of Menomonie, who passed away a number of years ago but is still well remembered, was born in Ostdalen, Norway, Oct. 7, 1855. As a boy he attended school in his native land and remained there until he was 18 years old. In 1873 he came to America and located at El Paso, Pierce County, Wis., where he remained for a year with an uncle who gave him lessons in English. He then came to Menomonie, where he entered the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Company, working in their mill until 1880. He then engaged in the meat business, being associated with O. A. Strand for four years on Main Street and subsequently establishing a place of his own on Broadway, which he conducted until his death on Sunday, July 22, 1906, in a hospital at Rochester, Minn. He had been in business for 26 years and had built up a trade that was second to none in the city. Affable of manner, Mr. Moen was a man pleasant to meet at all times, and in his death the community lost a good citizen, who exemplified the best qualities of manhood. His family lost more than that. Mr. Moen was married May 10, 1884, to Anna Hanson of Prairie Farm, Barron County, Wis., who was born in Voga-Prestjel Norga, Norway, Aug. 6, 1856. She came to this country in 1868, her first home being in La Crosse, where she remained two years, then coming to Prairie Farm. Mr. and Mrs. Moen had five children, Louis, Agnes, Oscar, Sarah and Ragna. Louis, born Feb. 16, 1885, was graduated from the Menomonie High School, and afterwards took up the study of drawing and painting. He has since become a skilful artist and is now living in Montreal, Canada. He married Ethel Patten and they have one child, Louis Patten, Jr. Agnes, born Dec. 20, 1887, is a graduate of the Menomonie High School and the Mankato (Minn.) Business College. She married William Force of Mankato,

SAMUEL MOEN

where she now lives, and is the mother of five children, Moen, Helen, Emily, Donald and Della Ann. Oscar, born Oct. 6, 1889, met a sad and accidental death on Aug. 16, 1909, falling from the tower at the gas plant, on which he was working. He never regained consciousness after striking the ground. Sarah, born Dec. 3, 1891, was graduated from the Menomonie High School and the Stout Institute and was teaching domestic science in a high school at Detroit, Mich., when she was attacked by the influenza and died Jan. 19, 1919. Ragna, born June 1, 1894, died March 10, 1920. She was a graduate of the Menomonie High School and of the Minneapolis Art School, having just completed her course at the last mentioned institution when death called her. Thus with respect to these two daughters were high and reasonable hopes disappointed, as they were cut off from careers of usefulness for which they had carefully prepared. After the death of her husband Mrs. Moen sold out the meat market, and for the past few years, since her children went, she has rented rooms to girl students so as not to be deprived of society. She is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and is a lady of refinement and pleasing social manners. Her home is at No. 116, East Main Street.

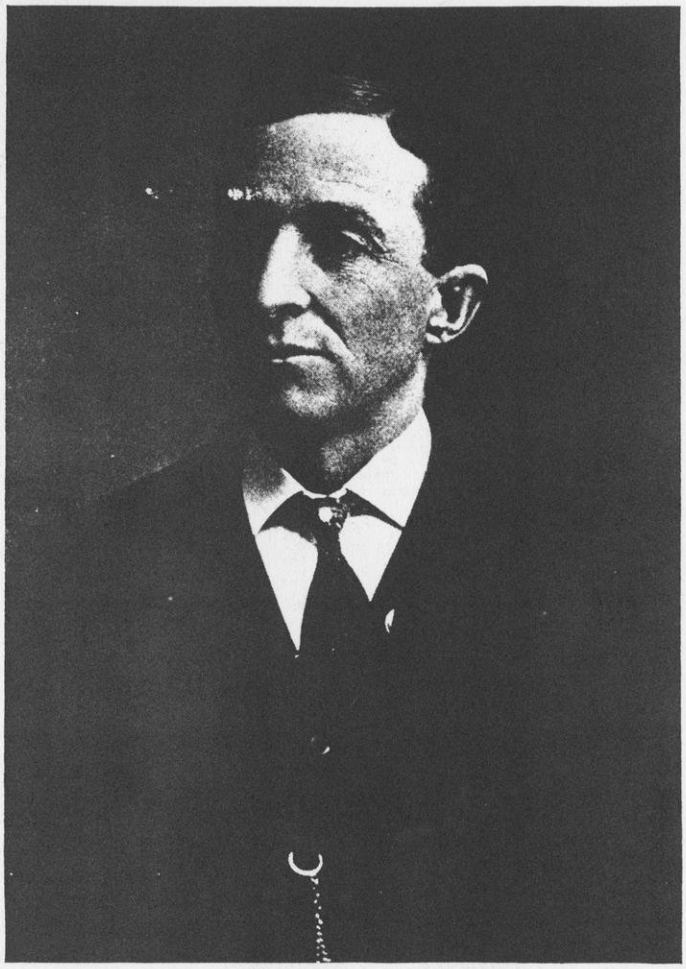
Charlie A. Sahlie, part owner of "The Wheeler Store," in the village of Wheeler, was born May 21, 1883, son of Andrew L. and Kari (Johnson) Sahlie, who were farmers in the town of Sherman. Educated in the district school, he assisted his father on the home farm until he was 18 years old, at which time he went to North Dakota, where for three years he was engaged in carpenter work. Then at the age of 21 he returned to the town of Sherman, Dunn County, Wis., and rented his father's farm, which he conducted for two years. He then started a general store in Wheeler, which he conducted for two years, at the end of which time it burned down. The next four years he spent as a potato buyer for the Albert Miller Company, and for two years after that was manager of the P. Nooney Co.'s store in Wheeler. In March, 1916, he became the manager of the well known "Wheeler Store," which is a branch established by the Colfax Store Co., and was thus occupied until June 1, 1925. On that date he and his brother John purchased "The Wheeler Store" from the Colfax Store Co. and they are now its proprietors, continuing to conduct it under its old name. Both being energetic and familiar with mercantile business, they are building up a good trade. They keep a large and well selected stock of dry goods, groceries an shoes. The subject of this sketch has served as town clerk and justice of the peace, is a member and was for seven years secretary of the Wheeler Commercial Club. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America. He was married Oct. 10, 1908, to May Noble, of Glenwood City, who was born Oct. 4, 1886. He and his wife are the parents of two children: Hannah, born Dec. 12, 1909, who is a student at the Red Wing (Minn.) Seminary; and Hugh, born Nov. 9, 1913, who is residing at home.

Lewis Sahlie, a retired farmer residing in Wheeler, was born in Hamer, Norway, Feb. 23, 1863, son of Andrew L. and Agnes (Johnson) Sahlie. When a babe of two years he lost his mother, but it was not long before he had a step-mother, whose maiden name was Kari Johnson. With her he came to America in 1870, his father having emigrated in 1868. It was in September, 1874, that he came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, with his father and step-mother, the family locating in the town of Sherman. There he attended the "Woods School." He made the farm his home or headquarters until 1891, although part of his time was spent in the lumber woods and in working on the railroad. In the summer of 1891 he worked in a brick yard. In the fall he went to New Richmond, where he worked in lumber yards, also spending one winter in the woods, and he also worked for a while in a feed mill at Boardman. In the spring of 1894 he returned to Dunn County, and located on the farm of 120 acres which he had previously acquired, 80 acres of it being a homestead right purchased from William Reeves, and the balance being railroad land. It was in the town of Sherman, and at different times he added to it until he owned 280 acres in Sections 1, 11 and 12. There he farmed for 18 years, or until 1912, erecting buildings and clearing and cultivating the land, a large part of which he developed. He then came to Wheeler, buying a house here which he remodeled and improved, residing in it until 1914, when he sold it to Ole Peterson and returned

to the farm. In this deal he acquired another farm of 160 acres in the town of Hay River, which he now rents out. In 1917 he finally retired and since then has made his home in Wheeler, having built a nice bungalow residence. Mr. Sahlie was first married June 8, 1891, to Carrie Myhrsven, who died Dec. 21, 1912, leaving no children, and on May 15, 1915, Mr. Sahlie was united in marriage with Julia Evenstad. He and his wife are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church in Wheeler, of which he is a deacon.

George Bowes Sheraton, assistant superintendent of the Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company, of Menomonie, was born in Rock Ferry, Cheshire, England, Nov. 30, 1865, the son of Harry and Rebecca (Pritchard) Sheraton, the former of whom was born in February, 1824, and died in 1910, and the latter of whom was born in 1834 and died in 1890. The Sheraton family was of the landed gentry and the grandfather, William Sheraton, was an extensive land owner and agriculturist. The father, Harry, however, engaged in business, and became a prominent lumberman. George Bowes Sheraton was educated in the schools of his native parish, and later took a course in business at the Ruabon Commercial and Grammar Schools at Ruabon, Wales. After this, he entered the services of a large export company at Liverpool, England, which carried on an extensive export trade with the East Indies. In 1884, he came to America, reaching Menomonie on April 3, of that year. Upon his arrival he at once entered the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company as assistant bookkeeper and accountant. In the spring of 1886, desiring to see more of America, he went to Minneapolis, and from there made an extensive tour of the western states as far as Montana. In the spring of 1887, he returned, and spent a year in St. Paul. He once more located in Menomonie in 1888, and entered the employ of the Menomonie Pressed Brick Company, filling the position of accountant and shipping clerk until January, 1898, when he assumed the duties of his present position. Since then his work, energy, enthusiasm and ability have been an integral part of the success with which that company has met. He is an experienced and well trained expert in his chosen line of work, and is thoroughly familiar with every aspect and detail of the manufacture of brick, from the time the clay is first dug from the earth to the moment when the finished product is ready for use. For four decades, Mr. Sheraton has been a well known figure in Menomonie life, and has many close and loyal friends. His fraternal relations are with the I. O. O. F. A lover of the out of doors, he is an enthusiastic supporter of the Rod and Gun Club. He stands high in the community and has done his full share in its upbuilding.

James Doyle, one of the pioneer settlers in the city of Menomonie, a veteran of the Civil War, and for many years in the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, but now deceased, was born in Carlow, Queens County, Irelant, May 18, 1826. At the age of ten he came to the United States in company with his parents and eight brothers. Landing in New York City, they made their home there, for a number of years at least, for it was 12 years later when James, then a young man of 22, came west as far as Pittsburg, Penn. After a short stay there he came to Wisconsin locating in Green County, where, a few years later, on June 12, 1856, he was united in marriage with Anna Tracy, who was born in Liverpool, England, May 10, 1836, and was therefore a young woman about 20 years old. Immediately or not long after their marriage they came to Menomonie, where Knapp, Stout & Co., as the firm was then known were busily pushing their lumber interests and giving employment to almost every new comer. Among the rest they took on Mr. Doyle and he worked for them steadily until the breaking out of the Civil War, at which time he enlisted as a soldier to fight for the Union. After serving until the close of the war, he returned to Menomonie and resumed work for Knapp, Stout & Co., remaining in their employ until a short time before his death, which occurred July 14, 1896. Altogether he was in their service for nearly 40 years. His wife survived him a few years, dying Jan. 18, 1902. They had eight children: James, deceased, John, deceased; William A., of Menomonie; Knoble G., of Portland, Ore.; Katherine, deceased; Mary J., who is now Mrs. Martin G. Greeley of Bisbee, Ari.; Sarah, who is now Mrs. Mark Cummings of Menomonie, and Lillian, who is now



JAMES B. CHICKERING

Mrs. Clark Vestal of Seattle, Wash.

William A. Doyle, assistant postmaster of Menomonie, was born in this city, on what is known as Doyle's Hill, on Aug. 28, 1873, son of James and Anna (Tracy) Doyle. He was educated in the common and high schools, and worked for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company during the summer vacations. In 1889 he began steady work for the company in their land department, continuing there for two years, afterwards being connected with the power and light plant as operator and lineman until 1910. He then entered the Menomonie post office as clerk and has since been constantly employed there, being appointed to his present position as assistant postmaster in May, 1922. On July 27, 1895, Mr. Doyle was married in Menomonie to Elizabeth Hennemann, daughter of John and Mary Henneman, both of whom are now deceased. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Doyle 11 children have been born, namely: Dewey, a graduate of the Stout Institute and now a director of manual training in Kansas City, Mo.; Anna L., also a graduate of the Stout Institute, and who is now Mrs. Theodore L. Roswell of Blaire, Wis.; John T., a graduate of the Stout Institute who is with the La Pointe Lumber Co. of Menomonie; James K., attending the Stout Institute; Thomas H. and Paul Q., who will complete a course in the Stout Institute; Betty A. and Eugene W., pupils in the grade school; and Peter, William and Philip, who are deceased. The family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Congregation, and Mr. Doyle belongs also to the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Beavers. He was also a member of Company H, 3rd Reg., W. N. G., from 1889 to 1892, and a member of the Menomonie Home Guard during the World War.

James B. Chickering, for a number of years a prominent business man of Menomonie, founder of the Chickering Insurance Agency, and who was well known throughout Dunn County as a man of various activities, some of a public nature, was born in Green Lake County, Wisconsin, June 24, 1856, son of Farnum and Sally Ann (Newhall) Chickering. Both parents were born in the United States, the father in Massachusetts and the mother in Indiana. It was in Green Lake County, Wisconsin, that they were married and there they were engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1864. Then coming to Dunn County, Farnum Chickering bought 160 acres of wild land in Section 17, town of Red Cedar, where he began to develop a farm. After working on it for four years, he went on to Minnesota, leaving his family behind on the farm, which the subject of this sketch operated for his mother until her death in December, 1874. The children in the family were Esther, Farnum, Anna and James B., all of whom are now deceased. James B. Chickering acquired his education in the rural school and was still quite young when the management of the home farm fell into his hands. He was familiar enough with agriculture, but he had not yet attained his full size and strength, so for a year or two his new duties proved rather heavy. But he was equal to them and during his subsequent years of agricultural activity he improved the place considerably. He became the sole owner of it in 1874. Out of the small house built by his father he made a fine, large, and comfortable residence, also building capacious barns and other substantial and necessary buildings. In the meanwhile he was improving the land and adding to it until he had 520 acres, which was in one piece except for a quarter section. The new land purchased was undeveloped except a 160-acre tract, which was improved and had good buildings on it. During those years on the farm and until he became secretary of the insurance company he was engaged in stock buying and became one of the best known men in Dunn County. In 1898 Mr. Chickering left the farm and took up his residence in the city of Menomonie, buying a house at No. 915 Sixth Street, where he resided for about nine years. He continued, however, to carry on the farm by means of hired help, he supervising it. About 1907 he returned to it and made his home there until 1912. He then sold it and returned to Menomonie, buying a home at 608 Ninth Street. In 1915 Mr. Chickering became secretary of the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Dunn County, with which he had been associated for 20 years—ten years as a director and ten as president. He remained secretary until 1919, in which year he resigned the position and established the Chickering Insurance Agency, handling

loans, real estate, and all kinds of insurance, and representing 24 different companies. In 1921 Paul E. Bailey became manager for him, and in 1923 established the Bailey Insurance Agency, which he conducts besides managing the Chickering business, the two agencies together, with offices at No. 715 Fifth Street, representing 42 different insurance agencies, and the Bailey agency handling life insurance as well as all other lines. In September, 1924 Mr. Bailey bought the Chickering agency and combined the two, which he is now conducting as the Chickering-Bailey Agency. Mr. Chickering was also a stockholder in the Rusk Co-operative Creamery. In 1920 he sold his home on Ninth Street and bought one at the corner of Fifth Street and Wilson Avenue. While on the farm he served for six years as clerk of the town of Red Cedar, and was a member of the school board of his district, and in the year 1916 he was a deputy assessor of incomes for Dunn County. His religious affiliations were with the Unitarian Church and he belonged fraternally to the Modern Woodmen of America. His death took place on Thursday eve, Nov. 27, 1924, when he was in his sixty-ninth year. Funeral services were conducted at the home on the following Sunday afternoon by the Rev. A. E. Westenberg, pastor of the Congregational Church. Mr. Chickering was married March 21, 1879, to Carrie M. Bennett of Menomonie, who was born Feb. 25, 1860, daughter of Richard L. and Mary (Snively) Bennett. Mr. and Mrs. Chickering were the parents of three children: Helen A., born March 22, 1885, who died March 8, 1902; Mary Esther, born Feb. 8, 1887, and Ruth Bennett, born Sept. 20, 1893. Mary Esther is the wife of M. B. Porch, a chemist in the employ of the Heintz Pickling Co. of Pittsburg, and they have four children; Mary Genevieve, born Oct. 22, 1917 Ruth Elizabeth, born June 14, 1919; Ella May, born Oct. 9, 1921, and James Madison, born March 26, 1923. Ruth Bennett is the wife of Paul E. Bailey, of Menomonie, and has two children: Paul Edward, born Sept. 4, 1918, and James David, born Sept. 3, 1922.

Carl Labs, an early settler in the town of Eau Galle, but now deceased, was born in Pommern, Germany, where he grew up and learned the blacksmith's trade. Married in his native land to Henrietta Thurow, he came with her in 1866 to the United States, settling in Milwaukee, where he worked at his trade of blacksmith. After a residence there of three years they moved to Dodge County, Wis., where they were engaged in farming until 1874, in which year they came to Dunn County, Mr. Labs buying 40 acres of wild land in Section 5. There was a log cabin on the tract, into which he and his family moved, and he added to it a set of out-buildings and operated that farm until 1903, in which year he sold it to his son Charles, taking up his home with another son, Gust, who owns a farm in Dunn County situated partly in the town of Weston and partly in that of Menomonie. There Carl Labs died March 8, 1923 at the venerable age of 92 years. His wife had passed away some years previously, in October, 1907. They were the parents of six children: Amelia, now Mrs. Fred Eckert of Menomonie; Gust, of Menomonie; Mary, who married August Elfman and is now deceased; Charles of Elmwood, Wis.; Rose, now Mrs. August Beauheusen of Beloit, Wis.; and Ida, who is Mrs. August Stark of Janesville, Wis.

Charles Labs, now living retired in Elmwood, Wis., but who was for a number of years an active farmer in the town of Eau Galle, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., April 27, 1868, son of Carl and Henrietta (Thurow) Labs, the parents being natives of Germany who had settled in Milwaukee in 1866. When young Charles was old enough to observe things they were living on a farm in Dodge County and his earliest recollections are of the country—the woods, the fields and the animals on the farm. In 1874, when he was about six years old, they came to Dunn County, and to a 40-acre farm in the town of Eau Galle, Section 5, where he subsequently spent many years of his life. Soon after the family's arrival there he began attending the Morton Hill School, and a few years later he began assisting his father on the farm. This he continued to do until he was 17 years old. He then began working out in the lumber industry, being successively in the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, Carson & Rand, and other concerns, until he was 25 years old. He then returned to the home farm, of which he was manager until

1903, in which year he bought it. It contained the original 40 acres and there were some poor out-buildings and a log cabin residence. He proceeded at once to improve the place, tearing down the buildings and erecting in their place a fine frame house, a basement barn measuring 32 x 60 feet, and a set of other buildings of adequate size and substantial construction. This made a vast improvement in the place, but that was not the end, for Mr. Labs increased the size of his farm by the purchase of an 80-acre tract that cornered his 40 on the southeast, but situated in Section 9; and still later he bought another 40-acre tract joining his original 40 on the north. Later, however, he sold 30 acres, reducing the area of the farm to 130 acres. Among his other improvements were the drilling of a well and the erection of a windmill. For 20 years Mr. Labs gave considerable to the breeding of Holstein cattle, and his place, known as Twin Willow Stock Farm, was well managed under his care. In June, 1922 Mr. Labs retired, turning over the management of the farm to his son Reanold and residing for the next year and a half in Menomonie, after which he bought and moved to his residence in Elmwood. During his active career he served for 14 years as clerk of his district school board. Mr. Labs was married April 2, 1894, to Lena Melchow of Menomonie, who was born in Buffalo N. Y., Feb. 4, 1871, daughter of Henry and Lena (Schroeder) Melchow. Her parents, natives of Mecklenberg, Germany, had settled in Buffalo in 1869 on their arrival in this country. Later they came to Dunn County, Wis., where Mr. Melchow worked seven years for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. He then bought land in the town of Spring Brook, out of which he developed a fine farm, and there he died some 20 years later, on Dec. 11, 1896. His wife Lena, surviving him several years, passed away on June 27, 1899. They had three children: Mary, who became the wife of Gust Eckert and died March 8, 1923; John ,who died Jan. 9, 1907, and Lena, who became the wife of Charles Labs. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Labs are the parents of two children: Mata born Dec. 24, 1895, and Reanold C., born Feb. 11, 1901. Mata is now Mrs. Frank Schutz of the town of Weston, and the mother of four children, Evangeline, Evelyn, Vera and Edwin. Reanold Labs when a boy attended the Morton Hill School and grew to manhood on the home farm that he is now conducting. He early began to assist his father in its operation and in time became his right hand man. In February, 1922, he rented the farm and has since continued to operate it along modern lines as a dairy farm, having a fine herd of Holstein cattle with a pure bred sire. He was married May 18, 1922, to Mary Leone Thompson of the town of Eau Galle, who was born April 17, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Reanold Labs are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John Gebert, now living retired in the city of Menomonie after many years of activity along agricultural lines, was born in Menomonie, Wis., May 29, 1869, son of William and Louise (Everman) Gebert. The parents were natives of Germany, who came to the United States in 1868, landing in New York in April, whence they came directly to Menomonie, then the headquarters of the active lumbering concern of Knapp, Stout & Co., which, some eight years later, became the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. Almost any new comer, if sturdy enough, could find work for them at once and remained with them subsequently until the spring of 1882. He then entered upon a new career, destined, however, to be a short one, as a pioneer farmer, buying 80 acres of railroad land in Section 9, town of Menomonie. The land was covered with pine stumps and its clearance involved much labor. Mr. Gebert built a small house and a log barn and applied himself to the task, which he would doubtless have succeeded in had his life been spared long enough, but he was called away by death on Oct. 18, 1884. After the sad event, which cast a gloom over the family, his wife, with the assistance of her two sons, William and John, continued the work of improvement and the building up of the farm, in which they were ultimately successful, and she lived to enjoy many comforts in the society of her children. Of these children there were six, namely: Anna, who married Henry Smith and is now a widow residing in Menomonie; Mary, also a widow residing in Menomonie, who was the wife of Henry Retelstorf; Minnie, who is Mrs. August Bressler of Menomonie; William, deceased; Dora, who married Aditon Emmery, and lives in Madison, Maine, and John, subject of this

sketch. John Gebert as a boy attended school for a while in the city of Menomonie but, though he was only 13 years old at the time of his father's death, he was then obliged to assume a man's responsibilities and help his brother William to carry on the farm for the mother. They operated and improved it together until a few years before the latter's death, which occurred Dec. 28, 1920. In 1904 they bought 40 acres of additional land, and altogether broke 55 acres. They also erected a fine set of buildings, including a house, a machine shed, wood shed, ice house, separator room and garage, all of these except the house comprised in one building; also a barn of 34 x 62 feet in ground plan, installed with the James equipment, and a tile silo of 12 x 36 feet. The farm is installed with the Lally lighting system. John Gebert conducted it after his brother William's death until June, 1923, when he rented it to his son Allen, and has lived retired in the city of Menomonie. It is well stocked with high grade Jersey cattle. Mr. Gebert is a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery. He was married July 5, 1899, in the city of Menomonie, to Mary Smith, who was born Jan. 9, 1879, in the town of Weston, Dunn County, daughter of Ulrich and Mary (Varnke) Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Gebert have one child, the son Allen, above mentioned, born Sept. 17, 1900, who married Alma Walter, daughter of Charles and Anna Walter of the town of Weston.

Theodore Louis, one of the most notable pioneers of Dunn County, was born at Duisburg-on-the-Rhine, Germany, Dec. 4, 1829. There he spent his boyhood and was educated. As a youth he learned the trade of silversmith, completing his apprenticeship at the age of 18 and sailing in the following year for America. In New York he lost his trunk containing all his clothing and soon after arrived almost penniless in Milwaukee. In fact for a time he suffered for want of proper food and clothing, finding it hard to make a living. At Watertown, to which place he walked from Milwaukee through a blinding snow storm, he met a friend of his boyhood days—one Wiggenhorn—who cheered him up and gave him new heart for the battle of life. He took a piece of land near Manitowoc, but being without money or tools he was unable to work it and he returned to Milwaukee through snow four feet deep. Now and then he met people who treated him kindly, but as a rule they were poor and could help him but little, and he tramped from place to place in winter time looking for work. At Sheboygan he sawed wood for his board and spent his last quarter for a fur cap, having previously worn an old straw one. While working in the woods near Two Rivers he froze his feet and had to return to town and work in the mill as fireman and engineer for the not very munificient wages of eight dollars per month. In the following summer his feet gave him trouble and he had to go to Milwaukee and spend money for treatment. At one time he worked in a distillary at Watertown and took care of a drove of hogs, and it was there that he learned some valuable lessons in hog feeding. But even there misfortune followed him, for he cut his ankle quite badly and was laid up for a long time. He returned to Milwaukee and later went to Galena, Ill., where he worked for a jeweler named Smith, a warm friend of U. S. Grant, afterwards commander in chief of the Union armies and President of the United States, who was a customer at the store. There he caught the cholera but recovered and went to St. Louis, where he fell in with Prince Nicholas of Naussau and his party, who were touring this country incognito and who hired him to go with them and act as scout for $20 a month. With them he traveled through the wildest parts of the West, but, not being able to agree with the Prince, he left the party and entered the employ of the American Fur Company. He was now a man six feet in height and weighing 180 pounds, a dead shot with a rifle and afraid of nothing. He was also familiar with the country and with the habits of the Indians, and hence was a valuable man to the company, and he remained with them two and a half years, during which time he met with many thrilling adventures. In 1855 he returned to Wisconsin, and, coming to Dunn County, took a farm in the town of Dunn, about three miles southeast of Downsville, the locality, after the establishment of a post office there taking the name of Louisville in his honor, that being also the name of the post office. Previously the locality had been known as the Massee Settlement. Mr. Louis built a log shanty there and for a year or two did considerable hunting. On Oct. 4,

1857, Mr. Louis was married to Martha Massee, in the Rev. William Massee's log house at Louisville, and the following day they drove to Pepin in a lumber wagon and there bought their meager stock of household furniture. Mrs. Louis, who was born in the town of Western, Oneida County, N. Y., March 17, 1832, came to Dunn County with her brothers, William, Fletcher and Thomas, in 1857, the year of her marriage. She was a woman of remarkable qualities, whose death, when it occurred on Aug. 27, 1902, was an event that brought sorrow to many hearts. The children of the union were: Gustavus, who died at the age of 22 years; Frank, now in Oregon; Anna C., who became Mrs. E. O. Massee and died March 1, 1912; Susan, now Mrs. Sherman W. Campbell of Staples, Minn., and Martha, who is Mrs. Frank May of Los Angeles, Calif. Mr. Louis early devoted his attention to scientific hog raising and achieved phenominal success. In 1887 he entered the Wisconsin farm institute work as a lecturer with Prof. W. H. Morrison, who was in charge. He had previously delivered many lectures at different points in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and his magnetic power and direct forceful expression were recognized by such men as W. D. Hoard, Prof. W. A. Henry, Hiram Smith and other giants in the lecture field. Invited to go to New York by the New York State Board of Agriculture, he did some of his best work in that field and was largely quoted in the agricultural and stock journals. Canada also sent for him and he delivered a series of lectures in Ontario under the auspices of the government. The effect of his work, both in the United States and Canada was immediately felt, and in many places, as in the Red River Valley, a complete transformation was wrought in methods of farming, the value of his work to the farmers of the country being incalculable. He was one of the first to urge the abandonment of exclusive wheat growing and the substitution of stock raising in northern Wisconsin, and Hon. D. L. Holcomb of Trempealeau County said at one time that his work was worth a million dollars to the farmers of that county alone. Mr. Louis retired from active institute work in 1900 and also from active farm management, but for some years thereafter continued his residence in the old home in Louisville, surrounded by many comforts and by relics of his interesting career, and enjoying the respect and esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ellery O. Massee, of Menomonie, on Nov. 16, 1907, at the age of nearly 78 years, having survived his wife about five years and four months.

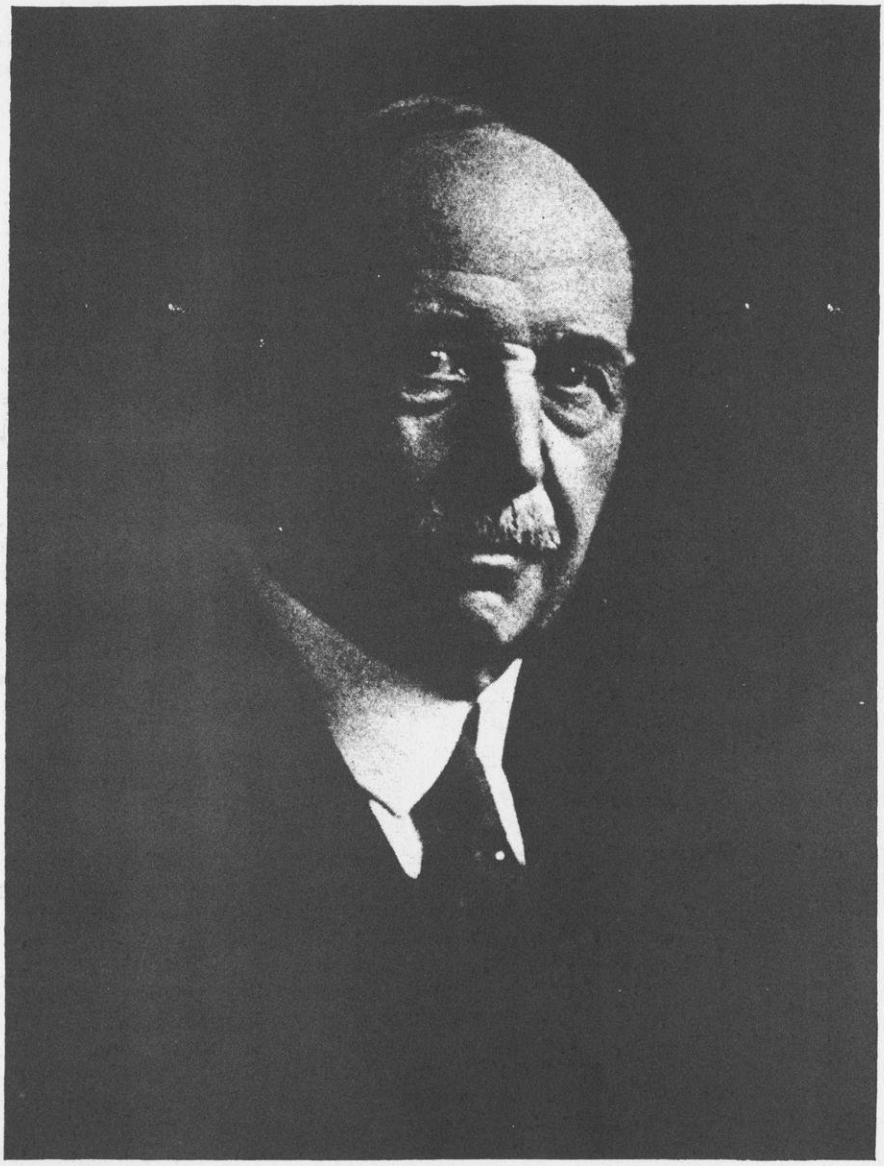
George Massee, a former resident of the town of Dunn, and later of the city of Menomonie, member of a well known pioneer family, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, March 30, 1821. He was a brother of Thomas, William and Fletcher Massee, mention of whom may be found on this or other pages of this volume. On Nov. 1, 1848, he was married at Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., to Eliza B. Midlam, who was born in the city of Leeds, England, Sept. 29, 1821, and came to the United States with her parents at the age of two years, the family settling in New York State. Some time after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. George Massee moved west by way of the Lakes to Chicago, and from there drove to McHenry County, Illinois, the northern part of which adjoins the Wisconsin line. There they bought 80 acres of land and were engaged in farming until 1857. Then they sold their farm and moved to the vicinity of Aurora, in Kane County, Ill., where they continued farming until 1881. In that year they sold out and came to Dunn County, whither several of Mr. Massee's brothers had preceded him, and bought 20 acres of land in Section 5, town of Dunn, where he and his family resided until 1888. He then retired and took up his residence in Menomonie, where he and his wife passed their declining years, finally passing away within 60 hours of each other, Mrs. Massee on February 16 and Mr. Massee on Feb. 18, 1908. They were the parents of two children: Ellery O., born Sept. 1, 1851, now residing in the town of Dunn; and Adella S., born in the town of Richmond, McHenry County, Ill., Feb. 9, 1856, who died July 9, 1873, at the age of 17 years and six months.

William Massee, a pioneer of Dunn County, who passed away some 12 years ago, was a native of New York State, who had moved with other members of the family to Illinois, whence in 1857 they came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, settling close together in or near the Louisville Settlement in the town of Dunn. The land

had been previously selected, William and others coming here in 1856 for that purpose. The tract he took was one of 214 acres of government land, which was all wild and which he bought for $1.25 an acre. Having transacted this business, he returned to Illinois for his family, the journey with them to Dunn County being made by railroad as far as La Crosse, and from there to Dunnville by boat. When they reached the latter place they were not more than two or three miles from their farm. Having built a log house and barns, he again went back to Illinois, this time for his oxen and other stock, which he drove all the way to Dunn County. Mr. Massee was a Methodist minister, and after he had got his farm well started, he followed the ministry, continuing to serve and preach for 20 years, after which he confined his attention to his farm, operating it until 1905. He then sold it and moved to River Falls, whence he later moved to Menomonie, and still later to Portland, Ore., where he died June 13, 1912. His wife, whose maiden name was Laura Davenport, who was born Sept. 2, 1837, and to whom he was married on May 11, 1856, survived him a few years, dying in Portland, Ore., Nov. 1, 1916. They had ten children, as follows: Morrell, now of Appleton, Wis.; Clara, who is a teacher in the Massee County School for Boys at Stamford, Conn.; Emma and Abbie of Portland, Ore.; Freedom, of East Grand Forks, Minn.; Edward, who is a lieutenant-colonel in the United States' army, and now stationed at Honolulu; Eva, wife of Dr. Newton Emery of Springfield, Ore.; Wellington, founder and president of the Massee County School for Boys at Stamford, Conn.; C. W., of St. Louis, Mo.; and Clarence, a twin brother of C. W., to be given separate mention on these pages.

Fletcher Massee, brother of Thomas, William and George Massee, all well known in Dunn County, either now or formerly, was born in the town of Western, Oneida County, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1834. He came west to McHenry County, Illinois, with his brothers, Thomas and William, and was there married, April 22, 1857, to Fannie Vasey. In the same year he came to the town of Dunn in Dunn County, Wisconsin and bought 80 acres of land in the Louisville Settlement, in Section 8. Later he bought 160 acres in Section 5, town of Dunn, and farmed it for a while. Then selling that farm, he moved to Menomonie and cleared up a farm that is now within the city limits. His last years were spent in Santa Bara, Calif., where he died Dec. 25, 1918. His first wife Fannie had passed away before him, on Oct. 29, 1902. They had been the parents of two children: Oscar, now of Santa Barbara, Calif.; and Herbert, who lives in Madison, Wis. Fletcher Massee married for his second wife, Georgia Warner, who is still living.

Thomas Massee, a worthy pioneer of Dunn County, now deceased, was a prominent representative of a family that gave its name to the locality originally known as the Massee Settlement, but later as Louisville, this county. He was born in the town of Western, Oneida County, N. Y., June 3, 1836. When 19 years of age, he, with his brothers, William and Fletcher, came west to McHenry County, Illinois, and from there in 1857 to Dunn County, Wisconsin, settling, as already intimated, at Louisville in the town of Dunn, where several of his brothers and sisters also settled, thus giving their name to a locality. Here Thomas bought 80 acres of land and began farming. From time to time he added to his holdings until he had 200 acres which he developed into a good piece of agricultural property, clearing and fencing the land and erecting a good house, barn and out-buildings. After following general farming successfully until 1898, he sold the place to his son, George E., and retired, buying a residence at No. 1208 Seventh Street, Menomonie, where he spent the last years of his life, dying Feb. 28, 1906. Thomas Massee was married Nov. 28, 1864, to Rachel E. Elting, who was born in Walworth County, Wisconsin, Oct. 7, 1842, when this state was still politically a territory, her parents being Davis S. and Eliza (Esterly) Elting. With them she came to Dunn County, the family settling on land in the town of Rock Creek, where Mr. Elting was engaged in farming for the rest of his life, dying in 1870. He had been for some years a widower, his good wife having passed away in 1863. Their daughter Rachel, who became Mrs. Thomas Massee, was educated in the rural schools and in the Wesleyan Seminary at Eau Claire, Wis., and taught school for four years prior to her marriage.



E. O. MASSEE

Mr. and Mrs. Massee had three children, Everett, George E. and Frank, of whom the following is a fuller record. Everett, born July, 1866, is now a surveyor and estimator of timber, residing at Beaverton, Ore. He first married Minnie McGhan, who died about five years later. His present wife was in maidenhood, Eva Lalone, and their children are Helen, Madge and Virginia. George E., born Sept. 11, 1873, who is engaged in the dray business in Menomonie, married Anna K. Ordemann and has two children, Ethel R. and Lewyllen W. Frank, born Aug. 28, 1875, owns and conducts a large fruit farm at Hood River, Ore. He married Lenora Steves of the town of Dunn, Dunn County, and has one child, Theodore Marlin. Mrs. Thomas Massee, still survives and occupies the residence at 1208 Seventh Street, Menomonie. Though 82 years old, she is still quite active and able to attend to her household duties. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years has been an active member of and worker in the Women's Christian Temperance Union, having served as delegate to the state convention of that organization held at Milwaukee.

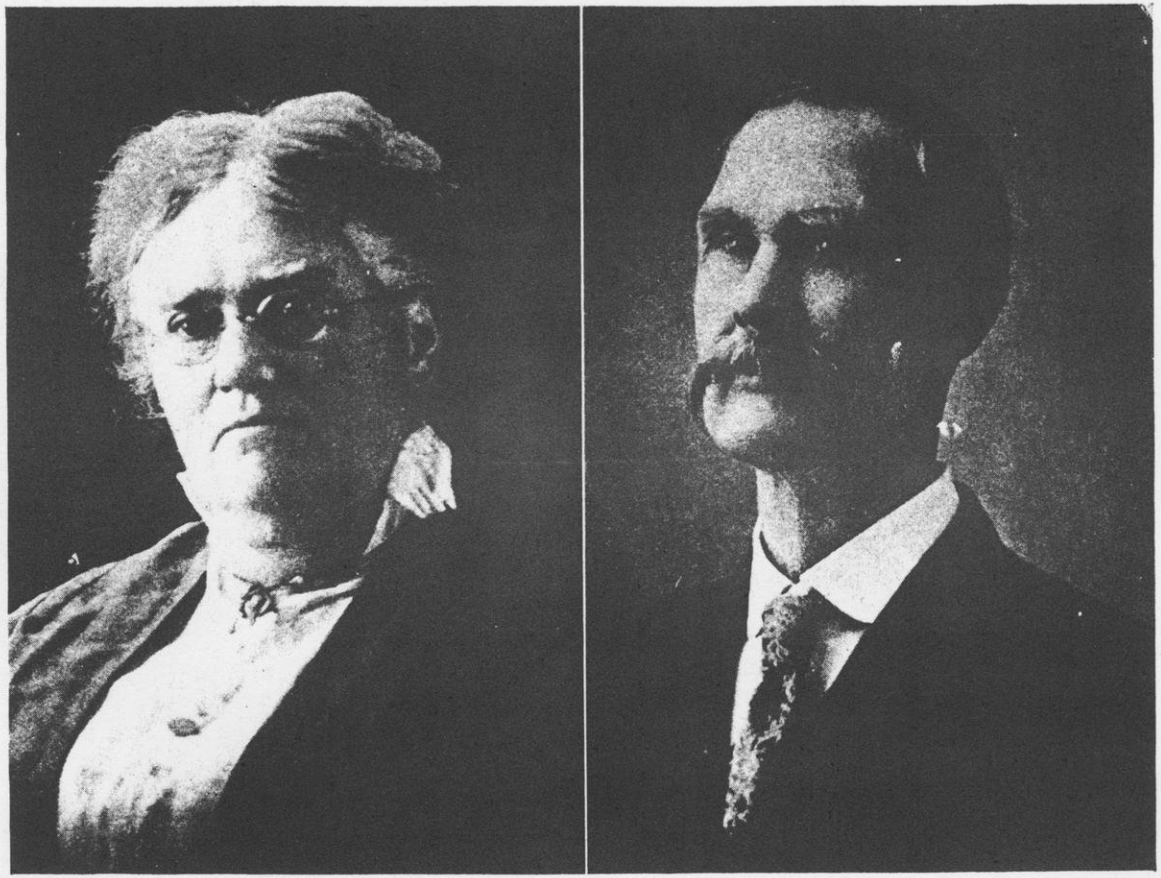
Clarence Massee, a prominent farmer in the town of Dunn, and at present serving as a member of the town board, was born on his parents' farm in Section 5, this town, May 7, 1876, son of William and Laura (Davenport) Massee. He acquired his education in the Louisville public school in the town of Dunn and grew to manhood on the home farm, which he helped to develop. He then spent a year at Hood River, Ore., after which he returned to Wisconsin and for the next three years he was engaged in conducting the Fletcher Massee farm within the city limits. In 1912 he bought his present farm of 180 acres in Section 5, town of Dunn, which was known as the Oscar Massee place, and the buildings of which he has since greatly improved. He has erected a horse barn, machine sheds, and a large silo, besides several other out-buildings and now has a good set. As a dairy farmer he has met with marked success and is now one of the leading men in that line in his town. He also raises some crops, following modern methods in every branch of his business, and having at present 35 head of pure bred Holstein cattle. His farm, known as Shady Lawn Stock Farm, presents an appearance showing efficiency and good management on the part of its owner, its name being derived from the fine, shady lawn which picturesquely sets off the residence. In addition to his present service as supervisor, he is also clerk of School District No. 4, and gives the same careful attention to public business as he does to his own. He is a member of Menomonie Lodge, No. 164, F. & A. M., and also has membership in the Beavers' Reserve Fund. Mr. Massee was united in marriage, March 19, 1900, to Florence Fox, who was born in Eau Claire, Wis., Oct. 9, 1875, daughter of O. G. and Susan (McLean) Fox. Her parents in 1880 settled in Menomonie, the father for about 25 years being an engineer on the Omaha Short Line. He then moved to Stillwater, Minn., and while there was a railroad conductor for several years, but is now retired. Mrs. Susan Fox died in Menomonie, March 23, 1885. To Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Massee one child has been born, Margaret Laura, on Aug. 3, 1904. She was graduated from the Menomonie High School with the class of 1920 and is now a student at the Stout Institute. The family are members of the Louisville M. E. Church.

Ellery O. Massee, a well known and respected resident of the town of Dunn, now retired, was born in the town of Richland, McHenry County, Ill., Sept. 1, 1851, son of George and Eliza B. (Midlam) Massee. As a boy he attended public school in that county, was later graduated from the Jennings Seminary at Aurora, Ill., and afterwards took courses at the Chicago Business College in Chicago. Until reaching the age of 22 years he resided for the most part with his parents— except when pursuing his later studies—and then came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and to the town of Dunn, where he had several uncles living. With his uncle Fletcher, of the Louisville Settlement, he engaged in buying, selling and shipping horses, and was thus engaged for 15 years. Then, about 1888 or 1889, he engaged in the hardwood lumber business, buying large tracts of land in Price and Chippewa counties largely covered with hardwood timber, which he logged, sawed and piled for seasoning, selling and shipping it on contract. In this business he continued until 1912, in which year he retired. He has since made his home for most of the

time with his cousin Clarence, on the latter's farm in Section 5, town of Dunn. Ellery O. Massee was married Sept. 1, 1881, to Anna C. Louis, who was born in this town, April 15, 1859, daughter of Theodore and Martha M. (Massee) Louis, her father being the noted pioneer for whom the Louisville settlement was named. Mrs. Anna C. Massee died March 1, 1912, leaving one child, Fontana Adella, who was born March 1, 1887. This daughter later became the wife of Fred Cole, and died July 26, 1922. Mr. Massee is a member of the M. E. Church, to which the family in general have belonged for many years, our subject's uncle William, having been a preacher in the denomination.

William J. Mathews, for many years one of the leading citizens and farmers of the town of Tainter, but now deceased, was born at Eagle Prairie in Waukesha County, Wis., April 19, 1852, son of Andrew T. and Matilda (Wilson) Mathews. The parents were natives of Ireland who emigrated to the United States at an early day, and were farmers in Waukesha County, this state, until 1860. Then, loading all their movable property into a "prairie schooner," or large wagon with a canvas top, they came with their children to Dunn County, settling on a farm in the town of Colfax, of which they were noted pioneers. They had in all four children, three sons and a daughter, namely, Sarah, John R., William J. and Wilson W., of whom Sarah, William J. and John R. are now deceased. William J. Mathews was eight years old when he accompanied his parents to Dunn County. He attended school in the town of Colfax, and, after remaining home until 26 years old, started farming on his own account, buying 160 acres of land in Section 23, town of Tainter. To this he subsequently added by other purchases until he was the owner of three farms, with a total area of 460 acres, all in the town of Tainter, and he continued actively engaged in general farming and dairying until near his death, which occurred Oct. 5, 1921. Mr. Mathews was a man of energy, good judgment and ability, in addition to rectitude, which earned for him the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. Naturally they looked to him to shoulder some of the responsibilities of public affairs, which he did willingly and ably, serving for a number of years as chairman of the town board, which made him a member of the county board, and for two terms being chairman of the latter. As to other business interests aside from his farm, he was president of the Colfax Creamery, a director in the Equity Association and a stockholder in the Peoples State Bank of Colfax and the New Richmond Packing Company. In 1879 William J. Mathews was married at Baldwin, St. Croix County, Wis., to Margaret Simpson, who was born on Staten Island, New York, in 1858, her parents being Arthur and Eliza Jane (Kidd) Simpson, natives of Ireland. With them she came to Wisconsin in 1868 at the age of ten years, the family settling on a farm in the town of Tainter, Dunn County, where in time Mr. and Mrs. Simpson passed away. In the family were five children, four of whom are now living, namely: Margaret (Mrs. William J. Mathews); Anna, who married Jacob Sties, now of the town of Tainter; Louise, wife of William Hill of Wheeler, and Fred of Colfax. Edith, who married Samuel Caw, is the one now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Mathews became the parents of seven children, Elsie, Lulu, Lloyd, Nina, Ethel, Lyle and Clifford. Lulu is now a teacher in Montana. Elsie, who married Charles Holland of Montana, is now deceased. Nina, Ethel, Lyle and Clifford, are all on the home farm, the boys helping their mother in carrying it on. They are engaged in dairying and stock raising, having 30 head of grade Holstein cattle, and are raising on an average of 125 Duroc-Jersey hogs each year. In 1917 Lyle and Clifford entered the army for war service, enlisting at Eau Claire in the U. S. Coast Artillery and training at Norfolk, Va. Lyle, who was in France 11 months with the 60th Coast Heavy Artillery, having charge of a motor squad. Clifford's service was in this country, at Fort Monroe.

Otto Martinson, a former well known resident of Menomonie, was born in Drammen, Norway, Dec. 14, 1852. He was educated in the public schools and at the age of 17 years became a sailor boy and also learned ship carpentering. He sailed between most of the principal ports of France, Germany and the West Indies, and also the Atlantic ports of the United States. Thus engaged until 1879, he then abandoned the sea and came west to Wisconsin, locating in Menomonie, where



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM J. MATHEWS

he made his home for many years thereafter. He worked for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, and also for others, contractors and builders, and also did some contracting and building himself, being a good practical carpenter. In 1893 he erected a fine residence for himself, consisting of 11 rooms and bath, at 121 Twelfth Avenue West. But the occupation he had adopted as a landsman proved more dangerous to him than the sea which he had followed in his younger days, in fact, fatal, for on May 29, 1899, while he was engaged in raising the roof of a building, it collapsed and he was instantly killed. He was a very well known citizen with a large circle of friends and had served as alderman from the first and second wards. Mr. Martinson was married in Drammen, Norway, July 4, 1874, to Catherine Christopherson Selvig, who was born in Drammen, Norway, Nov. 21, 1853. He and his wife had seven children, Manville, Axel, Josephine, Thomas, Ovedia, Charlotte and Effie. Manville, born Feb. 27, 1875, is now deceased (see separate mention). Axel, born Nov. 23, 1877, is a farmer in Dunn County. He married Anna Neverdahl and they have one child, a daughter, Orell, who is now Mrs. William Diedrichson and has a son, William. Josephine, born July 2, 1880, resides in Minneapolis. Thomas, born April 26, 1883, is a traveling salesman living in Crookston, Minn. He married Lillian Smith and they have two children, Ethel M. and Dorothea. Ovedia, born Jan. 30, 1885, is now Mrs. Abraham Brill and has two children, Thomas and Robert. Charlotte, born Nov. 6, 1887, is the wife of Emil Brietson of Glenwood, Minn., and has four children, Catherine, Thomas, Emogene and Gold Manville. Effie, born Jan. 29, 1892, is residing at home.

Manville Martinson, for many years a successful Menomonie business man and public spirited citizen, whose death on Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1920, was an event much deplored in the community, was born in Drammen, Norway, Feb. 27, 1875, son of Otto and Catherine (Selvig) Martinson. When four years old he came to America with his parents, who settled in Menomonie, Wis., and here he attended school and grew to manhood. His first work was as a mail carrier and then he became an employee of Knapp, Stout & Co. in their shingle mill. Following that he served as a clerk in the general store of E. H. Larson, after which he started a livery business in a small way at 121 Twelfth Avenue on the home premises. He was but 21 years old at that time. In 1900 young Martinson engaged in the livery business with Chris Pauly, where the Palace livery is now conducted. Mr. Pauly retiring from the firm about 1903, Mr. Martinson purchased from Al. C. Anderson a livery property on the lake front, which was his business place for the next seven years. Then in 1910 he erected the large brick stable which he called the Main Street Livery, but which soon after was converted into a combination horse and auto livery, and finally became exclusively a garage, conducted under the name of the Menomonie Auto Company. In this enterprise Mr. Martinson was associated for a time with John Fuller, but subsequently conducted the business alone. During part of that time he owned the old Palace livery as well. He conducted a large business, with a repair shop and livery, and also dealt in cars, being agent here for the Ford car. His garage was one of the largest and best equipped in the county, the large repair shop being installed with six machines which were kept constantly busy. Three salesman found ample occupation in the sales department, the sales and show rooms being located in the basement of the Masonic Temple building, which joins the garage on the east, while a large accessory department completed the establishment such as it is today, save that another manager has taken Mr. Martinson's place, and the services of a bookkeeper are also employed. The building up of this highly successful business reflects credit on Mr. Martinson's ability. He devoted most of his time to it but also took an interest in all things pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the community, and was a man who enjoyed a wide popularity. For years he had been a prominent member of the Masonic order and in 1918 served as master of the Menomonie lodge. He was but 45 years old at the time of his death, which was the result of pneumonia following influenza, yet he had achieved much and done so through honest and legitimate methods, which gained for him the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. Mr. Martinson was married July 22, 1903, to Sophie Swenson, who was born in Menomonie, Dec. 2, 1875.

daughter of Peter and Matilda (Thompson) Swenson, who were natives of Norway. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Martinson has been proprietor of the garage and auto business which he established, and which is managed very successfully by her brother, Thomas Swenson. Her residence is a beautiful brick bungalow at 819 Wilson Avenue, which was built by Mr. Martinson in the spring of 1917. She is a member of Our Saviour's Lutheran Church and enjoys an established position in society. Mr. Martinson was survived by his mother, Mrs. Catherine Martinson. His father, Otto Martinson, died May 29, 1899.

Thomas Swenson, manager of the large business of the Menomonie Auto Co., was born in the city of Menomonie, April 4, 1881, son of Peter and Matilda (Thompson) Swenson. The parents were natives of Norway, the father coming to this country in 1866, and the mother in 1868. They were married in Menomonie, Wis., Oct. 17, 1871, and for several years Mr. Swenson was foreman for Knapp, Stout & Company. For many years after that he was engaged in the hotel business in Menomonie, and in later life was in the coal and wood business, also doing some farming. He was a man of sterling worth, efficient in business, a good husband and a loving father. In 1899 he retired from active business life and on April 14, 1901, he passed from this life. His wife is still living and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Manville Martinson. Their children were as follows: Jennie, who is now Mrs. E. W. Gilbertson of Devils Lake, N. D., where Mr. Gilbertson is in the furniture business; Thomas, born April 4, 1881, subject of this sketch; Sophie, born Dec. 2, 1875, who is the widow of Manville Martinson; Bernhart (first), and Gina, who died in infancy, and Bernhart (second), who died in 1901. Thomas Swenson was educated in the public schools of Menomonie, after which he was employed successively in various occupations until 1920, when upon the death of his brother-in-law, Manville Martinson, he was made manager of the Menomonie Auto Co., distributors of and dealers in Ford cars and tractors and Lincoln automobiles, also running a large supply and repair shop. He has shown a marked aptitude for the work and has established himself in a firm place among the successful and respected business men of the city. His society affiliations are with the Commercial Club and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On Aug. 3, 1905, Mr. Swenson was married to Eva Cook, and he and his wife are the parents of one child, Jane, who was born April 9, 1913. The Swenson home is at 1109 Broadway.

William Kent, in former years a well known and highly respected farmer in the town of Red Cedar, was born near Hamilton, Ontario, March 18, 1833, son of Joseph D. and Mary (Miller) Kent. As a boy he attended school in Canada, and in 1845, at the age of 12, came with his parents to Wisconsin, the family first settling near Janesville. In 1850 they became pioneers of Dunn County, settling on land in Section 9, town of Red Cedar. The county at that time was practically a wilderness and settlers were few and far between. Consequently the life of a pioneer who started to develop a farm was to a large extent a lonely one. He had no one but the members of his own family with whom to hold converse and his daily routine was one of hard work without recreation, or anything to divert the mind save a change in the weather or in the seasons, or perhaps a visit once in a while from some wandering redskin, or some white man looking for a spot on which to settle. William Kent as he grew up assisted his father in the development of the home farm. In 1857 he was married to Alice Taylor and they lived on the Kent farm until 1865. He then started in for himself, buying the Ed Ranny farm, a tract of 80 acres in Section 16, town of Red Cedar. He later increased the size of his farm by buying the 80 acres adjoining on the south, and still later bought more land until he owned 380 acres, all in the town of Red Cedar. In 1872 Mr. Kent suffered a bereavement in the loss of his first wife, Alice. On April 19, 1876, he married Mrs. George Harsh, whose maiden name was Caroline Maria Sherburne, and who was born in Catteraugus County, New York. By her first husband, Mr. Harsh, she had a son, George A., who is now a citizen of Eau Claire, Wis. By Mr. Kent she had two sons, Joseph S. and Harry W. She and Mr. Kent also reared a girl, Lydia Plemon, who is now Mrs. M. H. Wilson of Eau Claire, Wis. Mr. Kent cultivated his farm successfully and continued to improve it until the year 1900, when he retired from active

WILLIAM KENT

FRANK W. MEISNER AND FAMILY

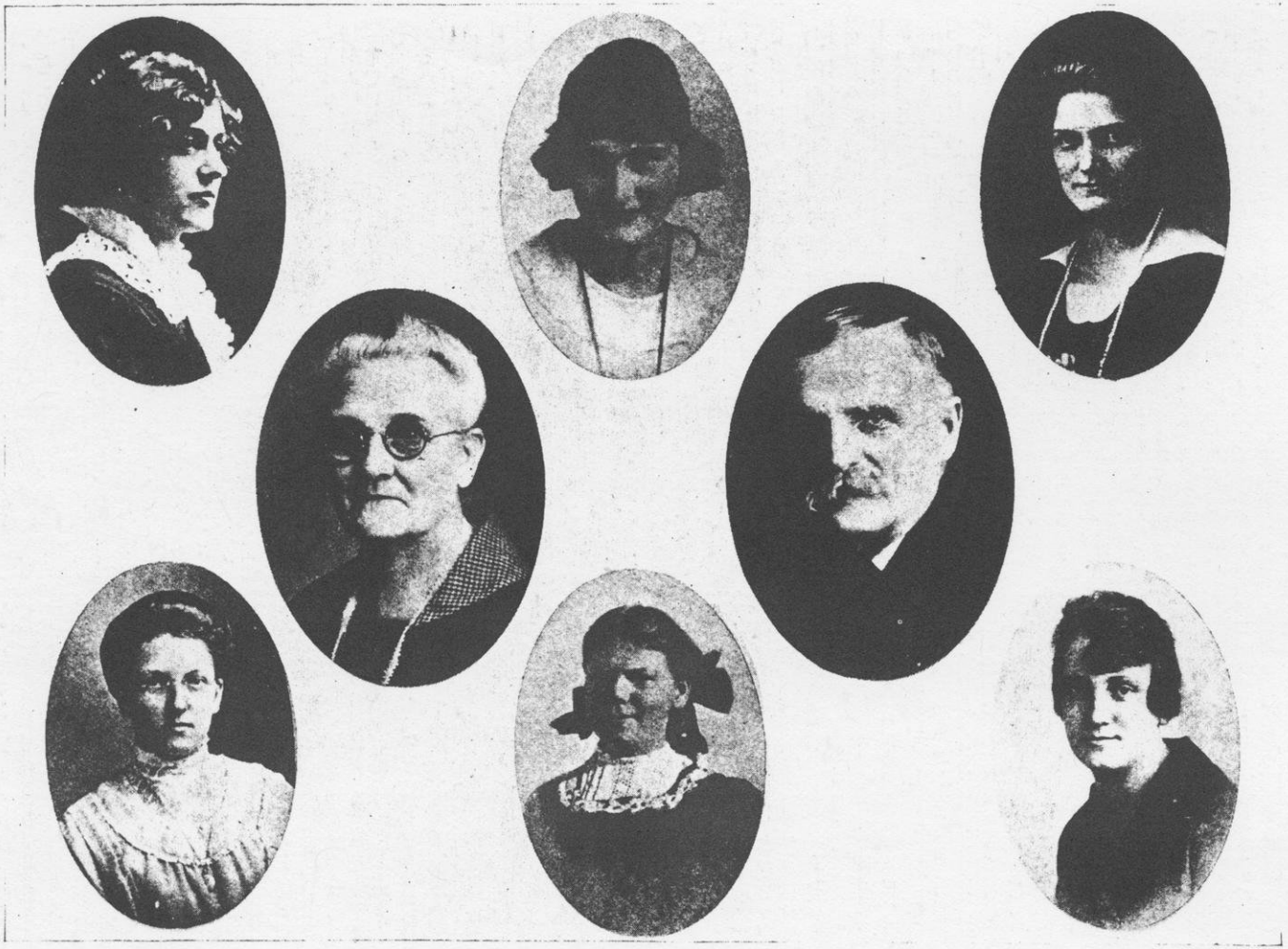
work, turning over the management of the place to his sons, Joseph S. and Harry W. He continued to reside thereon, however, until his death on Aug. 23, 1910. He was a man held in high esteem for upright life and kind disposition, and had a wide circle of friends. He was affiliated religiously with the Baptist Church, which he helped to support. His wife is still living on the old farm, which is operated by her sons. The Kent Brothers, Joseph S. and Harry W., are now the owners of Prairie View Farm, the old Kent family home. They were both reared on it and have spent their lives here up to the present time. They are both practical farmers, and in keeping up with the times have gradually worked into stock raising and dairying, which they are now practicing on a somewhat extensive scale. Their milch cows are of the Guernsey breed, and 28 out of their 53 animals are pure bred, while 42 head are Shorthorn beef cattle, such being the composition of their herd at the time of this writing (July, 1924). The two brothers are members of the Guernsey Breeders' Association, and stockholders in the First National Bank of Menomonie. Harry W. Kent, besides holding the office of treasurer of the Guernsey Breeders' Association, he has served as clerk of the town of Red Cedar since 1908; as clerk of the school board since 1903; as treasurer of the Rusk Creamery Co. since 1921, and as president of the Rusk Mercantile Co. since November, 1923. He was married Oct. 19, 1911, to Jessie Crislaw, daughter of John and Etta (La Mont) Crislaw, and he and his wife are the parents of five children, Margaret, Eleanor, Ruth, Mary and Grace. The Kent family are members of the Baptist Church.

Frank W. Meisner, secretary and manager of the Boyceville Farmers' Cooperative Creamery Association, was born in Shawano County, Wisconsin, April 12, 1883, son of William and Freda (Wurl) Meisner. The father was born in the state of New York in August, 1854, and the mother in Prussia, Germany, in August, 1852. Married in Shawano County, Wisconsin, they settled on a farm there, and in addition to carrying on agriculture, William Meisner taught school, being efficient in both capacities and also as a business man generally. He stood high as a citizen of this town—that of Belle Plaine—of which he was treasurer for 30 years, also serving as school clerk of his district, and he was for years a member of the board of town supervisors, being elected its chairman, which made him a member of the county board. He and his wife are still residing on the farm, though they are now enjoying comparative ease, the active work being carried on by others. They are the parents of nine children, Anna, David, Frank M., William, Rosa, Henry, Mark, Edwin and Lillie. Frank W. Meisner acquired his elementary education in the district school and subsequently attended high school at Clintonville, Waupaca County Wis., taking the three year course. He then took up cheese and butter-making, also taught school for a year, and subsequently entering the state university at Madison, was graduated from the dairy department with the class of 1908. That summer he conducted the Lime Kiln cheese factory in Shawano County. Then in the fall of 1918 he was tendered a call to the dairy school at Madison as an instructor in boiler mechanics, and butter-making, and, having accepted, held the position for six years, he then became buttermaker and manager of the Peacock creamery at Fennimore, Grant County, a position that he held for two years. At the end of that time he purchased the Wittenberg creamery at Wittenberg, Shawano County, which also he conducted for two years, finally selling out to the Farmers' Company. On Feb. 16, 1918, Mr. Meisner came to Boyceville as butter maker for the creamery here. On a reorganization, which took place in the following year, he was made manager and secretary, but has continued as head butter maker up to the present time. He has gained a reputation as one of the best butter makers in the state and the growth and present prosperity of the Boyceville creamery is due to his untiring efforts and efficient management. The butter is sold under the name of the Tiffany Creek brand. Mr. Meisner has exhibited at most of the county, state and national dairy shows and gained his share of prizes and diplomas for good product. In 1920 he won the First District prize held by the Wisconsin Butter Makers' Association at LaCrosse. In the same year he won the first prize at Marshfield held by the Cheese and Butter Makers' Advancement, and he has won many other prizes for butter making and several diplomas

for high scoring. He is one of the stockholders of the creamery and an active and useful citizen of Boyceville, having been a member of the board of trustees of the village since its incorporation. On April 2, 1913, Mr. Meisner was united in marriage to Rose Kohel of Marshfield, and he and his wife are the parents of one child, Ceylon Mark, who was born June 9, 1914. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Fred H. Martin, a director of the A. J. Martin Lumber Co. and manager of their retail yard at Colfax, was born at Bloomer, Wis., Feb. 26, 1889. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, being graduated from the high school with the class of 1906, after which for a few years he was engaged in business as contractor and builder in association with his brother, A. J. Martin. In 1914 the brothers bought the retail lumber yard of the Colfax Lumber Co., and in 1916, Fred H. came to Colfax as general manager of the yard. In the latter year the business was incorporated and its name or style changed from the Colfax Lumber Co. to the A. J. Martin Lumber Co., with A. J. Martin, president; H. T. Bonham, vice president; and L. Jones, secretary, with Fred H. as a director. The company has a line of yards in different places including Bloomer (where the main office is located), Colfax, Holcombe, Sheldon and Exeland. They do a large business covering a considerable extent of territory and handling all kinds of manufactured lumber for building purposes, together with building supplies, blue prints and everything connected with the trade. They furnish estimates and build houses to order on contract, or by the day. Since Fred H. Martin came to Colfax he has identified himself closely with practically all the main interests of the village and has proved a strong factor in its prosperity and advancement. He has never shirked public office when he could do any good by accepting it, and was for five years a member of the village board of trustees, being its president one year, and he was also school clerk one year. He is a stockholder in the Bank of Colfax. He has advanced high in the Masonic order, being a member of Masonic Lodge No. 164 of Menomonie; R. A. M., No. 34 of Menomonie; K. T., No. 8, of Eau Claire; R. & S. M., No. 25, of Chippewa Falls; also of Tripoli Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Milwaukee. He was married Oct. 25, 1915, to Anna Schwartz of Bloomer, Wis., and is the father of a son, Harold H., born June 3, 1917. He and his father attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Charles J. Mowers, an enterprising and prosperous merchant of Menomonie, not yet two years established at his present location, but doing a good business, was born in the town of Gilmanton, Buffalo County, Wis., Dec. 17, 1880, son of Charles A. and Martha (Simonson) Mowers. The father was a native of Wisconsin, and the mother of Christiania, Norway, the latter coming to the United States with his parents when two years old. They were married in the town of Gilmanton, Buffalo County, this state, where their son Charles was born. The mother, Mrs. Martha Mowers, is now a resident of Chicago, Mr. Charles A. Mowers being deceased. Charles J. Mowers as a youth attended school in Eau Claire, after which he learned the manson's trade. In 1901 he came to Menomonie, and for 17 years afterwards followed his trade here. It was in July, 1918, that he established his present store at the corner of Twelfth Avenue and Broadway, where he carries a complete line of staple groceries. His store possesses attractions in its neat and orderly arrangement, and one of the conveniences appreciated by customers is his motor service for quick delivery of goods bought. He has built up a good trade and won popular approval. Mr. Mowers is associated by membership with several fraternal societies, including the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also the Rebekahs, a branch of the latter order. He was married Feb. 5, 1902, in Menomonie, to Bessie Mason, daughter of James and Carrie (Cook) Mason. Her parents were early settlers in Dunn County, and the mother is still living, being a resident of Menomonie. James Mason, the father, is deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Mowers have been born three children: Arthur, born Dec. 10, 1903, who is a graduate of the Stout Institute, class of 1923, and is now teaching printing and electricity at Ottumwa, Iowa; Marguerite, born Aug. 5, 1904, who was graduated from the Stout Institute in the class of 1924, and



WILLIAM N. CURTIS AND FAMILY

is now teaching domestic science in the high school at Rice Lake, Wis.; and Dorothy, born Oct. 20, 1906, who died in November, the same year. The family are attendents of the Lutheran Church.

William N. Curtis, now living retired in the city of Menomonie after an active and successful career as farmer and business man, was born in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County, on Nov. 6, 1861, son of Hiram S. and Julia (Tuttle) Curtis. The father, Hiram S. Curtis, was born in Ohio, July 16, 1834, and acquired his education in that state. In 1855, after attaining his majority, he came west to Dunn County, Wisconsin, but after remaining here only a short time, he went on to Hudson, Wis. In 1856 he returned to Ohio, and was there married May 1, 1856, to Julia Tuttle, who was born in Ohio, Feb. 14, 1838. Immediately after their marriage they came to Dunn County and settled on Mud Creek in the town of Spring Brook, Mr. Curtis working out for a few years. At the end of that period he bought 80 acres of wild prairie land in Section 28, town of Spring Brook, on which stood a set of log buildings. There he started farming for himself, and he continued to operate that land until 1869, when he traded the farm for one of 80 acres in the same section but half a mile farther west. A year later he sold the latter place and bought 80 acres of heavy timber land in the town of Weston, to which he had to blaze a trail in order to avoid losing his way. He began the work of improvement by making a clearing and built a log house with a shake roof. In building the house he used no nails, the ends of the logs being mortised and fastened together by wooden pegs. He also erected other buildings and began the clearing and improvement of the land. In 1884 he moved back to the town of Spring Brook and bought an 80-acre farm in Section 28, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1906. He owned a house and lot in the village of Elk Mound, and after his retirement he lived there for a part of the time, spending the rest of it in the homes of his various children, whom he visited in succession. He died March 21, 1908, his wife having died previously, on Oct. 26, 1906. They were the parents of ten children, namely: Preston L., born June 12, 1857, who died at the age of six years, on June 17, 1863; Luna L., born Jan. 9, 1860, who married Guy Irvine of Menomonie and is now a widow; William N., born Nov. 6, 1861, now living retired in Menomonie; Hiram Elbridge, born June 29, 1864, who died in his fifty-ninth year on Jan. 10, 1923; Alice Adella, born Feb. 2, 1867, who died at the age of 38, on June 21, 1905; Walter P., born July 12, 1869, now a resident of St. Paul; Martha E., born July 28, 1873, who is Mrs. Alfred Stavrum of St. Cloud, Minn.; Minnie M., born March 30, 1876, now Mrs. George Langdon of Eau Claire; Arlo S., born Dec. 16, 1878, who died July 22, 1895, in his seventeenth year; and Giles, born Oct. 11, 1892, now living in Stella, Wash. William N. Curtis acquired his education in district schools in the towns of Spring Brook and Weston, and until he was 24 years old lived with his parents, assisting his father to improve the several farms which the family successively occupied during that period. He then started in for himself, buying an 80-acre farm in Section 32, town of Spring Brook. There were some buildings on it and some of the prairie land had been broken. For three years Mr. Curtis remained on that place. Then selling it, he bought 40 acres of timber land in the town of Menomonie, a small portion of which tract had been cleared. There he erected a dwelling and farmed for a few years, after which he sold that place also, and from his father-in-law, Silas Blodgett, purchased an improved farm of 80 acres in the same town. There he farmed until 1914, for some years carrying on both diversified crop farming and dairying, but for the last 12 giving practically all his attention to dairying, keeping grade Durham cattle, besides having a large flock of sheep. He was a stockholder in the Downsville creamery. So successful was he that by the end of that period he was recognized as one of Dunn County's leading and representative farmers. When he sold the farm in 1914 and retired he bought his present residence at 2120 South Broadway, the site comprising four lots. He has since made this place his home and has remodeled and greatly improved the house. In 1920 Mr. Curtis, with two of his brothers, Walter and Giles, bought the Lucas building on Main Street, Menomonie, and conducted a farm machinery business until the spring of 1923, when he and his brothers sold the

business and leased the building to A. L. Mitten, who is now operating it. While on the farm Mr. Curtis served for nine years as clerk of his school district. William N. Curtis was married Aug. 5, 1885, to Maryetta Blodgett, who was born in the town of Spring Brook, this county, on Feb. 26, 1859, daughter of Silas and Lavina (Stowell) Blodgett. The children of this marriage are as follows: Pearl Ethel, born Sept. 18, 1888; Sylvia Evelyn, Dec. 23, 1890; Ora Fay, July 24, 1893; Lavina Julia, March 30, 1896; Effie Lois, Jan. 24, 1898; and Ruby Esther, April 1, 1902. Pearl Ethel was married Dec. 24, 1913, to Allen Carver and they reside in Minneapolis. She has five children, who were born as follows: Clyde C., Sept. 27, 1914; Howard L., Jan. 14, 1916; Lela M., Jan. 28, 1918; Loraine, July 27, 1921, and Morris, Aug. 29, 1922. Sylvia Evelyn was married Oct. 19, 1912, to Frank L. Knippel and they reside on a farm in the town of Lucas. Their children are: Robert E., born Aug. 31, 1913; Ruth Lillian, born Aug. 24, 1917, and Herbert F., born Feb. 26, 1922. Ora Fay is the wife of Phillip F. Burton of Minneapolis, their marriage having taken place Dec. 5, 19—. Lavina Julia died on Feb. 5, 1911, in her fifteenth year. Effie Lois was married June 4, 1919, to Bert E. Brunn and resides in Menomonie. She has two children; Betty Genevieve, born Sept. 19, 1921, and Dorothy May, born April 24, 1924. Ruby Esther was married June 20, 1923, to Waldemar D. Johnson and resides in St. Paul. Mr. Curtis is a man with a good record as farmer, business man and American citizen. Always industrious, he is also far-sighted and quick to take advantage of changing conditions; but he never took an unfair advantage of his neighbor, and in building up the edifice of his own prosperity he also helped to build up that of the county in which up to the present time he has spent his life, and where he is widely known and as widely respected. His children, receiving good parental care and the best moral training, have reflected honor on the family name.

Silas Blodgett, a pioneer of Dunn County, now deceased, was born at Camden, Maine, March 20, 1808. He was married in southern Wisconsin, May 26, 1848, to Lavina Stowell, who was born at Windsor, Vt., Oct. 2, 1824. Accompanied by several children, they arrived in Dunn County in 1856, locating at Fall City in the town of Spring Brook, where they made their home for ten years. In 1866 they moved to the town of Menomonie, where Mr. Blodgett bought 80 acres of wild railroad land and cleared up a farm, in time becoming a well known and representative citizen. His death took place on June 6, 1882, his wife, who survived him over 16 years, dying Dec. 20, 1898. They were the parents of six children: Albin C., born March 7, 1849, now of Siloam Springs, Ark.; Helen O., born April 11, 1853, who died May 12, 1886; Francis C., born Aug. 19, 1854, now living in Connersville, Dunn County; Hattie N., born March 2, 1856, who is Mrs. Theron French of Connersville; Mark C., born July 20, 1857, now residing in Menomonie with Mr. and Mrs. William N. Curtis; and Maryetta, born Feb. 26, who is Mrs. William N. Curtis of Menomonie. Before coming to Dunn County Mr. and Mrs. Blodgett for several years conducted a tavern or stopping-place for travelers.

Nicholas Mickelbook, a retired farmer residing in the town of Elk Mound after an industrious career of many years during which he built up a good farm, was born in Sheboygan County, Wis., Feb. 11, 1855, son of Henry and Theresa (Wagner) Mickelbook. The parents came to this country from Luxemburg in 1851 and in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, engaged in farming. Henry Mickelbook also ran a blacksmith's shop on his farm, having followed the trade in Luxemburg, and picked up many extra dollars that way. In fact he was a handy man well adapted to succeed in a pioneer community. In 1884, when getting along in years, he came to Dunn County with his son Peter, who engaged in farming in the town of Spring Brook, and at his home he lived retired for the rest of his life, dying in 1907. He had survived his wife several years, she having passed away in 1904. They had seven children: Catherine (first), Peter, Catherine (second), Matthew, Nicholas, Julia and Susan. Peter is now living in Menomonie, Matthew in Washington, Julia in Oregon, and Susan, who is now Mrs. Peter Schumacher, in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County, Wis. The others are deceased. Nicholas Mickelbook was educated in a district school in Sheboygan County, and grew to manhood on

his parents' farm, where he resided until he was 22 years old. His father then deeded to him 40 acres of land, which he farmed until 1883. He then sold it and came to Dunn County, buying a farm of 80 acres in Section 3, town of Spring Brook. About 30 acres of the land had been cleared and broken, but the buildings on the place were poor. Such as it was, it presented opportunities for work, which Mr. Mickelbook took hold of. In the course of years he not only cleared the remaining 50 acres but bought 20 acres adjoining, and erected good, substantial, modern buildings, including an excellent residence, a dairy barn of 34 x 56 feet, with patent equipment and waterworks, and other well planned out-buildings. He followed general and dairy farming, keeping a herd of good grade Holstein cattle. In 1917, turning the farm over to his son John, he retired, though he continued to live on it for two years longer, at the end of that time taking up his residence with his daughter, Mrs. Anton Green in the town of Elk Mound, which is his present home. Nicholas Mickelbook was married in January, 1879, to Margaret Schrantz, who was born in Sheboygan County, Wis., Feb. 28, 1854, and who, after a wedded life of 33 years, died on April 2, 1912. The children of this marriage were four, Catherine, Mary, John and Margaret. Catherine, born Jan. 27, 1880, is now Mrs. Emil Tilleson of Elk Mound. She was first married to Arthur Keen, who died in 1905, and by that union had one child, Florence, who is now Mrs. Elliot C. Nelson. Mary, born March 19, 1881, and who became the wife of Fred Paff, died March 1, 1924. John, born Oct. 30, 1889, now owns the old home farm in Section 3, town of Spring Brook. He married Catherine Green and has one child, Cecelia. Margaret, born Feb. 27, 1892, is the wife of Anton Green of the town of Elk Mound, as already mentioned, and has two children, Vernon and George. Mr. Mickelbook is a member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Elk Mound.

John N. Mickelbook, a prominent young farmer in the town of Spring Brook, was born Oct. 30, 1889, on the farm that he now owns and operates in Section 3, town of Spring Brook. His parents, who are given separate mention in this volume, were Nicholas and Margaret (Schrantz) Mickelbook. He was educated in the old Lee school and has always remained at home, assisting his father in the development of the farm until the latter's retirement. In December, 1917, he bought the place from his father and has since operated it along similar lines, keeping grade Holstein cattle with a pure bred sire in the herd. He is a stockholder in the new Hudson Road Creamery. John N. Mickelbook was married Nov. 14, 1917, in Elk Mound, to Catherine Green, who was born in the town of Elk Mound, Dec. 26, 1886, daughter of Anton and Margaret (Lorg) Green. Her father is now deceased and her mother, who married again, is Mrs. John Mousel of the town of Spring Brook. Mr. and Mrs. Mickelbook are the parents of a daughter, Cecelia, who was born Aug. 30, 1921. The family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic congregation at Elk Mound.

Alexander Miller, who in the middle 70's settled in the town of Lucas, where he made agricultural improvements, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to the United States when a young man. In Waukesha County, Wisconsin, he married Catherine Hughes, a native of Wales, and after residing there some years, they arrived in Dunn County as prospective settlers on Sept. 10, 1875. From the Fox River Land Co. Mr. Miller bought 160 acres of heavy timber land, the tract being the northeast quarter of Section 7. After making a clearing he built a log house, barn and other out-buildings and began the work of development, cutting timber, clearing land, and doing general farming. Later, after he had made some progress, he bought 160 acres in Section 6, also 80 acres in Section 8 and 40 acres in Section 5, all being united in one farm, situated in the northwest corner of the town. Mr. Miller cleared 120 acres of it, some on each purchase. Later he built a sheep barn of 24 x 60 feet and a basement barn, 36 x 58 feet; also a two-story house of 12 rooms, the buildings being on the original purchase in Section 7. In 1923 he sold 80 acres of his farm to his son William H., but continued to operate the remainder until 1904, in which year he sold to the same son the original "80", with buildings, in Section 7, and after that he and his wife made their home with William. He died March 13, 1913, at the age of 78 years, after a long, active and useful career, and was

survived less than a year by his wife, who passed away Jan. 14, 1914, at the age of 81. They were the parents of five children, Alexander, Thomas, William H., James and Elizabeth. Of William H. mention is made in a separate article. The record of the other in brief is as follows. Alexander went to Oregon, where he is now living. He married Kate Teare and they have one child, Marjorie. Thomas, who died Sept. 29, 1916, came into possession of a part of the home farm, where he resided until shortly before his death. He married Elva Icylene Bailey, who died April 17, 1906; their children were, Hazel and Marion. James, now a merchant at Kirkhoven, Minn., married Anna Cox and has two children, Alexander and Laura. Elizabeth is the wife of C. L. Hill, a teacher in the Normal Training School at Viroqua, Wis., and has seven children, Lloyd, Lester, Catherine, Glayds, Ruth, Marjorie and Lois.

William H. Miller, formerly active in the farming and dairying industry but now living retired in Menomonie, was born in Waukesha, Waukesha County, Wis., Jan. 1, 1868, son of Alexander and Catherine (Hughes) Miller. He was a boy in his eighth year when he accompanied his parents to Dunn County, and he was soon one of the pupils in the rural schoolhouse, which stood on his parents' farm in the northwest part of the town of Lucas. But as a member of a pioneer family he was soon obliged to make himself useful on the home farm, each year bringing additional duties. In the meanwhile, however, he was gaining a practical knowledge of agriculture in its various branches, and by early manhood he was competent to handle any problem that the farm presented. Until 1893 he remained his father's assistant; then he began his independent career as a farmer, buying 80 acres of his parents' farm, on which he erected some buildings, also improving the land. There he farmed for 11 years by the end of which time the property was greatly improved. In 1904 he sold that farm to his sister and purchased the original home tract of 80 acres in Section 7, also 80 acres in Section 8 from his sister, thus coming into possession of a farm of 160 acres, which he operated, doing general farming and dairying, until August, 1917. He then retired and moved to the city of Menomonie, buying a residence on Sixth Avenue, which was the home of himself and wife until the spring of 1920, when he sold it and bought their present residence at the corner of Thirteenth Street and Stout Road. He still owns the farm, which he rents out to his son, Howard on shares. Over 30 years have elapsed since Mr. Miller assumed the duties and responsibilities of married life, the ceremony that united him with Jane Mullen having been performed Nov. 15, 1893. She was born in Pierce County, Wisconsin, June 22, 1870, daughter of Samuel and Mary Jane (Torrence) Mullen, who were early settlers in that county. Her father died in 1881, being survived by his wife, who is still living, being now a resident of River Falls, Wis. Their children were five in number: William of Bellingham, Wash.; James, of Seattle, that state; Margaret, now Mrs. Robert Rea of Fargo, N. D.; Priscilla, wife of William Thompson of Stillwater, Minn., and Jane, wife of William H. Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of three children, Howard I., Margaret and Grace E. Howard, born Aug. 11, 1894, and now conducting the home farm, as already mentioned, married Ida Mattison, and they have two children, Lloyd M. and Ralph A. Margaret, born June 16, 1897, resides at home with her parents and for the last four years has done clerical work. Grace E., born Dec. 13, 1903, was graduated from the Menomonie High School and the River Falls Normal School and is a teacher. The family are affiliated religiously with the M. E. Church.

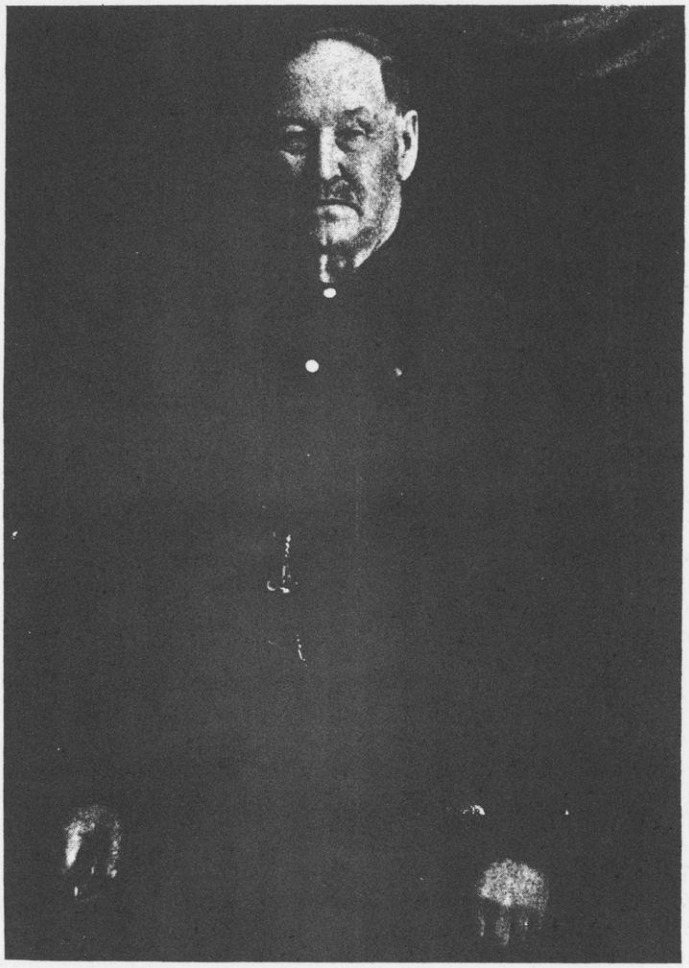
August Miller, Sr., now living retired in the city of Menomonie, whose active career was connected with the two industries that have had the most to do with the building up of Dunn County—lumbering and farming—was born in Germany, Feb. 4, 1854. He acquired a public school education in his native land and afterwards was employed in teaming until he was 19 years old. Then in 1873 he came to the United States to seek his fortune in a land of greater opportunity. The lumber industry was then at the height of its prosperity in the Northwest, and Mr. Miller, locating in Menomonie, Wis., easily found employment with the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, then, and for several years later, known as Knapp, Stout & Co. For the first year he worked on the Moore farm, owned by the company, but

for the next ten years he rafted lumber and worked in the sawmills. He realized, however, that lumbering in this section could not last forever, as the forests were being rapidly felled, and in thinking of a more permanent occupation his mind naturally turned to farming. Many former lumber workers were quitting lumbering and taking up the land made available by the removal of the timber, and though the grubbing and clearing involved hard work, they were gradually building up farms. Mr. Miller followed their example, buying 160 acres of wild land in Section 9, town of Red Cedar. Making a small clearing, he built a board shanty for temporary shelter and began operations. He had been married July 24, 1879, to Minnie Borchert, who was born in Mecklenberg, Germany, May 8, 1861, and who had come to this country with her parents in 1863, settling in Menomonie. She proved a good wife and helpmate, and together they worked to build up a home. In time the board shanty was replaced by a fine frame house, and commodious barns and other necessary or convenient outbuildings sprang up one after another to testify to their industry and advancing prosperity. At the same time Mr. Miller was increasing his area of cultivated land and was following diversified farming with gratifying results. After he and his wife had lived for about 25 years on that place and reared a good-sized family, he sold it in 1909 to his son, August, Jr., and bought an improved farm of 120 acres in Section 8, town of Red Cedar, on which he carried on general farming until 1923, in which year he retired, renting the farm to his son, George. He and his wife then took up their residence in Menomonie, where he bought the comfortable house they are now occupying at 1103 14th Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. August Miller, Sr., have been the parents of 11 children, namely, August, Jr., Minnie, Ida, Mary, Anna, Lena, Martha, Nettie, Margaret, George and William, of whom the last mentioned is deceased, while August will be found separately mentioned in this volume. In regard to the others the following facts are available. Minnie is now Mrs. Herman Kathlow, residing in Menomonie, and is the mother of two children, Helen and Elinor. Ida, who is the wife of John Hussman of Menomonie, has also two children, Grace and Ruth. Mary, who is Mrs. Herbert Beguhn of the town of Elk Mound, has three children, Herbert and Gilbert (twins) and Marion. Anna, wife of William Dennis of Menomonie, has two children, Edna and William. Lena is Mrs. Fred Sipple of the town of Elk Mound, and has four children, Margaret (deceased), Clarence, Earl and Dorothy. Martha is Mrs. Albert Cook of the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County, and has two children, Levern and Gerald. Nettie, who is Mrs. Sherman Schaffer of the town of Spring Brook, has two children, Marjory and Deloris. Margaret, whose husband is Louis Peckmiller of the town of Menomonie, has a son, Lawrence. George, who married Lulu Beguhn, has two sons, Lloyd and James. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

August Miller, Jr., proprietor of Little Elk Creek Farm in Section 8, town of Red Cedar, was born in Menomonie, Wis., Jan. 14, 1880, son of August and Minnie (Borchert) Miller. His father was then in the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, but when young August was four years old the family moved onto the tract of land in Section 9, town of Red Cedar, which August Miller, Sr., proceeded to develop into a family homestead. Within two or three years afterwards young August began to attend District School No. 4, and his life thereafter for many years was the same as that of most farm youths who remain at home with the old folks. Until 1905 he was engaged in helping his father, and then, being 25 years old and anxious to start in for himself, and the father not being ready to quit work nor to part with the old place, August Miller, Jr., rented the Michael Cramer farm, which he operated for three years, or until 1908. His father then sold him the home farm and for the next seven years he was busily engaged in working the place on which he had spent his youth and early manhood. In 1915 he bought the old Charles Johnson farm, a tract of 120 acres in Section 8, and has since operated the two farms as one, having altogether 240 acres. On the Johnson place he has erected a complete set of new buildings, his residence being a 12-room, modern house, one of the finest rural dwellings to be found in Dunn County. His barn, supplied with the Stevenson equipment, has a surface measurement of 36 x 90 feet, while he has a chicken

house of 24 x 30 feet, a good silo, and several other out-buildings. He is successfully following general farming and dairying, keeping grade Holstein cattle. Mr. Miller was married in the city of Menomonie, to Ida Schroeder, who was born in the town of Red Cedar, Dunn County, April 3, 1882, daughter of Charles and Charlotte (Wintler) Schroeder. The Miller family circle has been enlarged by the birth of eight children, as follows: Arnold, July 7, 1903; Elmer, Aug. 24, 1904; Harold, Aug. 20, 1906; Walter, Oct. 4, 1907; Gladys, Aug. 4, 1910; Norman, May 20, 1915; Francis, June 7, 1917, and Charles Galen, born Jan. 23, 1920. Charles Schroeder, the father of Mrs. Miller, was born in Germany, Feb. 28, 1845, and came to the United States when quite young. He was married in Menomonie to Charlotte Winkler, who was born in Germany, Feb. 14, 1856, and who had also come to America when quite young. After working for Knapp, Stout & Co. for several years, Mr. Schroeder began farming and in the course of time developed three different farms in the town of Red Cedar. Mrs. Charlotte Schroeder died Oct. 2, 1896, on the farm of William Schroeder in the town of Red Cedar (a half brother of Mrs. August Miller, Jr.). Her husband, surviving her for some 17 years, passed away on March 27, 1904. Their children were: Ida, now Mrs. August Miller, Jr.; Charles, of the town of Red Cedar; Augusta, now Mrs. Albert Suckow of Cedar Falls; Alvina, who is Mrs. Charles Harnisch of the town of Spring Brook; Theophilus, of the town of Spring Brook; Ernest, of the town of Red Cedar; Charlotte, who is Mrs. Frank Beguhn of Menomonie, and Meda, who is the wife of Robert Cook of Menomonie. In addition to her half-brother, William Schroeder, Mrs. August Miller, Jr., has two half sisters; Anna, who is now Mrs. John Hintz of the town of Red Cedar, and Caroline, who is Mrs. John Gollman of the same town. These half-sisters and the half-brother, William, are the children of Charles and Mary (Heller) Schroeder.

Henry K. Carrington, now retired and living in Menomonie, whose life work has been for the most part concerned with agricultural development, who has been a resident of Dunn County for some 56 years, was born in Atwater, Portage County, Ohio, April 23, 1844, son of Jarvis C. and Margaret (Robertson) Carrington. The parents were natives of the village of Poland, in the adjoining county of Mahoning, where they were married Oct. 8, 1838. They settled on a farm at Atwater, which they made their home until 1865, when they came to Wisconsin and settled at Dead Lake Prairie, town of Waterville, Pepin County, where Mr. Carrington passed away Dec. 20, 1890. Mrs. Carrington passed away Dec. 23, 1908, at the home of her son, Charles E., near Park Falls. They had a family of eight children, of whom five are now living, the full list being as follows: Mary J., born Sept. 1, 1840, who died May 1, 1841; Emily, M., born May 18, 1842, who married John Schwartz and is now a widow residing with her son, at Glenwood City, Wis., Henry K., subject of this sketch; Mary A., born March 8, 1846, now Mrs. Charles Richardson of Pepin, Wis.; Melvina, born March 25, 1848, who died May 30, 1905; James O., born Jan. 23, 1850, now residing in the state of Washington; Charles E., Sept. 23, 1853, who lives at Elmwood, Pierce County, Wis.; and Ira, born Oct. 3, 1855, who died Aug. 18, 1860. Henry K. Carrington acquired a limited education in his native village at Atwater, Ohio, and remained at home with his parents until he was 17 years of age. He then worked at farm labor by the month for a year and at the age of 18 went to Alliance, Ohio, to learn the wagon-making trade of his uncle. After he had been there one month the business was sold, and he then went to Marlboro, Ohio, where he found work in a blacksmith's shop, remaining there until January, 1864. He then enlisted in the Tenth Ohio Cavalry for Civil War service and followed the flag as long as the war lasted, being discharged in August, 1865. Then returning to Ohio, he became associated with an uncle in the operation of a large farm in Stark County and was thus occupied for a year, in 1886 coming west to Pepin County, Wisconsin, where he settled on a tract of land which his father had bought for him with money that he had sent home while in the army. There he remained 18 months, putting up a few buildings and making general improvements, at the end of which time he sold that place and bought a piece of land at Fall City, Dunn County. That also he sold soon after, taking a homestead of 160 acres,



HENRY K. CARRINGTON

in the town of Spring Brook, which he proved up, residing on it for 19 years. He then moved to another farm one mile north of Fall City on which he resided until 1906. After that he lived in the village of Fall City for about six months. In 1907 he came to Menomonie and bought a piece of property of two acres on South Broadway, where he made his home until the fall of 1923, since which time he has resided with his son, William H. Mr. Carrington was married Nov. 29, 1869, in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County, to Mrs. Harriet Rogers, who maiden name was Harriet Wiggins, and whose parents were Elijah and Matilda Wiggins. It is worthy of note that Mrs. Carrington taught the first term of school in the Fall City District School No. 2; she was then Harriet Wiggins. After a married life of 43 years she died May 15, 1912. The fruit of this union was two children: William H., who was born April 29, 1872, at Falls City, Dunn County, Wis., and Allen who died in infancy.

William H. Carrington, proprietor of a profitable tonsorial business in Menomonie, was born, as mentioned in the preceding article, at Falls City, Dunn County, on April 29, 1872. He was educated in the district school and remained at home with his parents, Henry K. and Harriet (Wiggins) Carrington, until 1892, when he came to Menomonie and began to learn the barber's trade. In September, that year, he went to St. Paul, Minn., where he followed his trade for eleven years, at the end of that time returning to Menomonie. For the past 20 years he has been proprietor of a barber shop, located in the First National Bank Building, and he is popular with his many customers. He was married in St. Paul, Jan. 15, 1893, to Laura M. Furbur, who was born in the town of Sherman, Dunn County, Sept. 8, 1874, daughter of Roger and Mary Ann (Adams) Furbur. Her parents were natives of England, the father coming to America when 17 years of age and the mother when five years old. After their marriage they settled first in Adams County, Wis., coming to Dunn County in the late 50's as pioneers of the town of Sherman. The trip from Adams County was made with ox teams, and the tract of land on which they settled being in the midst of the dense forest, they blazed a trail as they advanced, so that they might be able to find their way back again. In time they developed a fine farm there, though the early years were years of hardship and privation. There Mr. and Mrs. Roger Furbur spent many years of their lives. In 1893, they retired to Menomonie, where the last years of their lives were spent, Mr. Furbur dying March 20, 1904 and Mrs. Furbur, June 1, 1913. They had a family of 11 children, of whom eight are now living, as follows: Jennie, who married Herman Ranney and is now a widow residing in Menomonie; Belle, wife of Carl Ranney of Menomonie; John, residing at Starkweather, N. D.; Clara D., who is Mrs. Jacob Douglass of Superior, Wis.; George, of Albert Lea, Minn.; Laura, now Mrs. William H. Carrington of Menomonie; Edward, of Hampton, N. D.; and Mattie, wife of Hans Swenby of Menomonie. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Carrington are the parents of two children, Ethel H. and Roger. Ethel H., born Oct. 22, 1893, is now Mrs. J. S. Farmer of Duluth and has two children, Harriet L. and William H. Roger, born Nov. 2, 1899, married Margaret Deering, lives in Detroit, Mich., and has one child, Elizabeth Jean. The pioneer element is strongly marked in the Carrington and Furber families and is responsible for a solid structure of character that stands for good citizenship and produces good personal records.

Edward C. Rosseter, a representative farmer of the town of Red Cedar, was born in Olmsted County, Minnesota, Oct. 5, 1869, son of Edison and Melissa (Edes) Rosseter. The father was a native of New York State who in early manhood came west to Minnesota, where he married Melissa Edes. Coming to Dunn County, Wis., they located on a farm west of Downsville, where Mrs. Rosseter died in 1871, leaving him with four small children, whom he reared and educated. He continued to reside on and cultivate his farm until his death in 1909. The children above mentioned were: Nellie, now Mrs. Walter Schaffer of the town of Dunn; Edward C., of the town of Red Cedar; Oscar, residing in North Menomonie; and Delbert, of California. Edward C. Rosseter acquired his education in the district school and soon became industrially active on his father's farm, where he gained a practical knowledge of agriculture. As a young man he also had experi-

ence in the lumber business, working in the woods and in the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company's sawmill at Downsville until the mill was shut down in 1900. After that he owned and operated three different farms, selling each of them in succession. In 1910 he came to the town of Red Cedar and bought the old Frank Miller farm, containing 240 acres, in Sections 10 and 3, town of Red Cedar, on which he made some minor improvements, operating it until 1921. He then turned the farm over to his son, Charles, and moved to Menomonie, where he resided for two years, during which time he served as road overseer. In March, 1923, he accepted the position of manager of the Rusk Cooperative Store in Rusk village and conducted it for one year. Since March, 1924, he has made his home on the farm, but no longer does active work. He is a stockholder in both the Rusk Cooperative Creamery and in the store. For eight years he served his town on the board of supervisors and for some years was a school director. As a citizen he has always stood high and he and his family are well regarded from the social standpoint. Edward C. Rosseter was married in Louisville, this county, on April 7, 1891, to Emma Billings, who was born in Dunn County, Oct. 6, 1869, daughter of Charles and Maggie (Hannigon) Billings, both her parents being now deceased. The children of this union are Bernice, Bernam, Robert, Margaret, Charles, Leona, Nellie, Dorothy, James and Carrie, whose further record is as follows. Bernice, born Jan. 8, 1892, is now Mrs. Otto Sheriff of Duluth and has two children, Maude and Ralph. Bernam, born June 19, 1893, is residing on the home farm. Robert, born Jan. 12, 1895, married Sarah Cook and resides in the town of Red Cedar. He has two children, Hazel and Ethel. Leona, born Aug. 23, 1896, is now a teacher in Evanston, Ill. Charles, born April 3, 1898, is, as already mentioned, operating the home farm. Margaret, born July 6, 1899, is the wife of Lou Boles of Menomonie and has two children, Harry and Edison. Carrie, born April 4, 1902, is the wife of Alvin Leach and has one son, Gaylen. Nellie, born Feb. 14, 1904, is a teacher in Dunn County, and James, born Sept. 7, 1907, is attending high school in Menomonie.

Detlof J. Danielson, a well known representative of the farming industry in the town of Colfax, is, like many other successful farmers of the Northwest, a native of Norway, having been in Skogen, that country, May 8, 1859, son of Daniel Erickson and Paulina (Olson) Erickson. It was in 1880 that the family came to the United States to build a new home, settling first at Deer Park, St. Croix County, Wis., whence they later moved to Stoughton, Dane County. From there they came to Dunn County in 1899, settling on 160 acres of improved land in the town of Colfax. There Daniel Erickson died on Jan. 2, 1915, and his wife on March 31, 1891, at Stoughton, Wis. They had a family of eight children, of whom seven are now living, namely, Signal, Ole, Detlof J., Andrew, Peter, John H. and Marie. Detlof J. Danielson was reared and educated in Norway, and after leaving school became connected with the farming and fishing industries. In 1880, at the age of 21 years, he accompanied his parents to America and in 1899 to Dunn County. Here he bought a farm of 160 acres in Section 3, town of Colfax, on which stood a small house and log barn. From that beginning he has advanced steadily through hard work, clearing and cultivating his land and erecting better buildings. He now has a good frame house of ten rooms, equipped with furnace, hot and cold running water and bath. His barn is a fine structure of 32 x 64 feet and his silo measures 14 x 36 feet. Among his other buildings are a machine shed, granary and tobacco barn. Mr. Danielson was the first man to raise tobacco in Dunn County and he has since made a speciality of it, also doing general farming and dairying. He has a good herd of grade Holstein cattle, with a pure bred sire at the head, and he also raises Poland-China hogs. Mr. Danielson was married at Stoughton, Wis., Oct. 5, 1881, to Oleana Olson, who was born at Finsness, Norway, May 28, 1859, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Olson, her parents being early settlers in that locality. After a married life of over 38 years Mrs. Danielson died July 14, 1920. They were the parents of six children, Pauline I., Andrew D., Arthur E., Emil O., Dora O. and Tingka S., of whom Emil O., the fourth child, born Feb. 12, 1888, died June 30, 1923. The other children are all living. Pauline I., who was born Dec. 19, 1882, is the wife of Sewell Kongsgaard of Helena, Mont. and the mother of two children, Sewell,

DETLOF J. DANIELSON AND FAMILY

Jr. and Paul. Andrew D., born March 14, 1884, is foreman in a tobacco warehouse at Independence, Wis. He married Emma Bjornson and has three children, Erling, Dalmer and Thelma. Arthur E., born April 17, 1886, who is a farmer in the town of Colfax, married Stina Sampson and has two children, Agnes and Selmer. Dora O., born Feb. 4, 1891, is keeping house for her father. Tingka S., born Aug. 21, 1893, is now Mrs. Melvin Christianson of Aberdeen, Wash. The Danielson family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church and are representative of a high class of citizenship.

Fred G. Morgan, a prominent farmer of the town of Lucas, proprietor of Idle Wild Farm in Section 27, was born in Sheboygan County, Wis., June 13, 1872, son of Thomas and Margaret (Cummings) Morgan. The house in which he was born stood on land that is now included within the city of Sheboygan. Thomas Morgan, the father, was born Aug. 30, 1830, in an Irish port, while his parents were enroute to Canada. In 1849 he came from the Dominion to the United States, locating in Oakfield, Fond du Lac County, Wis., where he was married on March 3, 1850, to Margaret Cummings. On Sept. 16, 1861, he enlisted for service in the Civil War in the First Wisconsin Infantry. This regiment being attached to the Army of the Cumberland, Mr. Morgan followed the fortunes of that army, the movements of which were chiefly in Tennessee and Georgia, and which involved some sharp battles. He was honorably discharged Oct. 14, 1864, and after the close of the war returned to Sheboygan, Wis., where for several years he operated a foundry. In 1875 he came to Dunn County, and with Knute Hubbard established the Morgan & Hubbard hub and spoke factory at Knapp, which they carried on together for several years, together with a general store and blacksmith shop. Then in 1878 Mr. Morgan disposed of his interests there, taking in part payment 240 acres of wild land in the town of Lucas. Of this he sold all but 80 acres in Section 23, where he developed a farm that is now owned by Osmond Cockeram, Jr. In 1902 he moved to Menomonie, where he spent the short time that still remained to him, passing away on Jan. 12, 1904. His wife, who survived him, subsequently resided with her children until she too passed away, in April, 1918. Their children, 11 in number, were: William and Levi, both deceased; Harry, of Spooner, Wis.; Emma, deceased; Charles, in the state of Washington; Hattie, who is Mrs. William Mabee of Glasgow, Mont.; Nettie, now Mrs. Anton Brehm of the town of Lucas; Fred G., subject of this sketch; Thomas, now of San Francisco, Calif.; and Eddy and Teddy, who are deceased. Fred G. Morgan was reared and attended school in the town of Lucas and remained at home with his parents until reaching the age of 20 years. In 1896 he purchased 40 acre of land in Section 27, town of Lucas, where he has built up and developed a fine farm. His main industry is dairying and he has a fine herd of pure bred Jerseys, now numbering 22 head. He is a good representative citizen of his town and during the war served as chairman of the council of defense. He is a stockholder in the new Hudson Road Creamery. Mr. Morgan was married Aug. 2, 1893, in Mantorville, Minn., to Blanche Foster, who was born in the town of Lucas, Dunn County, Wis., April 3, 1872, daughter of Andrew and Matilda (Anderson) Foster, the parents being natives of New York State. Andrew Foster came west to Dunn County in 1865, and Matilda Anderson in 1867, she teaching school until they were married in 1871. Then they took a homestead in section 28, town of Lucas, where they resided until Mr. Foster's death on June 30, 1907. Mrs. Foster passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Fred G. Morgan, on April 18, 1917. The children in the Foster family were: Blanche, wife of Fred G. Morgan;Bertha, who is Mrs. Frank Brown of Dodge Center, Minn.; Jessie, now Mrs. Ray Chaffee of the town of Lucas; Maggie, wife of Alfred Cockeram of Cadilac, Mich., and Roy, who is now operating the old Foster farm in the town of Lucas. To Mr. and Mrs. Fred G. Morgan three children have been born: Charlotte, who is now Mrs. Anthony Bailey of Dunn County; Marjory, who is Mrs. Ira C. Graff of the town of Lucas; and Freddie, who is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan also have an adopted son, Chester, who resides with them.

Alexander McPherson, a well known resident of the village of Wheeler, where for some years he has lived retired from active work, was an early settler in the town

of Hay River, and took part in its agricultural development. He was born in Glengary County, Ontario, Canada, Aug. 15, 1855, son of Duncan and Charlotte (McMullen) McPherson, the father being a native of Scotland and the mother of Canada, in which latter country they both died. Alexander, the subject of this sketch, attended public school in Canada and resided with his parents until he had attained his majority. He then crossed over into the States, and coming to Wisconsin, located in the town of Hay River, Dunn County, where he had a brother, D. D. McPherson, who had preceded him here and was operating a mill. Alexander worked in the woods at logging, as almost every able-bodied man and youth did in those days for a while after his arrival in this section. Thoughts of a homestead were, however, already in his mind, and as soon as he was ready he bought a tract of 100 acres, to which he later added 40 more. This property, when developed as he developed it, made a fine farm, one of the prominent features of which was the neat and substantial set of buildings. There Mr. McPherson spent his years in general farming until 1913, when he sold the place to his son-in-law, Alfred Olson and took up his residence in Wheeler, building here a semi-bungalow of cement-block construction, which he and his wife now occupy. During 25 years of the time that he was on the farm he was also associated with his brother in the feed mill at Lochiel, which they later remodeled into a feed and grist mill. Mr. McPherson was married July 4, 1885, to Minnie Hays, who was born in Jefferson County, Wis., Sept. 20, 1862, daughter of Ansel and Hannah (Terwilliger) Hays. Her ancestors, on at least one side, came to this country from Europe many years ago and some of them took part in most of this country's wars; one being a soldier in the War of the Revolution, another in the War of 1812-15, and her father in the Civil War. The last mentioned, Ansel Hays, was born in Tonawanda, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1832. In Iowa, in 1866, his wife Hannah died, and in 1868 he came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, settling in the town of Tiffany, where he built a sawmill, and for many years there after was engaged in the lumber business. When that declined so as to be no longer profitable in this section, he transformed the mill into a grist mill. One of the pioneer settlers of the county, he witnessed its development from a wild region of timber land into one of the highly civilized sections of the state, with busy and prosperous towns and villages, with good roads, electric lights, telephones, automobiles, and other things, the possibility of which he would have refused to believe in 56 years ago when he came here and started to carve out his fortune. He died June 9, 1921, widely known and respected. His daughter, Mrs. Minnie McPherson, has lived in Dunn County since she was six years old, and before her marriage was a proficient teacher. With the passing years four children came to enlarge the McPherson family circle and grow up around the hearthstone, all of whom are now living and have homes of their own. They are as follows: Anna, born Aug. 22, 1886, who is now Mrs. Theodore Johnson of Wheeler; Murzella, born Aug. 30, 1888, who is Mrs. Alfred Olson of the town of Hay River; Arthur, born March 28, 1890, who married Elsa Stracker, and is now telegraph operator on the "Soo" road at Auburndale, Wis.; and Marjorie, who is now Mrs. Carl Strope of Stevens Point, Wis. The members of the McPherson family are affiliated religiously with the Evangelical Church.

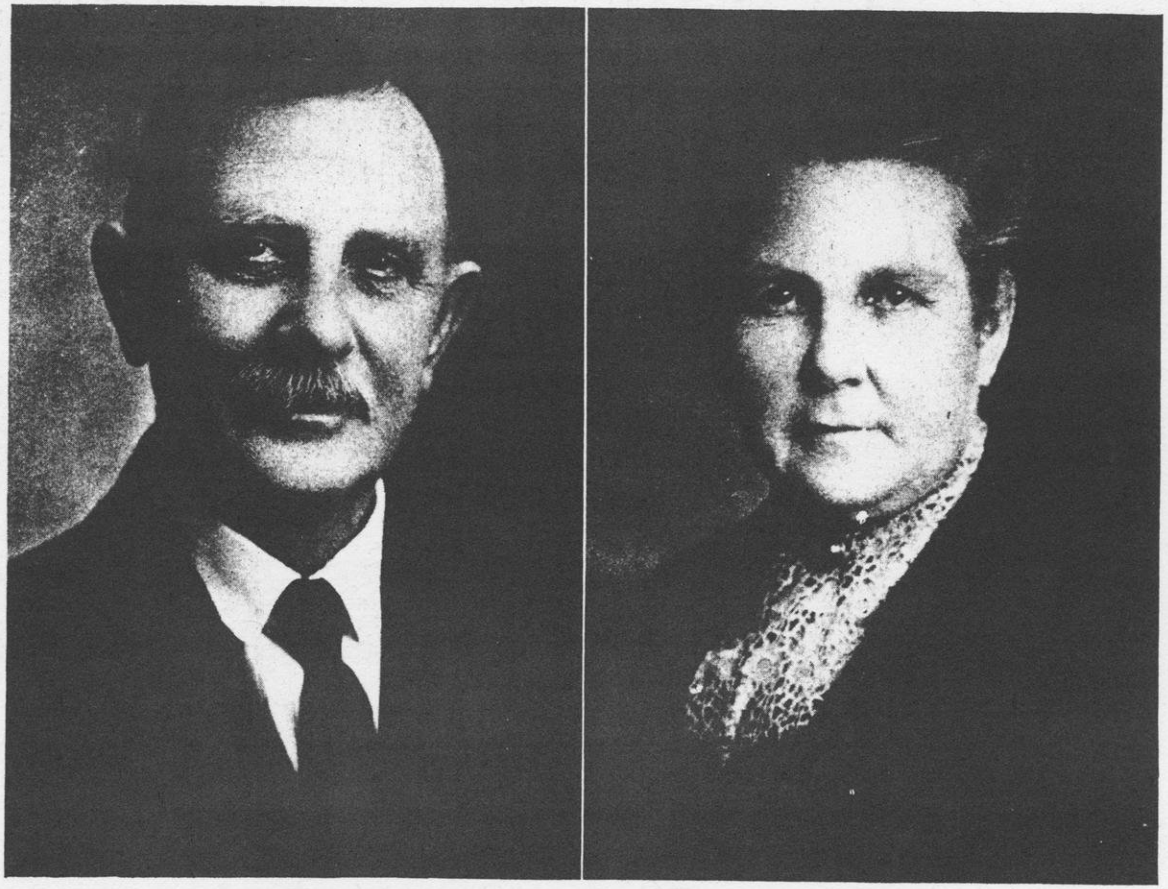
Ole Danielson, a well known farmer and tobacco raiser of the town of Tainter, was born in the northern part of Norway, within the arctic circle, July 16, 1856, son of Daniel Erickson and his wife Pauline Erickson, the father being a fisherman by occupation. In 1880 the family came to the United States, seeking better opportunities for advancement. Coming west as far as Baldwin, St. Croix County, Wis., they went on from there to Deer Park in the same country, and from the latter place to Stoughton in Dane County. In the last mentioned place Ole bought a farm, which he subsequently operated for 20 years, and during that period he was married March 9, 1896, to Inga Anderson, daughter of Anders P. and Hannah Anderson, natives of Norway who settled in this state and are both now living at Colfax. At the end of the 20 year period mentioned the family, including Mr. Danielson's father, went to southern Texas, in which state they spent three years growing cotton. At the end of that time they all returned to Stoughton, Wis.,

MR. AND MRS. W. H. McIVOR

where they spent a year and a half more, coming from there to Dunn County. Here the father died Jan. 2, 1915, the mother having died at Stoughton, March 31, 1891. They had had eight children, six sons and two daughters, those now living being, Signal, Ole, Detlof J., Andrew, Peter, John H. and Marie. Signal is now Mrs. Thomas Orvold of Chippewa Falls. Marie lives with her brother, John H., in the town of Grant, Dunn County. While still residing in Stoughton Ole Danielson had made a trip to Dunn County and bought 120 acres of land in Section 10, town of Tainter, of which tract a few acres had been broken, the rest being wild land, and without buildings. On settling in this county he built a frame house, barn and tobacco shed on his place, and has since put up other buildings for the purpose of general farming and dairying, keeping a herd of grade Holstein cattle, and milking 15 cows; he also makes a specialty of tobacco raising. He has developed his farm to a considerable extent and it is now in first class condition. He and his wife are the parents of two children, both sons: LeRoy, who conducts a general store at Norton, this county; and Oluf, who is attending Colfax High School. LeRoy married Gudrun Lindberg and he and his wife have three children, Dennis, Reuben and Donald.

William H. McIvor, a successful farmer, who is the present assessor of the town of Dunn, was born in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, April 26, 1859, son of James and Melissa (Edes) McIvor. The father was a native of Canada and the mother of the state of New York. The latter was twice married, her second husband being E. Rossiter, with whom she settled in Dunn County in 1872, buying 40 acres of land in Section 4, town of Dunn. William H. was then 13 years old and his schooling was finished here. In the fall of 1876 he went to work for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company in their mill at Downsville and he remained in their employ for 20 years. At the end of that time he turned his attention to farming, as many former lumber workers were doing, and bought 80 acres of wild land in Section 33, town of Dunn, which by 1912 he had developed into a good farm. Then he sold it and moved to St. Croix County, near Hudson, where he bought a farm that he operated for five years. He then sold that and returing to Dunn County, bought his present farm of 130 acres in Section 4, town of Dunn, an improved piece of property known as the Fayerweather Farm, and finely situated two and a half miles west of Downsville. He has remodeled and painted the house, installed waterworks on the place and made a number of other improvements, including a silo of 12 x 30 feet, built in 1924. He is now following dairy farming, having a herd of 21 Holstein cows. During the early period of his active career in this town Mr. McIvor served 11 years on the Downsville school board. In 1922 he was elected assessor of the town of Dunn, being reelected to that office in 1923 and 1924 and still serving in it. He was reared in the Universalist faith and his fraternal society affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. McIvor was married Oct. 7, 1883, to Matilda Shiveley, who was born in Downsville, Dunn County, Wis., Feb. 14, 1861, daughter of John and Anna Shiveley, who were natives of Switzerland and pioneers of the town of Dunn. Mr. and Mrs. McIvor have been the parents of four children, all now living, namely, Guy, Lloyd, Noble and Marshall. Guy, born July 5, 1889, has a military record in the war with Germany. He entered the army at Seattle, Wash.; was sent to the camp at Waco, Texas for, training, and while there was promoted on March 12, 1918, to the rank of Sergeant in the 28th Balloon Company of the Regular army. He was later promoted in rank, and at camp in Virginia had charge of transportation trucks until discharged. Lloyd, born Oct. 16, 1891, was also in the army and went overseas. He entered it July 23, 1918, and became a member of Company D, 334th Regiment, 86th Division; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.; went overseas September 8, being landed at Liverpool, England. He was there transferred to Company L, 148th Regiment, 37th Division, and was sent to the Ypres-Lys front, Belgium, and was there until Nov. 11, 1918, when the armistice was signed and war ended. He reached Philadelphia on his return home in April, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Custer, Mich., in April, 1919. He is now associated with his father in conducting the home farm. Noble, born July 17, 1899, is now a student at the Dunn County Agricultural School. Marshall, born March 28, 1902, is at home.

J. William Meyer, proprietor of Fairview Stock Farm in Sections 22 and 27, town of Elk Mound, which is the product of 23 years' hard work on the part of Mr. Meyer and a credit to his creative genius, was born in the town of Eagle Point (now Tilden), Chippewa County, Wis., April 13, 1869, son of Ludvig and Anna Catherine (Todter) Meyer. The parents were among the considerable number of immigrants who came to this country from Germany, in 1848, the year of the unsuccessful revolution, though there is nothing to show that their emigration from their native land partook of the nature of a flight. The struggle for a greater degree of liberty having been suppressed, they were doubtless seeking a land of wider opportunity with less restraint upon the individual and with fewer taxes to pay. When they embarked on board the vessel bound for the United States they were as yet single, but on the vessel they were married and as man and wife they landed. Evidently they had small means, for on coming west to Washington County, Wisconsin, they settled on 40 acres of timber land, made a clearing, built a log cabin, and remained there for ten years, moving in 1858 to the town of Sigel, Chippewa County. But soon they went to Chippewa Falls, where they spent a year, and from there moved to the town of Eagle Point (now Tilden), where Mr. Meyer bought 140 acres of wild land and began the development of a new farm, in time putting up excellent buildings and clearing all but 40 acres of the land. On March 27, 1896, he sustained a severe bereavement in the death of his wife, who had proved a loving companion and effective helpmate. He continued, however, to live on the farm for 19 years longer, or until his own death on March 28, 1915. They had been the parents of nine children, Herman, Louis, Anna, Otto, Gustave, Adolph, Caroline, Michael and J. William, all of whom are now living except Gustave. J. William Meyer acquired a public school education in what is now the town of Tilden and resided there until 1898. Then coming to Dunn County, he bought an 80-acres farm in Section 25, town of Elk Mound, which he operated for three years. It was at the end of that time that he bought his present farm of 160 acres in Sections 22 and 27. There was an old house and a poor set of buildings on it and Mr. Meyer started with them, making his improvements gradually. From time to time he would tear down one of the old buildings and put up a new one of more modern type. In 1912 he erected his present fine residence of nine rooms and bath, installed with a hot water heating plant and lighted by electricity. Two fine porches add to the architectural beauty of the front of the house, one for each story. In 1901 Mr. Meyer built a full basement barn of 34 x 64 feet in ground plan, with an "L" attachment to serve the purpose of a horse barn. This barn has a full patent equipment of stanchions, drinking-cups, litter carriers, etc., has cement floors and is electrically lighted. The year 1910 saw the erection of a cement block silo and among Mr. Meyer's other substantial buildings are a granary, machine shed and chicken and hog houses, a garage and a pump and milk house. On the farm he has two drilled wells. His Phelps individual electric light plant provides abundant illumination for all the buildings and yard, and also the power to operate his milking-machine and pump. He carries on general farming and dairying, keeping grade and full blooded Holstein cattle, with a pure bred sire; also Poland-China hogs. He still owns the 80 acres he first bought in Section 25, and also has 15 acres of woodland in Section 29 and 20 acres of woodland in Section 10. One of the organizers of the creamery, he served on its board of directors for 17 years and is still a stockholder, being also a stockholder in the Bank of Elk Mound. For many years he has been one of the prominent citizens of his town, for seven years serving as supervisor, and for four years being chairman of the town board and a member of the county board. Mr. Meyer was married Dec. 29, 1895, to Mary Scheibe of Elk Mound, who was born in Germany, Sept. 18, 1868, and came to this country with her parents when only six months old. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, namely, Irene, Agnes, Reual, Lawrence, Wilbert and Vernon. Irene, is now Mrs. Herbert Paff, her husband being a farmer of Chippewa County; she has one child, Robert. Agnes, is the wife of William Hart, a farmer of Chippewa County, and has two children, Merlin and James. Mr. Meyer and family are members of the Evangelical Church in Elk Mound village, of which he is a trustee.

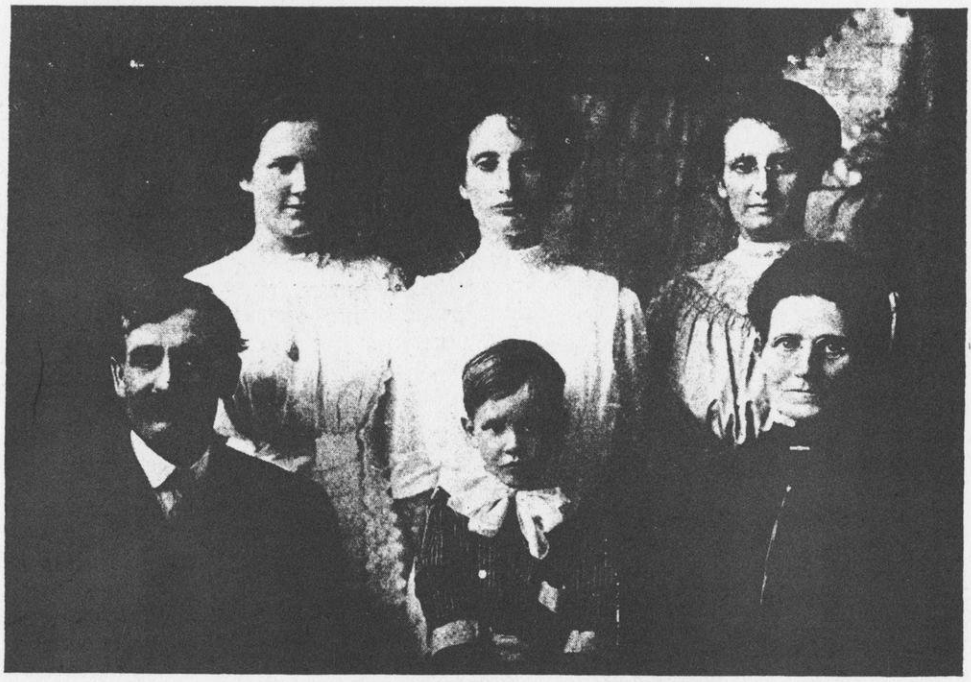


MR. AND MRS. HENRY F. MILLER

Henry F. Miller, whose death on Jan. 20, 1925, from an accidental and unexpected cause, came as a shock to his relatives, friends, and the community at large, and was an event deeply deplored by all, was a retired farmer who had a highly creditable record as a county official and whose personal character as a man and citizen was such as to command the respect and esteem of all who knew him. Mr. Miller was born in Dodge County, Wisconsin, May 6, 1855, son of William and Henrietta (Melcher) Miller. The parents were natives of Germany who were married in Dodge County, this state, and who settled on a homestead or tract of wild land there, putting up a house of slit logs, in the building of which the only expense incurred was that of 37 cents for a window frame. Their nearest trading point at that time was Watertown, 18 miles away. On that property they remained until 1877, in which year they came to Dunn County, buying a farm which lay partly in the southwestern part of this county and partly in Pierce County, it being divided by the county line. The residence stood in Pierce County. There Mr. and Mrs. William Miller resided until the former's death in 1891. After that event Mrs. Miller sold the farm and thereafter for the most part lived with her children until she, herself, passed away at Stanley, Chippewa County, in 1912. They were the parents of six children, all sons, namely: Henry F., Frank, Herman, Otto, Julius and Fred. Of these Frank is now residing in Stanley, Wis., Herman in Cottage Grove, Ore., Otto in Tomahawk, Wis., Julius in Chippewa Falls and Fred in Plum City, Pierce County, Wis. Henry F. Miller was graduated from the public schools of Dodge County and remained on the home farm until 18 years old. He then went to Clark County, where he was engaged one winter in logging. In 1875 he came to Dunn County and bought 80 acres of timber land in the town of Eau Galle. There he built a house and cleared some of the land. It was about that time that the village of Cumberland, Barron County, was being started, and young Miller, not wanting to overlook any chances, went there and remained about a year. By the end of that time, not having seen any chance to make a rapid fortune in Cumberland, he returned to Dunn County and bought 120 acres of land in Sections 30 and 31, town of Weston, which was the first step in the development of the now well known Clover Leaf Guernsey Farm. The place was originally railroad land and was first settled on by Mr. Miller's father-in-law, Andrew Howison. It had a few improvements and Mr. Miller proceeded to make others and to clear the land. He began the development of a herd of Guernseys, buying a pure bred sire, and it was not long before his farm began to be talked about. These operations he continued for 25 years, during which period he was one of the busiest men in the county. In 1884 he built a large frame residence and later a large dairy barn, 36 x 120 feet in ground plan, from time to time putting up other buildings as they were needed. After remaining on this place until 1893 Mr. Miller was elected to the office of sheriff and took up his residence in Menomonie. Two years later, at the expiration of his term of office, he went back to the farm, where he again made his home, remaining two years. At the end of that time he was appointed under-sheriff and it was again necessary for him to move to Menomonie. When his two years' term in the subordinate office was ended he was again elected sheriff, which prolonged his service in political office for another two years. At the end of that time he engaged in the live stock business, in which he continued for six years, after which he returned to his dairy farm, where he spent the remaining years of his life. He added another tract of 100 acres to it, converting it into a farm of 220 acres, and remodeled the house so as to make a double house of it, in one part of which he and his wife resided during the summer months, their winter residence being with their daughter, Mrs. D. W. Chamberlain at No. 1312 Main Street, Menomonie. The farm he rented out. The account of Mr. Miller's death was contained in the Dunn County News as follows: "Bunted by a bull, which he was attempting to lead into the barn, Henry Miller, aged 69, died at about 6'clock Tuesday evening, from an internal hemorhage on his farm in the town of Weston, 12 miles from Menomonie. Mr. Miller was not bruised by the blow which struck him just below the ribs and his body was uninjured, according to Dr. F. E. Butler, who arrived shortly before he died. The accident happened at about five o'clock, when, it is believed, Mr.

Miller attempted to attach a staff to the animal's nose ring, preparatory to leading him into the barn. Apparantly the animal was not enraged, as he did not follow up his attack after he had struck Mr. Miller with his horn. No one witnessed the accident. The sisters of Mrs. Teigen, the farm tenant's wife, first noticed that Mr. Miller was suffering when they saw him sitting on a sleigh in the yard. They persuaded him to retire to the house, where he sank into unconsciousness. He did not regain his senses and the details of the accident were not learned." The funeral was conducted Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Congregational Church by the Rev. A. E. Westenberg. Mr. Miller was chairman of his town board for many years, during one period for nine consecutive years, and for several shorter periods, by virtue of that office being at the same time a member of the county board. He also served some years as assessor of his town, was highway commissioner of his district for two years under the present laws, and served on the school board of his district both as director and treasurer. He had been more or less interested in several business enterprises aside from his farm, as for five years he was a director of the Dunn County Farmers Mutual Insurance Company, and was a stockholder in the Downsville creamery and a director in the Downsville Telephone Company, both of which he helped to organize. He had also rendered service as a trustee of the Dunn County Normal School and as trustee of the Dunn County Agricultural Society. When Congress enacted the conscript or draft act, after this country had entered into the World War, President Wilson appointed Mr. Miller a member of the Dunn County Selective Service Board, in which capacity he served part of the time as chairman of the board, without compensation, until honorably discharged. He had also performed public service in city office. For four years he was alderman from the Second Ward, during which time he was chairman of the bridge and road committee, when the first paving was done in the city; and for two years he was city assessor. Thus, as a town, county, or city official, his name had become a household word and he had come into personal contact with practically all the leading men in Dunn County. Mr. Miller was married Sept. 23, 1879, to Capitola Howison, who was born in Canada, June 5, 1859, and whose parents were early settlers in Dunn County. Of this union three children were born, Clara, Elmer E. and Mildred. Clara, who married D. W. Chamberlain and is now a widow, resides in Menomonie, as already mentioned. She has five children, Dorothy, Daniel, Helen, Robert and George. Elmer E., now in Ironwood, Mich., is a director of manual training in the high school there. He married Blanche Farquaharson and they have two children, Dorothy and Elizabeth. Mildred is now Mrs. Edward A. Gibson of Menomonie. When Menomonie got city mail delivery it was Mr. Miller and his son who perfected the plans for the numbering of the residences. He was a member of the Old Settlers' Association, to which Mrs. Miller also belongs. The family is one of high social standing.

C. H. Mau, manager of the D. E. Kiser Lumber Co.'s yards and office at Elk Mound, was born at Manistee, Mich., Nov. 9, 1864, son of Henry and Augusta (Mueller) Mau. The father was born on the Isle of Feman, off the German coast, and the mother in Saxony, Germany. They were married, however, in the United States and settled at Manistee, Mich., where Henry Mau conducted a hotel and general store. In 1870 they moved to Milwaukee, where for some years he was engaged in mercantile business. Mrs. Augusta Mau died in 1897, and Mr. Mau spent his latter years with his children, dying in 1902. C. H. Mau acquired a public school education in Milwaukee, and then learned the wagon-maker's trade, which he followed for four years at Batavia, Wis. He then learned the trade of carpenter and builder, at which he spent a longer period of his life—about 23 years—working in Milwaukee and in Washington County, Wisconsin. It was in 1902 that he came to Elk Mound, Dunn County, and engaged in business as a contractor and builder, and for three years he was thus engaged. On April 23, 1905, he once more changed his occupation, becoming local manager for the Badger State Lumber Co., a position that he held for six years, at the end of which time he accepted his present position as manager of the D. E. Kiser Lumber Co., of which concern he is also a stockholder and secretary. This company handles all kinds of lumber, besides building



CHAUNCY DEAN AND FAMILY

material and coal; conducting a retail business. Mr. Mau is also secretary-treasurer of the Independent Lumber Co., having yards at Brill and Mikana in Barron County. He has taken an active part in the community affairs of Elk Mound, having served as president of the village board, and several terms as village trustee and proving himself a live factor in general advancement work. He is fraternally affiliated with Menomonie Lodge No. 164, F. & A. M., and Menomonie Chapter No. 53, R. A. M., also with the local camp of Modern Woodmen of America. On June 26, 1891, Mr. Mau was united in marriage with Alma Hausler of Boltonville, Wis., and he and his wife are the parents of three children: Lillian, born Feb. 5, 1895, now Mrs. Roy McDonald, residing on Federal Highway No. 25, town of Dunn; Chester W., born Dec. 19, 1904, who was graduated from the Eau Claire State Normal School with the class of 1924 and is now teaching; and Eileen M., born Aug. 10, 1914, who is a pupil in the Elk Mound public school.

Chauncy Dean, a representative of the agricultural interests of the town of Grant, who has been farming for himself for more than 40 years, was born at Oxford, Adams County, Wis., Sept. 17, 1860, son of Lafayette and Amelia (Buell) Dean. The parents, natives of New York State, the father born Nov. 29, 1836, settled in Adams County, Wisconsin, at an early day, probably a few years before the outbreak of the Civil War. There they remained engaged in farming until June, 1862, when they came to Dunn County, taking a homestead consisting of 160 acres of wild land in Sections 5, town of Grant, and 32, town of Sand Creek. But owning to the war and other causes, times were so hard that Lafayette Dean found it impossible to make a living. Possibly he might have found employment at lumbering, but he preferred instead to enlist for a soldier, which he did in the same year, 1862, in a regiment of Wisconsin infantry. He took part in a number of battles and skirmishes and remained in the army until he was wounded, when he was discharged for disability and returned home. His family in the meanwhile had lived on his pay. He now set to work to clear up his farm, breaking it with a team of six oxen, and he was kept busy improving it for many years. Then he moved to Hay River, where he died on May 24, 1909. His wife, Mrs. Amelia Dean, is still living in Hay River. They had a family of 11 children, of whom four are now living: Charles, a farmer in the town of Sand Creek; Chauncy, of the town of Grant; Carrie, wife of Joseph Baker, residing near Seattle, Wash., and Lamont, of the town of Hay River, Dunn County, Wis. Chauncy Dean was two years old when he came with his parents to Dunn County. He grew up on the farm, attending school and helping his father to clear and break the land. After remaining at home until he was 21 years old, he began farming for himself on a tract of wild land which constituted the homestead of his grandmother and is the farm he now owns and operates, located in Section 5, town of Grant, except that he has added to it until it now contains 200 acres, 110 of which he has under the plow. Among his important improvements he has built a frame house of 11 rooms, also a barn and other buildings. As a general farmer and dairyman, he keeps a variety of stock, including 22 head of grade Holstein cattle, a herd of Duroc-Jersey hogs, and of Shropshire sheep. Mr. Dean is one of the prominent citizens of his town, which he served for 25 years as a member of the board of supervisors, and he has been for 15 years a member of the school board of his district, in both capacities showing a good knowledge of local requirements. That he has been a public official for so long is evidence that his fellow citizens have confidence in his judgment and honesty. On May 10, 1885, Chauncy Dean was married in the town of Grant, to Maggie McCarty, whose parents, natives of Ireland, now deceased, were early settlers in the town of Sand Creek, this county. Of this marriage four children have been born: Florence, wife of Arnold Krause of Eau Claire; Ella, wife of Clyde Curtis of Eau Claire and the mother of two children, Dean Curtis and Vivian; Carrie, who is Mrs. Charles Christianson of Eau Claire and the mother of one child, Shirley; and Norman, residing on the home farm with his parents.

Ole Maukstad, now deceased, but who for many years was a well known and respected citizen of the town of Grant, where he successfully carried on agricultural activities, was born in Norway, May 10, 1858, son of Ole and Berit Maukstad.

Reared in his native land, he worked on his parents' farm until he came to the United States in 1882, settling at once in Dunn County, Wisconsin. Here he began farming on his own account, buying 240 acres of wild land, without improvements, in Sections 31 and 32, town of Grant. During his agricultural career of some 27 years on the place, he cleared a considerable part of it and erected the necessary buildings, carrying on general farming until his death on April 2, 1909. At the present time 130 acres of the land are under cultivation. Mr. Maukstad was married Feb. 23, 1893, to Marie Gunderson, daughter of Gunder Olson and his wife Anne, natives of Norway who came to the United States and settled in Dunn County, Wisconsin, in 1869. They are still living, though now well advanced in years, Mr. Olson being 90 years old and Mrs. Olson 85. They had nine children, four of whom are now living, namely, Sed, John, Bertha and Marie. Bertha is the wife of Pater Maukstad a farmer in the town of Grant. To Mr. and Mrs. Ole Maukstad three children were born: Olga, now Mrs. Magnus Fruvog; Oliver, who is helping his mother to carry on the home farm; and George, who is a farmer in the town of Grant. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Maukstad has erected a modern frame house of nine rooms, installed with furnace heat and hot and cold water. She has also running water in the barn. General farming and dairying are carried on, Mrs. Maukstad keeping a herd of 20 head of Durham and Guernsey grade cattle. She is a member of the United Lutheran Church.

Magnus Fruvog, an active and successful farmer in the town of Grant, was born in Norway, in 1892, son of Fred and Margaret Fruvog, the parents being natives of that country, where the father obtained a living as a sailor and fisherman, also at times working as a carpenter. The family came to the United States in 1892, locating in Crookston, Minn., where he followed the carpenter's trade, and he also followed that trade in St. Paul for a while. In 1894 he came to Colfax, Dunn County, did carpenter work for a while, and then bought a farm in the town of Colfax, which he operated until 1907. Then selling the farm, he moved to the village of Colfax, where he died in 1921, being survived by his wife, who is still living. Their children were: Martin, Magnus, Palmer, Herman, Fritz, William, Olga, Hilda and Ella. Of these, Hilda is the wife of Lawrence Entzminger. Herman, who was inducted into the United States' service early in 1918, and was a member of the 136th Machine Gun Battalion, went to France and was killed in action in Belgium. William also is deceased. Magnus Fruvog was married in 1915, to Olga Maukstad, daughter of Ole and Marie (Gunderson) Maukstad. He and his wife have two daughters, Norma and Herman.

Peter O. Maukstad, proprietor of a good farm in the town of Grant, which he has himself built up from wild land, was born in Norway, May 1, 1856, son of Ole Peterson and his wife Bertha, whose name before marriage was Bertha Thompson. Ole was a native of Sweden and a farmer by occupation, while the father of Bertha was a hunter and fisherman Two of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Peterson are now living, Peter O. and Ellen, the latter residing in Norway. Those who died were Parmelia, Catherine and Ole. Peter O. Maukstad was reared in his native land, where he attended school when a boy and subsequently worked on farms and at the carpenter's trade. In 1884, at the age of 18, he came to the United States to better his fortune and for five years thereafter worked at anything he could find to do. At the end of that time he entered upon his career as an independent farmer, buying 120 acres of wild land in Sections 18 and 20, town of Grant, Dunn County, Wis. The tract was covered with brush and timber, and Mr. Maukstad commenced operations by building a small house, after which he began the work of clearing the land. These initial labors were not only for the development of a farm but also for the creation of a home, for in that year, 1889, he had been united in marriage with Bertha Gunderson, daughter of Ole and Anna Gunderson, immigrants from Norway, and early settlers in Dunn County. Mr. Maukstad subsequently bought more land, his farm containing 240 acres, of which 120 are under the plow. He has also built a good modern frame house of 11 rooms, installed with electric light and other conveniences; has built a barn of 39 x 90 feet, in modern style, and also electrically lighted, and has erected other necessary buildings, so that he now has a

thoroughly good farm, and is successfully carrying on general farming and dairying, besides cultivating tobacco. He has a herd of 40 grade Shorthorn cattle, with a pure bred sire, and is widely recognized as one of the leading farmers of his town. Mr. and Mrs. Maukstad are the parents of nine children, Oscar, Gerhard, Palmer, Norman, Walter, Ella, Nora, Gena and Myrtle. When the World War was in progress, Gerhard and Palmer were inducted into the United States' service. Gerhard, who was in an infantry regiment, trained at Camp Grant, and went to France, where he took part in some of the hard fighting. Palmer was in the navy but did not go to France.

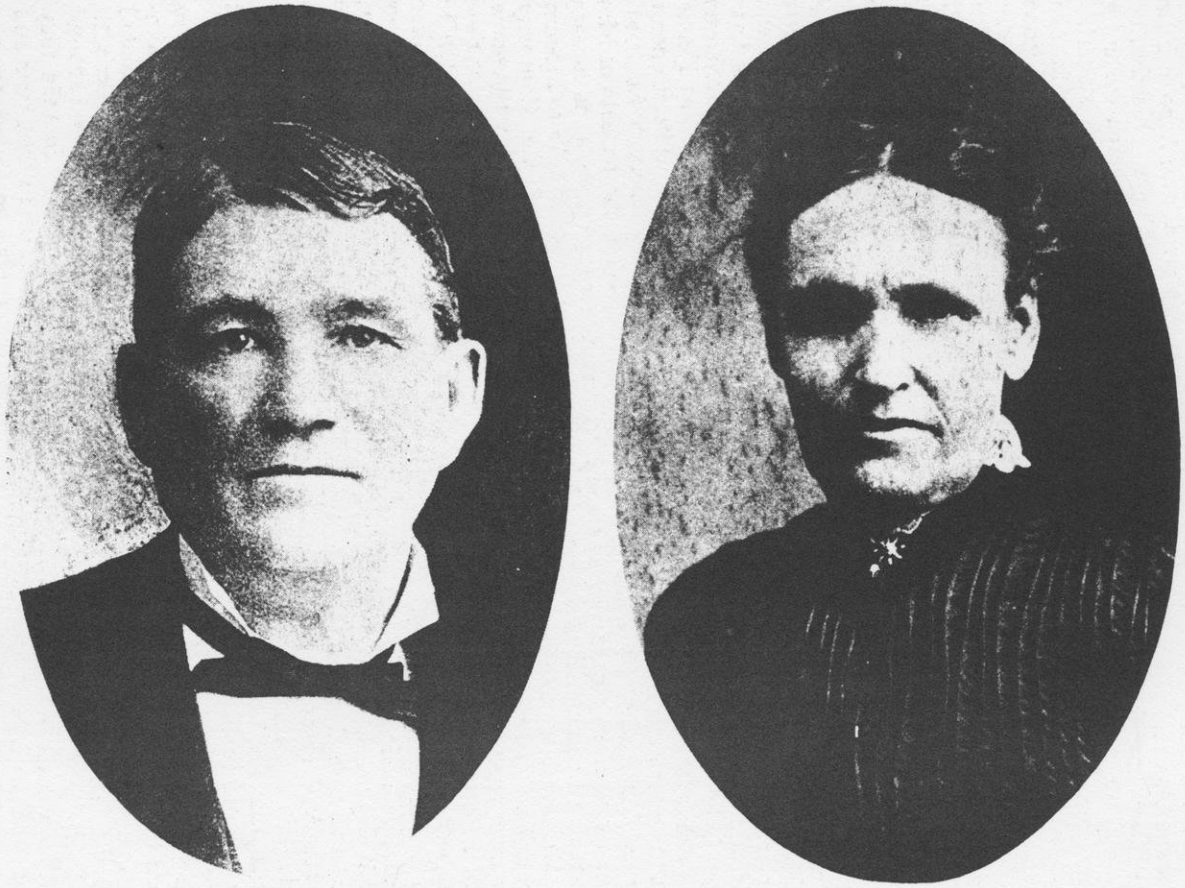
Ole Madson, a general farmer and dairyman of Section 27, town of Colfax, was born in Norderhove, Ringarekka, Norway, Jan. 28, 1866, son of Ingebret and Thorena Madson, the parents being also natives of that country. The father, who was a carpenter, followed his trade in his native land until 1890, when he and his wife came to the United States to make their home with their son Ole, who had preceded them here. But their lives were not spared much longer, as Ingebret Madson died in 1892, and in the following year Mrs. Thorena Madison was was killed by a cyclone that passed over Ole's farm. They had been the parents of eight children, all of whom are now dead but Ole. The latter was reared in his native land and attended school there, subsequently working at the carpenter's trade until he came to the United States in 1884. Settling in Dunn County, Wisconsin, he bought 160 acres of land in Section 32, town of Colfax, 80 acres of which had been broken. To this he gave his attention in summer, and for ten winters he worked in the woods. In 1892 he was married in Colfax to Rena Jacobson, who died in the following year, that in which his mother was killed. He then sold the farm and bought another one of 160 acres in Section 27, town of Colfax. This was an improved farm, and there Mr. Madson followed general and dairying farming for a period of ten years, at the end of which time he sold it. Soon afterwards he traded a store building that he owned in Colfax village for his present land in the same Section (27). This was wild land and Mr. Madson had to begin at the beginning, erecting a frame house, barn and other buildings, and then starting in to clear the land, which was the longer and harder task. Now he has 60 acres under the plow and has ten head of milch cows. His record as a farmer and dairyman is good, and the fact that he has served as a justice of the peace proves that his neighbors recognize him as a man of good civic qualities and attainments. In addition to his personal farming interests, he is a stockholder in the Colfax Co-operative Creamery. Mr. Madson was married secondly, Oct. 3, 1917, to Edith Groezinger, who was born at Chippewa Falls, Wis., Feb. 3, 1882, daughter of Charles and Minnie (Krause) Groezinger, and of this union three children have been born, Anna Bernice, Ellen Marie and Sylvia Margaret. Mrs. Madson's father, Charles Groezinger, died Feb. 14, 1906, but her mother is still living.

Thaddeus H. Moore, superintendent of the Dunn County Asylum and the Dunn County Home, was born at Hillsboro, Vernon County, Wis., July 19, 1873, son of William H. and Belle (Markee) Moore. Thaddeus H. Moore acquired his education in the common and high schools of Wonewoc, Juneau County, after which until 1898 he was engaged in farm labor. He then came to Dunn County, finding employment in the Dunn County Asylum and Dunn County Home, and in course of time he proved so useful and so conversant with the work of the institution, that on April 1, 1912, he was promoted to the position of superintendent, which position he has since held. He has erected a fine set of barns and out-buildings, and, with his wife as matron, the institution has been maintained at its highest point of efficiency and the comfort of the inmates properly cared for. Mr. Moore was married in Wausau, Wis., Aug. 25, 1904, to Delmetia C. Dickens, daughter of Manning and Elvira (Jackson) Dickens, the father being now deceased and the mother residing with the Moore family. Mr. and Mrs. Moore attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the former is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has advanced as far as the commandery, being a Knight Templar, while Mrs. Moore is a member of the Eastern Star, and also of the Women's Club and the Ladies' Aid Society of the church. They have one child, Elva V., who was born Oct. 18, 1918.

Andrew Kolkind, for many years one of the leading dairymen of Dunn County, who built up the fine dairy farm now known as the West Side Guernsey Farm in Section 34, town of Menomonie, was born in Norway, Feb. 14, 1864. He attended school in his native land and as a youth of about 19 years came to America in 1883 with his brother Louis, locating in Menomonie, Wis. Andrew at once became an employee of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company and was with them for some 11 or 12 years until they closed out their business there. He worked 11 winters in the pineries, and was engaged in log driving in the spring and summer months. Foreseeing the end of the lumber industry in this section, he resolved to get onto the land and build up a farm, and with that purpose in view in May, 1899, he bought 80 acres from the company, situated in Section 34. Improvements had been started by some predecessor, as there was a set of log buildings, which he used for some years, in time replacing them with others of modern construction. In July, 1902, he established the West Side Dairy, delivering milk and cream to patrons over a route which he covered for 10 years without missing a day. A man of progressive ideas, in 1913, he began to replace his grade cattle with pure bred Guernseys, starting with four head of this breed, and at the time of his death, which occurred on Jan. 8, 1918, he had a herd of 51 head. In these cattle he took great pride and for years was very active in advocating the merits of the Guernsey breed. He helped to organize the cow testing association in the county, of which he was a member, and was also one of the organizers and a member of the breeders' association. In 1915 he took the first prize in a farm management contest and was recognized as one of the foremost men in his line of agricultural activity. He was also a man of sterling personal character and highly respected by all who knew him. Mr. Kolkind was married in the city of Menomonie, Jan. 8, 1896, to Agnes Lund, who was born in Norway, Nov. 29, 1872, and came to America in 1892. Previous to her marriage she was employed in the Louis Tainter home. The children of this union are: Philip H., born May 11, 1897; and Gladys, born July 3, 1899, who married Christ Nelson and has a child, Caroll Geraldine. Since his father's death, Philip H. Kolkind has managed the farm for his mother, operating it along the same lines. He has added another industry, however, to his dairy business, as in 1922, he bought three pairs of Alaskan black silver foxes, and now has 10 pairs, his plan being to build up a large fox farm. The Kolkind family are members of Our Saviour's Lutheran Church in Menomonie.

William Otto, who for nearly half a century was active in farm improvement work in the town of Menomonie, starting under pioneer conditions and achieving results that place him among the upbuilders of this county, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 7, 1857, son of William, Sr. and Johanna Otto, who were natives of Germany. William, Jr., was reared and educated near Watertown, Wis. He came to Dunn County in 1877 and for one year resided in Menomonie. Then he began his agricultural career, buying 40 acres of heavy timber land in Section 3, town of Menomonie, on which he erected a log house. He was already a married man, having been united in the bonds of matrimony in the city of Menomonie, in 1877, to Mary Price, who was born in Germany, June 17, 1859, daughter of Ernst and Tena (Schultz) Price, and had accompanied her parents to this country in 1870. Money was scarce when Mr. and Mrs. William Otto, Jr., began domestic life together, though a dollar would buy more than twice as much then as it would today. Still, it was needed, and as the farm for a while would not support them, Mr. Otto worked for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company and also at times cut wood, which he sold to the "Omaha" Railway Co. After making some progress he bought 40 acres more land to increase the size of his farm, and there he and his wife lived until 1896. In that year Mr. Otto bought 40 acres in the southwest corner of Section 3, there being a better house on that tract, in which he and his family took up their abode. A further step in advance was made in 1904, when he built a fine, ten-room house that was amply commodious and comfortable. The year 1912 saw the erection of a fine barn of 36 x 72 feet in ground plan, which was Mr. Otto's crowning achievement, for though he continued to work for several years after that, his life was drawing near its close and he died on Sept. 23, 1916. Mr. and Mrs.

ANDREW KOLKIND



MR. AND MRS. ALONZO I. GRAY

Otto were pioneers of their locality and endured the usual pioneer hardships in the early days, Mr. Otto using oxen in his plowing and other farm work and carrying provisions, packed on his back, from Menomonie, a distance of three or four miles. He became a prominent citizen of his town and had a kind and friendly disposition, so his loss was severely felt. Mr. and Mrs. William Otto, Jr., were the parents of 11 children, namely, Martha, Emma, Ida, Herman, Arthur, Clara, Arnold, Edwin, Gertrude, Olga and Frederick, whose record in brief is as follows. Martha, born June 4, 1878, has been twice married; first to John Hintzman, by whom she had five children, Walter, Roy, Esther, Adillia and Edna. After Mr. Hintzman's death she became the wife of Joe Hintz and is now residing in Menomonie with her husband. Emma Otto, born July 2, 1880, died Oct. 8, 1916. She was the wife of Robert Brimer and left three children, Albin, Evelyn and Edward. Ida Otto, born Dec. 25, 1884, is now Mrs. Herman Price of North Menomonie and has three children, Mabel, Hazel and Raymond. Herman Otto, born Feb. 7, 1887, married Martha Stobb, who died March 10, 1922, leaving six children, Richard, Roy, Irene, Hazel, Frances and Adellia; they reside in the town of Lucas. Arthur Otto, born April 11, 1889, married Anna Boetticher and resides in the town of Menomonie. Clara Otto, born Aug. 14, 1891, married Pearl Brown and has two children, Lois and Leonard; they reside in the town of Menomonie. Arnold Otto, born March 14, 1893, married Martha Siefert and has three children, Irma, Elmer and Margaret. Edwin Otto, born March 20, 1895, married Elizabeth Tucker and has two children, Lawrence and Irvin. He and his family live in the town of Menomonie. Gertrude Otto, born Nov. 15, 1896, is now Mrs. Otto Hovind of Menomonie and has three children, Loraine, Lyle and Elden. Olga Otto, born Nov. 8, 1898, is now Mrs. Gust Keister of the town of Menomonie. Frederick Otto, who was born April 4, 1901, is operating the farm for his mother. The members of the Otto family belong to St. Paul's Lutheran Church of Menomonie. Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Price, the parents of Mrs. William Otto, after arriving in this country from Germany in 1870, as already mentioned, settled first near Hartland, Wis., whence they moved in 1873 to Menomonie. Mr. Price worked several years for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, after which he settled with his family on a farm in Section 3, town of Menomonie, not far from the Otto place. There he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, Mr. Price dying in 1881 and Mrs. Price in 1883. Their children, ten in number, were as follows: Mary, who married William Otto; Etta, now Mrs. William Brightsman of Menomonie; Caroline, who became the wife of Ed Lucas but is now deceased; Fred, a farmer in the town of Stanton; Charles, living in St. Paul; Ernst, deceased; Crystal, who, being born on board the ship on which the family came to America, was named after it, and who is now Mrs. Charles Kendall of Battle Creek, Mich.; Henry, deceased; August, of Comstalk, Wis.; and Bertha, who is now Mrs. Ed Lewis of St. Paul. It is creditable to the Otto and Price families that their respective members have proved industrious and useful men and women, respected in the communities in which they have made their homes.

Alonzo I. Gray, a former lumberman and hotel keeper, once an active factor in the busy life of Dunn County and other localities, but now living retired in Menomonie, was born in Bangor, Maine, May 3, 1849, son of Ervin and Olive (Blake) Gray. The parents, who were also natives of the Pine Tree State, came west with their family, in 1851, locating at North Pepin, Wis., where they remained several years, Ervin Gray being engaged in running rafts down the river. In 1854 they removed to Eau Galle, Dunn County—this county being set off in that year and including what is now Pepin County—and operated the boarding-house for the lumber firm of Carson & Eaton. Later he operated boarding-houses on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad during its construction, going as far west as Salt Lake City, Utah, and returning in 1868 to St. Paul, where for two years he was engaged in the truck business. From 1870 to 1875, with his wife's assistance, he operated a boarding-house in Menomonie for Knapp, Stout & Co. She then died and he returned to Minneapolis, where he spent the balance of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Gray had eight children: Lena, now Mrs. Hugh McMaster of Eau Claire; Alonzo I., of Menomonie; Milton and Lucetie, who are deceased; Frank, now at Sand Point,

Idaho; Louis, in New York State, and Nellie, who died in infancy. Alonzo I. Gray as a boy attended school in a log schoolhouse in Brookfield, Dunn County. At the age of 15 years he began driving a stage between Menomonie and Hudson, and after being thus employed for a while did some farm labor. In 1865, when under 16 years of age he enlisted in the army, hoping to see service in the Civil War, and was a member of the 37th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry until the war came to an end, which was the case soon afterward. After being honorably discharged he returned to Hudson, where for some time he did farm labor, later going to St. Paul, in which city, in 1871, he drove a bus for J. B. Cook. In that year he returned to Menomonie and entered the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co., who placed him in charge of their barn, and he was thus occupied until the death of his mother in 1875. His father at that time giving up the operation of the company's boarding-house, young Gray took charge of it and subsequently remained with the company until their mills closed. After that until 1910, he was a partner in the saloon business with Oscar Huber, and from 1910 to 1920 he conducted the Central House, since which time he has been retired. Alonzo I. Gray was married in St. Paul, May 21, 1870, to Mary Maksey, with whom he passed nearly half a century of wedded life, it terminating only with her death on June 9, 1920. Three children were the offspring of this union: Albert, who is with the Chicago branch of the Lipton Tea and Coffee Co.; Nellie, wife of Dan Holland and residing in Gompers, Calif; and Irving, who lives in Chicago. Mr. Gray is now 78 years old, and is said to be one of the oldest survivors of the pioneer settlers of Dunn County. He has had an eventful life and is now entitled to rest and enjoy the ample competence and ease which he has gained through long continued industry.

Erick Olson, who settled over half a century ago in the town of Dunn, of which he subsequently became a prominent citizen, being a large land owner and cultivator, was a native of Norway and came to this country when a young and single man. He was later married to Mari Christopherson, who was born in Winnebago County, Wisconsin, and in the late 60's they came to Dunn County, Mr. Olson buying 160 acres of wild land in the town of Dunn. Like practically all the other early settlers, he worked some time for the lumber firm then known as Knapp, Stout & Co. and later (after 1876) as the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, improving his land as he found opportunity, for it was a number of years before he could make a living off it. Much of his work was done at night by the light of a lantern, and he had to walk five miles to and from work each day. It is thus easy to see that those were strenuous days for him. His first set of buildings were constructed of logs, but were replaced with good frame buildings in later years. Not content with a small farm, he bought more land from time to time until he owned between 400 and 500 acres, which was the size of his estate at the time of his death in 1910. Besides working for himself, Mr. Olson helped his town, and that in various ways. He was always ready to assist new settlers as they came in, and he helped to get school districts laid out, schoolhouses built, and roads constructed. When he passed away his fellow townsmen felt that they had lost a good friend and neighbor and a public spirited citizen. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, all of whom are now living, namely: Edward, a farmer in the town of Dunn; Lizzie, now Mrs. Ole Burgum of Detroit, Mich.; Ida, now Mrs. Vallander of Superior, Wis.; Inga, residing on the farm with her brothers; Nellie, wife of Henry Linseth of Minneapolis; Carl, who is in the undertaking business in Menomonie; Alfred, operating the old home farm, and Ingvald, who lives on the farm. The mother, Mrs. Mari Olson, passed away in 1916.

Carl Olson, proprietor of the Olson undertaking parlors at 511 Broadway, Menomonie, was born on a farm on Little Elk Creek in the town of Dunn, son of Erick and Mari (Christopherson) Olson. As a boy he attended the school of his district and remained on the home farm with his parents until 16 years old. He then came to Menomonie and for the next five years was employed by the Kraft Mercantile Co. as a grocery clerk. After that and until 1913 he was in the employ of the Waterman-Ehrhardt Co. He then went to work for the Hans-Swenby Furniture Co., with whom he served a two years' apprenticeship to the undertaking

business. In January, 1916, he went to Chicago, where he attended the Worsham Training School, receiving his diploma as an embalmer and undertaker on July 21, 1917. After his return to Menomonie he spent eight months looking for a good opening and location, which he found in March, 1918, purchasing the undertaking business of Hans Swenby. In January, 1920 Mr. Olson established his parlors at 511 Broadway, where he has since carried on his business, carrying a good line of of funeral supplies and caskets. In 1921 he was elected coroner of Dunn County, in which office he is still serving. He belongs to the D. O. K. K. and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Olson was married in Menomonie, Dec. 31, 1913, to Clara Eiseth, daughter of Sever and Martha Eiseth, the parents having been early settlers in North Menomonie. Mr. Olson has a well established business and the personal service he renders in the saddest moments of life is satisfactory to his patrons.

Fred W. Marine, for nearly 50 years connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and now engineer on the line running from Menomonie to Durand, was born in Germany, Nov. 23, 1862. It was at the age of four years that he came to the United States with his parents, who settled in Minnesota. He acquired a very limited education in the public schools and at the age of 15 years became an employee of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway as call boy in the round house at Wabasha. By fidelity to his duties he worked his way up until he became a fireman and, in 1890, an engineer. For many years he had the run from Menomonie to Wabasha, but which was later shortened so that for a few years past it has been between Menomonie and Durand. Since 1899, his permanent residence has been in Menomonie, where he has a fine and comfortable house at No. 1314 Broadway. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Order of Maccabees. Mr. Marine was first married to Anna Butzerine, who died Jan. 19, 1889, leaving one son, Edward Albert, who died Feb. 11, 1899. On April 28, 1890 Mr. Marine was married to Bertha Fellmeth Butzerine, a foster sister of his first wife. She was born Nov. 19, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Marine are the parents of five children, whose records in brief are as follows: Lois Anna, born March 30, 1891, who is now Mrs. Carl Schultz of Menomonie and the mother of two children, Marine Ruth and Robert Farrell; Ruth Agnes, born Dec. 10, 1892, a graduate of the Menomonie High School now doing office work; Eugene Earl, born Aug. 1, 1894, a painter living in North Menomonie, who married Sadie Olson; Gladys Esther, born June 26, 1898, who is a graduate of the Menomonie High School and the Minneapolis Business College, and now a stenographer with the Carter Ice & Coal Co., Menomonie; and Harold Ross, born Feb. 5, 1900, who is a brakeman on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; he married Sophie Aune and has one child Donald Eugene, born Oct. 6, 1924. Mrs. Marine has two sisters living, namely: Anna, wife of Herman Werth of Menomonie, and Minnie, now Mrs. Frank Karbaum, who reside at Dover, Delaware.

Abraham Lincoln Knapton, a representative of the lumber industry, and a prominent business man and citizen of Ridgeland, was born in Adams County, Wisconsin, Aug. 8, 1860, son of John and Sarah (Bulmar) Knapton. The parents had come to this country from Yorkshire, England, in 1848, first settling in Dane County, Wisconsin, where the father, being a millwright and carpenter, worked at his trade. In 1857 the family moved to Adams County, where they resided for four years, and it was in that period that the subject of this sketch was born, and named Abraham Lincoln, evidently because John Knapton was a member of the new Republican party and an admirer of the rugged Kentuckian who was then making his great speeches on the slavery question in opposition to Stephen H. Douglas, and who was soon to become President and guide the nation through a long and bitter war. In the first year of that war the Knapton family returned to Dane County, settling in Madison, where John Knapton worked in mills for a while. During a part of the war period he was employed at Camp Randall. He and his wife after coming to this country spent nearly all the remainder of their lives in Wisconsin and finally passed away, the mother at Downing, Dunn County, in 1896, and the father at Bloomington, Ill., in 1902. They had been the parents of

ten children, three of whom died in infancy, and four of whom are now living, namely: William, of Downing, Dunn County, Wis.; John of Farmville, Va.; Abraham L., subject of this sketch; and Priscilla, wife of Harvey Dickerson and residing in Colorado. Of the others, Ellen, who married Vern Ward, died in Glenwood City, Wis.; Kate, the wife of Nels Sanford, died in New London, Wis., and Agnes died at Bloomington, Ill. Abraham L. Knapton when about one year old returned with his parents to Dane County, where he resided until 1869, when the family removed to that state of Iowa. In that state he attended school until 1876, when he again returned with the family to Wisconsin, residing successively in the counties of Lafayette and Rock. Mr. Knapton came to Dunn County in 1888. At Downing he spent seven years, during which time he worked for the Downing Manufacturing Co., and acquired a thorough knowledge of the lumber business. Then for several years he traveled for lumber companies. It was in March, 1902, that he came to Ridgeland and started a lumber office for Osborn & Clark, and he has since continued in the lumber business here, being now connected with the Jake Lampert yards, the main office of the company being in St. Paul. Mr. Knapton is a stockholder in the Ridgeland creamery, of which he was secretary for 16 years; also in the Prairie Farm, Ridgeland & Dallas Telephone Co., having formerly served as a director in this concern. Since taking up his residence in the village he has been identified more or less closely with public affairs. He was the first supervisor of Ridgeland at a time when village supervisors had a seat on the county board; he has served as a member of the village council; was for some time a member of the school board serving on the building committee of the new school-houses. He was clerk of the town of Wilson five years, and for 20 years has been a notary public. In all these various capacities he has shown himself to be honest and efficient; in short, a man of good business sense working for the interests of the community in which he lives, and he is so recognized both in Ridgeland and throughout the town of Wilson generally. Mr. Knapton first married Mary Holcomb, in Cambridge, Dane County, Wis., in May, 1886. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Holcomb, and her father, who went out as a soldier in the Civil War, died while in the service. Mrs. Mary Knapton is now deceased. She had been the mother of five children, namely, Eldred, Mabel, Normal, Della and Zerpha. Mabel is the wife of H. E. McNeil of Barron County; Normal is a trained nurse in Milwaukee; Della, the wife of Glen Halsted of Ridgeland; Zerpha, married H. P. Alderman, who was killed in action in the World War; she now resides in Duluth, Minn. In March, 1901 Abraham L. Knapton was married secondly in Linstrom, Minn., to Mrs. Donella Seymour, widow of William Seymour. By her first husband she has a son, George W., now of Espanola, Ontario, Canada.

Nicholas Cook, an early settler in the town of Red Cedar, who passed away some 20 years ago or more, was born in Berlin, Germany, Feb. 14, 1822. In 1847 he was married in his native land to Sophia Schlecker, who was born in Berlin, Oct. 26, 1828, and immediately after their marriage they emigrated to the United States, locating first in the city of Pittsburg, Penn., where they remained for some four or five years, Mr. Cook during that time worked as a surveyor and was also employed on keel boats. In 1856 he and his family came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, making the journey by boat for a part of the way at least, up the Mississippi and Chippewa rivers to Rumsey's Landing. Here they were met by relations and went on with them to Elk Mound, where Mr. Cook bought a claim right on 160 acres of government land in Section 34, town of Red Cedar, on which he settled. For a short time he and his family lived with their relations until he had built a log dwelling on his land, when they moved into it. The land was wild and covered, or mostly covered, with timber, and as the task of clearing it would take considerable time, he had to go to work for Knapp, Stout & Co., and continued to work for that concern for about ten years, after which he followed the butcher's trade for six years at Rusk. He then began to build up his farm and was thus occupied until 1889. In that year he turned the farm over to his sons, William and Robert, and went to the village of Rusk, where he opened a meat market which he conducted for four or five years. At the end of that time, his residence being burned, he

went back to his farm, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. He died Jan. 22, 1903 and his wife on Oct. 28, 1892. During his active career Mr. Cook was a prominent citizen of his town and a helpful force in a number of things relating to its welfare. He was for many years a member of the school board of his district, served as road overseer for several years and was one of the organizers of the Rusk Creamery Co., a co-operative concern which is still flourishing. He and his good wife, Sophia, were the parents of eight children: Margaret, who married J. B. Tainter and died Dec. 14, 1922; Sarah, who married Louis Knutson and died Dec. 18, 1920; Henry, a farmer in Section 5, town of Red Cedar; Sophia, now Mrs. Peter Wirth of Duluth; William, of Menomonie; Robert, who is proprietor of the home farm in Section 34, town of Red Cedar; and John and Lizzie, who died in infancy.

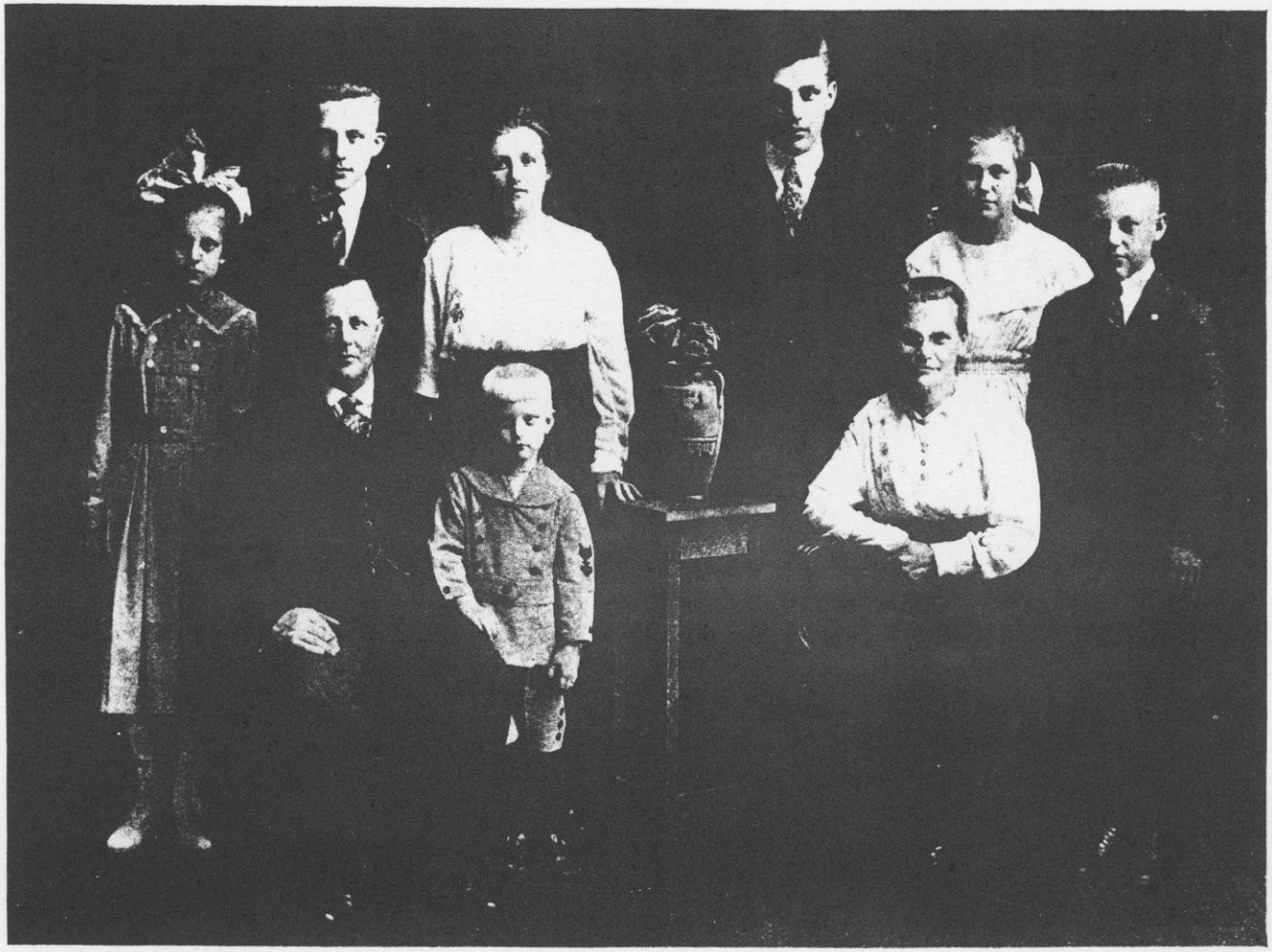
Robert Cook, who is engaged in operating the pioneer farm established by his parents in Section 34, town of Red Cedar, was born in this town May 14, 1864, son of Nicholad and Sophia (Schlecker) Cook. He was educated in the district school, and helped his father until 1889, when he came into possession of one-half the home farm. Having now the interest of a proprietor in the land, he proceeded to improve the place. In the same year, 1889, he was married on March 29, in the town of Red Cedar, to Mary Cook, who was born in Menomonie on April 9, 1866, daughter of Charles and Louise (Bernau) Cook, her parents being natives of Germany. For the first two years of their married life he and his wife used for their dwelling an old granary that had been built in 1866, and for a barn he had a straw shed. Starting poor, his progress was slow, but by 1899 he was able to build his present barn, of 30 x 64 feet in ground plan, which is provided with a good modern barn equipment and electrically lighted, in addition to his house and other buildings. He made improvements whenever necessary or desirable, according to his means, and brought his farm into good condition. He carries on general farming, including dairying, keeping Holstein cattle with a pure bred sire. He is also a stockholder in the Rusk Co-operative Creamery. Mr. Cook has not resided on his farm continuously, for in 1911 he decided to retire, and accordingly rented it to his son, Albert, and moved to Menomonie, where he and his wife, with some of the children, lived for three years, the children attending school. But at the end of that time, not liking city life, he bought for his son Albert a farm in the town of Spring Brook, and returned to his own farm, which he has since continued to operate with the assistance of his son, Leonard. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Cook are as follows: Albert, born Oct. 25, 1890, now farming in the town of Spring Brook, who married Martha Miller and has one child, Laverne; Bernard, born Jan. 7, 1892, who died July 7, 1895; Elsie, born Feb. 27, 1896, who is now Mrs. William Hennessey of Los Angeles, Calif., and has one child, William Eugene; Sarah, born Jan. 13, 1898, who is the wife of Robert Rossiter of Knapp, Dunn County, and the mother of two children, Hazel and Ethel; Margaret, born Jan. 3, 1900; and Leonard, born March 22, 1902, both of whom are residing on the home farm with their parents. The family are members of St. John's Lutheran Church at Iron Creek in the town of Spring Brook.

Peter Olson, who for some years conducted with success a good farm in the town of Elk Mound, was born in Ringarekke, Norway, March 22, 1867, son of Ole Slappa and Marie Halvorson, who were natives of the same place. Coming to America in 1881, the family located in the village of Elk Mound, where the father built a frame house. For six years he worked on the railroad section, at the end of which time he bought a farm of 80 acres in Sections 14 and 15, town of Elk Mound, of which 25 acres had been broken. As there were no buildings, he took down his village residence in sections and moved it over to the farm, where he put it together again. He also erected a good barn and other buildings and subsequently resided here until his death on Aug. 14, 1918 at the age of about 86 years, he having been born in 1832. His wife, who was born in 1828, died May 29, 1921, in her ninety-third year. Their children were, Mary, Helen, Martha, Peter, Andrew, Hans (first), Hans (second), Andreas and two who died in infancy. Those living are Martha, Andrew and Peter. Peter Olson, who attended school in Norway and was a boy of 14 when he came to

America with his parents, was confirmed in the Baerum Lutheran Church in Elk Mound. He attended normal school two winters here and grew up on the home farm, where he remained except for a winter spent in the woods in a logging camp; and as his father's assistant he helped to build up and develop the homestead, doing in fact most of the work as his father was crippled. He added to the estate by buying 40 acres more land, thus making it a farm of 120 acres, and it has a set of good buildings, including a barn of 40 x 52 feet in ground plan, with a half basement, and a silo of 10 x 32 feet. Mr. Olson, after conducting the farm until his mother's death in 1921, rented it to Earl J. Sorenson, who operated it until the spring of 1925. Mr. Olson is a stockholder in the Elk Mound Cooperative Creamery. He is again conducting his farm, while his sister Martha attends to the household duties.

J. E. Keller, proprietor of a general blacksmith and repair shop in Menomonie, who is a representative man in his line of business, was born in Sweden, March 3, 1867, son of S. A. and Martha (Erickson) Keller. The parents were natives of Sweden, in which country they both died. The subject of this sketch was educated in his native land and there grew to manhood, learning the trade of a blacksmith. It was in 1902 that he came to America, landing in New York City. Proceding west to Bloomer, Wis., he there followed his trade until 1905, in which year he came to Menomonie. Here on May 5, he entered the employ of the Oscillating Sleigh Co., with which concern he remained until June 27, 1916, when he started in business for himself at the location now occupied by the Nelson Bros. Motor Co. In 1920 he erected his present building at 511 Crescent Street, a substantial brick structure, triangular in shape, and with ground dimensions of 2640 square feet. It is well equipped with all necessary machinery such as trip hammer, forges, lathe, two punching presses, one Y 80-ton pressure and a smaller one, shears, drill presses, shaper, miller, cut-off saw, and a complete welding and cutting apparatus, enabling him to do all kinds of repair work, as well as manufacturing on a small scale. Mr. Keller employs three men and leases out one end of his shop to a wood-working concern. He has a good office, favorably located on Crescent Street, and is doing a large and increasing business, having built up a fine reputation for reliable work and honest dealing with everyone. Mr. Keller was married in Sweden, Sept. 2, 1893, to Breta Borg, who was born Jan. 25, 1874. She died June 24, 1899, leaving two children: Hilda, born Dec. 12, 1894, who attended the public schools of this city, and was later married to G. O. Ankerson, her husband being in the employ of Mr. Keller; and Algot B., born April 22, 1897, who attended the grade schools and was graduated from the high school of this city in 1917. Algot then worked for his father until May 7, 1918, when he enlisted in the United States' service. He returned home Oct. 11, 1919, and resumed work with his father, continuing in his employ until November, 1922. On June 15, 1900, Mr. Heller was married to Anna Borg, a sister of his first wife, who was born Nov. 18, 1871. Of this union five children have been born: Ruth C., born July 4, 1901, who was graduated from the Menomonie High School and Stout Institute and is now a teacher at Braham, Minn.; Erick R., born April 24, 1903, a graduate of the same educational institutions who is a director of drawing at Detroit, Mich.; George A., born Feb. 20, 1905, who was graduated from the local high school and is now assisting his father; Esther M., born March 23, 1907, now a students in the high school; and Harry E., born Sept. 22, 1913, who is a pupil in the grade school. Mr. Heller and his family have a pleasant home at 1320 Second Street West. They are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Beavers, while Mrs. Heller belongs to the Beavers, the Royal Neighbors, and the Scandanavian Society of America.

Floyd C. Proper, a respected citizen of the town of Sherman, where he is conducting the old Proper farm in Section 29, was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1866, son of Peter C. and Isabelle (Rock) Proper. The father was also a native of that county, born March 31, 1838, while the mother was born at Warsaw, Ind., July 10, 1846. They were married in Crawford County, Penn., June 12, 1865, and came to Dunn County in 1875, locating in the village of Cedar Falls, where they resided for two years, Peter C. Proper working during that time for the Pritchard &



J. E. KELLER AND FAMILY

Jewett Lumber Co., both at rafting and in the company's mill. In 1877 they moved to the town of Sherman, where Mr. Proper bought 40 acres of railroad land, all of which was wild. He and his wife lived there until 1883, during which time he cleared five or six acres. They then sold out, intending to move to Richmond, Va., and Mrs. Proper and her son Floyd went there in the spring of 1883; but, not liking the place nor the general conditions there, they returned to Dunn County before Mr. Proper had started east. They then settled in Menomonie, where for ten years he held the position of watchman, during the summers, in the mill of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, in the winters working near Brainerd, Minn., for the Sampson Lumber Co. of Minneapolis. In 1893 he bought 40 acres of wild land on Section 29, town of Sherman, on which there stood a small frame house, into which he and his family moved that winter, and he then began the development of the farm, which he and his wife owned until 1893, when they sold it to their son Floyd, but continued to reside on it until 1898, in which year Peter C. Proper bought a tract of 80 acres adjoining the original farm and he and his wife moved on to this newly acquired property, and remained there until 1913. They then left the farm and went to live in Knapp, where Mr. Proper died Aug. 2, 1917. His wife Isabelle survived him until Aug. 5, 1920, when she, too, passed away. Of their five children, Floyd C. is now operating the home farm; Myrtle is Mrs. Melvin Young of Ashland, Mont.; Grace is the wife of Irving Chapman of Barron; Bessie is Mrs. James Byrnes of Crookston, Minn., and Mattie is Mrs. Waldimar Melsted of Winnipeg, Canada. Floyd C. Proper when he grew old enough helped his father to improve the home farm, taking part in the work of clearing, breaking and cultivating the soil, and also in the erection of the buildings. The residence is good and the other buildings fair. He is successfully engaged in general farming and dairying, milking on an average 18 cows. He also raises Poland-China hogs. For several years he was a member of the town board and he has been a member of District School board No. 5 for about 15 years, as a public official giving general satisfaction. Mr. Proper was married Nov. 4, 1908, to Mary C. Gurney, who was born near Norwalk, Conn., daughter of Andrew and Elexandria (Chemowski) Gurney. In 1907 she had come west to visit an uncle at Middle River, Minn., and there taught school for a year. It was there also that she met and married Mr. Proper. Mr. and Mrs. Proper are the parents of three children: Joy A., born Sept. 4, 1909; Izora I., born Aug. 7, 1911, and Margaret R., born June 2, 1914. The two elder daughters were graduated from the Catholic Parochial School in Menomonie and are now pupils in the West High School in Minneapolis. Margaret is attending school in District No. 5, near her home. Mrs. Proper, who is a Catholic in religion, was one of a family of 13 children, seven of whom are still living in Connecticut.

Adolph Peterson, who more than half a century ago, started a farm in the town of Dunn, which he developed, and which is now in possession of his son Robert, was born in Trondhjem, Norway, July 18, 1845. For some years as a youth, he was engaged in the fishing industry, but in 1865, at the age of about 20 years, he came to the United States to better his fortunes. Locating in Menomonie, Wis., he entered the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co., for whom he worked until 1872. It was in that year that he turned farmer, buying 80 acres in Section 19, town of Dunn. In June, 1871, he married Julia Christopherson, who was born in the town of Dunn, and they settled on the tract of wild land which he had bought. The first buildings he erected were a log house and log barn, and with that beginning he and his wife bent their energies toward building up a good farm home. It was hard pioneer work, but gradual progress was made, and Mr. Peterson continued to clear and cultivate his land and improve his buildings during the rest of his active career. In 1920 he retired, selling the farm to his son Robert, and he and his wife taking up their residence in Menomonie, where he died on Nov. 25, 1921. His wife is still living in that city. They were the parents of ten children, as follows: Mary, now Mrs. Lawrence Klingerberg of Meridean, Dunn County; Ole, of Tioga, N. D.; Albert, of Woodville, Pierce County, Wis.; Peter O., a farmer in the town of Dunn; George A., of Menomonie; Elsie, now Mrs. S. Christy of Chicago; Alice, wife of Anton Jacobson of the town of Red Cedar, Dunn County; Walter, of

Chicago; Clara, who is Mrs. Paul Klatt of Menomonie; and Robert, proprietor of the home farm.

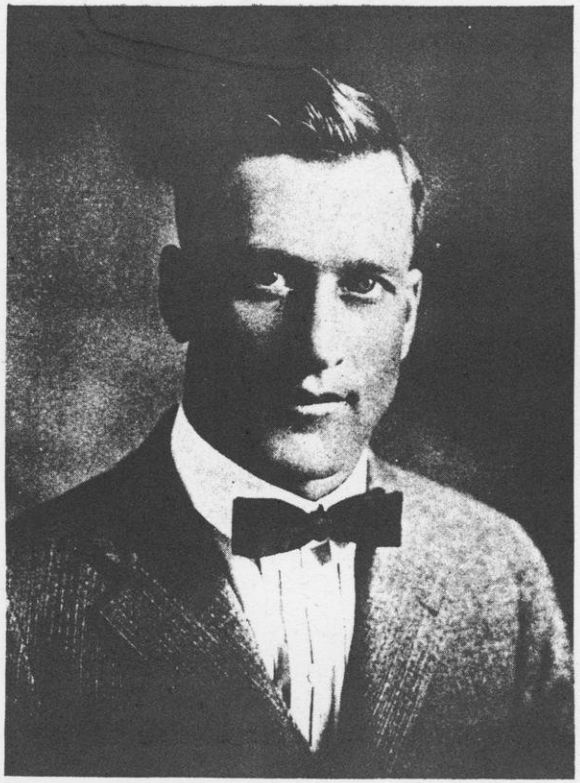
Peter O. Peterson, who is successfully engaged in mixed and dairy farming in Section 25, town of Dunn, was born in this town, on his parents' farm in Section 19, on May 13, 1880, son of Adolph and Julia (Christopherson) Peterson. The parents had settled on the place some eight years before his birth, but the surroundings were still sufficiently wild to cause him to spend his early years in a pioneer atmosphere. He acquired the elements of knowledge in District School No. 7, and until he was 22 years old remained on the home farm, where he made himself useful. In 1905 and 1906 he was studying scientific agriculture on the University farm at Madison. Then he returned to Dunn County and bought a farm of 120 acres in the town of Menomonie, which he conducted for three years, at the end of that time selling it and renting the Thompson farm, on which he spent the next three years of his life. Another period of three years was spent in operating under rental the Christopher farm in the town of Menomonie. It was in 1907 that Mr. Peterson bought his present farm of 120 acres in Section 25, town of Dunn, and on which he has made several improvements. In 1922 he built a full basement barn of 34 x 72 feet in ground plan, and which is installed with the James patent equipment. To furnish illumination for the barn and house he has an individual or domestic Delco electric light plant, and water is supplied to both from a 170-foot well which he has sunk, the water being raised by a windmill. Mr. Peterson's farm is well situated on the uplands of Little Elk Creek and presents visible evidence of good management and prosperity. He has a good herd of grade Holstein cattle with a pure bred sire, follows both mixed and dairy farming, and is a stockholder in the Downsville Co-operative Creamery and in the First National Bank of Menomonie. He was formerly for three years treasurer of School District No. 7 and is now serving as road commissioner of District No. 10. On Oct. 13, 1904, Mr. Peterson was united in marriage with Anna Margaret Thompson, who was born in the town of Menomonie, Dec. 29, 1882, daughter of Ole and Bridget Thompson, her parents being early settlers in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have two children: Orella Alberta, born June 17, 1913, and Gordon Adolph, born Oct. 21, 1916.

Wilson W. Mathews, now retired and living in the city of Menomonie, is the representative of a well known and highly respected family, members of which were prominent in eastern New York about the beginning of the last century. There is a record of five Mathews brothers—Charles, Andrew, Thomas, William and John —great-uncles of the subject of this sketch, who emigrated from the north of Ireland and settled first at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and later in Schenectady, that state, where at one time all five were deacons in the Presbyterian Church. They were also prominent in secular affairs, being evidently men of force, character and responsibility, and the genealogical enthusiast who visits the East may find further record of them, and perhaps others of the family, in the libraries of New York and Boston. From the north of Ireland in March, 1847, came also Andrew T. and Matilda (Wilson) Mathews, parents of Wilson W., who were born and married there, and with them came James Mathews, a brother of Andrew. After spending six months in the state of New York, they came west and in 1848 settled in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, where Andrew T. took land and began farming. For 12 years he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits in that locality, and then he with his family, and his brother James, moved northwest across the state and became residents of Dunn County, Andrew taking up 160 acres in what is now the town of Colfax. It was all wild and a part heavily timbered. Though it was in the latter part of the year, they were obliged for a while to live in a tent while the men labored hard in making a clearing and building a log cabin, into which they moved as soon as the walls were up and the roof on, though it yet lacked windows and door. It was better shelter, however, than the tent, as it was now December and cold weather and snow had arrived. The cabin was completed as quickly as possible and then all were comfortable, as fuel was all around them, to be had in any quantity for the cutting. The Mathews log house, or cabin, soon became a well known stopping-place for prospectors and land seekers, who were always

given a hospitable reception. Sometimes at night the house was so crowded with weary sleepers that it was hard to get in or out. In the meanwhile Mr. Mathews was proceding with the development of a farm, and in course of time the log house was replaced by a fine frame residence and good barns and out-buildings erected. More land also was purchased from time to time until the farm included 800 acres of broad fields, pasture and timber lands, and the owner had become a prosperous, well known and influential citizen. Having thus written his name large in the annals in the county, Andrew T. Mathews passed away at a good old age on Oct. 11, 1903. He had lost his life partner some five months before, Mrs. Matilda Mathews having died on May 20, that same year. They had had four children, Sarah, John R., William James and Wilson W., all of whom survived them, though but two are now living. Sarah, born Jan. 15, 1848, and who never married, died Nov. 16, 1911. John R., born Dec. 14, 1849, is a well known attorney of Menomonie. William James, born April 19, 1852, died Oct. 2, 1921. Wilson W. Mathews was born Nov. 9, 1861, and was a babe when he accompanied his parents to Dunn County. When older he attended common or grade school in Colfax and high school in Menomonie. He also served a good apprenticeship to agriculture on the home farm, of which he assumed the management at the age of 20 years, and under his superintendency and at his initiative, additional buildings were erected and more land added from year to year. He continued to operate that farm until 1912, in which year he rented it out and for about three years subsequently he and his wife spent most of their time in traveling through the United States, largely in the East. In 1915 Mr. Mathews purchased an acre of land on Federal Highway No. 12, known as the "Stout Road," and running from Menomonie to Eau Claire. It was a beautiful site within the city limits of Menomonie, and on it he erected a beautiful residence of the New England colonial type, but thoroughly modern in equipment. Its attractions include a fine lawn crossed by cement walks, ornamented here and there with flower beds and flanked by shrubbery. It is planned with true artistic taste and the estate as a whole is one of the show places of Dunn County. Here Mr. and Mrs. Mathews are spending their days in comfortable leisure, regarding the place as henceforth their earthly home. Aside from his agricultural activities, Mr. Mathews was the leading spirit in the organization of the Peoples State Bank of Colfax, which he has served as president since it was founded in 1916, and in other respects also he has been a power in business circles. He has also taken a useful part at times in the affairs of local government, as from the time he was 20 years old he served his town either as clerk or as chairman of the board of supervisors. In 1910-11 he was chairman of the county board. He is financially interested in various business enterprises, among them the Chicago Marine Insurance Co. in which he is a stockholder. He belongs to the Masonic order in Menomonie, and both he and his family attend the Congregational Church. Mr. Mathews was married Dec. 23, 1908, to Mary O. Mathews, who was born on Long Island, New York, Jan. 16, 1870, a daughter of John W. and Ann Elizabeth (Howell) Mathews. John W. Mathews was born in the north of Ireland, and for 60 years conducted one of the largest dry goods establishments on Long Island. He died Aug. 21, 1896. Ann Elizabeth Howell Mathews was a native of Southampton, Long Island, New York, and died Feb. 19, 1901. She was a descendent of one of the oldest and most highly respected families of Southampton, Long Island, New York. Many of her ancestors have their family coats of arms on their monuments. Her grandfather, the Rev. John Youngs, was born in England in 1598, graduated from Oxford, and was rector of the Episcopal Church at Southhold, England. It is worthy of note that both the Howell and the Mathews families were prominent in the early annals of the nation, and in the later development of the newer states, many of their representatives having accumulated wealth in the legitimate channels of trade and industry, and at times rendered efficient public service, not only in times of peace, but also when the nation has been in stress and danger. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Mathews, Mary O. wife of Wilson W. Mathews, is the only one living. She belongs to several church societies and to the Woman's Club, of Menomonie, in all of which she is an active

worker. She and her husband are the happy parents of one daughter, Marcia W., born in Menomonie, on May 4, 1915. James Mathews, brother of Andrew T. Mathews, came to Dunn County with the other members of the family as already related, and settled in the Colfax community. Later he moved to the town of Tainter, where he, too, became prosperous, building up one of the finest farms in the county. It contained 1,011 acres, all in one body, the soil being of the finest quality for agricultural purposes. Indeed the place became widely known and talked about, and for many years he stood in the front ranks as an influential citizen. He finally sold the farm and moved to Milwaukee, where he and his wife subsequently died.

Claus Kackman, an early settler in the town of Elk Mound, now deceased, but who for many years was a man of mark in this part of Dunn County, was born in Hanover, Germany, Jan. 9, 1841. He grew to manhood and attended school in his native land. He came to the United States in 1864, locating first at Boston, Mass., in which city, however, he remained but a short time, coming west to Red Wing, Minn. From the latter place he came in 1867 to Dunn County and began farming on 120 acres of wild land which he bought in Section 34, town of Elk Mound. Making a clearing, he put up a small frame shack, moving into it before it was finished and getting busy at once in his task of developing the land. That task, so easy to mention, but so hard to accomplish, involving many years of strenuous work, was well performed by him, and by degrees he also provided the suitable buildings for the farm. He rebuilt or added to his original dwelling, making it into a comfortable residence, and in 1902 he built a large dairy barn of 34 by 50 feet, with full basement and modern equipment. His other out-buildings were substantially constructed and designed with eye both to utility and good appearance. A few years after Mr. Kackman had begun the creation of this farm he had been united in marriage, on Jan. 1, 1872, to Emaline Gerlach, a native of Columbia County, Wis., born Sept. 7, 1851. She proved a faithful wife and loving companion, as well as an efficient helpmate, cheerfully enduring the hardships inseparable from life on a new farm and working hard for their mutual success. But time brings fateful changes, severing all human ties, and on Oct. 11, 1913, Mr. Kackman passed to his heavenly reward. He and his wife had been the parents of ten children, Rebecca, Anna, Henry, George, Mary, Minnie, Louis, Sam, William H. and Alfred, of whom Henry and George are deceased. Rebecca is Mrs. John Irving of South Park, Minn. Anna, as yet unmarried, resides at Beaver Dam, Wis. Mary, who is Mrs. William H. Gehrking of the town of Elk Mound, has five children, Lucille, Hazel, Mabel, Clarence and Norman. Minnie, wife of Robert Smith of Beaver Dam, is the mother of three children, Marvin, Bernice and Wilbur. Louis, who lives in St. Paul, married Carrie Martinson. Sam married Edna Findelson and they have one child, Dorothy. Alfred, who conducts a confectionery store and ice cream parlor in the village of Elk Mound, married Olga Holm and has one child, Viola. William H. Kackman, born on the home farm Feb. 20, 1891, as a boy attended public school and assisted his father in the development of the homestead until reaching the age of 17 years. He then took up and learned the machinist's trade, which he followed for several years in St. Paul. On June 13, 1918, he enlisted for World War service, being attached to the tank corps. Having trained at Lafayette, Ind., and at Gettysburg, Penn., he left for overseas, June 6, 1918, and in France was transferred to the Motor Transport Corps. He was stationed at various places in succession until his return to the United States, where he landed June 11, 1919, being discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 21, with the rank of sergeant. In the following year he was in St. Paul working at his trade. Then in 1921 he established himself in the garage business at Elk Mound, but a year later sold out to H. S. Flick and returned to the home farm, which he is now operating under rental. He has built a new machine shed, made certain necessary repairs, and is engaged in general and dairying farming and also in potato raising, having in 1924 raised over 3,000 bushels of Rural New Yorks. He has a good herd of grade Guernsey cattle including a pure bred sire. He is a member of Lloyd S. Howe Post, No. 37, A. L., of Elk Mound. After her husband's death Mrs. Kack-



MR. AND MRS. CLAUS KACKMAN — WILLIAM H. KACKMAN

man operated the farm with the help of her sons until she rented it to her son, William H. She still resides on it.

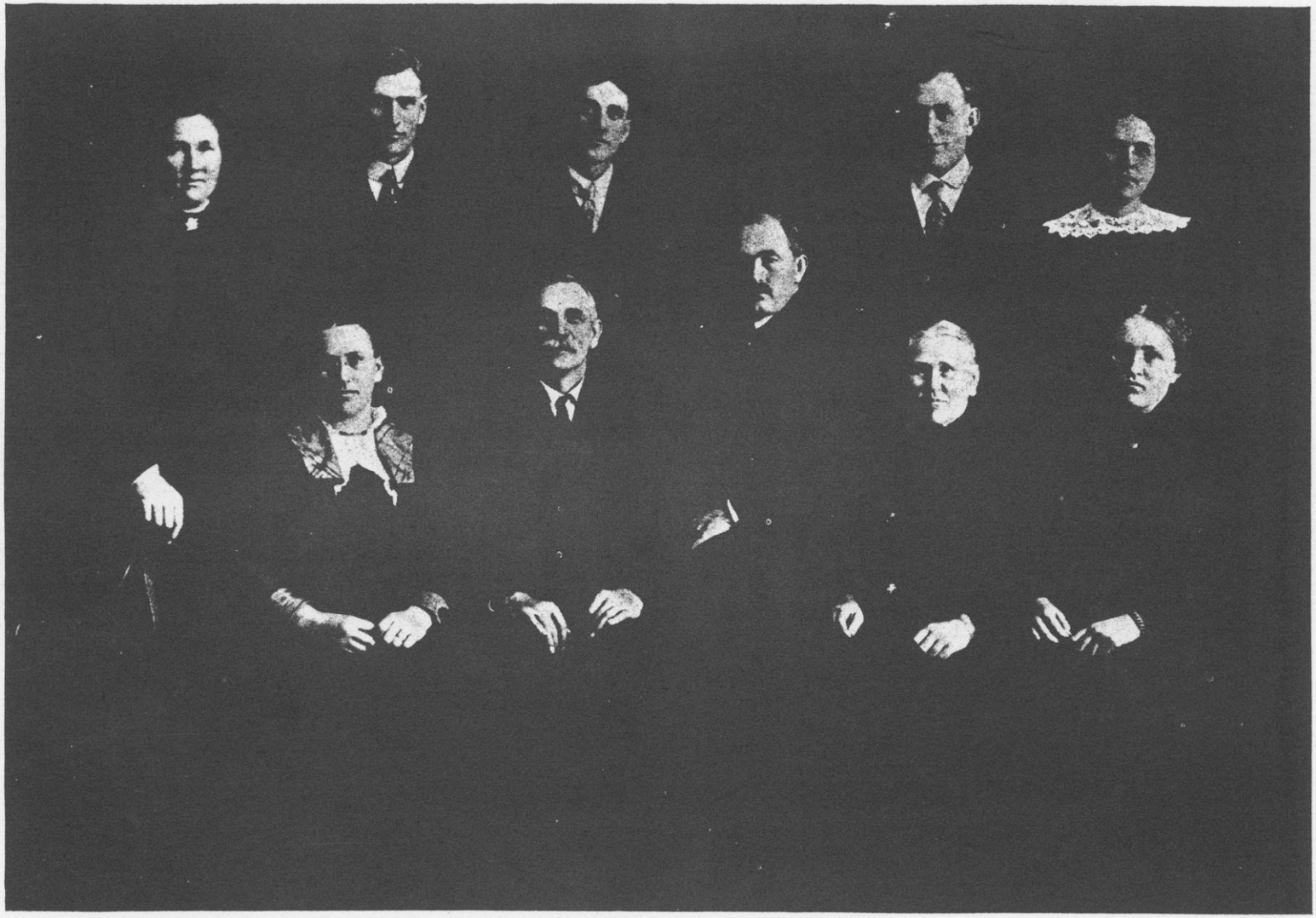
Henry L. Rude, proprietor of a general store and meat market at Irvington station in the town of Menomonie, was born in Eau Claire, Wis., Feb. 7, 1895, son of Olaf and Matilda (Hendrickson) Rude. As a youth he attended the grade and high schools in Eau Claire, after which he began a business career as an employee of the Eau Claire Trunk Co., during the latter part of his connection with that concern, working in the traveling bag department. In April, 1923 Mr. Rude came to Irvington and purchased his present business from J. D. Fisher, the previous proprietor. He has a good trade and is meeting with success, having a good farming population to rely on for patronage. He was married in the city of Menomonie, on Feb. 19, 1921, to Laura Schultz, daughter of Fred and Alvina (Voelker) Schultz, the former of whom is now deceased, the latter residing in Menomonie. Mrs. Rude was one of a family of eight children, namely: Herman, of Menomonie; Hazel, now Mrs. T. J. Anderson of St. Paul; Martha, who is Mrs. H. B. Hanson of St. Paul; Alvina, wife of H. M. Hall of Menomonie; Gustav, of Menomonie; Alma, who is now Mrs. Glenn Peisch of Eau Claire; Laura (Mrs. H. L. Rude of Irvington), and Edith, who resides with her mother in Menomonie. Mr. and Mrs. Rude are the parents of a daughter, named Mary.

William P. La Forge, a hardy pioneer of the town of Grant, who died at the age of 70 years in 1912, was born in the state of New York in 1842, and was of English ancestry. On the death of his mother in that state, he accompanied his father to Necedah, Wis., where about 1863 the father died and in that year William P. came to Cedar Falls, Dunn County, with an ox team and wagon. In that village he worked at various jobs, at one time burning charcoal for Jewett & Co. and at another hewing the timber for the dam there. In 1864 with youthful courage he entered upon the arduous task of creating a farm in the wilderness, taking a homestead of 160 acres of wild land in Section 4, town of Grant. It was about this time that he was married to Lydia M. Longdo, who, like himself, was from New York State, of French ancestry. On his land he put up a log house and log barn, splitting the shingles for the roofs with a draw-shave, after which he began the work of clearing the land, his oxen proving a very necessary help. Indians were then numerous in the locality and so was wild game of various kinds, which for a while was the only company that Mr. and Mrs. La Forge had, as they were the first settlers in this part of Dunn County. The story of pioneer hardships has often been told and is familiar to all the old settlers in this region. It need only be said here that Mr. La Forge for some time after settling on his land continued working in the village of Cedar Falls, at least for a part of the time, returing home Saturday nights on foot carrying groceries and other supplies with him, the distance being at least 24 or 25 miles. In time he succeeded in his object of building up a farm, and it was here that he passed away, as already stated, in 1912. His wife survived him a number of years, dying Dec. 4, 1923, at the age of 77. They had been blessed with seven children, of whom two, Nettie M. and Ella, are deceased. The five now living are Gertrude, George W., Edward T., Fred H. and Ida. Gertrude married Frank W. Gass of Rice Lake, Wis., and Ida married Henry Clark of Montana.

George W. La Forge, son of William P. and Lydia M. (Longdo) La Forge, was born on his parents' farm in the town of Grant, Oct. 26, 1867. As a boy he attended rural school and plenty of work was found for him on the farm as soon as he was strong enough to do it. He helped to clear and break the land, remaining at home until he was 21 years old. After that for 13 years he only did farm work during the summers, in the winters being employed in the lumber industry in the woods and on the drives. To get to the woods he used to walk from his home in the town of Grant to Bruce, Wis., (a distance of about 50 miles) without sleep and carrying a pack on his back. In 1892 he began farming for himself, buying a tract of 145 acres in Section 26, town of Sand Creek. The place was partly improved but Mr. La Forge has carried the improvements much further, having built a house, barn, granary and sheds, put up fencing, and brought the place into good condition. He does general farming, keeping grade Durham cattle, of which he now has 21

head, and raising Duroc-Jersey hogs. Mr. La Forge was married in the town of of Sand Creek, Sept. 20, 1896, to May Inspeek, daughter of John and Lizzie (Davis) Inspeek, formerly of Jackson County, Wisconsin. Her father, a Civil War soldier, is now deceased, but her mother is living. Mr. and Mrs. La Forge have had five children, one of whom, Eva, died at the age of 16 months. The other four, who are living, are: Luella, wife of Frank Meindel of Bloomer, and mother of three children, Iolein, Fern and Donald; Raymond, who married Fern Woodman lives on the home farm, and has two children, Harold and Floyd; Norma, attending school, and Bernard, at home.

Miles A. King, the proprietor of 600 acres of land in Sections 3 and 4, town of Sherman, 400 of which he has under the plow, was born on his parents' farm on Section 4, this town, July 5, 1878, son of Dwight and Elizabeth (Smith) King. Dwight King, the father, was a son of Silas and Mary Ann (Benjamin) King, who were natives of New York State. In the spring of 1857 they came west to Wisconsin and that summer resided in Adams County. In the following winter they made their home on Black River, Clark County. In the spring of 1858 they moved to their present home in Dunn County, where Silas bought 80 acres of government land in the town of Peru. This was all wild raw land, but there he began the development of a farm, starting with a set of log buildings. He also bought another 80 acres on Dushane Creek in the same town in 1863. Although his life in Dunn County was short, he made great progress and was doing well financially when he died on Sept. 16, 1864. His wife, who later married Pierce Finch, passed away in 1906. They had four children: Dwight, of Menomonie; Dever L., of the town of Peru, this county; Dezel N., of the town of Rock Creek, and Delos, who lives in Durand. Dwight King was born in New York State on Oct. 8, 1845, and came to Wisconsin in 1857. In the spring of the following year he located at old Meridean, and near that place was married on Oct. 13, 1866, to Elizabeth Smith. She was born at Driftwood, Penn., on April 28, 1851, and came to Dunn County with her parents in 1866, the year of her marriage, the family settling on a farm in the town of Dunn. Five years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Dwight King homesteaded 120 acres of wild land on Section 4, town of Sherman, on which Dwight King built a frame house and then began the task of clearing and developing a farm. There he and his wife resided until 1883, in which year they moved to Menomonie, where Mr. King is still living, one of the few still surviving pioneers of the fifties. Mrs. King died in Menomonie on March 18, 1917. During a part of the period between 1883 and 1904 they rented and worked the farm. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Mary, who is deceased; Milo, a prosperous farmer in the town of Menomonie; Kittie, deceased; Maude, deceased; Miles A., of the town of Sherman; Mabel, who married Knute Nelson of New York City and is now a widow; and Mildred, now deceased, who was the wife of Adam Spellitch of the town of Menomonie. Miles A. King acquired a common school education, attending school in Menomonie, where he passed through the grades. On Oct. 24, 1897, at the age of 19 years, he married Jessie M. Gibson, who was born at Knapp, Dunn County, Wis., May 30, 1880, daughter of George and Phoebe (Beson) Gibson. He and his wife immediately after their marriage went to live in Cambria, Columbia County, where they remained two years during which time he worked as a farm hand. They then moved to Knowles, Dodge County, where he worked for five years in lime kilns and quarries. In 1904 Mr. King came back to the home farm, which he has since operated. He bought it in 1918, at which time it contained 780 acres. He has sold 180 acres of the land and it now contains 600 acres, of which he has 400 under the plow. He has erected a good set of buildings but lives in the house that was built by his father. Engaged in general farming, he keeps grade Holstein and Guernsey cattle and raises Duroc-Jersey hogs, having pure bred sires in both his herds. He milks 40 cows and gives close attention to dairying; and in addition to the usual supply of farm machinery and tools, he has an auto truck and two passenger cars. He and his wife have worked together and achieved success through industry and frugality and mutual cooperation. They have been the parents of eight children, who were born as follows: Dale A., Oct. 11, 1902;



AUGUST COOK AND FAMILY

Gayland V., July 13, 1904; Ione E., Aug. 23, 1907; Fayne V., Aug. 27, 1908; Kenneth D., Dec. 1, 1909; Vivian V., Sept. 20, 1911; Hazel M., June 8, 1914, and Sibyl B., May 15, 1916. Vivian V. died in infancy, on March 10, 1915. The others are all at home except Ione and Fayne, who are seniors in the Menomonie High School and will graduate in the 1925 class. Mrs. King on her father's side is of English ancestry, and on her mother's of Scotch. Her father, a mason by trade, is still living and is now residing in Knapp, where her mother died on March 10, 1916. Jessie M. was their eldest child, the other two being Henry, a resident of Knapp, and Sophia, who is the wife of Charles Massey of Knapp.

August Cook, now retired and residing on a farm in the town of Red Cedar, the original part of which he purchased 50 years ago, was born in Germany, Dec. 25, 1851, son of Carl and Louise (Barnaugh) Cook. The family came to this country in 1856, and for six years thereafter remained in New York, where they had landed, Carl Cook being employed as a common laborer. But in 1862 the spirit of western emigration seized them and they came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, where Mr. Cook found employment with Knapp, Stout & Co. and worked for four years in their grist and flour mills. At that time the lumbermen were fast clearing away the forests and every year more and more land was becoming available for agricultural purposes. Some of it was being taken up by pioneers anxious to build up a permanent home, and the work of grubbing and clearing was being busily prosecuted on many favored tracts. Soon Mr. Cook felt himself impelled to join the ranks of these early farmers, and in 1866 he did so, buying a part of the land now constituting the farm of Albert Dehnhoff in Section 12, town of Red Cedar. There he and his wife started to build up a home, though their lives were not sufficiently prolonged for them to see their efforts come to full fruition, as Mrs. Louise Cook died in 1878 and Carl Cook in the following year. Four of their children are now living, namely: Minnie, who is Mrs. Henry Ott of Menomonie; Mary, wife of Robert Cook of the town of Red Cedar; Albert, of Rice Lake, Barron County, and August, the subject of this memoir. August Cook was educated in the Beyer school in the town of Red Cedar and in the Menomonie city schools, which latter he attented for four years. Until 25 years old he earned his living as an ordinary laborer; but he was too ambitious to continue any longer as such. In 1874 he entered the ranks of independent farmers, buying 80 acres in Section 12, town of Red Cedar, and from that beginning he progressed step by step through hard work to a position of comparative affluence. In course of time by additional land purchases he increased the size of his farm to 320 acres and continued to operate it until 1901, with the assistance of his sons erecting substantial buildings, cultivating his land and increasing the amount and quality of his stock. Then, having rounded out half a century of life, he divided his farm between his sons August and Fred, each receiving 160 acres, and retired from active work. As a citizen of his town Mr. Cook in his earlier years rendered good public service along such lines as road building and others, thereby contributing to the further civilization and improvement of this region, and his personal character has always commanded the respect of his fellow townsmen. Mr. Cook was married in Elk Mound, July 9, 1877, to Amelia Valaska, who was born in Germany, Sept. 5, 1857, daughter of Michael and Mary (Sukow) Valaska, who were early settlers in the town of Elk Mound. Mr. and Mrs. August Cook have eight children living, namely, Albert, Amelia, August, Lillie, Robert, Fred, Ida and Velma, in regard to whom the following is a further record. Albert, born April 25, 1879, resides in the town of Spring Brook. He married Ida Wahl and has three children, Gerhart, Martin and Elmer. Amelia, born Sept. 1, 1880, is now Mrs. Albert Hagen of the town of Elk Mound and has three children, Carl, Henry and Hannah. August, born Aug. 5, 1883, is operating part of the home farm in the town of Red Cedar. Lillie, born March 5, 1885, is now Mrs. Frank Grambow of the town of Red Cedar, and her children are Wilfred, Alice, Mabel and Richard. Robert, born Aug. 3, 1886, is a farmer in the town of Red Cedar. He married Emma Lentz. Fred, born Jan. 11, 1888, is operating the 160 acre farm he received from his father. Ida, born Jan. 25, 1890, is now Mrs. Henry Hintz of the town of Sherman, and has four children, Evelyn, Edna, Loraine

and Vernon. Velma, born Dec. 6, 1900, is Mrs. Arnold Blake of the town of Red Cedar and the mother of one child, Alma.

Frank Hintzman, prominent in the business circles of Menomonie as proprietor of a first class furniture store and undertaking establishment, which he has himself built up to its present condition, was born in Germany, Nov. 17, 1866, son of Christ and Mary (Wolf) Hintzman. The parents, farmers in their native land, came to the United States in 1881, spending their first year in this country in Texas. They then came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, arriving in Menomonie, July 11, 1882. For the next six years Christ Hintzman was employed in the sawmills of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, and at the end of that time reverted to his original occupation of farming, in 1889 buying a tract of wild land in the town of Sherman, Dunn County. This property in time he made into a good farm and there he and his wife spent their latter years, Mrs. Hintzman passing away first, on June 15, 1896, and Mr. Hintzman on April 19, 1900. They had two children, William C., who is now operating the old home farm, and Frank of Menomonie. Frank Hintzman was educated chiefly in Germany but later attended district school for a while in Dunn County. For eight winters he worked in lumber camps for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. Then in 1892 he became connected with the line of enterprise in which he is now engaged, entering the employ of George Galloway, proprietor of a furniture and undertaking establishment, with whom he remained until 1900. On March 15, 1900, he entered into partnership with Hans Swenby, under the firm name of Hintzman & Swenby, and together they started a furniture business in the old S. B. French building on Main Street between Third and Fourth. At the end of three years Mr. Hintzman bought out his partner and subsequently continued the business alone, for five years remaining in the same location. He then moved his stock to the Heller building in the same block and there remained until July, 1914, when he moved into his present building, which is his own property, located at 432 Main Street. This building measures 40 x 92 feet in ground dimensions, and is two stories high with a full basement. Mr. Hintzman occupies the entire building, using the second floor for casket and show rooms, and carrying a large and fine stock of undertaking supplies. The considerable advance he has made in prosperity has been due to hard and persistent work carefully planned and to his having built up a good reputation for honest dealing. In 1908 he was elected county coroner, which office he held until 1918. His society affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married July 2, 1892, to Anna Feldt, who died Dec. 20, 1902, leaving three children, Mabel, Ruth and Frances. Mabel is now Mrs. Herman O. Burwitz of Menomonie and has two children, Elizabeth Ann and Marion. Frances, the wife of R. N. Sargent of Menomonie has a daughter, Anna Belle. Mr. Hintzman was married secondly July 18, 1904, to Emma Schultz. He has a fine residence at 516 Wilson Avenue, which he occupies with his wife, and also owns a residence at 1008 Tenth Street and a fine summer cottage above the Cedar Falls Dam.

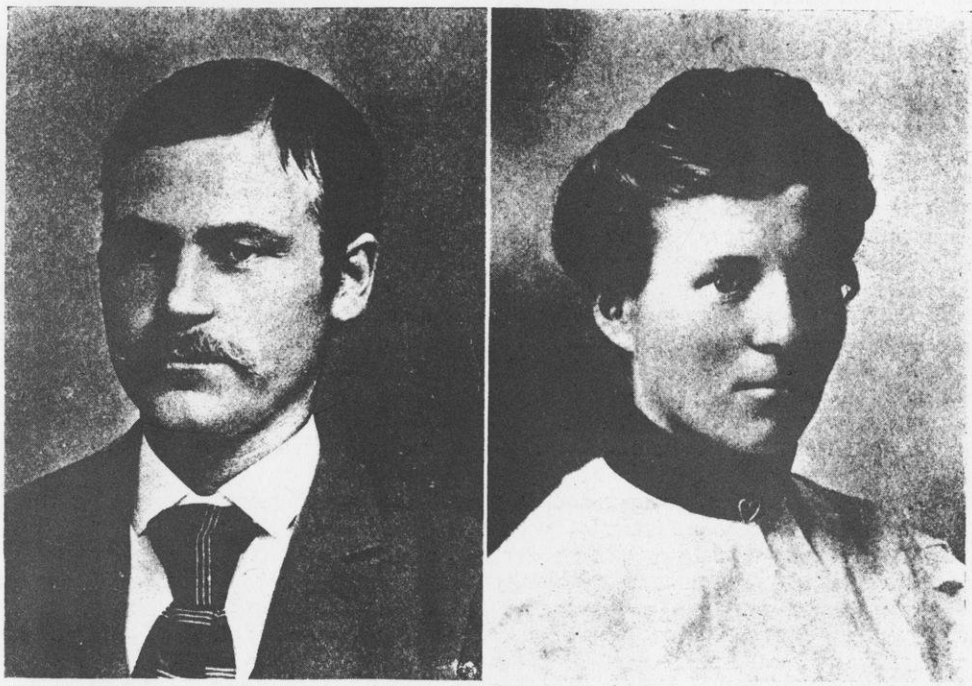
Alonzo L. Best, late proprietor of Meadowside Farm in Section 8, town of Tiffany, who may well be remembered as a representative citizen, having served four years in the State Assembly, was born at Big Springs, Adams County, Wis., Oct. 6, 1854, son of Lycurgus C. and Angeline (Smith) Best. The father, Lycurgus Best, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1836, and who came to Wisconsin with his parents, was never a very strong man. He had, however, the benefit of a college education, which qualified him to teach school, which he did both in Adams County and later in Dunn County. In 1857 he was married at Big Springs to Angeline Smith, then a girl of about 17, who was born in Adams County, and had been one of his pupils in a school he taught there. In those days teachers received very small salaries and for some years life must have been a hard struglge with them, though doubtless Mr. Best did other work at times. In 1866 they came to Dunn County, where they could get cheap land and perhaps in time build up a farm home. The journey of 150 miles, or more, was made with a wagon and ox team, and it is said that when Mr. and Mrs. Lycurgus Best arrived in Dunn County they were very poor. In that respect they were no different from many other early settlers in the

county, though Mr. Best's lack of a robust physique was a serious handicap to him, as his progress was necessarily slower than that of his stronger neighbors. But he settled bravely on a tract of wild land in Section 8, town of Tiffany, and proceeded as best he could to make a farm out of it, also teaching school at times, whereby he made a few extra dollars. There he spent some 28 years, or until his life closed in 1894, when he was about 58 years old. He had made fair progress on his farm, which his wife sold after his death, moving to the village of Downing, where she passed away. Alonzo L. Best gained his education chiefly through home study being assisted by his father, as he had but little time to attend school. He made good progress, however, and at the age of 23 was teaching winter school in the town of Tiffany, and he also taught for a while in the town of New Haven at a school four miles from his home, walking back and forth each day, and besides this he attended to the farm chores. Thus his time was fully occupied. While still a young man, with an eye to the future, he bought 40 acres of wild land in Section 8, adjoining his parent's farm, which was the nucleus of the present farm of Meadowside, as he subsequently added to it by additional purchases until he had 160 acres, or a quarter section. His first house was one of logs, hewed inside and out, and with that starting-point he went ahead with the development of the place, breaking more soil each year and from time to time putting up better buildings. The best of these have been erected within recent years, and include a substantial, two-story frame house erected in 1918, and a barn of 80 x 136 x 14 feet with a full 8-foot basement and a balloon roof. This barn is provided with a complete steel equipment. Previous to the year 1894 Mr. Best bred high grade Guernsey cattle, keeping a pure bred sire, and he was the first to introduce pure bred cattle into this locality. In 1894 he began the breeding of pure bred Double Standard Shorthorned cattle, and also pure bred Poland-China hogs. Starting with five head of these cattle, he raised from 40 to 50 head each year, the best of which he sells for breeding purposes, shipping them to various states, including Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky and Nebraska. In politics Mr. Best was a progressive Republican and during a period of 25 years rendered continuous public service in town or school office. For 30 years he was the clerk of School District No. 3. In 1918 he was elected to the State Assembly without opposition, and, having creditably served out his term of two years, was reelected in 1920. While in the legislature he served on the educational and finance committees. His highly successful career was brought to a close in 1922, his death occurring on June 24, 1924, and depriving the community of a man who always stood for what he believed to be right and for the best interests of the people among whom he lived. He was one of the organizers of Chimney Rock Creamery and was an influential force in business, social and political matters throughout this locality. He was fraternally affiliated with the Masonic Blue Lodge at Glenwood City and also with the Odd Fellows' lodge and Modern Woodmen camp at Downing. Alonzo L. Best was married in Counersville, on July 15, 1874, to Cora May Brewer, who was born in Jackson County, May 12, 1861, daughter of John and Hortense (Sutliff) Brewer of Connersville, who settled in the town of Tiffany in or about the year 1865. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Sutliff there is one other survivor, a son, John, now living in Fergus Falls, Minn. To Mr. and Mrs. Best five children were born, Edna H., Hugh R., Gertrude I., Alonzo B. and Theodore G. Edna H. died in 1911. Hugh R. is living at New Richmond, Wis. Gertrude I. is now Mrs. F. E. Ramer of River Falls, Wis. Alonzo B. was graduated from the Downing High School in 1916 and from the River Falls Normal School in 1918, after which he spent three years as a high school teacher in Washburn, Wis., and Paoli, Kansas. In 1921 he entered Wisconsin University to study law but on account of his father's poor health had to give up that intention. In June, 1917 he enlisted at Duluth for service in the war, and for 17 months subsequently was marine guard on board the U. S. S. Pittsburg, 11 months of that time being spent in French and six months in Mediterranean and Adriatic waters. He was discharged at Norfolk, Va., on Nov. 29, 1919. Theodore G.'s education included four years in the Downing High School and one year in the River Falls Normal School. Mr. Best's family also

included a grandson, Harold, whom he adopted as a son, and who is now at home. The sons, Alonzo B. and Theodore G. are now operating the farm for their mother. Mr. Best was a Uniterian in religious faith, while Mrs. Best belongs to the Episcopal Church.

Jens Gottliebson, a successful general farmer in the town of Otter Creek, was born in Norway, March 30, 1868, son of Gottlieb Olson and Anna (Jensen) Olson. The parents were also natives of Norway, and were farmers by occupation. After the father's death in his native land the mother came to America and has since made her home with her son, Jens. There were 11 children in the family, three of whom died when young. Of the others, Ole, Hans, Ingeborg and Berenharda are still in Norway. Eddie, resides in Colfax, Dunn County, Wis.; Gurine is the wife of Anton Krogness of Colfax township; Randena is the wife of John Krogness of the town of Otter Creek, and Jens is the subject of this sketch. Jens Gottliebson as a boy attended school in Norway and remained in his native land until he was 26 years old, doing farm work and also at certain seasons being engaged in fishing. It was in 1894 that he emigrated to this country, first locating at Stoughton, Wis., where he remained for four years, working on farms and in a wagon shop. From there he came to Dunn County in 1898, and engaged in farming on his own account in the town of Otter Creek, buying a tract of 160 acres in Section 26. It was all wild land and covered with brush. Mr. Gottliebson commenced operations by building a small frame house and a log barn, after which he began clearing the land. He had not yet married and for about nine years kept bachelor's hall. In course of time he built a better house and a frame barn, as well as other buildings, and kept on improving his place. He had made pretty good progress on it when in the fall of 1907 he was married in Menomonie to Anna Johnson, who was born in Norway, daughter of John and Marie (Olson) Johnson. Her parents never came to America. They had 11 children, two of whom died in infancy. Of the others Anna, is Mrs. Jens Gottliebson of Dunn County, Wis. and Jacob, Ole, Anton, Bernhardt, Agnes, Magnus, Gunda and Jonas are still in Norway. Mr. Gottliebson has made good progress on the farm since his marriage and now has 118 acres under the plow. Also at the present time he has 18 head of grade Durham cattle. He does general farming and dairying, raises Poland-China hogs and some sheep, and also cultivates tobacco, besides keeping chickens.

George O. Chrislaw, proprietor of Woodland Farm in Section 9, town of Spring Brook, was born in Dane County, Wisconsin, Dec. 6, 1882, son of John M. and Etta (La Mont) Chrislaw. The parents were natives of New York State, the mother coming of an old American family dating back to very early colonial times, as she was a descendant in the ninth generation. They were still young when they came west to Dane County, Wisconsin, where they were married and settled on a farm. There they remained until 1909, when they came to Dunn County, buying an improved farm in the town of Tainter, which John M. Chrislaw operated until 1914. He then retired, sold the farm and removed to Menomonie, where he spent his last years, dying Dec. 30, 1923. His wife, who survived him, is now living with her son George O. Mr. and Mrs. John M. Chrislaw were the parents of four children: Albert M., now a farmer in the town of Oak Grove, Barron County; May, who is Ralph Hickcox of the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County; George O., the direct subject of this sketch; and Jessie, now Mrs. Harry Kent of the town of Red Cedar. George O. Chrislaw acquired a district school education in Dane County and later took a short course in the agricultural department of the University of Wisconsin at Madison. Aside from the time spent in school or college, he was engaged in assisting his father to make the home farm a paying proposition, and they were thus associated together until 1914, in which year George O. bought the old Capt. Sherman Lake Farm, a tract of 190 acres in Section 9, town of Spring Brook, the name of which he has changed to Woodland Farm. He has made a great improvement in the buildings, has erected several out-buildings, remodeled and rebuilt the house, and in 1924 put up a fine barn of 36 x 88 feet, with 12-foot posts, gothic roof and the latest Libby & Star barn equipment. He is engaged in general farming and dairying, keeping Holstein cattle and raising Poland-China



MR. AND MRS. JENS GOTTLIEBSON

hogs, and is one of the substantial and respected citizens of his town, interested in local improvements. Mr. Chrislaw was married March 28, 1912, in Tecumseh, Neb., to Miss Mabel Roach, the daughter of William and Susan A. (Twining) Roach; both her parents are now deceased.

Allan H. Dickson, business man and farmer, well known in most parts of Dunn County through his various activities, is a native of this county, having been born in the town of Spring Brook, Sept. 8, 1875, son of Henry and Hattie (Fuller) Dickson. The father was also born in the town of Spring Brook, where he was reared and lived for many years. He subsequently moved to Eau Claire, but since 1918 has made his home in Rhinelander, Wis. Allan H. Dickson was reared and educated in the town of Spring Brook and lived with his grandparents until he grew to manhood. After completing his common school studies, he took a course in the agricultural department of the University of Wisconsin and has since followed farming more or less, having owned five different farms in the towns of Spring Brook and Elk Mound, on all of which he has made valuable improvements. During the past few years he has dealt in real estate, and for several years while doing so occupied a comfortable residence which he owns in the village of Elk Mound; but having in 1922 bought the old David Lee Farm in Section 15, town of Spring, he has since made his home there. He is a stockholder in the Elk Mound Cooperative Creamery and for four years was president of the company. For two years he served as chairman of the town of Elk Mound, at the same time being a member of the county board, and after moving to the village he served as a supervisor. Since 1918 he has been a trustee of the Dunn County Fair Association, while as a member of the Masonic order he belongs to the Blue Lodge and Chapter in Menomonie. These various activities have made him a busy man and brought him into contact with many people in all parts of Dunn County, and in consequence he has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Dickson was married Oct. 8, 1903, in the town of Red Cedar, to Nellie Millar, who was born March 10, 1880, in that town, daughter of William and Sarah (McCormick) Millar. He and his wife are the parents of four children: Helen, born June 28, 1905; Eva, born June 10, 1909; Jean born Nov. 10, 1910, and Thomas, born March 4, 1914. The three eldest are attending the Elk Mound High School, while Thomas is a pupil in the Oakland School in District No. 7.

Luis Dietsche, proprietor of River View Farm, and engaged in general farming and dairying in the town of Sand Creek, was born in Coon Valley, Vernon County, Wis., June 19, 1862, son of Herman and Marie Dietsche. The parents were natives of Baden, Germany, who came to this country in 1862, buying in Coon Valley, Vernon County, Wis., 120 acres of land, which was mostly wild. A log house and barn stood on it and with this for a starting-point, Herman Dietsche plunged into the task of developing a farm. After continuing his improvements on the place until 1882, he and his wife came to Dunn County with their son Luis, with whom they spent their remaining years, Mr. Dietsche dying in 1909 at the age of 82, and Mrs. Dietsche in 1921 at the age of 87 years. Of their five children two, Elizabeth and Mary, died in Vernon County. The other three, Luis, Herman F. and Gusta, are living, Gusta being the wife of Charles Wax of Bloomer, Wis., and Herman F., residing in Bloomer. Luis Dietsche in his youthful days helped his father develop the family farm in Vernon County, sometimes, however, working out. At the age of 20 he came to Dunn County and bought 120 acres of land in Section 35, town of Sand Creek, later buying 40 acres more. The development of this was not started at once, however, as, on coming to Dunn County accompanied by his parents—the journey being made with a wagon and team—he at first rented a farm, and he continued to operate rented farms for several years. When he began the development of his own property, he built a small house which he later enlarged, he and his father being associated together in this work, and in time he built a barn of 34 x 64 feet, a silo, and sheds for different farm purposes, doing the carpenter and mason's work himself. He has cleared 115 acres of the land, having it now under the plow. He has made good progress in general farming and dairying, having at the present time 19 head of mixed cattle, and also raising Duroc-Jersey hogs.

For six years he has served as school treasurer. Mr. Dietsche was married in the town of Sand Creek in 1890, to Amanda Abraham, daughter of Albert and Emelia Abraham, who came from West Prussia, Germany, and were early settlers in the town of Grant, Dunn County. Both Mr. and Mrs. Abraham are now deceased, the former having passed away at the age of 95 years and the latter at that of 80. Mr. and Mrs. Dietsche have been the parents of five children, one of whom, Marie, is now deceased. The four survivors are: Theresa, wife of Otto Reisinger of Minneapolis; Harold, a farmer of Chippewa County; Martha, who is now Mrs. Leo Foster of Black River Falls, and Herman L., who is operating the home farm under rental.

George Vasey Creaser, a typical pioneer of Dunn County, now deceased, was born in England, Dec. 15, 1835, and was brought to the United States by his parents, William and Fanny Creaser, who in time located in Illinois. In 1857 his father and he bought, through a mutual friend, a Mr. Beckwith, 160 acres of land in the town of Dunn, Dunn County, the father getting the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 6, and George V. the east half of the northwest quarter of the same section. On July 10, 1859, George V. Creaser took Catherine Ellering, the girl to whom he was engaged, across the state line to Wilmot, Kenosha County, Wis., where they were married. Then they returned to Illinois, where they remained until Oct. 31, 1859, when they left for Dunn County, Wis., arriving at Dunnville on November 5. There Knapp, Stout & Co. were operating and Mr. Creaser worked for them for two years. Then he began farming on rented land, and so continued for four years. At the end of that time he then bought 80 acres of land near the village of Downsville, where he lived for about two years, and then he moved onto his 80 acres in Section 6 that he had bought before coming to Dunn County. There was a log house on the land that he and his father had built in 1863, and into which Mr. Creaser moved with his family. He now began to develop his own farm, the work being a pioneer task that kept him busy early and late for years to come. He cleared and broke the land, also buying 60 acres more, which gave him a farm of 140 acres. By the year 1880 he had made such progress that he was able to build a good substantial frame residence, choosing, however, another location, and also erected other buildings. Still later he put up a better barn and outbuildings. There he continued to reside, engaged successfully in general agriculture until old age overtook him and he passed away in his eightieth year on April 11, 1915, a highly respected and esteemed citizen. His wife Catherine, who was born in McHenry County, Ill., in November, 1840, died on the farm Nov. 28, 1918. They were the parents of three children: Fanny A., born Aug. 28, 1860, who is now Mrs. Joseph Cotts of Menomonie, and William R. and Newton G. of the town of Dunn.

William R. Creaser, a representative of one of the pioneer families of the town of Dunn, residing on the farm established by his parents 57 years ago in Section 6, was born in this town, July 23, 1867, son of George V. and Catherine (Ellering) Creaser. As a boy he attended the Creaser school, which was named after the family, and as he grew up helped his father to develop the home farm, on which he remained until 25 years of age. He then bought a grubbing machine and for eight years thereafter was engaged chiefly in grubbing and land breaking for those opening up new farms. For many years also he was interested in bee culture and honey production, which he carried on quite extensively. He also followed carpenter work, as well as farming, continuing to reside on the old home farm and in a comfortable house of his own. He also has a work shop, garage and automobile, and keeps gasoline, oils and grease for sale. He is a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery and is fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. For three years formerly Mr. Creaser served as a member of the town board. He has never married.

Newton G. Creaser, proprietor of the old Creaser farm in the town of Dunn, was born on this farm May 25, 1877, son of George V. and Catherine (Ellering) Creaser. He acquired his education in the Creaser school of his neighborhood and assisted his parents, working on the home farm for his father until 1913, when

GEORGE R. TOPLISS

he rented it, and for seven years afterwards conducted it as a renter. He then bought it and has since continued to carry on general farming and dairying. He has kept the buildings put up by his father in good repair, and has a herd of grade Holstein cattle. As a stockholder he is interested in the Downsville Co-operative Creamery. He has served as a member of the district school board and belongs to the camp of Modern Woodmen in Downsville. Mr. Creaser was married Sept. 13, 1912, to Eliza Piercy of Spring Brook, who was born in England, Sept. 12, 1880. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have two children: Samuel G., born Feb. 5, 1914; and Thomas W., born May 8, 1918.

George R. Topliss, one of the leading business men of the village of Eau Galle, was born in Slatington, Penn., Feb. 14, 1868, son of George and Fanny (Wade) Topliss. Both parents were natives of England, the father born at Castle Dunnington, June 1, 1841, and the mother in Ilkerton, Derbyshire, in 1837. They were married April 30, 1864, and a little over two years later, on June 24, 1866, took passage on board a vessel for the United States. After residing in Slatington, Penn., until 1869, they came west to Wisconsin and settled in Pepin County, where they remained for 20 years. At the end of that time they moved to a farm in the town of Dunn, Dunn County, and later, with his son, George R., the father started a wagon and repair shop in the village of Eau Galle; but after a few years, on account of failing health he was obliged to retire from business life. On Oct. 14, 1900, occurred the death of his wife Fanny, after which he moved to Chicago, and later to Sashkatchewan, Canada, where he made his home for a time. On Oct. 17, 1904, he married for his second wife Elizabeth Hazel of Chicago. He lived for some seven years longer, passing away at Eau Galle, on Feb. 19, 1916. He was the father of five children: George R., of Eau Galle village; Clara E., wife of C. N. Abbott of the town of Dunn; Elizabeth A., who is Mrs. George Ware of Edmonton, Canada; Sarah E., wife of Arthur Sunderlin of Downsville; and Fanny, who married Charles Gordon and is now deceased. George T. Topliss as a boy attended district school in Pepin County and did farm work there until 1882. He then came to Dunn County and settled on a 40-acre tract of land owned by his father in the town of Dunn, and there he lived a bachelor's life until his parents joined him in 1889. It was in September, 1891, that he came with them to Eau Galle and that he and his father established the wagon and repair shop. Of this George R. has been the sole proprietor since the father's retirement in 1892. For many years he also conducted an implement business, and when the automobile came into general use, he turned a part of his shop into a garage. Since 1895 he has been the owner of the community building known as Topliss Hall. Mr. Topliss has been active in many things of a public nature. He has helped to build churches and schools, has served 12 years on the board of trustees of the Dunn County Asylum, having been president of the board since 1918, was clerk of the town of Eau Galle for seven years, chairman of the town board for two years and therefore a member of the county board, and in all these offices has shown good practical ability and been of use to his town and county. He owns some Canadian farm land and also has property in Menomonie. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Blue Lodge of Masons at Durand and with the Royal Neighbors in Eau Galle. Mr. Topliss was married Dec. 28, 1892, in the town of Dunn, to Cora M. Gardiner, who was born Dec. 2, 1871, daughter of John and Lutheria E. (Fitch) Gardiner. Her parents were natives of New Hampshire who came to Dunn County in 1856, pre-empting 160 acres of land in the town of Dunn, where Mr. Gardiner spent the remainder of his life, dying Feb. 17, 1876. He was a very active man, not only developing a very good farm, but also helping to build roads and schools and doing considerable to help new settlers as they came into the town, all of which caused him to become prominent and influential. He and his wife had three children: Guy, now in Elmwood, Pierce County, Wis.; Cora, wife of George R. Topliss of Eau Galle; and Carrie, who died at the age of five years. For a number of years after the death of her husband, John Gardiner, Mrs. Gardiner, remained a widow. Then on May 10, 1888, she was united in marriage with Fenno B. Ames a son of Jason F. Ames who settled in what is now the town of Dunn in 1854. Fenno B. Ames, died Dec. 2, 1919, and since then Mrs. Ames has made her

home with her daughter, Mrs. George R. Topliss of Eau Galle. Mr. and Mrs. George R. Topliss are the parents of a son, Lynn G., born Feb. 9, 1901, who is a graduate of Stout Institute at Menomonie, and is now teaching in Marinette, Wis. The family are affiliated by membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Louis G. Meyer, a retired farmer and respected citizen residing in the village of Elk Mound, was born in Washington County, Wisconsin, Dec. 8, 1853, son of Ludwig and Anna Catherine (Todter) Meyer. The parents were born and spent their early years in Hanover, Germany, coming to the United States in 1848 at the time of the German revolution. When they left home they were not married, but on board the sailing vessel which brought them to this country they became man and wife. In Washington County, Wisconsin, they settled on 40 acres of timber land, building a log cabin with a dirt floor, and making their home there for ten years, during which time they made some progress as farmers. In 1858 they moved to Chippewa County, locating in the town of Sigel, but soon removing to Chippewa Falls, where they made their home for a year. They next bought 140 acres of wild land in the town of Eagle Point (now Tilden), Chippewa County and began to improve the place, Ludwig Meyer in time building up a fine farm there with an excellent set of buildings. On March 27, 1896, he suffered a bereavement in the loss of his wife, but continued to conduct the farm until his own death on March 28, 1915. The children in the Meyer family were Herman, Louis, Anna, Otto, Gustave, Adolph, Caroline, Michael and William, all of whom are living except Gustave. Louis G. Meyer remained with his parents until he was 25 years old, assisting his father to develop the homestead. In 1878 he began independent farming, buying 80 acres of wild land in the town of Auburn, Chippewa County. Having built a small frame house and straw barn on it, he made it his home for five years, during which time he made improvements on the property. He then sold out and moved to Chippewa Falls, where for ten years he was employed in a lumber yard. He then came to Dunn County and for five years thereafter rented a farm in the town of Red Cedar. His next investment was the purchase of a farm of 160 acres in the town of Spring Brook, which was an improved piece of property. There he farmed until the fall of 1919, when he leased the place to his son, Raymond, and, retiring from active work, moved to the village of Elk Mound, where he has since resided. In the town of Spring Brook he served as school director. He is a stockholder in the Elk Mound Co-operative Creamery and one of the substantial citizens in his community, whose success has been achieved by hard work and foresight and who has made a good record for honesty and efficiency. Mr. Meyer was married March 11, 1880, to Amelia Vonderheiden, who was born in Chippewa County, Wis., April 24, 1860, and of this union six children have been born, namely, William A., Gustave R., Albert G., Alva M., Raymond W., and an infant who died unnamed. William A., born March 8, 1881, and now a rancher in Montana, married Mrs. Mary McDonald. Gustave R., born Aug. 3, 1883, who is a veterinary surgeon in Elk Mound, married Kate Bruce, and has three children, Louis, Ellery and Nancy. Albert G., born July 5, 1886, now of Idaho, married Mary Evelyn Long and has three children, Alma, Nellie, and an infant, who at the date of this writing has not yet been named. Alva M., born July 7, 1893, died in her twenty-sixth year, on Jan. 12, 1919. Raymond W., born Feb. 22, 1896, married Louise Konke and has two children, Galvin and Ethel. He and his family live on the old home farm in the town of Spring Brook. The Meyer family are members of the Evangelical Church and enjoy a high social standing.

James Longdo, a typical pioneer of Dunn County, now living practically retired in the town of Sand Creek, was born in Adams County, Wisconsin, April 5, 1854, son of William and Mary (Wakefield) Longdo. The father was from Montreal, Canada, and the mother from Ohio. Married in Indiana, they moved to Adams County, Wisconsin, in the early 50's, and there William Longdo followed his trade of carpenter and cabinet-maker until his death in 1862. They were the parents of four children, of whom James is the only one now living. The three deceased are, Lydia, who was the wife of W. P. La Forge; Ellen, who was Mrs.

MR. AND MRS. OSMOND COCKERAM

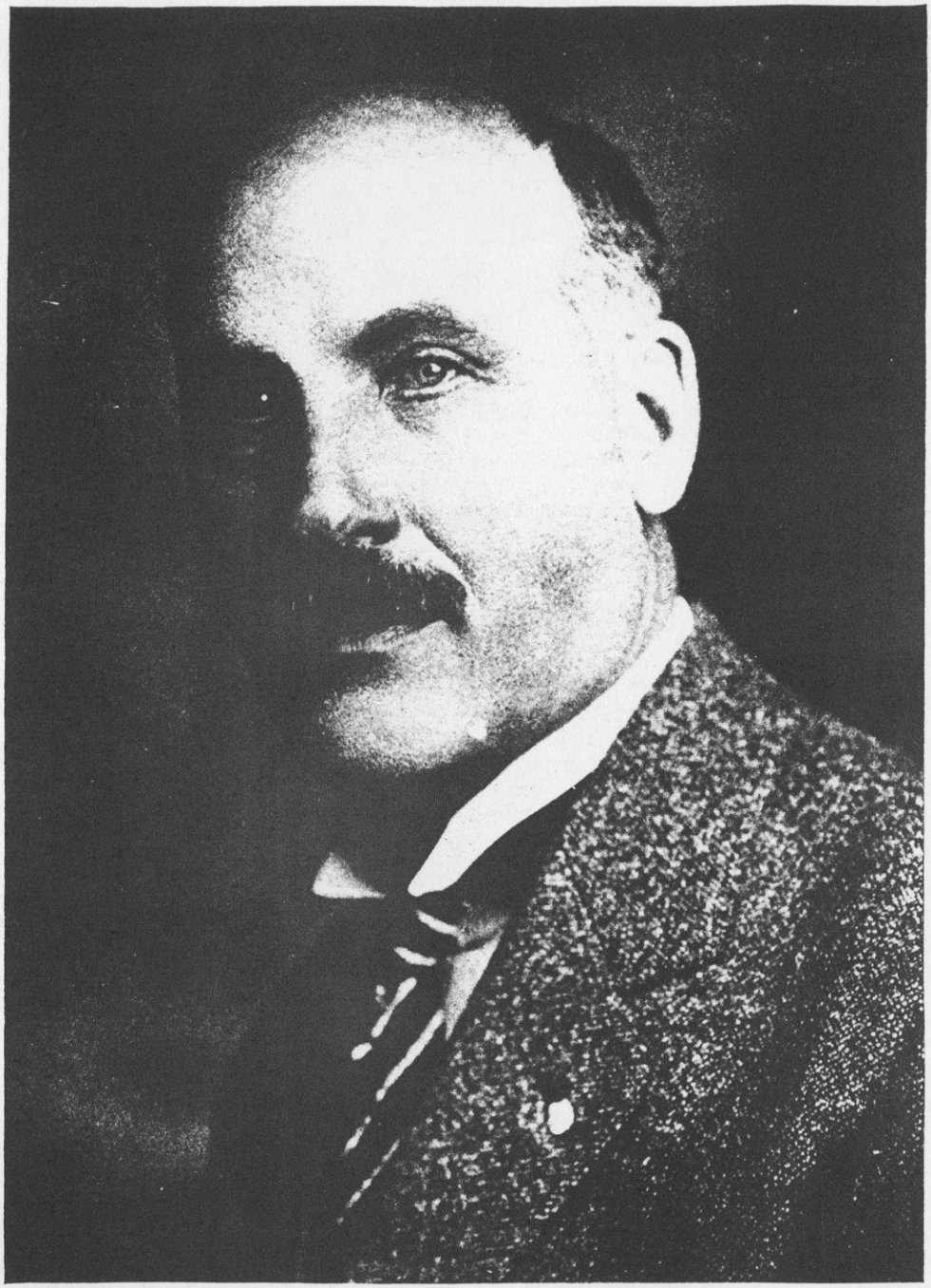
Fred Andeman, and Henry. The latter was one of the defenders of the Union, enlisting at Menomonie in 1862 in a regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and serving three years, being in Sherman's army on its march to the sea. Some time after the death of her first husband, Mrs. Mary Longdo became the wife of Samuel La Forge and they came to Cedar Falls, Dunn County, where she kept a boarding-house while Mr. La Forge worked out. Before the close of the war they started farming in the town of Sand Creek, taking a homestead of 160 acres in Section 34, to which they journeyed slowly by wagon, leading a cow. Mr. La Forge started at once to build a log house and until he had it finished they lived and slept out in the open air. In his task of breaking the land he was greatly assisted by his step-son James, who drove the five yoke of oxen. The creation of a farm was a matter of time and hard work but was successfully accomplished. It remained the family home, on which Mr. La Forge died March 6, 1885, and his wife, Sept. 21, 1899. Of their marriage one child was born, a daughter, Josephine, who married Lyman Dyer, a farmer in the town of Sand Creek. James Longdo was nine years old when he accompanied his mother and step-father to the town of Sand Creek. As he was given opportunity he attended rural school, helping in the work of the farm more and more every year and also working out as he was but a young lad when he went to Eau Claire, where he lived with a Mr. Culberson for whom he drove ox teams and helped to skid logs. On one occasion he walked from Augusta to the woods, the distance from the village to the camp being 35 miles. They built some board shanties with straw-covered floors and young Longdo stayed on that job for three months, earning money which he afterwards applied to the purchase of land. In fact his life as a lumberjack and river man covered a period of 15 years, during nearly all of which time he was in the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. He continued to buy land until he had 380 acres, all wild when he bought it, but most of which he cleared, also erecting buildings and developing a good farm. Having learned the carpenter's trade when young, for 23 years he did all his own building. In 1920 Mr. Longdo sold 280 acres of his farm and moved across the road to the remaining tract of 100 acres, on which he built the nice modern house which he now occupies. He rents out the land, of which there are 55 acres broken, the balance being in fine timber and pasture. He has long been one of the best known men in the town of Sand Creek, and he formerly served on the school board of his district as treasurer. He was first married in Mauston, Juneau County, Wis., to Carrie Hoard, by whom he had one child, Roy. His first wife having died, he was married in 1885, to Ida Payne, daughter of Cornelius and Levina Payne. Her parents, who were early settlers in Mauston, subsequently went to Oregon, wherethey bought land on which they found gold, and, liking the country, they spent the balance of their lives there. Of Mr. Longdo's second marriage there have been nine children, of whom eight are living: Adrian, born Aug. 28, 1886, who died July 1, 1923; Nina, born Dec. 3, 1887; Nora, born May 22, 1889; Ruby, born June 23, 1891; Pearl, born March 2, 1893; William, born Aug. 1, 1896; Roy, born July 28, 1899; Mary, born April 17, 1902; and Hazel, born Aug. 30, 1904. Nina married Elmer Hotvedt, Nora became the wife of Malcolm McNaughton and Ruby married Carl Hotvedt. The mother, Mrs. Ida Longdo, died Jan. 29, 1910.

Alfred Cockeram, proprietor of one of the good farms in the town of Lucas, known as Corn Hill Farm, and situated in Section 13, was born on this same farm Sept. 27, 1865, son of Osmond and Ann (Rick) Cockeram. As a boy he attended the "Simon School" in the town of Lucas, and he grew to manhood on the home place, occupied in assisting his father. Thus his life was spent until the age of 34 years, at which time, his father having given him 80 acres of land just north of the parental homestead, he began cultivating it on his own account, and there he resided for several years, or until the spring of 1922, when he again took up his residence on the home farm, of which he received a share at the time of his father's death in 1917. He has resided on it since and today has a total of 275 acres in one piece in Section 13, and 40 acres in Section 28, or 315 acres in all. The farm is well stocked with Pole-Durham and Shorthorn cattle, and Mr. Cockeram is a stockholder

in the New Hudson Road Creamery. He has always been a hard worker and has been a helpful man in his community in many ways. Mr. Cockeram was first married to Harriett Trig, by whom he had four children: Floyd, who was killed at the age of 13 years in a runaway accident; Grace, now Mrs. Rhinehart Latsch of Arcadia, Wis.; Lawrence, who is in San Pedro, Calif.; and Alice, who died at the age of 18 months. On Dec. 1, 1916 Mr. Cockeram married Mrs. Emil Carlson, whose maiden name was Ida Hintzman, her parents being Frank and Martha (Koehler) Hintzman, now living in North Menomonie. Mrs. Cockeram is the mother of three children, a son Clarence by her first husband, and a son and daughter, Florence and Harvey, who are the children of her second marriage with Mr. Cockeram. The family are affiliated religiously with the M. E. Church in the town of Lucas.

Wilhelm F. F. Lemke, owner of a good modern farm of 120 acres in Section 24, town of Lucas, known as Shady Home Farm, was born in Pommern, Germany, Aug. 11, 1853, son of Ferdinand and Dorothy (Brammer) Lemke. It was in 1872 that the family emigrated to the United States, landing at Castle Garden, New York, whence they came directly to Dunn County, Wisconsin, locating in Menomonie, where Ferdinand Lemke found employment with Knapp, Stout & Co. They remained there two years, after which the parents made their home with their son August, who was operating a farm in Section 1, town of Lucas. Later they returned to Menomonie and still later took up their residence with their son Wilhelm, on whose farm the father died in 1897, and the mother some 22 years later, in 1919. Of their family of six children, four daughters died in Germany, while of the two sons, August and Wilhelm, August died in 1919, leaving Wilhelm the only survivor. Wilhelm F. F. Lemke acquired his education in his native land and was 19 years old when he came to the United States with his parents and brother August. His first employment in this country was on the Moore farm for Knapp, Stout & Co., and he worked there for three seasons, being employed in the woods at lumbering during the winter months. Also, until 1883, he worked more or less in and about the mills. He then purchased his brother's farm in Section 1, town of Lucas, which he operated until 1901, making some improvements on it. Then he bought his present farm of 120 acres in Section 24, town of Lucas, which during the 20 years that he was active on it he developed into an excellent farm with good, substantial buildings and all necessary modern equipment. In 1921 he rented it to his son Arnold, but still makes his home on it. He is a stockholder in the Hudson Road Creamery. Mr. Lemke was married May 27, 1877, in the town of Red Cedar to Wilhelmina Westphal, of whom he was deprived by death on Nov. 1, 1923, after they had spent 47 years together in happy wedlock. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lemke, the first four, Gusta, Lena, Louis and Emil, are deceased. The others are: Paul, a farmer in Marathon County; Julius, who is farming in the town of Menomonie, Dunn County; William, of Chicago; Arnold, who married Olga Koolmo and operates the Lemke farm, he and his wife having one child, Jane R.; and Wilhelmina, who is now Mrs. Joseph Jesse of Menomonie. The Lemke family are members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Menomonie.

August Klatt, who has been a resident of Dunn County for over 40 years, and for a considerable part of that time engaged in agricultural pursuits, was born in Germany, Feb. 4, 1856. He was educated in his native land and as a young man served in the German army. It was in 1883 that he came to the United States, landing at New York, in which city he remained for six months. At the end of that time he came west to Menomonie, Wis., and entered the employ of the Knappr Stout & Co. Company as a butcher, being thus occupied until 1885. In that yeahe turned to agriculture, buying 40 acres of wild land in Section 31, town of Menomonie, and there he developed a good farm, that is now owned by Adolph Steinke, In 1909, when he sold that farm, Mr. Klatt purchased the old J. T. Holden farm in the town of Lucas, which he operated until 1914, in which year he moved to Menomonie, buying a six-acre tract within the city limits, where he did market gardening for three years, or until 1917, when he disposed of that property and has since lived with his son William in Section 31, town of Menomonie. Mr. Klatt was married



OLE H. KLEVEN

in Menomonie, Nov. 28, 1884, to Henrietta Schultz, who was born in Germany, Sept. 25, 1863, and came to the United States in 1883. Of this marriage there were two children: William, above mentioned, and Martha, who is now Mrs. William Hanson of Menomonie, and has a son, Herbert.

William J. Klatt, who is successfully engaged in agriculture and dairying in the town of Menomonie, was born in the city of Menomonie, Sept. 22, 1885, son of August and Henrietta (Schultz) Klatt. He acquired his education in the district school and at an early age began work on the farm. Until 1913 he was associated with his father as helper, but in that year he took over the farm, which he operated for himself until 1915. He then sold and bought the Swen Grinde farm of 60 acres in Section 31, town of Menomonie, and in 1917 he enlarged the scope of his operations by buying an 80-acre tract adjoining in Section 36, of the town of Lucas. He keeps a large herd of high grade Holstein cattle with a pure bred sire, and is doing an extensive dairying business. He has put up a set of fine buildings, including a comfortable residence; a basement barn of 38 x 90 feet, with the Mitchell barn equipment; a granary 16 x 32 feet, and a stave silo of 12 x 24 feet, and his place is classed among the good dairy farms of Dunn County. Mr. Klatt was married Nov. 5, 1908, in the city of Menomonie, to Anna Holtzhueter, daughter of August and Amelia (Krueger) Holtzhueter, and he and his wife are the parents of six children, who were born as follows: Arnold, Dec. 9, 1909; Edna, July 21, 1912; Alfred, April 18, 1914; Paul, Oct. 28, 1917; Freda, Nov. 28, 1919, and Walter, April 29, 1921. The family are united by membership with St. Paul's Lutheran Church of Menomonie.

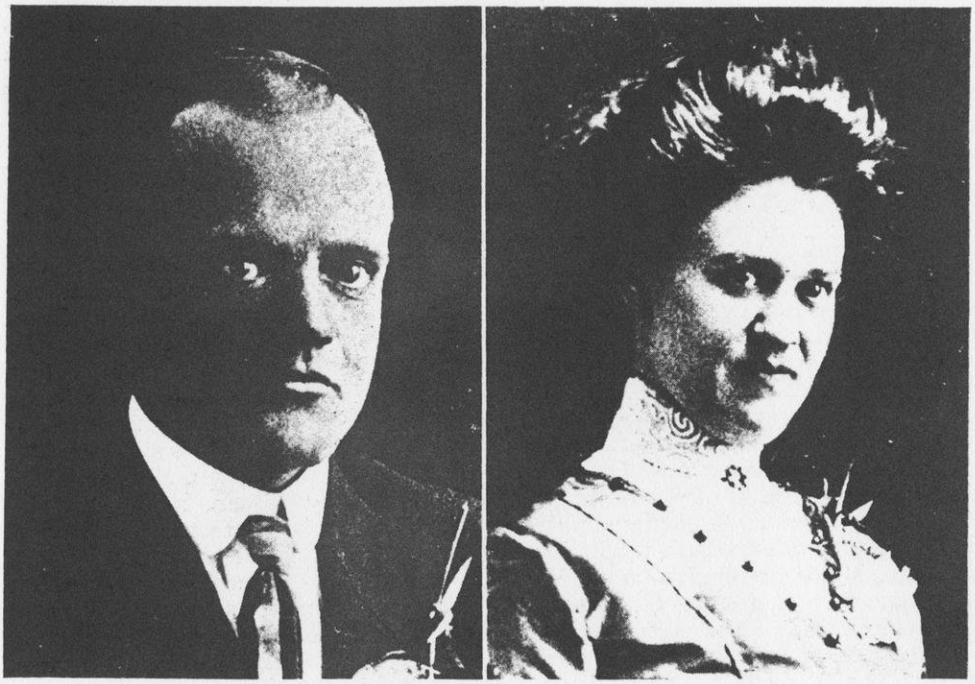
Bruno Jaeger, proprietor of the Menomonie bakery, Menomonie, was born in Austria, May 13, 1860, son of Frank and Helen (Kretschmer) Jaeger. The parents were also natives of Austria who emigrated to the United States, reaching Milwaukee, Wis., May 13, 1873, and there Frank Jaeger at different periods of his active career operated a flour mill, bakery and lumber yard. Bruno Jaeger acquired his school education partly in Austria and partly in Milwaukee, Wis. He then learned the book binder's trade, which he followed until 1883, in which year he engaged in the bakery business in partnership with his brother Oswald, the association lasting for six years. He then engaged in the same business for himself, remaining in Milwaukee until 1916. In that year he came to Menomonie and established the Menomonie Baking Co. at 319 Main Street, and he now occupies the adjoining building in addition. He has installed a good modern baking equipment. The concern manufactures as special products the Twin Loaf and Sally Ann Bread; also graham and rye loaf, buns, biscuits and pastry. Mr. Jaeger also conducts a lunch room in connection with his bakery. He is now well established and enjoys a large custom. As a citizen interested in the welfare and progress of Menomonie he joined the Commercial Club, of which he is now a member. Mr. Jaeger was married in Milwaukee, Wis., on May 15, 1886, to Laura Sauer, who after six years and a half of married life, died Dec. 2, 1892, leaving two children: Bruno, Jr. who is now in the poultry and egg business in New Jersey; and William, who is operating a bakery in St. Paul, Minn. On Sept. 4, 1893, the subject of this sketch married Emily Filter of Menomonie, of which union the children are: Erwin, of Chippewa Falls; Helen, wife of Erwin Greuel of Menomonie, and Herbert of Chippewa Falls.

Ole H. Kleven, a contractor and builder doing business at Elk Mound, was born in Norway, Feb. 22, 1881, son of Hans and Marit (Rusten) Kleven. The parents were also natives of Norway, the father being a farmer by occupation, and he is still living there though now retired; the mother is deceased. Their children, nine in number, were: Ingeborg, who married a Mr. Myrensten and lives in Norway; Ever, also in Norway; Marit, residing in Canada, the wife of a Mr. Byrhagen; Amund and Knute, in Norway; Ole H., of Elk Mound, Wis.; Mary, who married a Mr. Saastad and lives in Norway; Hans, also in Norway, and John, who is in St. Paul, Minn. Ole H. Kleven attended school in his native land, where he subsequently learned and followed the mason's trade. At the age of 23 he came to America, landing at Halifax, N. S., on May 20, 1904, and coming directly to Eau Claire, Wis. In that city he remained for five year, during which time he followed his

trade, not only as a journeyman but also as an independent contractor. In July, 1908, he came to Elk Mound and in partnership with S. A. Sorenson and Archie Stahlman established the Elk Mound Concrete Co., building a plant a mile and a half west of the village on the farm of Arne Tilleson. They manufactured concerte blocks for building purposes and continued in that business until 1918, when they were forced to give up operations owing to the difficulty of obtaining the necessary material. Since then Mr. Kleven has been in business for himself as a building contractor. He has built several residences in Elk Mound, the Rosenberg garage, and several farms, dwellings and barns; also three houses for himself, which he sold, and he is now (April, 1924) building a seven-room, brick dwelling, with outside dimensions of 32 x 34 feet, and with a concrete-block garage of 20 x 28 feet. He is building up a good reputation as a reliable workman and business man, and is one of the substantial and respected citizens of the village of Elk Mound. Mr. Kleven was married in Norway, Nov. 10, 1902, to Anna Paulson and he and his wife enjoy a good social standing.

Alfred L. Johnson, city treasurer and street commissioner of Menomonie, was born in this city Jan. 7, 1886, son of Andrew H. and Johana (Ludvigson) Johnson. He attended the local schools taking a course in manual training under Mr. Kendell. For the next seven years he operated a farm in the town of Menomonie, after that for several years he was a lineman for the Wisconsin Telephone Co., and then went into a business partnership with a Mr. Eteberg under the name of the Eteberg & Johnson Concrete Co., the concern being builders of sidewalks, culverts, silos and other constructive work. Mr. Johnson's association with Mr. Eteberg was continued until 1921, in which year he was appointed city commissioner to fill out the unexpired term of Ed Johnson. He performed the duties of the office so satisfactorily that in 1922 he was re-elected to it by a popular vote to fill a term of six years. In the same year he was appointed city treasurer and street commissioner and represents the fire and police board on the city council. He is fraternally affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Johnson was married Dec. 7, 1909, in the town of Menomonie, Dunn County, Wis., to Cora Burke, who was born in the town of Eau Galle, this county, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burke. Her parents, now deceased, were pioneer settlers in that town. Their family numbered ten children, all now living, as follows: Wesley, a farmer in the town of Eau Galle; William, living at Durand, Wis.; Jacob, of Lake City, Minn.; Fred, a farmer in the town of Eau Galle; Caroline, who is Mrs. John Robelia of Tramway, Dunn County; Clara, who is Mrs. Christ Kraft of Dunnville; Eliza, wife of William Krause and residing in Polk County; Edna, who is Mrs. Oscar Anderson of Dunnville; Cora, wife of Alfred L. Johnson; and Emma, now Mrs. William Wood of Eau Galle. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of one child, Muriel, who is attending school in Menomonie.

Ole Jorstad, one of the leading citizens of Ridgeland, for many years a prominent business man of the village but now retired, was born in Norway, Dec. 22, 1862, son of Hendrich and Ingeborg (Forberg) Jorstad. The father, who was a farmer, is still living in Norway, though now 90 years of age. The mother died in 1917. They had eight children, six of whom are now living, namely, Margaret, Ole, Hans, Henrietta, John and Inga. Hans resides in La Crosse and Margaret in Norway. Henrietta married a Mr. Sandquist and now lives in Kansas City. John is in Norway managing the home farm, with his sister Inga keeping house for him. The two deceased are Sophie and Marie. Sophie married a Mr. Nesterhouse of Fort Scott, Kansas, who is also now deceased. They left three children, two sons and a daughter, namely, Axel, Henry and Inga, the last mentioned being now the wife of Fred Link of the town of Dallas, Barron County. On the death of their last surviving parent these three children were brought to Ridgeland by the subject of this sketch and were reared by him and his wife. The two boys are now conducting the Jorstad General Store. Ole Jorstad was reared in Norway, where he attended school and worked on his parents' farm. In 1884, at the age of 22 years, he came to the United States, being obliged to borrow the money to pay the expenses of the journey, as his father was opposed to his coming and would not pay his transporta-



MR. AND MRS. BENJAMIN F. TAYLOR

tion, though he was well-to-do. Thus Ole was $52 in debt when he landed in this country. Coming west, he settled first in La Crosse County, where he was hired by an American farmer, who paid him $15 a month. He worked on that farm in the summers for some ten years, being employed in the woods as a logger in winter and engaged on the river drives in the spring, and being a careful liver and economical, in that time he saved $5,000. In 1900 he came to Ridgeland and opened the first general store in the village, with A. L. Pangraf as partner. After running the store until 1918 when he sold out to the Farmers Store Co. Two years later he rented a store building, which he later bought, and started the boys Axel and Henry in business. He, himself, is now retired and occupies a nice modern residence which he has just completed. Aside from his own mercantile business he has interested himself on several occasions in other local enterprises. He was one of the organizers and is now vice president of the Farmers State Bank, at Ridgeland, is a stockholder in the Ridgeland Co-operative Creamery Co., and the Prairie Farm, Dallas and Ridgeland Telephone Co. He has been village treasurer since the incorporation of the village and is still serving as such. Mr. Jorstad was married in 1893 at La Crosse, Wis., to Bertina Hendrichson, daughter of Hans and Antonetta Hendrichson, the parents being natives of Norway who settled at an early day in La Crosse County, Wisconsin. The mother is still living, the father being deceased. The latter twice married. By his second wife, Antonetta, he had five children, Martin, Peter, Bertina, Charles and Mollie. Mr. and Mrs. Jorstad have the three adopted children, Axel, Henry and Inga, previously mentioned. In May, 1918, Axel was inducted into the United States service. He trained at Camp Grant, Illinois, and saw active service in the trenches overseas, subsequently returning to the United States and being discharged in 1919.

Joseph Meixner, for 40 years a respected citizen of the town of Eau Galle, was born in Austria, Feb. 9, 1863. It was in 1881 that he came to the United States, settling in Arkansaw, Pepin County, Wis. In 1884 he began farming in Dunn County, buying 80 acres of wild land in Section 32, town of Eau Galle, which he started to built up into a farm, having to make a clearing whereon to erect his first house and barn. During his early years on the place he earned money for living expenses by doing carpenter work. He had since developed his farm to good advantage and is still living on it engaged in general agriculture. He is a stockholder in the Arkansaw Cooperative Creamery. Mr. Meixner was married Nov. 11, 1884, to Catherine Pericol, who was born in Eau Galle, Oct. 26, 1865. He and his wife are the parents of seven children: Anna, who married Benjamin F. Taylor whom she survives; Matilda, who is the wife of Henry Yourell of Sashkatchewan, Canada; Minnie, now Mrs. Frank Kaufman of the town of Eau Galle; Charles, on the home farm; Ernest, conducting the home farm; George of St. Paul, and Clarence, of Maiden Rock. The members of the family are Catholic in religion.

Benjamin F. Taylor, for many years a well known and highly esteemed farmer and citizen of the town of Eau Galle, but now deceased, was born on his parents farm in the town of Eau Galle, Feb. 2, 1880, son of John and Wilhelmina (Sinz) Taylor. The father died a number of years ago and his widow subsequently became the wife of Peter Michelbook and now lives in Menomonie. Benjamin F. Taylor as a boy attended the Hall School in the town of Eau Galle and remained at home with his parents until he was 21 years of age. He then went west to the Dakotas, where he followed farming and threshing for seven years. Then returning home, he bought the home farm of 103 acres in Section 28, town of Eau Galle. To this he later added 40 acres in the town of Eau Galle, making a fine farm of 143 acres. He continued the improvements started by his father by clearing many more acres of land and repairing the buildings, or rebuilding them when needed and erecting new ones, one of the latter being a fine basement barn of 60 x 80 feet in ground plan. Mr. Taylor continued his operations on that place until 1922, in which year he sold it to Mike Weber and bought another farm of 200 acres, situated on Chase Hill in Sections 28 and 33, town of Eau Galle. He also owned a farm in the town of Menomonie and one in North Dakota. He was an exceptionally good farmer and manager, and his untimely death on July 6, 1923, was a sad blow to his wife and

family and a severe shock to the community. He was a man who took a deep interest in civic and social affairs, was a member of the Catholic Church, and also of the order of Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Taylor was married Nov. 24, 1909, to Anna Meixner, who was born March 27, 1885, daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Pericol) Meixner, who were representative farmers of the town of Eau Galle. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, namely: Ethel M., Jan. 1, 1911; Harold Joseph, Jan. 20, 1915; Leonard John, Aug. 29, 1916; Vera Elizabeth, Aug. 4, 1918, and Anna Marie, July 15, 1923. After her husband's death Mrs. Taylor disposed of the farm and bought a fine brick residence in the village of Eau Galle, where she is now living.

Christ Hilson, a well known resident of Colfax who came to Dunn County nearly 30 years ago, was born in Norway and came to the United States when a young man. In May 3, 1887, he was married to Christine Hilson, and they resided for some time after their marriage in Stillwater, Minn. They then moved to Perch, Mich., where Mr. Hilson worked for two years as section foreman on the railroad. In 1895 he came with his family to Dunn County, locating on a farm in the town of Colfax. A few years later he and his wife sold the farm and moved to the village of Colfax, where for a number of years he was in the employ of the "Soo" road, and where they are both still residing. They have been the parents of eight children, namely: George E., agent for the "Soo" line at Wheeler; Nellie, now Mrs. T. B. Bronken of Klamath Falls, Ore.; Alvin C., agent for the "Soo" line at Boyceville; Selma, residing in Colfax; Gerda, engaged in teaching; Henry of Bend, Ore.; and Ingman and Norman of Colfax.

Alvin C. Hilson, agent and operator at Boyceville for the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway, commonly known as the "Soo" road, was born at Perch, Mich., April 29, 1892, son of Christ and Christine (Hilson) Hilson. Further mention of the parents may be found under the caption of Christ Hilson. As a boy Alvin C. attended school in Colfax, after which he began to learn the art of telegraphy, in the employ of the "Soo" road, completing his knowledge of it at Colfax. He was then assigned to the station at Duluth Junction on the same line, where he remained for six months, at the end of that time being transferred to Colfax, where he was operator for two years. His next assignment was to Ironwood, Mich., where for four years he was operator and cashier. Then in the spring of 1917 he came to Boyceville as agent and operator and has since remained here, except during a period of army service. On May 25, 1918, he was inducted into the United States' service as a private in Company C, 106th Field Signal Battalion, 32d Division, and went to Camp Wheeler, Georgia, for training. In September, the same year, he went to Camp Mills, Long Island, N. Y., where he was stationed for 10 days, leaving for overseas October 7. He was landed at Brest, France, October 21, and was stationed there until the signing of the armistice on November 11, when his command was broken up and transferred to various places. It was in April, 1919 that he returned to the United States, being discharged May 10. Then, after visiting his home in Colfax he returned to Boyceville and resumed his position with the "Soo" road. While in the service he was promoted to the rank of corporal and returned home as such. He is a member of the Harmon-Harris Post No. 314, A. M., also of the lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On April 13, 1918, Mr. Hilson was married to Bertha Olson of Colfax. He and his wife are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. They have three children: Arvin B., born Sept. 9, 1921, Oliver C., born April 6, 1923, and Myron Kenneth, born Oct. 24, 1924.

Jesse S. Bickell, now living retired in the village of Downing after a career of 30 years as a Dunn County farmer, was born in Cass County, Indiana, Feb. 25, 1869, son of William F. and Harriet A. (Smith) Bickell. The parents were natives of Ohio who went to Indiana when young, in which latter state they were married. In Cass County they settled on a farm, where they made their home until 1877. In that year they moved to Lesueur County, Minnesota, and until 1901 were engaged in operating a farm there. Then they came to Dunn County, locating in the town of Stanton, where William F. Bickell died some seven or eight years later, on March 4, 1909. His wife Harriet, surviving him, made her home in Knapp

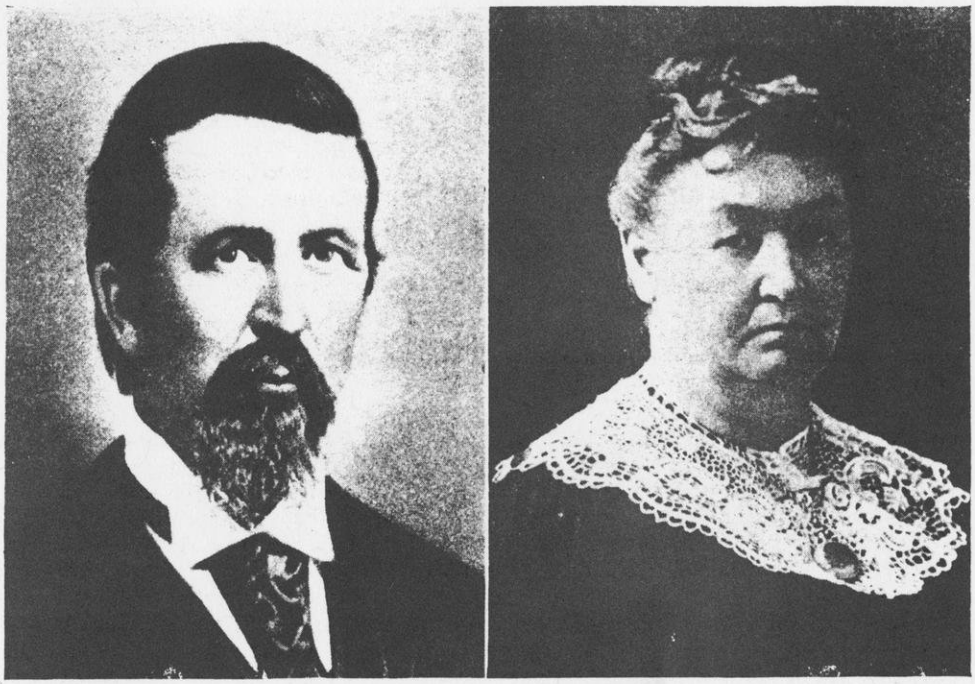
until 1922, since which time she has resided with her daughter, Mrs. Herbert Eddy of Lesueur County, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. William F. Bickell were the parents of 11 children, namely: Charles, who died in infancy; Jesse S., of Downing; George O., of Lesueur County Minn.; Lyda M., now Mrs. Henry Prosser of Waseca County, Minn.; James, deceased; Norton, who lives in East Chicago, Ind.; Henry, now living in the vicinity of Mobile, Ala.; Belle, wife of H. D. Eddy of Lesueur County, Minn.; Harriet, now Mrs. Walter Blevins of Eau Claire, Wisconsin; Edmond, of Big Lake, Minnesota, and one who died in infancy unnamed. Jesse S. Bickell acquired his education in Lesueur County, Minnesota. Until 1896 he resided on the home farm with his parents, and for the next three years operated a farm of his own in the same county. This he sold in 1899 and in October, of that year, came to Dunn County, buying 80 acres of cut-over land in the town of Stanton. This he did not occupy immediately, as he was not yet in position to erect buildings, but instead rented a farm near Knapp. Subsequently he erected a complete set of buildings on his land, cleared 30 acres of the latter and broke 20, doing general farming there until 1919. He then retired, selling the place, and has since resided in Downing. While living on the farm he served more or less in public office, for some time being clerk of School District No. 6, town of Stanton; also supervisor four years and chairman of the town board several years, a member of the sheriff's claims committee of the county board, and also of other committees concerned with various branches of the county government. Since becoming a resident of the village of Downing he has served as supervisor and in April, 1924, was elected president of the village. He is also president of the school board of Downing. He owns the feed mill in Downing, which he operated for two years but now rents out, and for two years he was also in the implement business here. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Beavers and Odd Fellows. Mr. Bickell was married Dec. 3, 1896, in Lesueur County, Minnesota, to Hattie McMillen, who was born in that county, Jan. 30, 1876, daughter of William and Mary (Coughlin) McMillen. Her father was a native of Ireland and her mother of Canada, in which latter country they were married. Coming to the United States in 1871, they settled first in Ohio, but after a short time in that state moved to Lesueur County, Minn., where they engaged in farming. Mr. McMillen died Aug. 5, 1901, but Mrs. McMillen still resides on the farm in Lesueur County. They had 12 children: William J., of Lesueur Center, Minn.; John, on the home farm; Fanny, deceased; Hattie, now Mrs. Jesse S. Bickell of Downing; Maggie, wife of Guy Melius of Todd County, Minn.; George, deceased; Lizzie, who is Mrs. Milton Vail of Lesueur County; Victor, at home; Jesse, now Mrs. Ed Vail of Lesueur Center, Minn.; Serepta, who is Mrs. Charles Schindele of Mason City, Iowa;; Alba, deceased and Dallas, who is Mrs. Clarence Coughlin of Ontario, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Bickell are the parents of two children: Clara E., born April 13, 1901, who is attending the River Falls Normal School; and Vera W., born May 20, 1907, who is a pupil in the Downing High School. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Knapp, and Mrs. Bickell belongs to the Ladies' Aid Society of the church, and also to the Beaver Queens and the Rebekahs.

Clarence Eugene Owen, an energetic and successful farmer in the town of Tainter, was born in the village of Cedar Falls, Dunn County, Wis., May 4, 1874, son of Aaron A. and Hannah F. (Benjamin) Owen. He was five years old when he came to the town of Tainter with his parents, who settled on a farm here. Soon after that he began to attend rural school, and as he grew to manhood assisted his father, working on the home farm. Starting out for himself in 1891, he bought 80 acres in Section 17, town of Tainter, which tract was practically all wild land, being very slightly improved. He has cleared the entire tract bought more land until he now has 200 acres in his farm, and has erected a good nine-room house, an adequate barn, and other buildings. He has 80 acres under the plow, the balance of his land being in pasture. He is carrying on general farming and dairying, having at the present time 18 head of Holstein and Guernsey grade cattle and is also raising Duroc-Jersey hogs. He is a stockholder in the Hudson Road Creamery at Menomonie, and for 16 years has been treasurer of his school district. Mr. Owen was married

March 5, 1894, in the town of Otter Creek to Mrs. Frances H. Baxter, daughter of Lemuel and Catherine (Ralph) Weaver. Her parents, who came from New York State, were early settlers in the town of Otter Creek, Dunn County, but are both now deceased. Their children were: William, now of the town of Otter Creek; Catherine, wife of Henry Synder of the same town; Lavina, wife of Ole Odegard of Hayward, Wis.; Clark, deceased; Matilda, who married Almon Baxter of Withee, Wis., and Urial, of the town of Tainter. The children of Mrs. C. E. Owen are: Macie, wife of John Johnson of the town of Tainter; Ruby, wife of Clifford Harland of the town of Tainter; Charlie, of the town of Sherman, who married Lena Schultz; and Lloyd, Ralph and Laverne, who are living on the home farm.

Aaron A. Owen, an early settler in Dunn County, who, after a long and active career in the lumbering and farming industries, is now a well known and respected citizen of the town of Tainter, residing on his own farm, was born in New York State, July 3, 1850, son of Uriah T. and Adeline (Drew) Owen. He is of New England ancestry. The father, a carpenter by trade, came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, in 1866, arriving on May 4, and locating first near Cedar Falls. Thence he went to Menomonie and entered the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co., with whom he remained for five years. At the end of that time he took up farming, buying 80 acres of land in the town of Tainter, where he made his home for some years. Then selling the farm, he went to the state of Washington, spent three years there, and then returned east as far as Lincoln, Neb., where he and his wife subsequently died. They had six children, of whom two are now living: Aaron, subject of this sketch; and Hettie, who is widow of Elwin Ames and resides at Normal, Neb. Those deceased are Eugene, William, Alice and Helen. Aaron A. Owen was reared chiefly in Menomonie, where he attended school. During one summer he worked in the dining-room for Knapp, Stout & Co., where one day 400 men were fed who had just returned from the drive. During the next summer he drove a team for Knapp, Stout & Co., and then went to Cedar Falls where he worked in the mill and also learned the carpenter's trade. After that he spent four years on his father's farm and at the end of that time in 1879, began farming for himself on 80 acres of land which he bought in the town of Tainter. While carrying on that farm he also worked at intervals at his trade of carpenter. Alert and enterprising, he was ready to seize any opportunity to try his luck in a new direction, and as hotels were as necessary in those days as now, he built one in the village of Colfax, where he spent eight years as its proprietor, finally disposing of it to J. L. Smith. In 1919 Mr. Owen bought 40 acres of land in Section 17, town of Tainter, on which he built the house that he now lives in, his son Clarence Eugene carrying on the farm. He has served as town clerk and school director. From 1902 til 1905—a period of nearly three years—he lived at Spokane, Washington. Mr. Owen was married at Cedar Falls, Dunn County, on July 3, 1873, to Hannah Frances Benjamin, daughter of Isaac and Mary Benjamin, her parents being early settlers in Wautoma, Wis. After Isaac Benjamin died, his widow married Henry Treadway, a Civil War veteran and they came to Dunn County. To Mr. and Mrs. Aaron A. Owen seven children were born, of whom six are living: Clarence Eugene, Henry, Mary, Rufus, Frances and Hiram A. Henry is employed in the hotel at Wheeler; Mary is the wife of Robert Prater and lives in Chicago; Rufus is now residing at Chisholm, Minn.; Frances is the wife of Steve Tanner of Sandersville, Ga., and Hiram A. now lives at Rice Lake. The other child in the family, Levi Cleveland, is deceased.

Frank Knopps, who was one of the first settlers in the Irvine Creek Valley in the town of Menomonie, where he developed a farm, built roads and otherwise proved his usefulness in a new community, was born in Austria and came to this country with his parents and several brothers when 12 years old. The family settled in Dunn County on the Hudson Road at a time when there were very few other settlers there. As Frank grew up he learned farming according to pioneer methods, which were crude but effective. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Company C, 5th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and served until the close in 1865. Three years later, in 1868, he began farming for himself, having bought 160 acres of government land in Section 8, for $1.25 an acre. As his farm, of course,



MR. AND MRS. AARON A. OWEN

PEDER HOVDEN

was non-productive until a portion of it, at least, had been cleared and cultivated, he had to earn living expenses in some other way, and about the only way at that time was to cut and sell cord wood. Being a remarkably strong man, Mr. Knopps was able to cut a cord of four-foot wood and haul it to Menomonie by ox team in one day. He continued to use oxen until 1876, in which year he bought a team of mules, which were used on the farm for 35 years, or until 1911. Besides helping to build roads, he assisted new settlers and cooperated with his neighbors in various ways in improving local conditions. His death, which occurred on May 24, 1899, deprived the community of a valuable man. Frank Knopps married Katherine Antiasko and they had a family of seven children, namely: Katherine, now Mrs. George Stoll of Paradise Valley, Dunn County; John, a well known farmer in the town of Menomonie; Rose, wife of Arthur Styer of the town of Menomonie; Thomas, who is in Montana; George, of Sioux City, Iowa; and Frank and Henry, both of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Katherine Knopps, the mother, died in 1907.

John Knopps, proprietor of the old Knopps farm in Section 8, town of Menomonie, was born on this farm Aug. 25, 1871, son of Frank and Katherine (Antiasko) Knopps. The story of his pioneer parents has already been told on these pages. As a boy he acquired the elements of an education in District School No. 6, and at an early age began to assist his father, for whom he worked until 1898, the year before the father's death, at which time he took over the farm and has since been engaged in operating it. He has improved it considerably by the erection of new buildings, including a large house, a barn of 40 x 132 feet in ground plan, and two silos. He has also increased its area by the purchase of an additional tract of 40 acres, so that it now contains 200 acres, of which he has 120 under cultivation. He is keeping Guernsey cattle, raises Duroc and Berkshire hogs, and is giving special attention to dairying. He is also a stockholder in the Hudson Road Creamery and the Downsville Cooperative Creamery, and is numbered among the enterprising and prosperous farmers of his town. His usefulness to the community has been proved as a public official, as he has served several years as school clerk and several years as a member of the town board of supervisors. Over 25 years ago, on Oct. 25, 1898, in the city of Menomonie, Mr. Knopps was united in marriage with Mary Stoll, daughter of Alexander and Johanna (Obiser) Stoll. Six children have been born to them, all still residing at home, namely: Louis, March 13, 1900; Philip, June 29, 1901; Daniel, March 8, 1904; Andrew, Feb. 19, 1906; Clara, Sept. 9, 1909, and Francis, June 1, 1914. The family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic congregation in Menomonie, Mr. Knopps belonging also to the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin.

Peder Hovden, cashier of the Wheeler State Bank, was born in Hardanger, Norway, Nov. 28, 1893, son of Peder O. and Nella (Hatletvedt) Hovden. The parents, natives of Norway, are still residing there, Peder O. Hovden being interested in the paper industry. Also, with his three sons, Olav, Edward and Johannes, he owns and operates a twine factory. Peder, the subject of this sketch, attended school in his native land and also took an academic course. It was in 1910, at the age of about 17, that he came to the United States, joining an uncle, Bert O. Mygaard, in Wheeler, Wis. Here he attended English school and also took private lessons in English at Sand Creek, and for about two years during the same period he was engaged in farm work. He then entered the Minneapolis Business College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1913. After that he was employed for a short time in a real estate business in Minneapolis and subsequently did bookkeeping in that city until October, 1914. He then returned to Wheeler and entered the Wheeler State Bank as bookkeeper. Six months later he was made assistant cashier, and in October, 1915, was promoted to the position of cashier, in which he has since served with credit. He is a popular official and also takes an active and useful part in village affairs. In 1923 he was elected village treasurer and in 1924 was reelected to the same office, which he is filling at present. He is a stockholder in the Wheeler State Bank, a member of the Wheeler Commercial Club, and belongs to the Masonic lodge and chapter in Menomonie. On Oct. 7, 1916, Mr. Hovden was united in marriage with Stella Shaw of Wheeler, and he and his wife

are the parents of four children, who were born as follows: Reuben, March 24, 1917; Roger, June 29, 1919; Merlin, July 7, 1921; and Jeanette, Aug. 5, 1923. The Hovden family are members of the Lutheran church.

August Holzhueter, a prominent farmer and highly respected citizen of the town of Menomonie, who has been a resident of Dunn County for 41 years, was born near Stargard, in Pommern, Germany, on May 12, 1865, son of Frederick and Fredericka (Paulzine) Holzhueter. The parents also were natives of Germany, the father born Nov. 11, 1818, and the mother April 26, 1828. Married in their native land, they operated a farm there until 1883. In that year they came to America, landing at Baltimore on July 25, and coming west directly to Jefferson County, Wisconsin, where their son William has settled in the previous year. There Frederick Holzhueter bought an improved farm of 160 acres in the town ofWaterloo, on which he and his wife spent their remaining years, he dying on July 5, 1893, and she on Dec. 13, 1903. They were the parents of nine children: William O., now living retired in Watertown, Wis.; Anna, wife of William F. A. Lierman of the town of Menomonie, Dunn County; Louise, who married Herman Diedert, and died April 27, 1904; Charles, who was for years a prominent farmer in the town of Menomonie and was killed while cutting wood on Feb. 22, 1899; August, subject of this sketch; Augusta, who married August Schroeder and died June 20, 1888; Paul, who is operating the old home farm in Jefferson County; and Herman and Pauline, both of whom died in infancy. August Holzhueter attended school in his native land and was subsequently employed for 18 months in herding sheep. He then returned home and assisted his father on the parental farm until he came with his parents to America in 1883. After remaining with them in Jefferson County for about a month, he came to Menomonie, where his brother Charles was then located, and was engaged by the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company to work on their farm, where he was employed for three years. After that he worked two years on the August Bremer farm in the town of Lucas, which is now known as the Walstein farm. Returning to the Knapp-Stout farm, he was employed there for a short time, and went from there to the farm of Christian Giese, in the town of Menomonie, which is now the Albert Ponto farm. In October, 1888, he bought the farm of Frank Lostetter, comprising 66 acres in the town of Menomonie, a part of which was situated in Section 31 (Township 28 N.) and a part in Section 6 (Township 27 N.). This is the place on which he has since resided, though he has greatly increased its area, having in 1909 bought the William Lehrmann farm of 72 acres in Section 31, and in 1917 a 74 acre tract in Section 6 and 31, which gave him a farm of 212 acres. During the first three years after settling on his original tract he rented additional land. His first buildings were small and poor, his first dwelling being a small frame shanty, and the others a log barn and a shed built of poles with a straw top. He has replaced these with a fine set of modern buildings and is now proprietor of one of the best farms in this part of Dunn County. His cattle are grade Holsteins and he also raises Chester-White hogs. He is a stockholder in the new Hudson Road Creamery, of which he was also a director for 12 years, and in the line of public duty he served six years on the school board of his district and was four years pathmaster. His successful career shows plainly that he possesses in large measure those qualities of industry, patience and determination that have been the essential factors in making, not only Dunn County, but the entire Northwest, the wealthy and highly civilized region it is today. Mr. Holzhueter doubtless owes much of his success to the hearty cooperation of a good wife. He was married Feb. 2, 1889, in the city of Menomonie, to Amelia Krueger, who was born in Kannenburg, province of Pommern, Germany, Oct. 18, 1864, daughter of Ferdinand and Ernstine (Phal) Krueger. Both her parents died in Germany and in 1883 she came to America, landing in this country on April first. Until her marriage she lived with relations in Dodge County. Mr. and Mrs. Holzhueter are the parents of eight children, all living, whose record in brief is as follows. Anna, born Jan. 20, 1890, is now Mrs. William J. Klatt of the town of Menomonie. Martha, born Aug. 23, 1892, is employed in the city of Menomonie. August, born Aug. 13, 1894, who purchased from his father in 1921, what was formerly the William Lehmann farm

which he is now operating, married Clara Berg. Paul, born Nov. 10, 1896, and Emma, born Sept. 4, 1898, are living with their parents on the home farm. Marie, born Oct. 5, 1900, is now Mrs. Roy Renny of Menomonie and has two children, May Belle and Richard. Herman, born Sept. 12, 1902, is living at home. Otto, born Jan. 3, 1906, is employed in the Farmers' store in Menomonie. The family are members of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church in Menomonie.

Oscar Toycen, a substantial farmer of the town of Sand Creek, and of pioneer antecedants, was born at Winchester, Winnebago County, Wis., July 27, 1863, son of Swen and Catherine Toycen. The parents were natives of Norway who came to the United States in 1849, and settling first in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, where they remained two years. It was at the end of that time that they moved to Winnebago County, Swen Toycen buying a small "farm," which, however, was nothing more than a tract of wild land. It was he himself who made a farm of it, starting with the usual log buildings, which he erected, and clearing and improving as he remained there, which was until 1866. He then came to Dunn County and homesteaded 160 acres of land in Section 13, town of Sand Creek, he and his family driving here in a covered wagon drawn by oxen, which ambled slowly along taking plenty of time and not trying to break any speed records. But they arrived at last and the home on wheels came to a standstill, though it remained a home until Mr. Toycen had put up a log house, when all took possession of the new dwelling, which was a red letter day in the family history. He also built a log barn with a straw roof. The house above mentioned seems to have been too small, for in two years Mr. Toycen built a larger one, and, it is to be presumed, a better one. He continued farming there until his death in 1882, honored and respected by the entire community. He had a good Civil War record, having enlisted from Winnebago County, Wisconsin, and served with Company A, 37th Wis. Vol. Infantry. His wife Catherine survived him a number of years, passing away in 1898. They were good typical pioneers, hardy, industrious, patient, and, for their times, fairly successful. Their children, ten in number, namely, Torger, Louis, Julia, Charlie, Laura, John, Josephine, Oscar, Dinah and Stephen, are all living. Julia is the widow of Ben Nelson of Washington; Laura, the wife of John Donaldson of Cameron, Wis.; Josephine, the wife of Anton Bradeson of Salem, Ore.; and Dinah the wife of Barney Dolan of Aitkin, Minn. Oscar Toycen was reared on the farm on which he now lives and as a boy attended the first school established in the Sand Creek Valley. When old enough he began helping his father, thereby becoming a practical farmer, and in time he purchased the home farm and has since been engaged in improving it. He has added 40 acres to its area and now has 200 acres, of which 100 acres are under the plow. He has built a good frame barn, silo, granary and several sheds, and is doing general farming and dairying, having 29 head of grade and pure bred Holstein cattle and raising hogs of mixed breed. He has also served as justice of the peace and taught school. He was married in 1896 in the city of Eau Claire to Rena Hogenson, who died the same year. On April 17, 1901, he was united in marriage to Ada Madison, daughter of George and Jemima Madison, her father being a descendant or relative of President James Madison. Mr. and Mrs. Madison were natives of New York State, who settled in Necedah, Wis., where their daughter Ada was born in 1871. She was one of five children, namely: Emmett, now of Colfax; William of Ironwood, Mich.; Burt, a farmer in the town of Sand Creek; Ada, now Mrs. Toycen; and Abbie, who is Mrs. Aden Knight of Rice Lake, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Toycen are the parents of three children: Cassie, James and Anna, the last mentioned of whom is attending normal school in Menomonie.

Emil H. Radtke, one of Dunn County's progressive farmers, proprietor of Evergreen Dairy Farm, located within the limits of the village of Downing, in the town of Tiffany, was born in the town of Brussels, Door County, Wis., Sept. 11, 1885, son of Henry and Louise (Cook) Radtke. The father was a native of Germany who came to America when young, residing for several years in Milwaukee. From that city he went to Door County, where he met and married Louise Cook, and they took a homestead in that county, on which he subsequently died. His wife later married Charles Strickert of the same town and county, and both are

now living there. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Radtke were the parents of four children: Emma, now Mrs. August Ullmann of Door County; Bertha, who is Mrs. Charles Antholt of Marinette County, Wis.; Ida, wife of Dr. O. E. Morin of Chicago; and Emil H., of Downing, Dunn County. Emil H. Radtke, after acquiring his education in the district schools of Door County, took up creamery work, which he followed until 1907. He then became employed on the Mt. Prairie Stock Farm in Fond du Lac County the proprietor of which was S. H. Bird, with whom he remained for three years or until the year 1900. There he became familiar with pure bred stock, and, with the ambition of operating a stock farm of his own, he came to Dunn County in April, 1910, and purchased the old Winn farm, a tract of 67 acres within the limits of Downing village, on which, however, there were no buildings to speak of except a house. This defect he has remedied in a very thorough manner, having erected a horse barn of 25 x 40 feet; a stock barn of 36 x 50 feet with both Star and Loudon equipments; two silos, one of 12 x 36 feet and the other of 10 x 30 feet; a poultry house of 12 x 24 feet, with a small brooder house, and a garage for two cars. He has also remodelled the residence and installed a Phelps light and power plant. When he began stock breeding he had six head of grade Holsteins, while today he has 11 head of pure bred Holsteins and seven head of high grade, with a pure bred sire known as Oakwood Colantha Johanna Canary, who was born Feb. 10, 1922, his sire being Dutchland Colantha Emperor, and his dam, Sir Johanna Canary De Kol Lass. He is one of the best bred animals in Dunn County. In addition Mr. Radtke is the owner of the three fine animals (cows) described below: Evergreen Segis Asia, the first pure bred cow he purchased, which is a granddaughter of King Pontiac, has raised four fine calves, and has a yearly record of 553.88 lbs. of butterfat; Irene Johanna Netherland Bessie, with a yearly record of 553 lbs. of butterfat; and Lady Kolenhurst Barbetta, with a six months record of 352.07 lbs. of butterfat. During the year 1922-23 Mr. Radtke disposed of his milk to the Northern Pacific Hospital in St. Paul, Minn. He is president of the Glenwood Testing Association, secretary and treasurer of the Northern Dunn and St. Croix Holstein Club, and has been chairman of the Dunn County Testing Association for the past three years. In addition to the cattle interests, he raises each year a large flock of pure bred White Leghorn chickens, and has also made some reputation raising Dunlap strawberries, a good canning berry, having a two-acre patch of them. These berries he sells to people who come from all parts of Dunn and St. Croix Counties to get them. For seven years he has served as a trustee of the village of Downing. He belongs to the fraternal orders of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen, and is chairman of the board of trustees of the Downing Union Church. Mr. Radtke was married April 6, 1910, in Glenwood City, Wis., to Blanche Cowles, daughter of George and Lucy (Samson) Cowles, and he and his wife are the parents of five children, who were born as follows: Irma L., June 11, 1911; Earl G., Oct. 5, 1913; Lawrence H., April 20, 1915; Grace B., June 13, 1917, and Hazel E., Dec. 14, 1919. To Mrs. Radtke is due a large share of credit for the successful growth and development of Evergreen Stock Farm. Her duties have been many and onerous and she has performed them with an ability and effectiveness that have left nothing to be desired. She also is a member of the Downing Union Church, belonging to the Ladies' Aid Society and to other working or social branches of the organization.

August Hitz, an early settler in the town of Lucas, who passed away many years ago, but two of whose children are now living in Dunn County, was born in Prussia, Germany, Aug. 12, 1827. For nearly 30 years he resided in his native land, his occupation after he began industrial life being that of a teamster and common laborer. In June, 1851, he was married to Caroline Paul, also a native of Prussia, who was born Jan. 5, 1825, and for six years after their marriage they continued to reside in Germany. Then in June, 1857, they emigrated to America. Taking passage for Quebec, they came directly to Wisconsin, settling in the town of Waterloo, Jefferson County, where they remained for ten years. In 1867 they came to Dunn County, traveling over land by train to La Crosse, then taking boat up the Mississippi River to Read's Landing, and up the Chippewa and Red Cedar rivers

HERMAN HITZ AND FAMILY

to Dunnville. When they arrived there, they disembarked, perhaps because the boat was going no farther, and walked from there to the farm of August Bremmer in the town of Lucas, where they stayed for three weeks. At the end of that time Mr. Hintz bought the William Polley farm of 80 acres in Section 1, town of Lucas. It could hardly be called a farm, however, as it was mostly covered with heavy timber, but there was a little log shack on it which served as the first dwelling of the family here. Mr. Hintz then began the work of clearing, at first burning the felled timber to get rid of it, but when the railroad came through, it presented him with a better method of disposal, as he sold four-foot wood and ties to the company. In time he developed a good farm, on which he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, Mr. Hitz dying in November, 1892, and Mrs. Hitz in August, 1904. They were the parents of five children: August, Henry and Louise, who are now deceased; Amelia, now Mrs. Albert Hitz of Menomonie; and Herman, who is on the home farm in the town of Lucas.

Herman Hitz, a prominent farmer in the town of Lucas, operating the farm in Section 1 established by his father more than a half a century ago, was born in Prussia, Germany, Sept. 24, 1856, son of August and Caroline (Paul) Hitz. As a babe he accompanied his parents to America in the year after his birth, subsequently attended school in Jefferson County, where the family lived for ten years, and later the school of his district, now called the Lierman school, in the town of Lucas. As he grew older he helped his father to improve and cultivate the home farm, consisting of 80 acres, and so continued until he was 24 years old. He then struck our for himself, buying a 40-acre tract adjoining his parents' farm on the west, and has since always lived on it, though after his father's death he operated the home farm for his mother until she also passed away. He then took over the 80 acres of the home farm, buying the interest of his sister Amelia, who was the only other heir. He has cleared 55 acres of land and erected a good set of buildings, and is the proprietor of a well developed and productive farm. Mr. Hitz has served his town in the offices of side supervisor, assessor and treasurer, and he has also served 27 years as clerk of the Lierman school, showing integrity and efficiency in all these capacities. He was married in the city of Menomonie, on June 11, 1879, to Ernestine Born, who died on March 27, 1892. She left five small children, whom Mr. Hitz has reared to manhood and womanhood, and who are as follows: George, born Oct. 9, 1881, who is now at Sand Point, Ida.; Fred, born Aug. 7, 1882, who married Mary Wilber and lives in Menomonie; Martha, born Dec. 2, 1884, now Mrs. William Klingman of Sand Point, Ida.; Ben, born Oct. 4, 1888, residing on the home farm; and Ada, born March 18, 1892, who is the wife of William Latsch, resides on the home farm, and has a daughter, Inez, born Nov. 17, 1919.

Awald Klukas, owner of a fine improved farm in the town of Elk Mound (Section 8), which he is operating to good advantage, was born in Germany, March 5, 1883, son of Frederick and Wilhelmina Klukes, natives of that country, the father born in 1840 and the mother in 1841. With them he came to the United States in 1884, the family settling at Fall Creek, Eau Claire County, Wis., but soon afterwards moving to the town of Elk Mound, Dunn County. In Section 8 they bought 80 acres of land, the tract forming a partly developed farm, but with poor buildings. Frederick Klukas at once began to improve the place. He built a good frame house with necessary out-buildings, also proceeding with the clearing of the land, and there he farmed until 1897. He then gave up that farm to his son Robert and moved across the road in the same section on to a 220-acre tract that he had bought. He built up a good farm there, with a substantial residence and other buildings, continuing to operate it until 1907, when he retired and moved to Elk Mound. Later he and his wife moved to Colfax, where they both died. Frederick Klukas on March 14, 1914, and Mrs. Wilhelmina Klukas on Jan. 6, 1916. They were the parents of seven children: Fred, who was killed in the woods near Detroit, Mich.; Bertha, now Mrs. Herman Schultz of Fall Creek, Wis.; Robert, of Colfax; Tena, deceased; Joel, residing with his brother Awald; Max, a prominent farmer in the town of Elk Mound; and Awald, subject of this sketch. Awald Klukas, who was a babe when he accompanied his parents to America, as a boy

attended the rural school of his district in the town of Elk Mound. He grew to manhood, acquiring a good knowledge of agriculture from his father, working on the home farms, where he remained instead of seeking his fortune in other places. In 1907, when his father retired, he came into possession of 204 acres of the home farm, since which time he has more fully developed the land and erected additional buildings, converting it into one of the best farms in the town. In 1908 he put up a large dairy barn, of 40 x 84 feet in ground plan with a full basement, and which is provided with the Humane barn equipment of drinking cups, litter carrier and stanchions, and is finished with cement floors. He has also built a granary, milk house, wood shed, garage, a corn crib combined with grain sheds, a smoke house and a chicken house. These are all good frame buildings, except the milk house and smoke house, which are of cement block construction. Mr. Klukas has installed an acetylene gas plant, which furnishes light for his house, barns and yard, and has also just put in a fine waterworks system with a 217-barrel cistern on the hill back of his house, the cistern being supplied from a 115-foot well drilled through solid stone except for the first seven feet. The pumping power is furnished by both a gas engine and wind mill, and from the well pipe lines are run to the house, barn and yards. Mr. Klukas is a man of energetic and progressive character and follows general and dairy farming along modern methods. He has a fine herd of Holstein cattle headed with a pure bred sire, and also raises Duroc-Jersey hogs. He is a stockholder in the Elk Mound Cooperative Creamery. On Feb. 28, 1906, Awald Klukas was married to Sophia Sonenberg, who was born in the town of Grant, Dunn County, Wis., Dec. 20, 1886, and to him and his wife the following children have been born: Herbert E., Dec. 19, 1906; Emma E., July 12, 1908; Harvey E., Feb. 18, 1910; Edwin H., Oct. 11, 1911; Lawrence V., Aug. 5, 1913; Mabel H., June 24, 1915; Violet E., July 14, 1917; Hazel E., Nov. 27, 1919; Melvin R., Oct. 1, 1921, and Luverne W., March 10, 1924. Mr. Klukas and his family are members of the Byer Settlement German Lutheran Church.

Anson Edward Richards, a well known resident of the village of Elk Mound, where for ten years he has been engaged in business as a stock buyer, was born in New York State, May 19, 1865, son of Francis and Catherine (Robeau) Richards, who were natives of that state and spent their lives there. It was there also that Anson E. spent his early years as a boy attending school, and later doing farm labor and training race horses. In 1888, at the age of 23, he came west to Green Bay, Wis., and for a year and a half thereafter he was foreman of a large livery stable there, during which time he also trained horses. In fact he followed the racing and horse training business, altogether, for a period of 20 years. After leaving Green Bay Mr. Richards went to De Pere, Wis., where he remained for a year. After that he was five years at Manitowoc and four years at Chilson, going from the latter place to the Riverside Park Farm at Berlin, Wis., where for seven years he was superintendent and trainer. Then he spent three years in a similar position at Fox Lake, Ill., and from there in 1914 came to Elk Mound, Wis., where he has since been engaged in buying and shipping cattle and hogs to the extent of about 100 cars a year. He also owns three race horses, which he enters at the local fairs during the fair season. Mr. Richards was married Dec. 16, 1887, at Massena, N. Y., to Martha Snickles. He and his wife have been the parents of three children, of whom the first born, Arthur O., is now deceased. The two survivors are Anson E. Jr., and Eva. Anson E. Jr., married Ada Hefner and they operate a small poultry farm north of Elk Mound. Eva, who is Mrs. Ned Warren, resides in Berlin, Wis., Mr. Warren being agent there for the American Railway Express. The subject of this sketch is fraternally affiliated with the Elk Mound colony of Beavers.

Eugene Wiggins, a notable pioneer of Dunn County and a resident of the town of Spring Brook, was born in Baraboo, Wis., Aug. 10, 1850, son of Henry B. and Sarah (Wiesman) Wiggins. The family is said to be of Irish origin but the paternal grandfather of Eugene, Elijah Wiggins, was born in Maine and there married Matilda Blodgett, also a native of that state. They had a family of eight children, whose names and birth dates were as follows: Lucy H., May 4, 1822; Henry B., March 15, 1824; David B., April 24, 1826; Joseph W., Jan. 10, 1828; Silas T. and

MR. AND MRS. HENRY B. WIGGINS

Eliza W. (twins), July 21, 1831; Sarah M., Aug. 23, 1833; and Harriet C., Dec. 17, 1840. Henry B. Wiggins, born in Freedom, Maine, on the date above mentioned, in early manhood followed farming and lumbering. He came west to Wisconsin in 1844, settling near Janesville. Liking the country he soon afterwards sent for his brothers and sisters, and accordingly they came west, settling in Dane and Dodge counties, where they remained until 1853 or 1854. Then they all came to Dunn County, settling in and around Fall City, where they remained. Henry B. Wiggins, who came to Dunn County in 1853, took a land claim described as the south half of the southwest quarter of Section 19, town of Spring Brook, or close to the site of Fall City. He erected a sawmill on Mud Creek and in 1856 began custom sawing, having to take lumber in payment, which he sold to new settlers as they came in, and this mill he continued to operate until 1865 or 1866, when he sold out, moving with his family to the town of Lucas, where they spent a year. He then returned to the town of Spring Brook, buying 80 acres of land in Section 19 (now the E. H. Curtis farm), on which he spent the rest of his long life, dying Dec. 9, 1917. He had for many years been a prominent man in the town of Spring Brook, having served at an early date on the town board and for years as a member of the school board of his district. He also bought and operated one of the first threshing-machines ever used in the town of Spring Brook. He was married to Sarah Wiesman in 1849, and they were the parents of six children, namely: Eugene, the direct subject of this sketch; Adelia, who married Charles Douglas and is now deceased; Edgar, deceased; Gertrude, also deceased, who was Mrs. Duane Cummings; William, who died in infancy, and Ella, who became Mrs. E. H. Curtis. Eugene Wiggins as a boy attended school in Fall City and first became industrially useful in assisting his father. When old enough and strong enough he took up woods work, being thus occupied for about 15 years, and since then he has followed the carpenter's trade—altogether for a period of about 40 years. During most of his industrial career he has worked within a radius of 20 miles of Fall City, though he spent several summers in Western States. He was married Nov. 15, 1882, in Fall City to Etta Braford, of which union there were three children born, namely: Pearl, now Mrs. Frank Synder of Menomonie, Wis.; Freedom E., of Bloomer, Wis., and Adelbert, also of Bloomer. Mr. Wiggins is now residing with his sister, Mrs. E. H. Curtis, of Falls City. He is well known as the author of several historical articles of considerable local interest.

Elbridge H. Curtis, farmer and merchant now deceased, was born in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County, June 29, 1864, son of Hiram and Julia (Tuttle) Curtis. The parents, who were natives of Ohio and Connecticut respectively, were pioneer settlers in this county. Elbridge after getting his schooling followed farm labor until his marriage to Ella Wiggins, which took place Oct. 2, 1888, she being the daughter of Henry B. and Sarah (Wiesman) Wiggins. After that he and his wife lived with his parents for five years, at the end of which time he bought 80 acres in Section 24 and spent some three years in farming it. He and his family then returned to the old Wiggins farm, where he made his home for the rest of his life. For nearly six years, however, he was a merchant, as in the spring of 1916 he bought the general store in Fall City and conducted it until his death, which took place on Jan. 10, 1922. He and his wife were the parents of six children, Lola, Verne, Harry, Arlo, Gladys and Gordon. Lola is now Mrs. Fayette Owen of the town of Spring Brook and has six children, Verne, Bernardine, Bernice, Evelyn, Bruce and Lynn. Verne, now operating the store in Fall City, married Alice Owen and has had two children, Hazel, now deceased, and Beulah. Harry, who is operating the home farm, has a World War military record. Arlo is a shipping clerk in the employ of the Menomonie Grocery Company. Gladys, now Mrs. John Lutzen of the town of Spring Brook. Gordon is on the home farm. The history of the Curtis and Wiggins families has a strong pioneer flavor and it may be said that the hardy virtues exhibited by the first progenitors of these families in this county have apparently been transmitted to their children and other descendants, who in general have "made good" each in his or her individual sphere.

Herman Lenke, retired farmer and assessor of the town of Red Cedar, residing

at Cedar Falls, was born Dec. 25, 1856, in Pommern, Germany, son of John and Johanna (Brandenburg) Lenke. The parents were natives of the same country, the father born Jan. 12, 1819, and the mother Jan. 19, 1829. After arriving at manhood John Lenke for some time earned his living at common labor and then until 1875 followed the trade of mason. After that he and his wife lived with their children for the rest of their lives. Mr. Lenke dying in April, 1904, and Mrs. Lenke on April 1, 1918. Before taking to wife Johanna Brandenburg he had been married to Minnie Brandenberg, by whom he had three children: Ernestina, who is deceased; Bertha, deceased; and Amelia, who is Mrs. Fred Maves of Cedar Falls. By his second wife he had five children: William, who died in infancy; Herman, subject of this sketch; Augusta, who is Mrs. Frank Larstad of the town of Tainter; Albert, of Colfax, Wash.; and Frank, of Superior, Wis. Herman Lenke as a boy attended school in Germany. He came to the United States in 1872, reaching Menomonie Junction, Wis., on September 25. For three years thereafter he was employed by Fred Maves in the town of Elk Mound, and then for a year by Frank Dahms of the town of Spring Brook. After that he worked another year for Mr. Maves and subsequently nine months for Henry Isenhood of the town of Red Cedar; after that he was employed one year by Peter Seipel of the town of Red Cedar. In 1877 he began the development of a farm, buying 160 acres of wild land in Section 2, town of Red Cedar and Section 35, town of Tainter. Having built a small house of 16 x 24 feet, he entered upon the task of clearing the land. At first he was unable to give his whole time to it, for he had to work out to earn expenses, and, in fact, for 45 years he operated threshing-machines every fall, for 32 years operating his own machine. In time he cleared 85 acres of his land and put up a set of good buildings, carying on general farming until 1902, in which year he sold the place and has since lived retired in Cedar Falls village. Up to the time he disposed of his farm he was a stockholder in the Rusk Cooperative Creamery and also had stock in the Farmer's store in Rusk. Mr. Lenke has seen many years of public service. He was assessor of the town of Tainter two years, treasurer two years, and a member of the side board several years, and since 1904 he has been assessor of the town of Red Cedar, making 20 years of continuous service in that office, which is said to be the longest period any town assessor in the county has erected. For 20 years he has been connected with the Wisconsin Farmers Mutual Hail and Cylcone Insurance Co. His career has been one of activity and usefulness and he is a man well known and respected throughout the community. Mr. Lenke was married March 10, 1881 in Menomonie, Wis., to Minnie Schultz, who was born in Germany, Dec. 3, 1859, daughter of Fred and Anna (Coot) Schultz. Of this union ten children have been born, Emma, Otto, Ida, Martha, Eliza, Alice, Katie, Paul, Edna and Helen. Emma, who was born Dec. 1, 1881, is now Mrs. Jacob Kerber of Montreal, Canada, and has four children, Eugene, Norma, Edna and Raymond. Otto, born Oct. 14, 1883, who lives in Bloomer, Wis., married Agnes Downing and has five children, Wanda, Wave, Wayne, Levetta and Waldin. Ida, born Sept. 8, 1885, is now Mrs. Harold O'Brien of Rice Lake and has three children, Vera, Sarah and Ida. Martha, born Sept. 9, 1887, married Otto Walter and died Jan. 13, 1920. Eliza, born Jan. 29, 1889, is the wife of Eugene Downer of Bloomer and the mother of four children, Marie, Wave, Robert and Gilbert. Alice, born Jan. 30, 1891, is Mrs. Harry Patten of Salem, Ore., and has one child, Earl. Katie, born Oct. 16, 1892, resides at home with her parents. Paul, born Oct. 26, 1894, is now in Kentucky. Edna, born May 12, 1899, resides in Bloomer. Helen, born April 28, 1901, is the wife of Albert Smith of Cedar Falls and has had three children, Harold, Leonard and Marvin, the last mentioned of whom died in infancy. Mr. Lenke and family are members of the English Lutheran Church in the town of Tainter and enjoy a good social position in the community.

Rudolph Oberle, who, starting some 55 years ago, built up farms from wild land in the towns of Lucas and Menomonie, and thereby took his place among the developers of the agricultural resources of Dunn County, was born in Baden, Germany, and was married in his native land to Catherine Rudiger. In 1862 he emigrated with his family to the United States, landing at New York and proceeding

west to La Crosse, where they remained, however, but a short time, their actual destination being Menomonie. It was probably because Mr. Oberle's funds had run out that he stopped at La Crosse, where he could find temporary work and earn some money. When he had enough to carry him the rest of the way, he with his wife and children, took passage on a steamboat up the Mississippi to Read's Landing on the west bank, opposite the mouth of the Chippewa. Read's Landing at that time was one of the busiest points on the upper river, and stages ran from it to St. Paul, Menomonie, and perhaps other places, the river being crossed by a ferry. When Mr. and Mrs. Oberle disembarked from the steamboat they found that the stage for Menomonie had left just a few hours before and that there would not be another for three days. Not wishing to wait that long, perhaps again taking funds and hotel bills into consideration, they resolved to walk the distance, which is about 37 miles in an almost straight line, and must have been 45 or 50, if not more, by the crooked and winding roads, which were by no means smooth or easy to travel. They accomplished the walk, however, and arrived very tired in Menomonie. They had saved hotel expenses and stage fare but worn out considerable shoe leather. Mr. Oberle readily obtained employment with Knapp, Stout & Co., and was with that concern for five years, working in their mills. His ultimate object, though, was to get on to the land, and accordingly in 1868 he rented a small farm in the town of Menomonie, on which he and his family lived until he was able to erect buildings on a tract which he had purchased in the town of Lucas. It was in 1869 that they settled on the latter place and it was their home until 1886, Mr. Oberle during the period of 17 years spent there clearing 65 acres and putting up a substantial set of buildings. Then he sold that farm and moved to Menomonie, where he and his family lived for a year or two. In 1888 he purchased 120 acres in Section 20, town of Menomonie, built a log house and barn on the tract and proceeded to build up another farm, showing that, though he was now in middle age, he felt himself equal to many years of hard work. He cleared up about 30 acres of that place, erected a set of buildings and carried on general farming there until 1913, when he deeded the place to his son, Charles. In that year he lost his wife, who passed away on August 23, but he, himself, is still living, though now nearly 90 years old. There are very few residents in the county who have lived in it as long as he has and arrived at the same age, if, indeed, there are any others. Mr. and Mrs. Oberle were the parents of three children, namely: John, who died at the age of 13 years; Louise, who died in 1895, and Charles, concerning whom this book contains a separate record.

Charles Oberle, a general farmer and dairyman and now clerk of the town of Menomonie, was born in this town April 7, 1869, son of Rudolph and Catherine (Rudiger) Oberle. He acquired his education in the district school and also in the public schools of the city of Menomonie. For 17 years he lived with his parents on a farm in the town of Lucas, and after they moved to Menomonie he went to work as clerk in the hardware store of E. A. Benjamin & Co., being thus employed in 1887, 1888 and 1889. Then the family moved to an undeveloped farm in the town of Menomonie and he was again engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1913 he took over the home farm in Section 20, on a deed from his father, and has since made some improvements on it, having rebuilt the house and erected new buildings. He is successfully carrying on general farming and dairying, keeping Jersey cattle, some of which are high grade and some pure bred. His place is electrically lighted, the power being derived from the Wolbert Light & Power Co.'s lines. Mr. Oberle has at various times shown a commendable spirit of enterprise and public service. He was one of the organizers of the new Hudson Road Creamery in 1906 and has since been its secretary and manager. For many years he was treasurer of School District No. 4; he was town treasurer from 1896 to 1904 and has been town clerk since 1940 with the exception of five years from 1915 to 1920. Charles Oberle was married in the city of Menomonie, Oct. 31, 1895, to Clara Krieser, daughter of John A. and Margaret (Sprengling) Kreiser. He and his wife are the parents of two children: Carlos, born Jan. 14, 1900; and Albert G., born July 30, 1901. The family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic congregation of Menomonie, and

Mr. Oberle is a charter member of the Catholic Knights of Menomonie.

John Albert Kreiser, an early resident in Menomonie, was born in Milbach, Germany, Dec. 12, 1829. He grew to manhood in his native land and saw active service in the Germany army in 1848 and 1852. On getting out of the army in the year last mentioned he came to the United States, settling in Missouri. There he was living when the Civil War broke and in 1861 he joined the 12th Missouri Infantry. In the following year, on March 6, he took part in the battle of Pea Ridge in northern Arkansas, a battle that secured Missouri to the North and completed the pushing back of the Confederates along the whole western portion of their line. The military coat he wore on that occasion is still carefully preserved in the family and is perforated by two bullet holes. A year later ill health enabled him to secure a discharge from the army, and he went to Minneapolis, where he had a brother living, with whom he stayed for a while. He then walked to Stillwater in search of work, but not finding any there and hearing of the great lumber activities at Menomonie he walked all the way to that city. This was in the year 1864. At Menomonie he obtained a job as gardener for John H. Knapp, and held that position for ten years. He then gave it up in order to go into business for himself, having bought a ten-acre tract of land adjoining the city on the south, where he subsequently followed market gardening for many years. In 1892 he had a severe attack of the "grip," which permanently effected his health, and he died May 18, 1896. The local lodge of Sons of Hermann, of which he was a member, attended his funeral, which was conducted by the Rev. Mr. White of the Congregational church. Mr. Kreiser was married in Menomonie in 1865 to Margaret Sprengling, a domestic in the employ of the Knapp family. They were the parents of five children: Clara, now Mrs. Charles Oberle of the town of Menomonie; Mary, who is Mrs. James Shaw of Minneapolis; George S. and Anna, who live in Menomonie, and Ella, who is Mrs. W. H. Lindsay of St. Paul.

George S. Kreiser, who is connected with the Menomonie post office as city carrier, was born in Menomonie, Nov. 1, 1867, son of John Albert and Margaret (Sprengling) Kreiser. He was educated in the grade and high schools of Menomonie and as a youth helped his father in the latter's market garden work, also teaching rural school for four terms. In 1900 he began market gardening on his own account and did a fine business. In 1904 Mr. Kreiser passed the civil service examination for city mail carrier, receiving the highest mark among 11 contestants. He is now rounding out his twentieth year in this occupation, and is a well known and popular carrier whose services are appreciated by his superiors in the office. He travels about ten miles each day and serves between 300 and 400 homes. He belongs to several fraternal societies, including the Odd Fellows, Rebekahs and Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Congregational church. Mr. Kreiser was married July 3, 1900, to Myrtle Smith, who was born in the town of Dunn, this county, July 6, 1881, daughter of Marion and Sophia (Wycoss) Smith, her parents being early settlers in Dunn County. Her father is still living but her mother died in 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Kreiser have a fine home at No. 812 Sixth Street, which Mr. Kreiser bought in 1914. Mrs. Kreiser, besides being a member of the Congregational church, is an active social worker, belonging to the Woman's Club, also to the Rebekahs and Pythian Sisters.

Henry Luer, a retired farmer residing in the village of Ridgeland, where he is a well known and respected citizen, was born in Germany, May 26, 1863, son of William and Catherine (Hilmer) Luer. The parents spent their lives in their native land, Germany, the father in his younger days being a foreman of road construction, and later a road patrolman, having also the task of taking care of the apple trees in his road section. They had five children, four of whom died in childhood, the only survivor being Henry. When the latter was 15 years old his mother died and his father subsequently married Dorothy Schroeder, by whom he had two children, Herman and Doris. Henry Luer was reared in Germany, and as a boy and youth attended public school in the day time and a private school in the evenings, his education being well looked after. He remained at home until nearly 20, having learned the mason's trade at which he was employed until he came to the United

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States in 1882. Settling immediately in Dunn County, Wisconsin, he worked one summer for Christ Luer, and then entered the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, working for them two summers on the Washburn farm and in the woods in winter. He then went to Barronett, in Barron County, where for two years he worked for the Barronett Lumber Company, in their mills in summer and in the woods in winter. It was at the end of that time that he began farming on his own account, buying 120 acres of land in Section 21, town of Wilson. This was railroad land and was wild and covered with small timber. Needing lumber for building, he hauled a load from Dallas, piled it up and went back for more. On his return with the second load, on account of the thickness of the woods he could not find the pile and had to drive about through the trees searching for a considerable time before he did so. He built a frame house and log barn and began to clear his farm, a task in which he was occupied for many years. During the early part of that period he did most of his trading at McPherson, a little hamlet or settlement existing in those days near the site of the present village of Wheeler. In 1900 his residence burned down, and he then built a new frame house and good barn, besides other buildings. While engaged in general farming dairying he kept grade Holstein cattle, having a herd of 25, with a pure bred sire. In March, 1917, he retired and took up his residence in Ridgeland, where he bought a comfortable residence. At the same time he sold the farm to his sons, Arthur and Harry, who are now conducting it, doing general farming and dairying, and keeping pure bred and high grade Jersey cattle, besides raising Duroc-Jersey hogs. They have 130 acres of the land under the plow. Mr. Luer is a stockholder in the Ridgeland Cooperative Creamery, the Ridgeland State Bank, and the Prairie Farm, Ridgeland & Dallas Telephone Company. He served three years as supervisor on the Wilson town board and was a member of the school board of his district for many years. In February, 1924, he was appointed president of Ridgeland village, and in the following April was elected to that office, which he now holds. In whatever he has done he has made a good record and shown himself a man of ability. Mr. Luer was first married in the town of Wilson in 1890 to Martha Miller, daughter of Daniel and Caroline Miller, her parents, natives of Germany and both deceased, having been early settlers in Barron County, Wisconsin. The fruit of this marriage was five children, three of whom are now living, namely: Arthur and Harry, who are operating the home farm as proprietors, and Elmer, now a student in Northwestern College at Watertown, Wis. Mrs. Martha Luer died in 1913, and on Sept. 25, 1916, Mr. Luer married Mrs. Pauline Lackner, daughter of Frank and Theresa Haenel, her parents being natives of Bavaria, Germany who came to this country, settling in Chicago, where Mr. Haenel died. Mrs. Haenel, now 84 years of age, makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Luer in Ridgeland.

H. J. Sherman, known for 23 years by hundreds of the inhabitants of Dunn County as a rural letter carrier, but who retired from that service in the summer of 1923, on a pension, was born at Silver Creek, town of Hanover, Chatauqua County, N. Y., June 12, 1858, son of Moses Levi and Rebecca M. (Darling) Sherman. The parents, also natives of New York State, came west in 1876, locating first at Lake Geneva, Wis., whence in 1882 they moved to Eau Claire. There Moses L. Sherman, who was a veteran of the Civil War, died about two years later. His wife, who survived him about 30 years, died in Ladysmith, Wis. H. J. Sherman acquired a public school education in Chautauqua County, N. Y., and was a youth of 18 when he came with his parents to Wisconsin. He began industrial life in the butcher's store of Flanders Bros. at Deleno, Wis., and was thus engaged for three years. In the spring of 1880 he came to Dunn County and during the following summer was engaged in "running the river." The next winter he worked for the lumber company as butcher in their slaughter house, killing for the camps that winter 1,124 head of cattle. The following winter he worked for Hall & Dan at Knapp. He then went to work for the Daniel Shaw Lumber Co. at Eau Claire, for a year running the engine in their flour mill. Then returning to Dunn County he began farming in the town of Sherman, an occupation which he followed until 1899, in which year he went back to Eau Claire and for a short time was again in the employ

of the Daniel Shaw Lumber Co., running their dynamo. On Oct. 15, 1900, Mr. Sherman received his appointment as rural mail carrier, attached to the Menomonie post office, and at once moved his family to this city. As already stated, he continued in that service for 23 years, or until June 12, 1923, when, having reached the age of 65, he was released in accordance with government rules and placed on the pension roll. He had seen the rural mail service grow to one of the largest public departments of the United States, and had watched other carriers use everything from a cicycle, a horse and cart, a span of horses with a buggy, and finally an automobile. He, himself, traveled 25 miles a day, 310 days a year, or a total distance of 117,450 miles. To accommodate at one time all the letters he has carried would require a mail box 264 feet square and 60 feet high. During the first eight and a half years of his service he traveled on Route 2, then for 12 years on Route 7, and for the balance of the time on Route 1. Two of the horses which he used are still sound and able to go. One of them walked through sand, dust and mud for 12 years and the other for 15. When Mr. Sherman started in the mail service his salary was $500 a year and out of that he had to care for his bicycle or horse or whatever vehicle or motive power he had. At the time of his retirement he was receiving $1,800 yearly and his pension is larger than his first yearly salary. A farewell banquet was tendered him by the local postal service, at which he was presented with a rocking-chair with the good wishes of the employees and all present. While residing in the town of Sherman on his farm Mr. Sherman served on the board of supervisors and also as constable and justice of the peace. He was married Dec. 5, 1880, to Carrie Shafer, who was born in Adams County, Wis., March 16, 1863, and who for 43 years was his helpmate and loving companion. She passed waay June 7, 1924. They had five children, all of whom are now living, namely: Zerpha, born Aug. 25, 1882; Dorsey Raymond, born March 9, 1885; Flossie, born Sept. 19, 1887; Kittie, born Sept. 19, 1889, and Phillip C., born Sept. 27, 1900. All these children are married. Zerpha is the wife of F. E. Wieman, postmaster at Washburn, Wis., and has three children, Dwight J., Marshall J. and Esther. Dorsey Raymond, now on a ranch at Gardner, Mont., married Emma Harmon and has two children, Harmon J. and Leonard. Flossie, wife of H. L. Hart, a carpenter of Venice, Calif., has three children, Odetta, Doris and Don. Kittie is the wife of E. C. Comstock, a vocational instructor in the public schools of Stoughten, and has two children, Robert P. and Sherman S. Phillip C. is now foreman in the Racine Rubber Works at Racine, Wis. He married Minnie Dase. Thus it will be seen that Mr. and Mrs. Sherman have at the time of this writing ten grandchildren who are of the fourth generation of the family in Wisconsin. The religious affiliations of the family are with the Baptist Church, while Mr. Sherman is connected fraternally with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Ole Tweiten, who was a resident of Dunn County for 37 years, and a well known and highly respected citizen of the town of Elk Mound, was born in Norway, May 19, 1852, son of Chester and Grace (Teisberg) Tweiten. The parents spent their lives in Norway, where they finally passed away. They had eight children, namely, Alsak, Ernst, Ole (first), Ole(second, and the subject of this sketch), Ole (third), Egal, Hage and Margaret. Of these, Egal, the only surviving member of the family, is living in Norway. Ole Tweiten (second), with whom this biography is directly concerned, was given a very good education. He spent the first 28 years of his life in his native land, and then in 1888 came to the United States and to Dunn County, Wisconsin, with the object of farming. He first settled in the town of Sand Creek, but after remaining there a year removed to that of Elk Mound, taking a homestead of 160 acres of wild land in Section 10. There was a small log house on the tract, in which Mr. Tweiten made his home for eight or nine years. He taught rural school in different parts of Dunn County, after he had earned a few dollars he began the work of clearing up his farm, using an ox team for his draught work, which he replaced later with horses. He and his family had to endure many hardships in early days but they passed through that period in time and for the rest of their lives were happy and prosperous. Mr. Tweiten died on his farm on May

19, 1917, to the deep regret of a large circle of friends and acquaintances who knew him for a good farmer and a bright and intelligent man whose conversation was interesting and whose personality was agreeable. Mr. Tweiten was married in Norway, April 12, 1877, to Gunhild Sending, who was born in that country Sept. 20, 1852, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Sending. Her parents both died in Norway. Their children were: Margaret, Knute and Samuel, all living in Norway; Gunhild (Mrs. Ole Tweiten), and Tom Olson. The last mentioned came to America at the age of 17 and settled in Michigan, where he spent the rest of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Ole Tweiten were the parents of seven children, as follows: Ole, born Nov. 11, 1877, residing at home; Grace, born Aug. 2, 1880, now Mrs. William Abbott of Chicago and the mother of four children, Gladys, Hazel, Beatrice and Olaf, the last mentioned, however, having died in infancy; Bertha, born June 26, 1883, residing in Chicago; Chester, born April 7, 1886; Alba, born Feb. 19, 1889; and Helga and Olga (twins), born June 13, 1892, of whom Helga is Mrs. Herman Jacobson of the town of Red Cedar, her sister Olga residing with her. Since Mr. Tweiten's death the farm has been operated by the mother with the assistance of her two sons Ole and Chester.

Louis Heller, now living retired at North Menomonie after a long and active career in several occupations, but chiefly in farming, was born in Pommern, Germany, Oct. 7, 1846. At the age of 15 he started to learn the miller's trade, at which he was subsequently employed in his native land until he was 21. Then in 1867 he came to the United States and directly to Menomonie, Wis. It took him two weeks to make the journey by train from New York to Milwaukee, and a week longer to reach Menomonie, as he traveled from Milwaukee to Menomonie partly by stage and partly on foot. On arriving here he at once found employment with Knapp, Stout & Co., in their flour mill, where he worked for two years. At the end of that time he was transferred to Rice Lake, where he put up a mill for the company. He also built the first hotel in Rice Lake, besides a number of houses and barns for Knapp, Stout & Co. While in Rice Lake he bought 160 acres of land, which he sold, after making some improvements on it, to W. Heller, manager there for Knapp, Stout & Co. In 1871 he returned to Menomonie and here followed the carpenter's trade. In August, 1873, Mr. Heller was united in marriage with Emilie Kurtz, like himself a native of Germany, and in December, 1874, they left for a visit to their native land, returning in the following spring, when he again took up carpenter work. Soon afterwards, however, he bought a farm near Knapp, where he and his family made their home for eight years, and while residing there he built a flour and grist mill at Teegarden for Thomas Teegarden. He then bought some timber land on Wilson Creek, near North Menomonie, built a dam on the creek and for eight years used the water power to operate a saw and grist mill. The business grew until the water power finally proved insufficient to operate the mill, and he then changed to steam power, which he used for seven years. At the end of that time he sold the mill and moved it to Wyoming for the purchaser, again taking up farming, at which he was occupied until 1918, when he retired and took up his residence in North Menomonie. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Heller have been the parents of five children, one of whom, Robert H., is now a farmer in Section 6, town of Menomonie. The other four, Otto, Ida, Anna and Albert, are deceased.

Robert H. Heller, an active and successful farmer of the town of Menomonie, proprietor of Wilson Creek Dairy and Stock Farm, was born in this town, July 14, 1875, son of Louis and Amelia (Kurtz) Heller. He worked for and with his father until 1899, in which year he purchased the old Peters farm in Section 15, town of Menomonie, which he operated for seven years. In 1907 he bought the old John Steuben place in Section 16, and set to work to improve it, which task he accomplished very thoroughly and it is now a highly improved farm. He has erected a set of fine buildings, including a good modern residence; a barn of 36 x 120 feet with a 14-inch brick basement and Louden equipment; and a two-stall garage. His buildings are lighted with power from the Weston Electric Light Plant. He has also a well equipped workshop, where he does all his own mechanical and repair work, and among his other equipment he has a threshing-machine, a silo filler,

sawmill and feed grinder. His herd of high grade and pure bred Holstein cattle numbers about 40 head, and in his dairy business he uses a milking machine with a milking strain of 25 head. He is also a stockholder in the Hudson Road Creamery and has attained a prominent place among the farmers of the town of Menomonie, for two years serving as supervisor on the town board. On Oct. 21, 1897, Mr. Heller was married in the city of Menomonie to Anna Jacks, who was born in Germany, Oct. 14, 1872, and came to this country in 1896. He and his wife have had six children: Louis H. and Otto, who are farmers in the town of Menomonie; Paul, deceased; William and Anna, at home, and Amelia, deceased. Mr. Heller and the surviving members of his family are members of the German Lutheran Church in Menomonie.

Amund Torgerson, one of the early settlers on Elk Creek and a pioneer of Meridean, who died on Aug. 6, 1914, was a member of a remarkable family, well known throughout southern Dunn County, and was looked upon as one of the leading citizens of his locality. He was born at Ronningslaaen in North Froen, Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, Feb. 17, 1839, and was therefore 75 years, five months and 17 dyas old at the time of his death. With his parents and two brothers, Ole and Ever, he came to Meridean, Dunn County, in the early part of June, 1858. His brother Torger had settled at Meridean two years before, being one of the earliest settlers there. In 1864 Mr. Torgerson moved from Meridean to Elk Creek, where he settled on the farm upon which he died. He bought a quarter section at that time and later added considerably to his holdings. On July 18, 1866, he was married to Kari Thorud. Had he lived two years longer, they would have been able to celebrate their golden wedding. Mr. Torgerson was an early member and continuous worker in the affairs of Froen congregation of the Norwegian Lutheran Church and was widely known for his interest in all matters affecting the welfare of his community. In October, 1913, he suffered a paralytic stroke. He recovered his strength to some extent and was up for a time, but in January he took to his bed and never rose again. The end came on the date above mentioned, which was Thursday. Services were held Monday noon at the house and at 1:00 o'clock in the church at Elk Creek. The funeral was largely attended. Mr. Torgerson left a widow, an adopted son, Ole Clementson, and three brothers, Ole of Elk Creek, and Torger and Ever of Meridean. Mrs. Amund Torgerson survived her husband until April 26, 1924 (Staurday), when she passed away at the home of her fosterson, Ole Clementson, at Little Elk Creek, old age being given as the cause of her death. She had suffered a stroke of paralysis in January and had subsequently been confined to her bed. She was 85 years old. Kari Thorud was born in Osterdalen, Norway, Aug. 29, 1838, and came with her parents to this country about ten years later, settling in Adams County. A few years later the family moved to Little Elk Creek, where Mrs. Torgerson made her home. The funeral was conducted at the Little Elk Creek Church at 12:30 on Wednesday, May 2, the Rev. E. C. Haavik officiating, and burial was made in the church cemetery. Six nephews of the deceased acted as pall bearers.

Ole Clementson, a prominent farmer in the town of Red Cedar, was born in Norway, Feb. 13, 1866. He was about a year old when he came to America with his parents, who died while he was still an infant. He was then adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Amund Torgerson. When old enough he attended district school in the town of Red Cedar and later high school in Menomonie, subsequently remaining at home with his foster parents. In 1914 Mr. Torgerson deeded the farm to him for his faithful services. He is a good practical farmer, one who advocates the raising of pure bred stock, and he has a herd of fine Holstein cattle, 23 of which are pure bred. He is an original member of the Downsville Cooperative Creamery Co., and has some public service to his credit, having been for four years formerly a member of the town board of supervisors. Mr. Clementson was married in the town of Red Cedar, Dec. 7, 1901, to Christine Sandvig, who was born in that town Aug. 25, 1878, daughter of Olof and Mary (Engbretson) Sandvig. Seven children are the fruit of this union, namely: Clarice, born Aug. 29, 1902, who was graduated from the Menomonie High School and the La Crosse Business College, and is now em-

MR. AND MRS. AMUND TORGERSON

ployed in the office of the county judge as register of probate; Nora, born Jan. 13, 1904, a graduate of the Menomonie High School and Dunn County Normal School, and who is now a teacher in this county; Orvil, born Feb. 12, 1907, and Dagny, born Dec. 4, 1908, both of whom are attending high school in Menomonie; Vernon, born June 16, 1911; Evelyn, born April 19, 1915; and Orin, born Jan. 15, 1917. The three last mentioned are attending the grade school. The Clementson family are religiously affiliated with the Lutheran Church at Elk Creek.

Charles Kittleson, proprietor of an old pioneer farm in Section 14, town of Menomonie, on which he is residing, though no longer active in agricultural pursuits, is a native of Dunn County, having been born in the town of Red Cedar, October 28, 1858. His parents, Dosten and Margaret (Anderson) Kittleson, were natives of Norway who came to the United States in 1853, the voyage in a sailing-vessel taking 14 weeks. After landing they came west to Winnebago County, Wisconsin, where they remained until the fall of 1858, when they came to Dunn County, and soon afterwards their son Charles was born. That winter they spent with relatives in the town of Red Cedar, after which the father bought the 160 acres of land in Section 14 which constitutes the farm of the subject of this sketch, and, erecting a set of log buildings, began to develop the place. There he died on Aug. 7, 1870, after some 10 or 11 years of hard work on it. His wife, who survived him many years, continued the improvements with the aid of her sons, until she, herself, finally passed away on Aug. 23, 1903. The children in the family were: Holver, now deceased; Andrew, who lives in Marshall County, Minnesota; Charles, one the home farm; Gunde, deceased; Thomas, of Barnes County, North Dakota; John, a farmer in the town of Menomonie; Nellie, wife of John Haugen of Marshall County, Minn., and Thern, who died in infancy. Charles Kittleson acquired his education in the school of District No. 8, town of Menomonie, and as he grew up became initiated into the various branches of farm work. Before he was 18 the management of the farm devolved upon him, his elder brothers having left home, and in 1896 he sold 80 acres of the land. He continued to operate the place both before and after his mother's death and has always remained on it, except for time spent in making several trips to the Pacific coast, and was active in farm work until 1923. He then rented the land, reserving, however, the house, where since his mother's death he has lived alone.

Clarence H. Stoddard, a resident of the village of Downing, was born in the village of Greenbush, Sheboygan County, Wis., Aug. 16, 1861, son of Jonathan and Phoebe S. (Carter) Stoddard. The father was a native of the United States and spent his life as a farmer; the mother was born in Canada. It was in 1878 that they came to Dunn County, Mr. Stoddard buying 80 acres of land on the site of the present village of Downing, which he developed into a good farm, making a specialty of raising pure bred cattle. He died on the farm Feb. 12, 1891, and his wife Phoebe in 1898. They were the parents of eight children: Anna, who married Charles Coleman, of Sheboygan, and is now deceased; Jane A., deceased; Hardin, deceased; Silas G., deceased; Mina, who married Rev. Moses Ally, a Methodist minister, and is now deceased; Evelyn, wife of Rev. T. Walter Cole, a Congregational minister who was stationed at West Salem, La Crosse County, Wis., but died March 27, 1925; George F., deceased, and Clarence H., of Downing. Three of the sons served in the Civil War; that is, all except Clarence. Clarence H. Stoddard had but meager educational opportunities, as he had to help his father at an early age. He remained on the farm until 1892, in which year he began to learn band saw filing with the Downing Manufacturing Company at Downing, Wis., and he subsequently followed that trade up to 1917 in Wisconsin and Minnesota, spending the last nine years of that time at Princeton, Minn., where he also operated a farm. He was married Dec. 28, 1884, to Lenora M. Blood, daughter of Charles Freeman and Rachel A. (Sturm) Blood of Downing. She was born in Stark County, Illinois, Oct. 23, 1861, and came with her parents to Downing, Wis., in 1878, and, having acquired a good education, for several years taught school in Dunn and St. Croix counties. In July, 1897, Mr. Stoddard came with his family to Downing where they have since resided, and own a comfortable home. Since 1917 he has followed farm-

ing and he also has the care of the Downing public school. He is a member of Tiffany camp No. 40, I. O. O. F. He was reared a Methodist, but he and his wife worship with the community congregation in Downing.

Jay L. Smith, proprietor and manager of the Colfax Hotel in the village of Colfax, was born in Bronson, Mich., Aug. 23, 1864, son of George W. and Eliza Smith. He attended school in Illinois and Wisconsin, including the city of Madison, and then took up the study of telegraphy, residing at home until 1879. After a short attendance in the Madison school, he went to Morrisonville, Dane County, Wis. and did farm labor until 1882. He then went to De Forest, where he finished learning telegraphy in the C. M. & St. Paul Railway office, and on Jan. 1, 1883, took up the duties of agent and operator. On June 1, the same year, he took charge of a grain elevator in De Forest for Hans Grinde. He remained in that place for three years and four months, holding both positions, after which he was agent and operator for the same railroad for a while at Madison, and later at Portage on the Watertown branch. In July, 1887, he was appointed agent at Burke, Wis., where he remained two years, after which he held a similar position at Kilbourn City for a year and a half. Then for the next seven years he was with the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway at Hortonville, Manitowoc, Oostburg and Port Washington. At the end of that time he gave up operating for a while and for four years was brakeman for the same road. In 1897 he became agent for the "Soo" railway at Colfax and for 14 years subsequently remained in that position. Then for a short time he was in business for himself as proprietor of a fruit and ice cream parlor, and for the next four years was with the E. C. Best Potato & Produce Co. Then in 1915 he purchased the Colfax Hotel, a good brick structure with 24 guest rooms, which he has since conducted with good success. Mr. Smith is a popular host and in going into the hotel business evidently found a line of enterprise to which he is well adapted. He has advanced far in Masonry, being a member of the Lodge and Chapter in Menomonie, the Commandery and Consistory at Eau Claire, and the Mystic Shrine at Milwaukee. He also belongs to the Beavers and the Modern Woodmen of America. He was married at West Salem, Wis., July 26, 1887, to Jennie Hewett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Hewitt, and he and his wife have been the parents of two sons: William, who is baggageman at the Colfax station, and Edward L., who died in 1912 at the age of 20 years.

Jacob Houss, an early settler in the town of Menomonie, who passed away some 20 years ago, was born in Germany, March 11, 1835. He grew to manhood in his native land and in 1865 came to the United States, locating in Menomonie, where he was married in the same year to Augusta Pitzrick, who was born in Germany, Sept. 23, 1852. They took a homestead of 158 acres in Section 2, town of Menomonie, Mr. Houss building a log shack on the east branch of Wilson's Creek, a few miles northwest of the present Houss home. For several years thereafter he worked on the spring drives for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company to earn the necessary expenses of himself and family, gradually clearing his land as he had opportunity All this was done under pioneer conditions and he and his wife and children had to endure cold and hunger and all the hardships suffered by the early settlers of this county. By 1885 conditions had improved considerably and he had made such progress that he was able to erect a set of building on Highway No. 25, he and his wife taking up their residence in the house and making it their home for the remainder of their lives. He was the first to depart, passing away on Aug. 8, 1904, and his wife followed him less than ten years later, on April 16, 1910. They were the parents of 12 children: Lizzie, now Mrs. Louis Finder of the town of Lucas; Lena, now Mrs. George Halley of Itasca, Wis.; George C., a farmer in Section 2, town of Menomonie; Ida, who is Mrs. William Blake of the town of Sherman; Mary, who is Mrs. William Kmarth of Iron River, Wis.; Fred and William, residing in the town of Menomonie; Anna, wife of Otto Burke of the town of Dunn; Henry, of Eau Claire; and Minnie, wife of Frank Robush of the town of Sherman. The other two died in infancy.

George C. Houss, a representative farmer of the town of Menomonie, was born in this town, Sept. 10, 1874, son of Jacob and Augusta (Pitzrick) Houss. He was

CHAUNCEY A. LOCKWOOD AND FAMILY

brought up on the parental farm, which his parents settled on in 1865, and as he grew to manhood assisted his father in clearing the land and improving the homestead, also for several years working for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company as a lumberjack. After his father's death in August, 1904, he took charge of the farm and operated it for his mother, and since her death ten years later he has conducted it on his own account, following the same general lines laid down by his father, except that he has gone more extensively into dairying. He is a stockholder in the Hudson Road Creamery and in the Rusk Creamery. He has also during his active career rendered some public service, for one year as supervisor and for three years as pathmaster. Mr. Houss was married at Prairie Farm, Barron County, Wis., April 26, 1915, to Elsie Kurschner, who was born in the town of Prairie Farm, that county, April 27, 1896, daughter of Valentine and Minnie (Maline) Kurschner. The parents were natives of Germany who came to this country when young, Mr. Kurschner finding employment for some years with the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. Later he and his wife took a homestead in the town of Prairie Farm, and in course of time developed it into a good farm. He died Jan. 4, 1908, being survived by his wife, who is still living on the farm, which is now operated by their son Otto. The children in the Kurschner family were: John, now a farmer in Barron County; Lena, wife of John Wirth of Barron County; Mary, wife of Peter Miller of Barron County; Fred, also residing in that county; Otto, operating the home farm; Katie, who is Mrs. Allen Swanson of Ording, Wash.; Louis of Barron County; Elsie, wife of George C. Houss; and Lizzie, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Houss are the parents of three children: Gladys, born Oct. 10, 1916; Fern, born July 28, 1918, and Francis, born March 23, 1921. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church at North Menomonie.

Chauncey A. Lockwood, a pioneer of the town of Sherman, now deceased, was born in Chemung County, New York, March 18, 1829, son of Edwin and Sarah (Penoyer) Lockwood. The father was born in the state of Connecticut, Dec. 10, 1803, and the mother in New Canaan, Conn., on Dec. 20, 1800. They were married in Connecticut on Jan. 19, 1826. In 1829 they moved to New York State, in 1838 from there to Illinois, and in 1848 to Wisconsin, settling in Fond du Lac County, where they remained for ten years. Then in 1858 they came to Dunn County and for the next ten years made their home in the town of Peru, in 1868 taking up their residence in Menomonie. There Mrs. Lockwood died April 29, 1888, after which Mr. Lockwood made his home with his son, Chauncy A., until his death Dec. 4, 1894. Chauncey A. Lockwood as a boy acquired a common school education. He accompanied his parents to Wisconsin and was subsequently engaged in farming. On Jan. 1, 1852, he was married to Augusta Moore of Fond du Lac County. She died, leaving three children: George M., now of Fond du Lac; Ida, wife of G. A. Bowen of Fond du Lac, and F. B., of Minneapolis. In 1867 Mr. Lockwood homesteaded 160 acres of wild land on Section 9, town of Sherman, which he subsequently cleared and developed, putting up a set of buildings that were fairly good for that time, but now showing signs of age. On March 31, 1862, Mr. Lockwood enlisted for Civil War service, becoming a member of Company H, 14th Wisconsin Volunteers, with which he fought through the remainder of the war, receiving his discharge on April 5, 1865. It was not until 1871 that he went to live on his homestead, and he thereafter operated it until 1918, when he retired and subsequently made his home with his son Fred, who had bought 40 acres of the homestead farm. He died May 1, 1920. On Oct. 17, 1875, Mr. Lockwood had married for his second wife Susan Adams of the town of Sherman, Dunn County, who was born near Dayton, Ohio, July 9, 1853, daughter of William and Ann (Nogle) Adams. Her father, born in England in 1813, died in Dunn County, Aug. 28, 1893. The mother, born in England in 1815, died Oct. 6, 1895. They were married in England in 1839 and two of their children were born there. It was in 1845 that they came to the United States and at an early date settled at Cedar Falls, Dunn County, Wis. They were among the first pioneers of the town of Sherman, having to cut their way through the woods to get to their land and beginning the development of a farm practically without capital. A log house was their early dwelling and oxen

their first draught animals on the farm, as was the case with most of the other early settlers. Mr. Lockwood by his second wife, Susan, had seven children: Fred A., born Dec. 21, 1876, who has been already mentioned; Grace A., born Dec. 29, 1879, wife of J. L. Hoover of the town of Sherman; William E., born July 24, 1881, residing in Faith, N. D.; Harry J., born Jan. 14, 1884, now of La Crosse, Wis.; Bert N., born Dec. 10, 1886, of the town of Stanton; Elmer S., born May 23, 1890, who lives in the town of Tiffany, Dunn County; and Cora May, born Dec. 15, 1891, who is Mrs. Fred Lindsley of the town of Sherman. The farm that Mr. Lockwood established, except the 40 acres of it sold to the son Fred, is still held by the family. Mr. Lockwood was a highly respected citizen of his town and he and his wife popular among their neighbors. He was generous to a fault and always ready to render assistance to those in need. Before he died he said in regard to his sons: "I determined to raise my boys to be good men, and good citizens; I've done it and am now ready to lay down my labors." He was a Republican in politics and affiliated with the M. E. Church, though not a member.

Fred A. Lockwood, proprietor of a farm of 80 acres in Section 9, town of Sherman, was born in this town of Dec. 21, 1876, son of Chauncey and Susan (Adams) Lockwood. He acquired his education in the rural school and worked on the home farm until arriving at the age of 21 years. He then went to work in a mill at Cedar Falls for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company and was thus occupied for two summers. Then for two seasons he was engaged in threshing in North Dakota and after that was employed for two seasons in mills at Stillwater, Minn. In 1910 he obtained a position of "orderly" in the Stillwater City Hospital, being employed there until the fall of 1917, when he resigned it and returned to Dunn County. Before that, in 1903, he had bought 40 acres of his parents' farm in Section 9 and he now erected a small frame house on this tract and began farming on his own account. Subsequently he bought an additional tract of 80 acres adjoining on the east, but later sold 40 acres of that, leaving him with 80 acres, which is the present size of his farm. He has made some improvements on it, and as he has never married, his mother, since his father's death in May, 1920, has kept house for him. Energetic and a good manager, he has made progress and his character and record have made him well known and respected in the town of Sherman and the vicinity. In politics he is nominally a Republican but exercises his independent judgment at election, voting for the man of his choice without reference to party lines.

George A. Haag, who owns and operates the Elk Creek Farm in Section 1, town of Spring Brook, was born in the town of Sigel, Chippewa County, Wis., March 14, 1869, son of John and Anna (Webert) Haag. The parents were natives of Germany, the father of Wittenberg and the mother of Hessen, and both came to America when young. In 1863 John Haag, at the age of 19 years, enlisted in Company B, 26th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and subsequently served until the close of the war, on receiving his discharge from the army locating in Milwaukee, from which place, however, he soon came to Chippewa County, taking the train from Milwaukee to Sparta, from the latter place walking to Chippewa Falls, and then following the Yellow River to what is now the town of Sigel, where he settled on a piece of wild land, which he ultimately developed into a good farm, residing on it until his death, which took place May 17, 1918. He was for many years one of the prominent citizens of his town and served at various times in school and town office. Since his death his wife Anna, to whom he was married in 1867, has made her home in Cadott, Wis., with her son, John. The children of Mr. and Mrs. John Haag, 12 in number, were: George A., of the town of Spring Brook; Louis C., of Eau Claire; John N., of Cadott; Henry, who died in 1916; Mary, now Mrs. Fred Buschendorf of the town of Elk Mound; Anna, wife of Wesley Becker of Greeley, Colorado; Arthur F., a physician in Chicago; Edward G., of Monona, Iowa; Benjamin, of Eau Claire, Wis.; William, who died at the age of 21 years and two who died in infancy. George A. Haag acquired a district school education in Chippewa County and as he grew up assisted his parents by working on the home farm. In 1890 he came to Dunn County locating on his present farm of 160 acres in Section 1, town of Spring Brook, which he has developed according to modern methods,

FRANK P. SKILLINGS AND FAMILY

having also put up a set of new buildings, which are electrically lighted, power being obtained from the Elk Mound branch of the Northern States Power Company. He is successfully carrying on general farming and dairying, keeping grade Guernsey cattle with a pure bred sire. Mr. Haag was married Nov. 19, 1896, in Elk Mound, to Mary Buschendorf, who was born in the town of Elk Mound, Jan. 6, 1870, daughter of William and Katherine (Sipple) Buschendorf. Mr. and Mrs. Haag are the parents of four children: Cora, born Feb. 23, 1898; Verona, Nov. 28, 1899; Sylvester E. P., July 10, 1901, and Irene, Oct. 1, 1904. The family are affiliated by membership with the United Evangelical Church in Elk Mound.

Frank P. Skillings, proprietor of Echo Mound Farm in Section 24, town of Dunn, was born in the state of Maine, Oct. 27, 1858, son of Henry H. and Jennie (Parker) Skillings, who were also natives of that eastern state. They came west in 1862, settling on a farm in Winona County, Minn., where both died in the following year. Frank P., still an infant, went to live with his aunt, Mrs. Malcolm McIntyre of Winona County, residing with her until he was 12 years old. Then in 1870 he came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, finding employment on the farm of Thomas McCauley at or near Dunnville. There he remained for seven years, during which time he became a good practical farmer. Ambitious to be his own master, he took the first step toward agricultural proprietorship in 1877, when he bought 40 acres of wild land in Section 24, town of Dunn. He was not yet ready, however, to begin the development of his place, but instead went to work for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, in whose employ he remained for about three years earning wages by working in the woods, in the mills and on the river drives. In 1880 he built a small shanty on his land, got married in December of that year and began the development of a farm. He was then about 22 years old, strong and full of ambition, and the better fitted, therefore, for the hard work that lay before him. There were plenty of stumps on his land, which had to be removed, and which was one of the hardest tasks the pioneer had to perform, to say nothing of the breaking of the virgin soil, its cultivation, and the erection of adequate buildings. Moreover, he could not keep continuously at it, as he had to earn money for living expenses until his farm became productive, so for several years he worked at intervals in the stone quarries. When he was able to do so, he gave up outside work and devoted his whole attention to his farm, making more rapid progress. From time to time he bought other land until he had 182 acres, and replaced his original buildings with others more modern in size, style and construction. Thus he built up his farm as it is at present, a very good piece of agricultural property, and kept in excellent condition. Though times have not always been prosperous, he has on the whole been successful and is today regarded as one of the substantial and well to do farmers of his town. He is a stockholder in the Chippewa Valley Elevator Co. at Durand. Mr. Skillings' marriage, already casually alluded to, took place on Dec. 2, 1880, and united him with Lizzie Gobel, who was born in a log house in the town of Dunn, this county, on Nov. 18, 1862, daughter of John and Catherine (Bine) Gobel. Her parents, who were born, reared and married in Germany, came to America in 1846, residing for a while in Cleveland, Ohio, and then coming to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and settling in Eau Galle. There, however, they remained only for a short time, at the end of which they moved to Dunnville, where Mr. Gobel worked for Mr. Colburn in the lumber business. In 1861 he and his family moved on to land in the Chippewa bottoms in the town of Dunn, where he built the log house in which his daughter Lizzie was born. In 1864 he bought and took up his residence on a 40-acre tract of land on Dunn Prairie, where he died in 1867. His wife Catherine survived him for some years, passing away at the age of 72. Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Skillings have been the parents of five children, one of whom, Frank, died in infancy. The others are Cora, Kate, Jennie and George. Cora, born Feb. 15, 1882, is now Mrs. Andrew Waller of Prairie du Chien, Wis., and is the mother of ten children, namely, Edna, Melvin, Frank, Genevieve, George, Milo, Elmer, Adeline, Ruth and Robert, the two last mentioned being twins. Kate, born March 14, 1884, is the wife of John Waller of Menomonie and has two children, Mildred and Milton. Jennie, born Aug. 22, 1886, is Mrs. Henry

Kraft of the town of Dunn and has three children, Valma, Idell and Paul. George, born Feb. 22, 1890, is now engaged in conducting the home farm. On June 25, 1924, he was married to Orpha Marie Sumter. The family are connected religiously with the Baptist Church and Mrs. Skillings belongs to the Royal Neighbors of America.

Melvin O. Nelson, a substantial farmer in the town of Sand Creek, who for many years has been more or less prominent in public affairs in town and county, was born in this town on Sept. 9, 1878, son of John and Carrie Nelson, the parents being natives of Norway. John Nelson when a young man settled in Eau Claire where for some time he held a position in a sawmill as foreman of the night shift, and in 1867 he bought a house there. In the early 70's he became a pioneer farmer in the town of Sand Creek, Dunn County, buying 160 acres of wild land in Section 24, and later he bought 40 additional acres in Section 14. The log house which he built on the land is still standing. His barn also was a log building with a straw roof, and on beginning operations and for a few years afterwards he used oxen in breaking his land and for other draught purposes, afterwards changing to horses. He carried on general farming and in time broke 135 acres of his farm, on which he died at the age of 67 years. His wife, Carrie, who survived him, is still living, having now attained the advanced age of 82 years. She was his second wife, his first having died in Eau Claire. It was to that place that in early days they hauled their grain and other produce. The children in the family (by the second wife) were Charles, Henry, Melvin and Joseph. Charles is now living at Stevens, Minn.; Henry is manager of the Cooperative Store at Sand Creek, and Joseph is in Saskatchewan, Canada. Melvin O. Nelson was reared on the home farm where he now lives and as a boy attended rural school. Later he spent four years in Minnesota, but with that exception continued to work on his parents' farm, which he bought on the death of his father. He has improved the place by the erection of a round barn and other buildings and is engaged in general farming and dairying, having at present 35 head of grade Holstein cattle. He also raises Chester-White and Duroc-Jersey hogs. Mr. Nelson is a stockholder in the Co-operative Store of Sand Creek and the Farmers' warehouse at New Auburn village, and a stockholder in the New Richmond Packing Plant and the Farmer's Telephone Company of Prairie Farm. For nine years he was a member of the town board of supervisors and for four terms served as chairman of the board, and by virtue of that office also as a member of the county board. He has been a member of the school board ten years and is now serving as president of Sand Creek village. He was married in Sand Creek, April 30, 1905, to Ina Aves Spaulding, who was born at Reedsburg, Wis., daughter of Pulford and Corilla (Stilleck) Spaulding, whose other children were Arthur, Ormund, Ernest and Mary, the last mentioned being now Mrs. Jesse Heffel of Reedsburg, Wis. Mrs. Corilla Spaulding having died, Mr. Spaulding married for his second wife, Edna Thayer, with whom he is now living in Sauk County. The children of this second union are Ruth, Alva, Mildred, Hazel, Hollis and Ervin. Hollis is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are the parents of four sons, Lyle, Orville, Kenneth and Rodney. Lyle is employed in the Farmers' store, Orville helps on the farm and the two others are attending school.

Otto E. Skamser, a prosperous business man of Boyceville, now proprietor of the Skamser Hotel, and having an interest in other local enterprises, was born in Norway, April 6, 1868, son of Erick and Bertha Skamser. The family came to the United States in July, 1868, landing at New York and proceeding west to Eau Claire, Wis., where for three years Erick Skamser was engaged in sawmill work. In 1872 he came with his family to Dunn County, settling in the town of Sand Creek, of which he was a resident until his death in 1876. After the loss of her husband Mrs. Skamser returned to Eau Claire, where she spent her remaining years. They had ten children, of whom seven—Sever, Louis, Christ, Edward, George, Lena and Thomas—are now deceased. The three survivors are: Erick, formerly a hotel man but now living retired in Eau Claire; Otto E., of Boyceville; and Thay, who married Christian Yaner and lives in Los Angeles, Calif. Otto E. Skamser after attending school in Eau Claire, acquired some mercantile experience working as

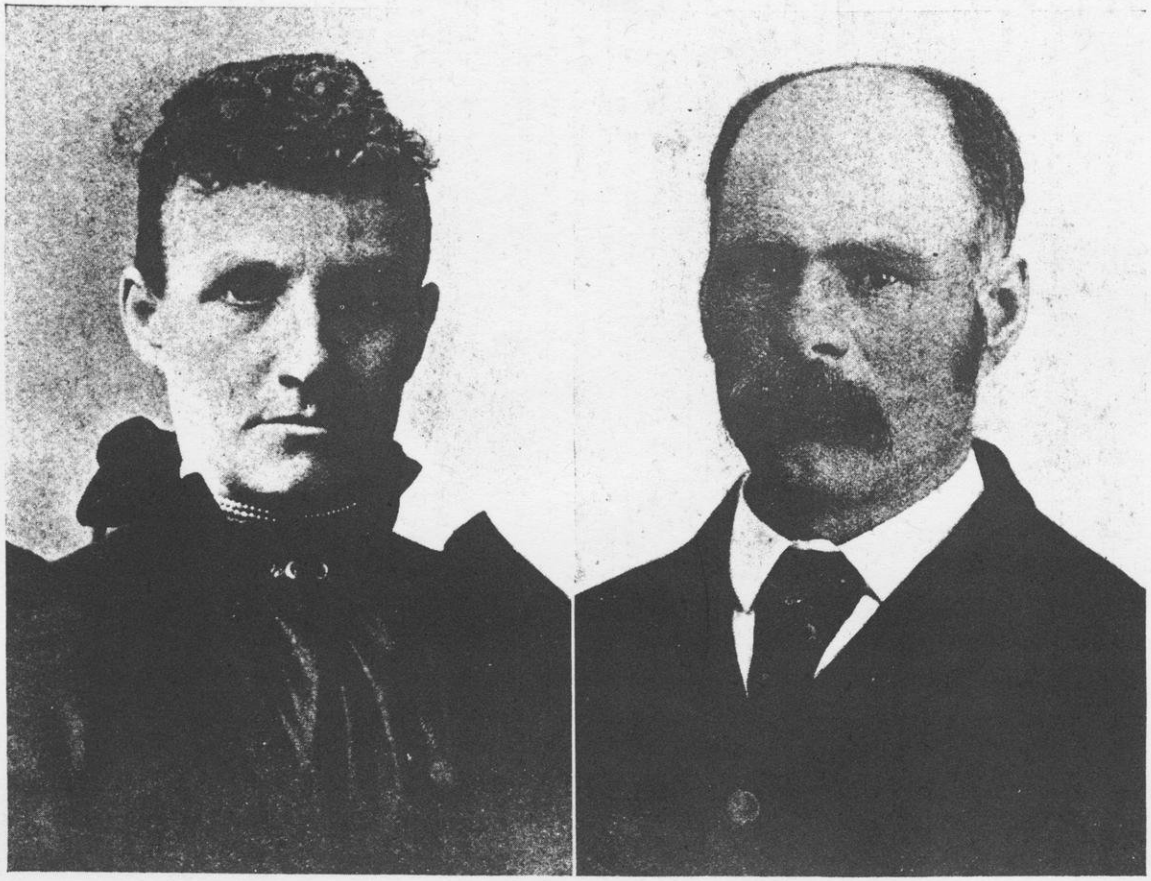
clerk in a dry goods store and boot and shoe store. He then spent two years in the lumber industry, working in the woods and on the drives on the small streams in northern Wisconsin. After that for a while he followed various occupations in Wisconsin and Minnesota. In the spring of 1896 he came to Boyceville, Wis., on a trout fishing expedition, and the village, people and general surroundings made so favorable an impression on him that he resolved to make his home here. Accordingly in 1897 he rented the old hotel in the village, which he conducted until July 4, 1899, when it burned down, furnishing a grand illumination and a fair amount of excitement, in addition to that caused by the celebration of Independence Day. Mr. Skamser continued in the same business however, erecting a suitable building at the corner of Main and Center streets, which was composed of two portions; a main building of two and a half stories and 30 x 50 feet in ground dimensions, and a lean-to of 16 x 50 feet, containing altogether 15 rooms, and he also had a livery barn. This place he conducted successfully for over 18 years until it, too, was destroyed by fire, on Jan. 6, 1918, the building and contents being a total loss. In 1922 Mr. Skamser built his present hotel, 34 x 38 feet in size, with a lean-to of 12 x 24 feet; the second floor containing six good rooms installed with hot and cold water faucets and wash bowls. He is a stockholder in the Boyceville Telephone Co. and in the Bank of Boyceville and owns seven acres of land within the village limits. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. He was married Jan. 20, 1898, in Boyceville, to Mary Krug, daughter of Charles and Anna Krug, both her parents, however, being now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Skamser are the parents of four children: Thay, now Mrs. Arthur Larson of Boyceville, who has one child, Theolyn; Charlotte, who is a graduate of the Eau Claire Normal School, now living at home; Viola, a pupil in the Boyceville High School, and Doris, who is attending the grade school in the village.

Ole Anderson, a pioneer farmer in the town of Weston, who passed away some 28 years ago, but some of whose children are still living in this part of Dunn County, was a native of Norway who came to the United States when 11 years of age. He grew to manhood in Dane County, later going to Chippewa Falls, where he remained for a short time. He then came to Dunn County and entered the employ of Carson & Rand at Eau Galle, being thus engaged for several years, working in the shingle mill during the summer months and in the woods during the winter. In 1862 Mr. Anderson started his career as a pioneer farmer, buying 80 acres of wild land in Sections 24 and 25, town of Weston, which he started to improve by the erection of a set of log buildings. These he later replaced by a better set, though of the same type. His early progress was slow, as for a few years he had to keep on working for the lumber company to earn money for himself and family to live on. But in time he was able to give his whole attention to his farm, to which he added another 40 acres, continuing to operate it until his death on July 13, 1896. He married Madeline Lemon, who survived him a number of years, dying June 8, 1915. They were highly respected people, and for many years Mr. Anderson served in public office, both as supervisor and as a member of the school board of District No. 4, also generously donating an acre of land as a site for the school. He and his wife had six children. Uriah Henry, now a farmer in the town of Weston; Mary, who is Mrs. Frank Metcalf of the same town; Hattie, now Mrs. Anthony Decker residing in Weston village; Arilla, wife of Charles Bracker of the town of Weston; Emma, who married Fred Everett and lives in Detroit, Mich.; and Elizabeth, who also lives in Detroit, being the wife of Roy Morris.

Uriah Henry Anderson, a well-to-do and prominent farmer of the town of Weston, whose farm is in Section 24, was born in the town of Eau Galle, Dunn County, Wis., April 2, 1861, son of Ole and Madeline (Lemon) Anderson. He was a babe when his parents took land in the town of Weston and began to buld up a farm. When old enough he began to attend District School No. 4, where he acquired his elementary education, subsequently becoming a pupil in the high school at Menomonie, where he pursued higher studies for a short time, in the vacation periods assisting his father on the home farm. For several years thereafter he taught rural school during the winter months. On Oct. 30, 1888, he was married in the town of

Weston to Martha Denning, who was born Feb. 20, 1871, at Mt. Cory, Hancock County, Ohio, daughter of Robert and Susan (Brown) Denning, who had settled in Dunn County and the town of Weston in 1863. After his marriage Mr. Anderson purchased 60 acres of his father's farm, renting the remainder, which he later bought, and still later he bought an additional tract of 100 acres just east of the old homestead, on which he now lives. He has erected a fine barn and improved the outbuildings generally, and is carrying on farming and dairying in a practical manner and with good results. Mr. Anderson is a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery, the Waterman-Erhart Co. of Menomonie and the Clear Oil Co. of Menomonie. He is fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Beavers. He and his wife are the parents of six children, whose record in brief are as follows: Gladys, born March 29, 1891, was graduated from the Dunn County Normal School and taught school a short time. She is now the wife of Charles Owen of Fall City and has seven children, Clare, Myrtle, Fern, Leonard, Vera, Russell and Marcene L. Reuben, born Feb. 15, 1893, was graduated from the Menomonie High School and later from the pharmacy department of Minnesota University. He is now a druggist in Minneapolis. He married Esther Cairney and has a son named Stewart F. Hazel, born April 23, 1899, was graduated from the Dunn County Normal School and was a teacher for several years. She is now residing at home. Irma, born Aug. 28, 1902, was also graduated from the Dunn County Normal School and for four years taught in District School No. 4; she is now attending the River Falls Normal. Earl M., born Dec. 17, 1906, is assisting his father on the home farm. Velma, born May 6, 1910, is now attending high school in Menomonie. The Anderson family are members of Lower Weston M. E. Church.

John Cowan, a well known pioneer of Dunn County, now living retired in Menomonie, was born in Hemmingford, province of Quebec, Canada, May 15, 1848, son of Thomas and Sarah (Lamberton) Cowan. The parents were natives of Belfast, Ireland, who emigrated to Canada when young and were there subsequently married. They spent their lives in agriculture, remaining on the farm on which they were married until their death. Thomas Cowan passed away first, in 1872, Mrs. Sarah Cowan surviving her husband until 1902. John Cowan acquired his education partly in Canada and partly in the United States, coming to the latter country in 1866 at the age of about 18 years. Having located in the town of Eau Galle, Dunn County, Wis., he became connected with the lumbering business and so remained until 1877, in which year he began the life of a pioneer farmer by purchasing 160 acres of wild land in section 28, town of Sherman. There was a squatter's shanty on the place, in which Mr. Cowan and his wife took up their quarters—for he was married that year—and then began the daily grind and routine of pioneer farm work, than which there is probably nothing more laborious. He was destined to spend 28 years on that place, 28 of the most active years of his life, during which time he experienced both joy and sorrow, developing his farm into a fine piece of agriculture property, losing his first wife and one of his children—a grown-up daughter—and contracting a second marriage. The original squatter's shanty gave place after a while to a good substantial frame house, and off to one side stood an equally substantial frame barn of 30 x 48 feet, with 16-foot posts, here and there being other necessary buildings. His fields were well tilled and he followed diversified farming with good success. In 1906, 13 years after his second marriage, Mr. Cowan bought another farm, in the town of Menomonie and not far from the city, and, subsequently selling his first place, resided on the second until 1920, when he sold it and retired, buying his present residence at No. 1018 Eleventh Avenue, Menomonie, which he has since occupied. While a resident of the town of Sherman he served for several years on the town board and was for 21 years a director of School District No. 4. He was also agent for the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company of Dunn County for 28 years. He has been a member of the Blue Lodge of the Masonic order since 1870, also belongs to the M. W. A., and is a stockholder in the Hudson Road Creamery and the Dunn County Agricultural Society. Since coming to the states in 1866, Mr. Cowan and wife have made



MR. AND MRS. JOHN COWAN

12 different trips back to their old home in Canada to visit their relatives and old friends, the last trip being made in 1923. Mr. Cowan was first married Oct. 22, 1877, to Mary F. Smith, who, after over 14 years of married life, died June 11, 1892. She left four children, Anna, Lottie, Elizabeth and Matie, of whom the following is a brief record. Anna, who became the wife of Thomas Monroe, is now a widow, and is the mother of three children, John, Francis and Catherine. After her husband's death she followed nursing until her own health failed. She then went to St. Paul and, as a less strenuous occupation, took up laboratory work in which she later graduated. She is now employed in Milwaukee Hospital, at Milwaukee. Lottie, who is now Mrs. Amos Erickson, resides at Bend, Oregon. Elizabeth, became a trained nurse but died at the age of 23 years. Matie is the wife of William Leonard of St. Paul. Mr. Leonard being shipping clerk for the Armour Packing Co.; they have one child, William N. Mr. Cowan was married secondly, Sept. 12, 1893, to Anna Jane Gowdy, who was born in Providence, R. I., April 18, 1848. Of this marriage there have been no children. Mr. and Mrs. Cowan are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; also of the local chapter of the Eastern Star.

Richard A. Dreyer, M. D., of Wheeler, was born at Portage, in Portage County, Wis., July 2, 1887, son of Henry C. and Ida (Erdmer) Dreyer, who are now residents of Milwaukee. He was graduated from the high school at Janesville, Wis., in 1905, from the school of pharmacy at Marquette University in 1909, and from the medical school of the same university in 1913. Beginning the practice of his profession in Milwaukee, he remained there for about a year and then, on May 8, he came to Wheeler, having purchased the medical practice of Dr. J. J. Curtin. He was accompanied by his wife, as, just a few weeks previously, on April 4, 1914, he had been united in marriage at Waukegan, Ill., to Celia Moser. Except for a year's service in the army during the war, Dr. Dreyer has since remained here, and has not only gained a high standing in his profession, both as physician and surgeon, but has also become a very popular citizen, having identified himself closely with the interests of the village and county, and been ever ready to aid in any movement for the public good. Since coming to Wheeler he has served as health officer of the town of Hay River, and since 1919 he has been surgeon for the "Soo" line. He is a member of the Dunn and Pepin County Medical Society, of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, of the American Medical Association, of which he is also a Fellow, and of the Wheeler Commercial Club. Dr. Dreyer's army record is briefly as follows: In 1917 received commission as first lieutenant, and on April 1, 1918, was called to service; was stationed three weeks at Camp Pike, left for overseas in July, 1918, and was landed at Liverpool, England, a few days later going on to La Havre, France, with the 346th Machine Gun Battalion; performed medical service on the front line; before the fighting at Metz did transport service as ship surgeon, but when the armistice was signed was with his battalion in France. He started on his journey home April 1, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dix on April 10, returning at once to Wheeler. He and his wife are the parents of a daughter, Ruth Dorothy, who for two years was a student in St. Catherine's College, St. Paul, and is now a student in the Menomonie High School. The family attend the Evangelical Church.

James Adams Decker, a well known resident of Menomonie, who saw service in the Civil War, was in government employment for some years after the war, later had a long experience in banking and other lines of business, and for a number of years has been retired, was born in Monticello, N. Y., March 29, 1840, son of Ahial and Sarah J. (Boyd) Decker. He was educated in the public schools of Monticello and in the academy in the same place, and at the age of 15 years started teaching school, an occupation that he followed until 1862. On Aug. 15, that year, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, becoming a member of Company E, Fifth N. Y. Heavy Artillery, as a private. Placed on detached duty, he was private secretary to Gen. Lew Wallace and so remained until the close of the war, being discharged June 12, 1865. He then became clerk to the paymaster stationed at Annapolis engaged in paying off those Union soldiers which the victory of the North had released from southern prisons. After being there one month they were trans-

ferred to Washington and when their work in that city had been completed Mr. Decker was placed in the soldiers' claims department. His work in the war department was continued until 1868, and he then became assistant examiner in the patent office, having been appointed to that position after passing a competitive examination, there being four vacancies and 25 applications. In the war period he had heard President Lincoln deliver his famous Gettysburg speech. In 1870 Mr. Decker resigned as assistant examiner in the patent office and went to Campbell Hall, Orange County, N. Y., where he entered into the mercantile business with his brother Benjamin F., the partnership lasting for seven years when it was dissolved. In 1878 he went abroad and in the following year located in Menomonie, Wis., becoming cashier of the Bank of Menomonie on its incorporation in 1879. In that position he served until Jan. 2, 1883. When the name of the institution was changed and the First National Bank founded. Mr. Decker became cashier of it, which position, however, he resigned in May, 1883. In the fall of the same year he went to Baldwin, St. Croix County, Wis., and organized the State Bank of Baldwin, subsequently serving as cashier and manager of it until 1899. He then returned to Menomonie and, taking offices in the First National Bank building engaged in the real estate and loan business. In the latter business he continued there for 22 years, in the spring of 1922 giving up his offices. Although he is 84 years old he is still very active. He is a member of William Evans Post No. 58, G. A. R. Mr. Decker was married Oct. 22, 1879, in Orange County, N. Y., to Fannie Masters Howell, who was born at Florida, that county, Aug. 17, 1852, daughter of Asa and Jane (Jessup) Howell, her parents being prominent farmers. Mr. and Mrs. Decker are members of the Congregational church; Mrs. Decker being also a charter member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the local Woman's Relief Corps, and the Woman's Club. Their children are: M. Howell, now residing in New York City in the employ of the Western Electric Co.; Della H., wife of Fred G. Pettibone of Minneapolis; and Fannie M., who is the wife of Erwin A. Quilling of Menomonie and has three children, Elizabeth A., James D. and Joan, the two latter being twins.

Hans T. Anderson, a respected citizen of the town of Sand Creek, who has had a successful career in agriculture and other occupations, was born in Telemarken, Norway, April 1, 1854, son of Torstin and Cjerste (Hanson) Anderson, the father being a farmer by occupation. The emigration of the family to America took place in 1861, landing being made at Quebec, whence they came west, crossing into the states and from some landing on the Mississippi River, probably near Galena, taking a steam boat up the river to Read's Landing opposite the mouth of the Chippewa. There Torstin Anderson left his family while he came on to Dunnville, Dunn County, walking most of the way. He was looking for a place to settle on and bought 40 acres in the Little Elk Creek Valley. Having done so, he engaged Christ Kittleson, who had an ox team and wagon, to go with him to Read's Landing and get his family, and they all journeyed back together by that primitive mode of travel. The land Mr. Anderson had bought was wild and without buildings and the family lived with Mr. Kittleson until he had built a log house. After making some improvements on that farm he sold it and bought an 80-acre place east of his original land, this new purchase including some old buildings. He and his family lived there a while and he cleared and broke some of the land. Then he sold that place also and moved to the town of Sand Creek taking a homestead of 160 acres on Upper Pine Creek. This tract was unimproved, so Mr. Anderson once more had to begin at the beginning and work hard and endure hardship, but his previous work had borne fruit and he now had a larger farm. He erected the necessary log buildings, he and his sons making their own shingles, and he and his wife spent their last years on that place, which in time they converted into a comfortable home. There were 11 children in the family, of whom six are now living: Hans T., Halvor, Ole, Betsey, Olena and Christina. Betsey, married Arthur Ramser of Rock Island, Ill.; Olene, became the wife of Louis Anderson of Grand View, Wis., and Christine the wife of Louis Larson of Spooner, Wis. Of the other children three died in infancy and Andrew and John are also deceased. Hans T. Anderson accompanied his

HILDOR T. HOVELAND

parents in their several migrations, helped his father on the home farm, or farms, and at times worked out. In 1875, at the age of 21 years, he started out for himself as an independent farmer, taking a homestead of 160 acres in Sections 3 and 4, town of Sand Creek. He built a house, barn and other buildings, doing all the work himself, and engaged in general farming and dairying, which occupation, however, he has not followed all the time. Having learned the blacksmith's trade from his father, he conducted a shop in the village of Sand Creek for a while, also having one on his farm. During another period he conducted a grocery store in Boyceville, but sold out in 1909 and moved to Trego, in Washburn County, where he bought a farm and conducted a jewelry store, but later he sold out there and returned to Sand Creek. In 1911 he sold his farm here, but the purchaser not being able to make the payments due, he took it back and still owns it, it being also his place of residence. He also owns some house property in Chetek, Barron County. At times he has rendered some public service, having been a member of the town board and also of the district school board. Mr. Anderson was first married in Dunn County in 1876, to Tena Peterson, by whom he had 12 children, those living being Clara, Anna, Selma, Belitta, Pearl, Gule and Henry. The mother, Mrs. Tena Anderson, having died in 1911, Mr. Anderson married in 1917, Mrs. Dell Williams, a widow. She died in 1919 and in 1920 he married Mrs. Helen Swenson, the widow of Thomas Swenson. By Mr. Swenson she had nine children: Anna, Rena, Helen, Mandus, Sam, John, Christ, Ingvold and Henry, of whom John is now deceased.

Sam S. Hoveland, who after a successful career of many years in agriculture, is now living retired in the town of Sand Creek, was born in Telemarken, Norway, July 23, 1859. His parents, Sam and Torgan (Loftus) Hoveland, were natives of the same country, the father being a farmer by occupation. It was in 1865 that they emigrated to the United States, settling first in Goodhue County, Minn., where they remained for a year and a half. They then came to Dunn County, taking a homestead of 160 acres in Section 23, town of Sand Creek, a tract of which there was some jack pine timber. To reach the place they hired a man to drive them in a covered wagon, and he must have driven slowly, as they led their cow all the way. Until the father had built a log house they resided with Ever Olson. He also built a log barn with a slab roof. For 14 years Sam Hoveland spent the winters logging in the woods and the summers working in sawmills, having little time himself to give to his farm, which was looked after by his wife and the elder sons. He used to walk from his farm to Eau Claire every Sunday and return on the following Saturday, carrying groceries and other supplies with him, and at one time he carried 100 pounds of flour on his back from Bloomer. He and his family cleared the land, using oxen for the first five years and after that horses, both in breaking for himself and for others, and he continued to work on and improve his farm until his death in 1884. His wife survived him many years, passing away in 1917. They were the parents of a large family numbering 14 children, of whom 11 are now living namely, Sam S., Ole, Theodore, John, George, Sewell, Oscar, Martin, Anna, Gertrude and Rena. One child died in infancy unnamed and the other two deceased are Will and Albert. Anna is now the wife of Charles Kitchman of Eau Claire; Rena married A. A. Anderson of Colfax, and Gertrude is the wife of Thomas Peterson of Rice Lake. Sam S. Hoveland was seven years old when his parents settled on their pioneer farm in the town of Sand Creek. He was at the age when most children enter upon their educational career, but as there was no school then in the neighborhood, he had to pick up knowledge the best way he could as he grew older. At the age of 16 he began working in logging camps and spent seven winters that way, being paid $16 per month when he started. In the spring he took part in the log drive on the rivers, and in the summer worked in the sawmills, becoming familiar with every phase of the lumbering industry. He also did railroad construction work. After the death of his father in 1884 he conducted the farm for his mother for two years, after which he spent seven years as superintendent of the farm of Ole Noer, a farm of 200 acres in Section 11, town of Sand Creek, which he bought at the end of that time, also buying 80 acres in Section 21. On this place

he carried on general farming on his own account for 27 years, also for 24 years operated a threshing-machine, and with T. S. Peterson ran a sawmill. In 1920 he sold his farms, and he and his wife resided with their unmarried son, Herman, who bought the 80-acre place, Mrs. Hoveland doing the housekeeping. On March 17, 1925, they retired to the village of Sand Creek and purchased a nice comfortable home. At one time Mr. Hoveland used to keep Durham cattle and Percheron horses, but the present herd on the farm is composed of Brown Swiss cattle. He served several years as a member of the town board of Sand Creek and also as a member of the school board. Sam S. Hoveland was married in Sand Creek in 1882, to Minda Halverson, daughter of Halvor and Olea Halvorson, who came from Norway to the United States in 1864, settling at Beloit, Wis., whence they later moved to Barron County, where they took a homestead. Mr. Halverson is now dead, but Mrs. Halverson survives. Mr. and Mrs. Hoveland have had seven children: Sewell Arthur, born Dec. 6, 1884; Elvin, born Oct. 16, 1886; Ona Theresa, born April 13, 1888; Herman, born April 14, 1890; Carl Oscar and Hildor Torphin (twins), born Sept. 27, 1892; and Albert, born Dec. 6, 1893, who died Nov. 25, 1918. Of these, Arthur and Elvin are now in Saskatchewan, Canada; Ona Theresa is cashier in the Farmers' store at Chetek, Barron County; Hildor Torphin was inducted into the United States service in 1918, becoming a member of Company F, 11th Infantry, "Black Hawk Division," and was killed in action Oct. 17, 1918.

Ole M. Vennes, who in his day performed a worthy part in helping to built up the agricultural resources of the town of Hay River, and who has recently passed away, was born in Minnesota, Oct. 16, 1864, son of Andrew and Anna Vennes. The parents were natives of Norway, in which country they were married, and there two children were born to them, Leona and Annie. But the prospects for self advancement in their native land were poor; in time their thoughts turned to America, the land of opportunity, and they resolved to emigrate. Not having the means to pay the cost of the journey for all the family, Andrew Vennes said goodbye to his wife and children and came to this country alone, looking forward to a reunion with the loved ones in the not distant future. He settled first in Minnesota, finding employment, but though he was industrious and economical, it was two years before he could send his wife money enough to enable her and the children to join him. The happy reunion took place in 1866, in Minnesota, where Andrew Vennes was then working, and where they continued to reside until 1868, when they came to Menomonie. In the following year Mr. Vennes began the life of a pioneer farmer, homesteading 160 acres of wild land in Section 2, town of Hay River. The situation was somewhat isolated, as the nearest trading-points were Prairie Farm in Barron County, and Menomonie, the former some 11 or 12 miles distant, and the latter—the larger village—21 miles. But in those days the settlers on the farms went to town only occasionally, perhaps at long intervals, and when they did go would lay in a supply of provisions and other necessaries to last them a long time. As money was scarce, considerable planning had to be done and strict economy practiced to make both ends meet; but conditions improved with time, highways and railroads were built, the horse and buggy, or good farm wagon, took the place of the old lumbering ox cart, the squeaking of which could sometimes be heard for a mile, and the home was provided, not only with necessities, but also with some reasonable comforts. But much hard work had to be done before all this was accomplished, and of this work Mr. and Mrs. Vennes had their share. To describe in detail the process of transforming the raw land into a flourishing and profitable farm would only be to repeat an oft-told story which may be found on many pages of this volume. Mr. Vennes' experience was similar to that of most of the other early settlers, and he and his family endured much the same privations. Mrs. Vennes died on the farm in 1886 and Mr. Vennes in the following year, leaving its further development to their son, Ole M. Of the two children who were born to them in Norway, Leona and Annie, Leona is deceased; Annie, born Feb. 14, 1851, is now Mrs. Ole Swanson of Prairie Farm. They had also two other daughters, born in the town of Hay River, namely, Jane and Lettie, both of whom are de-

ceased, and they had also a son who died before his mother. Ole M. Vennes, who was the only son of his parents, was a child of four years when his parents moved to Dunn County, and about five when they settled on their homestead in the town of Hay River, where he grew to manhood. Being obliged at a very early age to help his father, he had practically no schooling, but developed into a strong, hardy and self-reliant man. He was about 23 years old when, through the father's death, the farm came into his hands, and he proceeded to carry on the work of improvement, in which he spent some 20 years or more. This work was very thoroughly done, and, in addition to the clearing and planting of many acres, he erected a good set of buildings, put up necessary fences, kept good stock, and showed himself in all respects a good practical farmer of the modern type, and the Vennes farm is today a valuable piece of agricultural property. Mr. Vennes continued his labors on the farm until January, 1920, when, owing to failing health, he left his son Alfred on it and moved with his family to Menomonie, where he passed away on April 1, 1920. He was a man well liked and respected, inclined politically to the principles of the Democratic party, and for ten years he served efficiently as clerk of School District No. 2. Ole M. Vennes married Lucy F. James, who was born in the town of Hay River, Dunn County, Wis., Nov. 29, 1869, daughter of Joseph and Anna (Jenks) James. Her parents were natives of Michigan, in which state they were married. Early in the year 1864 they came to Menomonie, Wis., resided there subsequently for one year, and then took the homestead of 160 acres in the town of Hay River on which their daughter, Lucy F., was born, and where they, themselves, spent the rest of their lives, Mr. James dying Dec. 18, 1906, and Mrs. James on Oct. 20, 1913. To Mr. and Mrs. Ole M. Vennes 11 children were born, namely, Harvey L., Florence M., Viola A., Ethel M., Alfred, Leon A., Louise A., Agnes E., Lucy F., Ralph B. and Grant R., whose further record in brief is as follows. Harvey L., born July 3, 1886, grew up a promising boy to the age of almost 12 years, when he was accidentally drowned on July 1, 1898, being buried on his twelfth birthday, which, instead of being an occasion of rejoicing and congratulations, was one of gloom and sadness in the family and neighborhood. Florence M., born Jan. 26, 1889, acquired a good education, being graduated from the Menomonie High School and from the Dunn County Normal School, and she subsequently taught rural school for several years. She is now the wife of Howard Bowker of Cohasset, Minn. Viola A., born July 4, 1892, was also graduated from the Dunn County Normal School, and taught rural school for a while. She married Albert Fortney and is now residing in the village of Wheeler, Dunn County. Ethel M., born July 15, 1894, had the same education as Viola. She is the wife of Herman Anderson of the town of Sheridan, whose parents were early settlers in that part of Dunn County. Alfred, born Sept. 5, 1896, is now the proprietor of the old Vennes homestead and is further mentioned in this volume. Leon A., born March 22, 1899, after passing through the grades, was graduated from the Dunn County Agricultural School. After this country became involved in the war with Germany he entered military service, becoming a member of the Students' Army Training Corps of Wisconsin University and was mustered out Dec. 14, 1918. He then entered River Falls State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1920. For two years subsequently he was a teacher of agriculture and athletics; then in 1923 he became a student of agricultural economics in the Ames Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, to graduate in March, 1925. Louise A., born June 3, 1901, was graduated from the Menomonie High School and Dunn County Normal School and has been a teacher for the last six years, during the last four of which she has taught in the Boyceville public school. Agnes E., born Oct. 16, 1904, is also a graduate of the Dunn County Normal School and is now teaching rural school. Lucy F., born Feb. 11, 1907, is a graduate of the Menomonie High School and the Dunn County Normal School. Ralph B., born Sept. 14, 1910, is attending the Menomonie High School, and Grant R., born March 30, 1913, is a pupil in the grade school. The above shows that Mr. and Mrs. Vennes were careful to give all their surviving children the benefit of a good education, though at the cost of considerable self sacrifice, and it is gratifying to note that the children are proving themselves worthy of their parents by making

good use of their opportunities. It marks also the great improvement in local conditions since Mr. Vennes had to forfeit such educational opportunities as existed in this county when he was a boy in order to help his parents; yet in spite of that handicap he achieved something worthy of record and gave to his children that which he could not obtain for himself. When he moved to Menomonie he bought a comfortable residence and four lots at No. 1020 13th Street, where Mrs. Vennes is still living. While on the farm the family attended the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Wheeler, but now attend church in Menomonie. It remains yet to speak of the children in the James family, that of Mrs. Vennes' parents. There were 13 in number, as follows: William, who is deceased; Elmer, now of Hayward, Sawyer County, Wis.; Wesley, of Boyceville, Dunn County; Eunice, who is Mrs. Elmer Morley of Shell Lake, Wis.; Elizabeth, who married Edward Reed of Colorado, but is now deceased; Lucy F., widow of Ole M. Vennes; Louis, of Duluth, Minn.; George, deceased; Effie, now Mrs. Winnifred Sabin of Hayward, Wis.; Eva (twin sister of Effie), who is Mrs. Frank Fallis of Burnette County, Wis.; Andy, of Duluth; Anna (twin sister of Andy), who was the first wife of Frank Fallis, but is now deceased; and Martin, who died in infancy. It may be said of this family also that they proved themselves worthy men and women, esteemed and respected in their respective communities.

Alfred J. Vennes, proprietor of the old Vennes farm in Section 2, town of Hay River, was born in Hayward, Wis., Sept. 5, 1896, son of Ole M. and Lucy (James) Vennes. As a boy he passed through the grades in rural school and subsequently took a two years course in the agricultural school at Menomonie. Brought up on the home farm, the origin of which is told elsewhere on these pages, he aided largely in its development, becoming its manager after his father's death and buying it from his mother in August, 1920. Of its 160 acres he now has 100 under cultivation and has a good set of frame buildings with the addition of a cement silo. He is engaged in general farming, giving close attention to dairying, for which purpose he keeps grade Holstein cattle, having a pure bred sire at the head. He is a stockholder in the Big Beaver Cheese and Butter Co., and for six years served as its secretary and is now serving his third year as town clerk. In these various positions he has shown himself a capable man of business and one to be trusted. Mr. Vennes has a good army record for World War service. He was mustered in at Chippewa Falls, June 14, 1917, and was sent first to Camp Douglas, Wis.; then in September to Camp McArthur at Waco, Texas, and in January, 1918, to Camp Merritt, N. J.; embarked for France, Feb. 1; landed in Liverpool, Feb. 16; after resting at Camp Winneldown near Manchester, England, he crossed the channel from a southern English port and was landed at Havre, France. He was then a member of Company C, 107th Ammunition Train Corps, which was included in the 32d Division, his duties being those of a driver. On June 7 he left Havre, driving a truck across country to Alsace, and on July 15 was on his way to Chateau Thierry, following along that front to Fismes, and on Aug. 20 going on to Juvigny, where he was stationed until Sept. 4. Thence he went to the Argonne, where he was when the armistice was declared. After that he accompanied the army of occupation to Coblenz, Germany, where he remained until April, 1919. On May 1, 1919, he embarked at Brest for home, landed in New York on May 13 and was mustered out on May 29 at Camp Grant, Illinois. On Sept. 1, 1920, Alfred J. Vennes was united in marriage with Laura Anderson, who was born on a farm in the town of Sheridan, Dunn County, Wis., Nov. 19, 1895, daughter of John A. and Augusta (Christenson) Anderson. Her parents were natives of Norway, the father born Oct. 13, 1855, and the mother Sept. 15, 1857. They were married at Prairie Farm in December, 1878, after which they settled on the farm in the town of Sheridan, this county, on which their daughter Laura was born. After an active career as farmers for many years, they passed away, Mr. Anderson on July 11, 1911, and Mrs. Anderson on Dec. 26, 1912. Their children were: Gena, who died in infancy; Gena (second), now Mrs. Peter Christenson of Prairie Farm, Barron County; Edwin O., of Prairie Farm; Alvena, who became the wife of F. W. Jungck, a public school principal in in Cleveland, N. D., she died Dec. 1, 1924; Josephine, who is Mrs. Herman Anderson

OLE MADSEN

of Prairie Farm; Herman C., who is on the home farm in the town of Sheridan; Clara, wife of I. Opoien of Danvers, Minn., and Laura, wife of Alfred J. Vennes. Mrs. Vennes was graduated from the Dunn County Training School and the River Falls State Normal School. She subsequently taught rural schools in Dunn County for two years and was a teacher for two years in the state graded schools of Prairie Farm and for two years in the public schools of Wausau, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Vennes are the parents of one child, Jack Anderson, who was born June 12, 1923.

Ole Madsen, one of the long established merchants in the city of Menomonie, having been engaged in the jewelry business here for 27 years, was born in Askevold, Sondfjord, Bergen Stift, Norway, Oct. 23, 1869. He is a son of Mads Michaelson Thorshaven Ask and Lene Jensdatter Ask, also natives of Norway, the father born in 1842 and the mother in 1840, who were married July 13, 1868. The father is still living in Norway, having attained the venerable age of 83 years, while the mother has been but a few years deceased, having passed away in 1921. Ole Madsen was christened Peder Olai and was educated in the public school and church of his parish. He subsequently took courses in drawing and wood carving and in watch making. In seeking a wider field of opportunity, he came to the United States and a few days after landing bought a ticket to Menomonie, Wis., where he arrived June 2, 1889. Here he remained, however, a few days, going on to Prairie Farm, Barron County, where for two years he lived with an uncle. After arriving in this country he had shortened his name to its present form. In 1891 he went to Nelson, Nuckolls County, Nebr., where until 1894 he worked in a jewelry store. In 1894 he returned to Wisconsin and until March, 1898, was employed in a jewelry store at Black River Falls. Thence he came to Menomonie and established his present business at No. 301, Main Street. Here he has a finely equipped establishment, carrying a full line of choice jewelry, carefully selected with eye to the demands of local trade, and including besides ordinary jewelry, silverware, cut glassware, and other articles usually carried in first class establishments of the kind. In his repair department he employs an expert watchmaker. On Dec. 31, 1916, Mr Madsen passed the state board examination for optomery, having previously taken up and studied the science, and now has an optical department in connection with his other business. Mr. Madsen is recognized as one of Menomonie's successful business men and as a reliable and useful citizen, interested in everything that pertains to the good of the community in which he lives, whether of a moral or material character. To every movement along such lines he has given his active support. Mr. Madsen was united in marriage at Black River Falls, Wis., on June 26, 1901, to Karen Guldbrandsdatter Amblie, who was born at Ringsaker, Hedemarken, Norway, Feb. 7, 1877, daughter of Guldbrand Olson Amblie and Elizabeth Nelsdatter Bukalsrud Amblie. The father was born at Ness Hedemarken, Norway, Dec. 1, 1818, and died in that country Sept. 4, 1877. The mother, born at Ness Hedemarken, Norway, April 4, 1837, came with her children in 1880 to the United States and settled at Black River Falls; she died in Menomonie, Feb. 4, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Madsen are the parents of one child, Ove A., who was born Feb. 1, 1912 and is now attending public school. The family have a pleasant home at No. 1020 Seventh Street. Religiously they are affiliated with the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Henry Cook, one of the best known farmers in the town of Red Cedar, having resided on his present farm in Section 5 for nearly 40 years, was born in Pennsylvania, April 2, 1854, son of Nicholas and Sophia (Schlecker) Cook. He accompanied his parents to Dunn County in 1858 and was reared on their farm in Section 34, town of Red Cedar, where he remained until he was 31 years old. During a number of years of that period he worked in winter for Knapp, Stout & Co. in the woods and also carried mail. In July, 1881, he bought 109 acres in Section 5, town of Red Cedar, which tract is a part of his present farm, he having added to it in 1900 20 acres situated in the town of Spring Brook, making a total of 129 acres, and he settled on the land and began to improve it, in 1883 putting up a log house with the view to a future home, and this place in fact forms a part of his present residence. On Nov. 25, 1885, Mr. Cook was married in Menomonie to Mary Beyer,

who was born in the town of Red Cedar, April 28, 1869, daughter of William and Augusta (Beyer) Beyer. With his wife's assistance, and later with that of his children, Mr. Cook had developed his farm and brought it up to modern requirements. He is a good general farmer, has provided himself with adequate buildings and equipment, and keeps good grade Holstein cattle and other stock. He and his wife have been the parents of 13 children, 11 of whom are now living, the full list being as follows: Martha, born Nov. 18, 1886, is now Mrs. Ernest Schroeder of the town of Red Cedar and has four children, Richard, Laville, Verna and Idell. William, born June 10, 1890, who married Bertha Hagen, lives in Menomonie, and has three children, Helen, Ralph and Wilbert; Robert, born July 24, 1893, who married Meda Schroeder, resides in Menomonie and has two children, Madeline and Geraldine; Nicholas, born June 1, 1896, and now residing on the home farm; Louis, born Sept. 23, 1897, who married Myrtle Beguhn, resides with his wife's parents and has two children, Dorothy and Harold; Henry, born Oct. 19, 1899, who married Martha Boerner and resides in Dubuque, Iowa; Arthur, born Aug. 18, 1902, residing at home; Mabel, born July 30, 1904, residing at home; Alice, born May 15, 1906, now Mrs. Arthur Harms of Dubuque, Iowa, who has one child, James; Merwyn, born May 13, 1909; Irene, born Aug. 19, 1910, and Carl and Anna, who are deceased. The son Nicholas has a military record. He was drafted into the army May 28, 1918, from Menomonie, being assigned to the infantry. After training at Camp Johnston, Florida, he sailed in August for France and saw service there, remaining until March 11, 1919. He was discharged April 16, 1919. The Cook family are members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Menomonie.

William Beyer, an early settler in the town of Red Cedar, was a native of Germany, who married Augusta Beyer, and emigrated to this country. It seems that they stopped for a while in Watertown, Wisconsin. At least they came to Dunn County from that place in a covered wagon drawn by oxen, being the first arrivals in what was subsequently known as Beyer's Settlement in the northeast part of the town of Red Cedar. Securing a tract of wild land, they began to develop a farm. There were then many Indians in the county and much wild game, and the development of a farm meant an immense amount of hard work extending over a period of many years. Mr. Beyer worked on his place until 1874, in which year he moved to the village of Rusk, where he and his wife conducted a hotel for some 13 years, at the end of which time they moved back to the farm and spent the remaining years of their lives there, Mr. Beyer dying in December, 1902, and Mrs. Beyer in September, 1921. They had 13 children, of whom seven are living, namely: Emma, wife of Herman Tietz of Eau Claire; Mary, wife of Henry Cook of the town of Red Cedar; Frank, who lives at Port Williams, Canada; Ludwig, of Buchanan, N. D.; Robert, of St. Paul; Charlotte, who is Mrs. Albert Whinnery of Eau Claire; and Fred, who lives in Minneapolis. Those deceased are William, Anna, Charles, Bertha, Amelia and Ida.

Benjamin Seth Laberee, a well known and respected farmer of Section 14, town of Tiffany, was born on a farm in Juneau County, Wisconsin, Aug. 3, 1865, son of Peter and Sarah (Higbee) Laberee. Both parents were American born, the father being of Swedish and French ancestry and the mother's ancestry being English and German. They became acquainted in Juneau County, where they were married and settled on a farm seven miles from Necedah. It is interesting to note that they died in the same house in which they were married, Peter Laberee in 1894 and Mrs. Sarah Laberee in 1904. Their children were: Nettie, who now resides at Lemonware, Wis.; George, who is in Portland, Ore.; Myron, deceased; Meade, who lives on Iron Range in the northern part of Minnesota; Miles, of Black River Falls, Wis.; Ada, now Mrs. William Ganther who lives near the old Laberee farm; and Benjamin Seth, of the town of Tiffany, Dunn County. Benjamin Seth Laberee was educated in the rural school near his parents' farm in Juneau County. After residing on the home farm until he was 20 years old, he began an independent career, buying a farm of 90 acres in the neighborhood. This was an old improved farm but badly run down. During the 17 years in which he lived on it he brought it into much better condition. On April 1, 1912, he sold it and came to Dunn

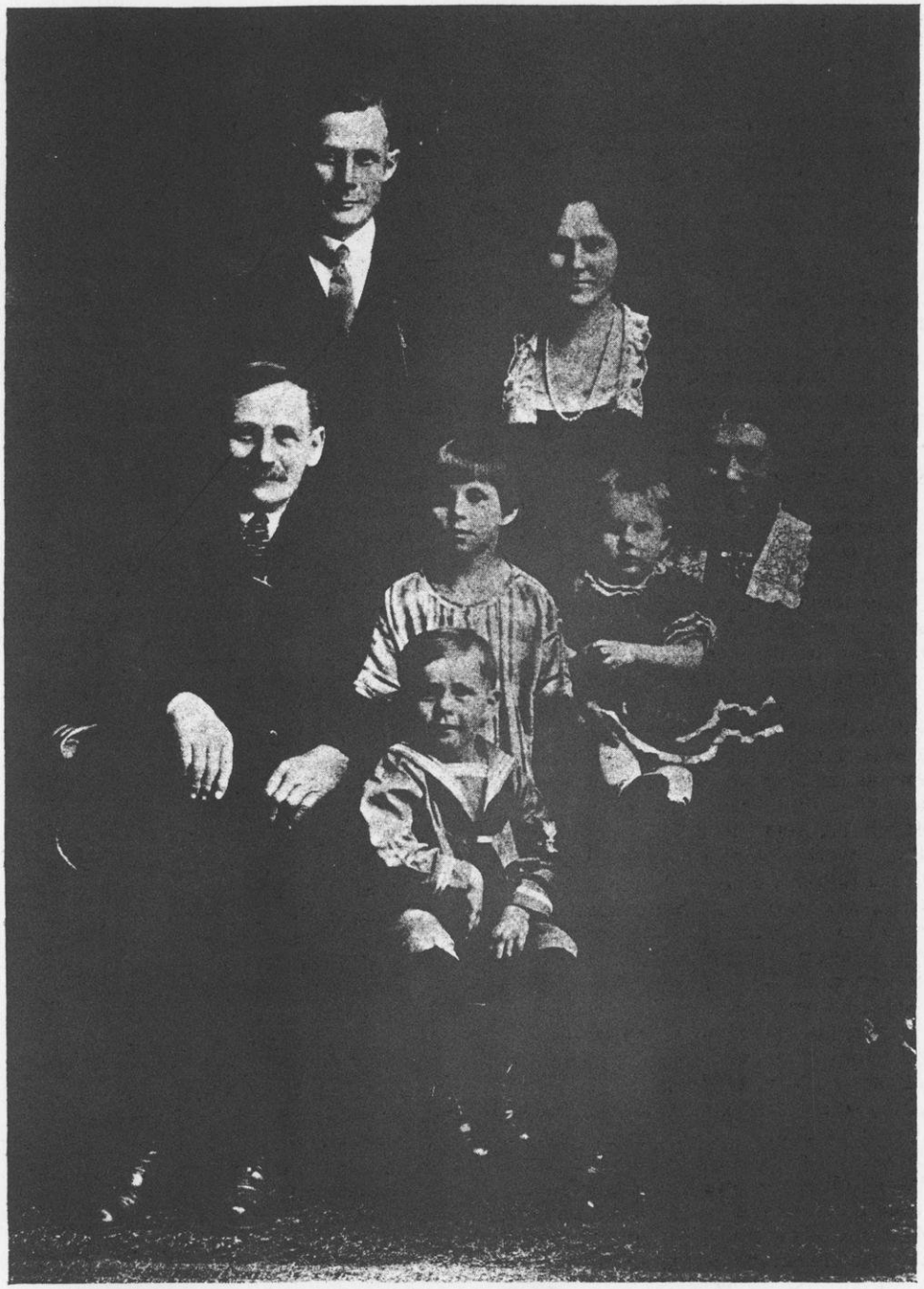
County, buying the farm he is now living on and operating. Its area is 80 acres and it was partly improved when he took it, the buildings being fair. Owing to his improvements, they are now good. He has 38 acres under the plow, the balance being in pasture and timber, and he is doing general farming and dairying, keeping good grade native cattle and milking from 10 to 12 cows. The farm is three miles north of Boyceville, which place is a convenient market for him. While residing in Juneau County Mr. Laberee served as school treasurer for three terms. He was married Dec. 25, 1890, to Martha Worden, who was born in Juneau County, Oct. 2, 1869, daughter of Devellen and Caroline (Ellis) Worden. Mr. and Mrs. Laberee are the parents of three children, Carrie D., Cora V. and Hallie W. Carrie D., who was born Nov. 1, 1893, is now Mrs. Philip Rogers of the town of Hay River, Dunn County, and has one child, Charlotte. Cora V., born June 8, 1900, after passing through the usual eight grades of the common school, took a two-year course in the Boyceville High School, and is now living on the home farm with her parents. Her birthday was the 100th anniversary of that of her great grandmother. Hallie W., born Jan. 18, 1902, had the same education as that of Cora V., subsequently taking a course in auto-mechanics in the Sweeney Auto School in Kansas City, Mo. He is now on the home farm, assisting his father. One other former member of the family must be mentioned, Frank Kruschke, a nephew of Mrs. Laberee, who was born July 26, 1898, and was reared by Mr. and Mrs. Laberee from the age of two years. On Oct. 23, 1918, he was drafted for service in the World War, and, being sent to Camp Shelby for training, died there from pneumonia, following the "flu," on Nov. 7, 1918. His body was brought home and buried at Downing with military honors under the auspices of the Legion Post of Menomonie. Mr. and Mrs. Laberee have been members since 1907 of the Beaver colony at Necedah, and they and their children are members of the M. E. Church at Boyceville.

John Downs, now passed away, but whose faithful and efficient work for many years for Knapp, Stout & Co., had made his name well remembered in lumber circles, was born in Nova Scotia, May 30, 1825. He acquired a public school education and then became connected with the lumber industry in Canada, in which he advanced from one position to another, being employed at different times as scaler, estimator and foreman of camps. It was in 1873 that he came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, locating at Cedar Falls, which place was his home for two years. In 1875 he came to Menomonie and entered the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co., which concern on June 1, 1878, took the corporate title of The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. In the position of foreman he proved himself a valuable man having charge of camps, also running the river on drives, and having charge of dams on the Red Cedar, Hay River and Rice Lake, and he was thus employed by the same company for 36 years, a long and honorable period of service which terminated on his retirement in 1911. Soon after coming to Menomonie he had purchased a house at 1502 Seventh Street, which was the first one built in the Codington addition to the city, and here he made his home until his death, which occurred April 21, 1914. Mr. Downs was married at Campbetton, Province of Quebec, Canada, Oct. 12, 1846, to Jane Calder, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 28, 1826, and 50 years later, on Oct. 12, 1896, they celebrated their golden wedding, a happy and joyous event. It was more than six years after that, that the bond uniting them was broken by the death of Mrs. Downs on Jan. 3, 1903. This was a severe blow to her husband and his outlook on life was saddened and would have been altogether deprived of interest but for his children, who did all they could to make up for the loss of the wife and mother. Of these children there was a large family, numbering 12, though three had passed away before the mother. The full list includes the names of Mary Jane, Elizabeth, Thomas, George, John, William, Sarah A., Anna, Max, Robert, Donald, and Anna Belle. Mary Jane, born Aug. 17, 1847, is now Mrs. John Beihofer of Glencoe, Minn., and the mother of eight children, Eva, Harvey, Sadie, John, Mabel, William, Violet and Mary. Elizabeth, born June 11, 1849, became the wife of Charles Ripenbark and died in February, 1877, leaving three children, Harvey, Mary and George. Thomas, born July 15, 1851,

who never came to the United States, remaining in Canada, married and has two children. George, born June 11, 1853, died in 1880. John, born July 14, 1855, now living in New Auburn, Wis., married Blanche Ripenbark and is the father of five children, Bert, William, Mary, Grace and Alfred. William, born June 5, 1857, now of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, married Florence Wing and has four children, Della, Ethel, Alice and Calestia. Sarah A., born June 19, 1859, first married Dougal McComb by whom she had three children, Effa, Mildred and Floyd. She married for her second husband Ernest Drowley of Menomonie and they reside at 420 12th Avenue. Mrs. Drowley is active socially, being a member of the Royal Neighbors and the Woman's Relief Corps. Anna, born June 18, 1861, died Dec. 6, 1872. Max, born July 18, 1863 and now of Prairie Farm, Barron County, Wis., married Stella Sprague and has six children, Grace, Edna, Wallace, Pearl, Bernice and Edith. Robert, born Feb. 14, 1867, is single. Donald, born March 17, 1869, who is residing in Eau Claire, married Lena Evenson and has two children, Lawrence and Ruth. Anna Belle, born Oct. 22, 1872, after being graduated from the Menomonie High School, took the necessary training for the profession of nurse, which she has since followed. She is now city nurse of Menomonie, having held that position for the last five years and proved herself thoroughly capable and reliable. She is a member of the Woman's Club of Menomonie, which is affiliated with the National Federated Club, and belongs also to the Beaver Queens and the Rebekahs. Religiously she is affiliated with the Congregational Church.

Gabriel O. Tilleson, a well known farmer and respected citizen of the town of Menomonie, was born in the town of Elk Mound, Dunn County, Wis., June 23, 1878, son of Ole and Louise (Ludvigsen) Tilleson. He acquired a district school education in his native town and lived and worked for the first 20 years of his life on the home farm with his parents, learning all the practical business of agriculture. After that he worked for others at ordinary farm labor, usually in the vicinity of his home, and thus spent some 12 years. In 1906 he rented a farm in the town of Grant, which he operated until 1910. Then he started in for himself, buying an 80-acre farm in Section 17 of the town of Tiffany, which he operated until 1920. Selling it in that year, he purchased his present farm of 126 acres in Section 15, town of Menomonie, known as the old Bird Farm, and here he is successfully carrying on general farming and dairying, having a herd of grade Guernseys with a pure bred sire. He is a director of the school board of his district. Mr. Tilleson was married March 10, 1900, in Elk Mound, to Gunde Stang, daughter of Hans and Helen (Westby) Stang, and four children have been born to them, namely: Irene, now Mrs. Adolph Thompson of Eau Claire, who has two children, Ione and Eugene; Orrin, who is one the home farm; Edna, a graduate of the Dunn County Normal School, now teaching in Caryville, and Leona, who is a pupil in the grade school. Mr. Tilleson and his family are members of Our Saviour's Lutheran Church at Menomonie. They are good representative people of the agricultural class whose work is contributing to the wealth and prosperity of the county.

John Halvorson, a retired farmer residing in the town of Menomonie, who has spent many years of his life in Dunn County as lumberman and farmer, was born in Norway, Nov. 21, 1852, son of Halvor Johanason and his wife, Gunhild (Johnson) Johanason. The parents died in Norway, their native land. John Halvorson was there educated in the common schools and did farm labor until he came to the United States in 1872. Landing at New York, he came directly to Menomonie, Dunn County, where he obtained employment in the brick yards. Afterwards he worked for a while as a mason's tender and in 1873 he went to work on the Knapp, Stout & Co.'s farm, remaining there one year. He then went to Eau Claire, which place was his home or headquarters for five years, spending his winters in the woods at lumbering and the rest of the year in the sawmills. Then returning to Menomonie, he worked three years, or until 1881 for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. By this time, having been industrious and careful, he had saved a little money and was ready to get married and begin home life. To obtain his bride he returned to Norway, where on Dec. 18, 1881, he was united in marriage with Bergit Olson Hovda who was born in that country Jan. 31, 1854. In 1882 Mr. Halvorson



MR. AND MRS. JOHN HALVORSON
MR. AND MRS. OLE HALVORSON AND FAMILY

returned to America with his wife and they went to live on a farm of 80 acres in Section 13, town of Menomonie, which he had previously purchased. There he put up a small frame house and a barn constructed of poles, with a straw roof, intended for temporary use only, as he later built a log barn. During the first three winters he spent on the place he worked in the woods, leaving his wife at home to care for what little stock they had. Those were years of hard work and much privation, and so were others that followed, but gradual progress toward better times was made and Mr. Halvorson's farm was increasing in value. Occasionally he purchased additional land and from time to time the erection of a new building gave evidence of his advancing prosperity. To him and his wife Bergit three sons have been born, one of whom died in infancy. The other two, Ole and Herman, in time were of material assistance to them. Thus the years rolled by until 1916, by which time Mr. Halvorson had a farm of 320 acres with a good set of buildings. He was 64 years old or in his 64th year, while his wife was 60 and they felt it was time for them to retire from active work and turn the farm over to their sons. He accordingly divided it, selling the north half to Herman and the south half to Ole. In 1918 he remodeled and partly rebuilt a dwelling-house which stood just south of the old home, turning it into a comfortable residence in which he and his wife now live, with plenty to live on and abundant leisure to compensate for their many years of hard toil and early strivings. They and their sons are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Little Elk Creek.

Ole Halvorson, an active and successful farmer of the town of Menomonie, chairman of his town board and a member of the county board, was born on his parents' farm in this town, a part of which he now owns, on March 14, 1885. The story of his parents, John and Bergit Halvorson, has already been told, and it is only necessary to bear in mind that to all intents and purposes they were pioneers, and that the youth of the subject of this sketch was passed amid pioneer scenes and pioneer conditions of life. One of those conditions was hard work to the limit of one's capacity, which Ole and his brother Herman came to realize when they were old enough. As boys they attended the district school and then as they grew older their father found them work enough on the farm to keep them out of mischief. Though they did not then realize it, they were working for themselves, as they did for years afterwards when helping their father to develop the home place; for the time came, in the spring of 1916, when their parents retired, and the farm being divided into north and south halves. Ole bought the south portion, of 160 acres, his brother taking the other half. He has since continued work on his own account as a general farmer and dairyman, keeping grade Holstein cattle. He has proved himself to be progressive, having made a number of improvements on his place. These include the erection of a hog house, grain shed, machine shed, and a tile silo of 12 x 36 feet; also the installation of a water system for the whole place and a modern equipment for the barn. Mr. Halvorson's character as a man of intelligence and capacity was recognized some years ago and his fellow citizens elected him to the office of supervisor, in which he served in 1918 and 1919. His record being satisfactory, he was elected chairman of the town board in 1920, which made him a member of the county board, and as such he is still serving. In 1920 he was a member of the highway and public property committee, in 1922 on the tresaurer's and clerk's accounts committee, and in 1923 on the auditing and finance committee. For several years also he was treasurer of School District No. 8. Ole Halvorson was married, Dec. 31, 1917, in the town of Red Cedar, to Mabel L. Klingenberg, who was born in Menomonie, Wis., March 13, 1899, daughter of Lawrence and Mary (Peterson) Klingenberg, who are now residents of Meridean, this county. The Halvorsons are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Little Elk Creek, Mr. Halvorson being secretary for the congregation and Mrs. Halvorson an active member of the Ladies' Aid Society. They are the parents of three children, who were born as follows: Mildred B., Dec. 20, 1918; John L., Dec. 19, 1920, and Minda O., Sept. 29, 1923.

Samuel Schmid, proprietor of a farm of 240 acres in the town of Stanton, which he has built up during more than 30 years of steady industry, was born in Switzer-

land, Aug. 16, 1860, son of Christian and Susannah (Trochrel) Schmid. In his native land, after he left schook he became a common laborer, and so continued until the spring of 1884, when he came to the United States. He first located in Ohio, but remained there but a short time, soon coming farther west to Monticello, Green County, Wis. There he found employment in a cheese factory and learned the trade of cheese making. A year later he returned to Switzerland and was married there on March 17, 1886, to Sophia Steiner, who was born Jan. 27, 1870, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Steiner. As soon as he had secured his bride Mr. Schmid brought her to America with him, returning to Monticello, Wis., where he spent eight years in all, following his trade there for seven years. In March, 1893, he came with his family to Dunn County and bought 160 acres of land on Section 15, town of Stanton. There was a small clearing with a small house on it that was hardly more than a shanty. Three weeks after he and his family moved in, the house burned down and Mr. Schmid then built another on a different part of his farm and went on clearing his land. The second house burned just 14 years after it had been erected and the family were again left homeless, but in the same season Mr. Schmid erected the present house, a good two-story frame dwelling. From time to time he has put up other buildings, including a machine shed, granary and a good frame barn. He has also bought other land and now has 240 acres with 150 under the plow, the balance being in timber and pasture. His operating equipment is good and he follows general farming and dairying successfully, having a herd of grade Holstein cattle. The Schmid farm lies about half way between Boyceville and Knapp, it being four miles to either place. On Feb. 11, 1925, Mr. Schmid suffered a bereavement in the death of his wife. They had been the parents of 11 children, all now living, who were born as follows: Fred S., Feb. 6, 1888; Edward, April 18, 1889; Lena E., July 1, 1891; John P., Dec. 26, 1892; Emma J., May 9, 1894; Herman T., Aug. 19, 1896; Gertrude M., April 19, 1898; Gottleib R., June 10, 1901; Meta M., Feb. 7, 1904; Reynold R., Aug. 11, 1908, and Hubert V., Sept. 20, 1912. Fred S., who is unmarried, lives on the home farm. For 20 seasons he has engaged in threshing, and for 13 worked for one man. He owns his own outfit, which he bought in 1917. Edward, who lives in Knapp, is proprietor of the Knapp garage and salesman of Ford cars in his section. Lena E. is the wife of Joseph Miller of Bruce, Wis. John P. is residing in Bemidji, Minn. Emma J. is the wife of Victor Long of Susanville, Calif. Herman T., unmarried, and on the home farm, is part owner with his brother Fred in another threshing-machine. Gertrude is the wife of Ray McGee of Knapp. Gottleib R. is assbciated with his brother Edward in the garage and auto business in Knapp. Metta M., Reinhold R. and Hubert V. are on the home farm with their parents. Herman, John and Edward have military records for World War service. Herman entered the service in 1918, and left for Camp Grant, Ill., on July 28. From there he went to Camp Mills, L. I.; embarked for overseas Sept. 8, 1918; landed in Liverpool, Sept. 20, and was conveyed to France, reaching Cherbourg and going thence to Bordeaux. He was first in the 86th Infantry Division, being later transferred to a machine gun battery of the 28th Division. He saw active service the month preceeding the armistice and remained in France until the spring of 1919, when he embarked at St. Nazaire for the United States and was landed at New York, April 29, 1919. He was discharged soon after at Camp Grant. John, who went into the army with Herman, was in the 311th Company, 86th Division of Engineers, and was not transferred. He went overseas and returned home in July, 1919. Edward was inducted into the service Sept. 19, 1917, and trained at Camp Grant, being attached to the 341st Infantry; Nov. 16, 1917, was transferred to Camp Pike, Ark., and joined the 345th Infantry as second class musician; at Camp Pike was mustered into the 312nd Depot Brigade, and later was first alto player in the headquarters band. He was returned to Camp Grant Feb. 16, 1919, being discharged on the following day. Four of the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Schmid—Fred, Herman, Reynold and Hubert—have purchased 130 acres of the home farm, including the residence and other buildings, and are now carrying on dairying and general farming, their sister, Meta M., keeping house for them. Peter Steiner, father of Mrs. Sophia Schmid,

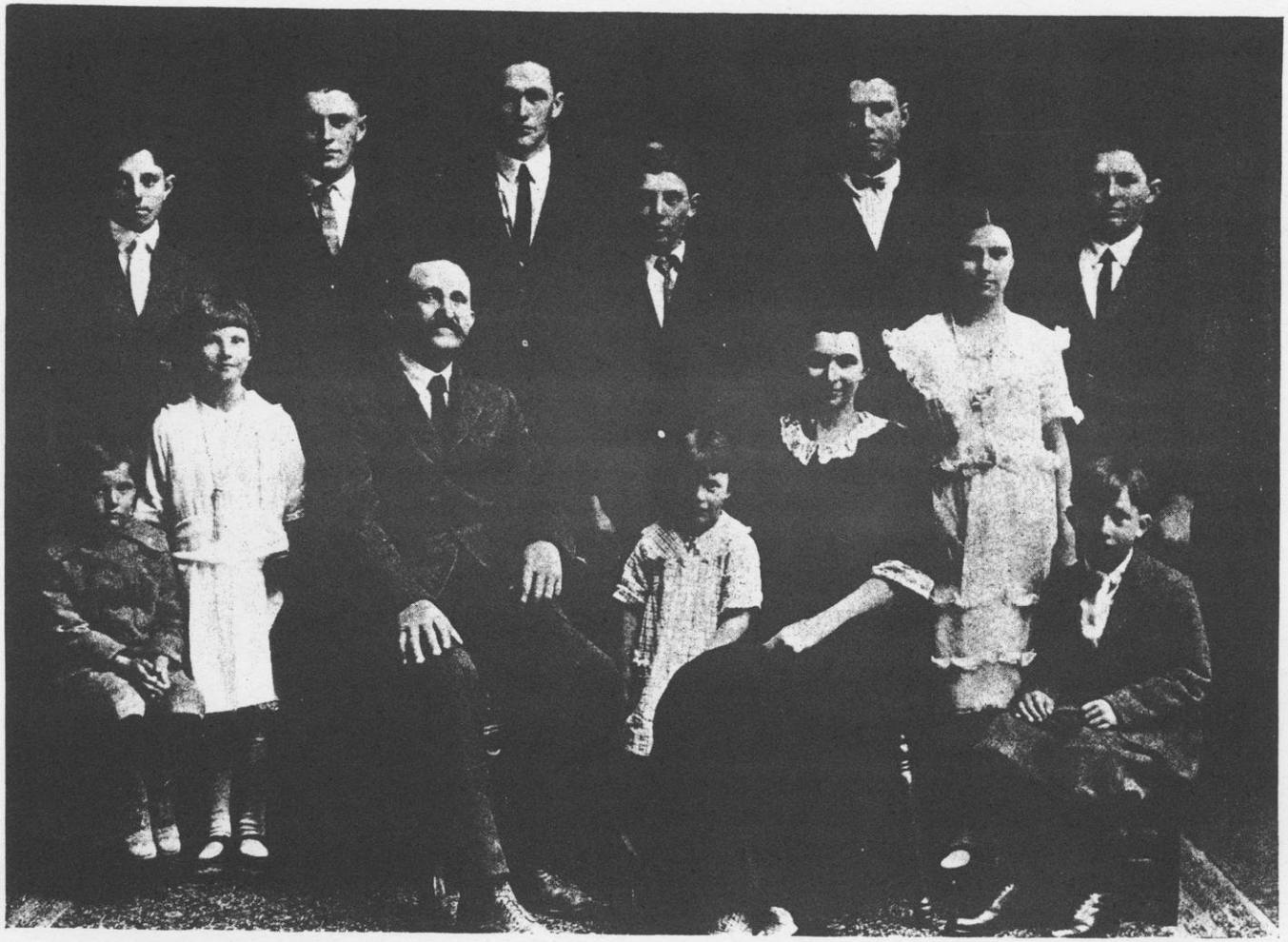
died in Switzerland in December, 1885, and his widow with seven children came to this country and settled in Green County, Wisconsin, and is now living at Monticello, that county, with a daughter, Mrs. Thos. Duerst.

Samuel Nelson, engaged in general farming and dairying on the old Nelson homestead on Section 12, town of Sand Creek, was born on this farm Feb. 20, 1877, son of Samon and Johanna (Thompson) Nelson. The parents were natives of Telemarken, Norway, where the father learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed there as a journeyman. While the American Civil War was in progress he came with his family to this country, locating for a while at Portage, Wisconsin, whence he subsequently moved to Eau Claire, where he followed his trade, doing considerable work in the building of sawmills. He then became an early settler in the town of Sand Creek, Dunn County, homesteading 160 acres of wild land in Section 12, the farm on which the subject of this sketch is now living. At that time it was covered with timber and brush, and to reach it he and his family made the journey from Eau Claire with an ox team. On arriving here they made their home for a short time with the family of Tom Thompson until Mr. Nelson had built a log house into which they moved. He also built a log barn with a straw roof and then began the task of developing his farm, using oxen in the work of clearing and breaking the soil. His mastery of the carpenter's trade came in useful, as he was not only able to construct neat and substantial buildings for himself but also for many of the new settlers who were coming in, the money thus earned supporting the household until his farm became productive. He also built the church at Sand Creek. With the help of his sons he carried on general farming until he died in the year 1911. His wife had passed away several years before, in 1907. They were the parents of seven children: Theodore, Henry, Louis, Samuel, Emma, Anna and Martin. Theodore is manager of the Farmers' Store at Sand Creek; Henry resides in Duluth; Louis in North Dakota; Emma married Robert Smollett of Duluth; Alma married Ole Stenrud of Duluth, and Martin is dead. Samuel Nelson was reared on the home farm and attended school in Sand Creek. After having worked many years on the farm and helped to develop it, he bought it from his father and has made further improvements since. He remodeled and enlarged the house and erected a number of buildings, including a barn of 36 x 74 feet with a full basement and a granary. He carries on general farming and dairying, keeping mixed Holstein and Durham cattle and is a good practical man in his branch of industry. Mr. Nelson was married in Sand Creek in 1903 to Gena Thompson, daughter of Tollef and Tora Thompson, who were early settlers in Dunn County and residents of the town of Wilson. Mr. Thompson died in 1923 but Mrs. Thompson is still living on the home farm. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have two children, Selma and Martin, the former attending high school and the latter common school.

Victor B. Lewis, of Boyceville, farmer, business man and public official, has for many years been one of the active factors in the development of Dunn County, and is still a "live wire" in the community in which he lives. He was born in McKean County, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1868, son of Joseph and Marian (Gary) Lewis. The parents, natives of New York State, were married in Pennsylvania, and came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, in 1871, Joseph Lewis having only five dollars in cash when he reached Menomonie. He took a homestead of 160 acres in what is now the town of Hay River, but which was then in the town of Sherman, and there he erected a shanty in which he and his wife made their early home. It was necessary, of course, for him to work in the woods during the fall and winter months, in order to live, and they made a few extra cents or dollars by picking blueberries, which they sold. It was by living on plain food and taking advantage of every opportunity to earn a dollar, or even a quarter, that the pioneer settlers were able to struggle through the early years of privation after first settling on their land. Those who survived the hardships, in time reaped a full reward, and among them were Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, who became prominent in the town, Mr. Lewis helping other settlers as they came into the community, also taking an active part in building roads and schools. In 1893 he rented the farm to his son Victor and came to Boyceville, where he put up a building and established a meat market and

grocery store, which he conducted for 12 years. He went into the retail business for a time, but soon retired and spent the balance of his life in Boyceville, where he passed away in September, 1911. The last few years of his life were spent without the companionship of his faithful and loving wife, who had preceeded him to the land beyond the grave in Februrary, 1906. They had been the parents of four children: Belle, now Mrs. Wales Tubbs of Sidney, Mont.; Victor B., of Boyceville; Frank, of Warwick, Mont.; and George, who died at the age of eight years. Victor B. Lewis acquired his education in district schools in the town of Hay River. Instead of seeking his fortune in other localities after he became of age, he remained at home, and at the age of 25 took over the home farm, which he continued until 1901. He then bought 140 acres of land in Sections 26 and 35, town of Tiffany, the tract being within the village limits of Boyceville. Some of this land he sold for village lots, but purchased more, so that today, in spite of his sales, he has 190 acres in one piece, which tract is known as "the old Mose Brown farm," after a former owner. Here he is carrying on general farming and dairying, having a herd of 33 high grade and pure bred Guernsey cattle. He also helped to organize the Boyceville Cooperative Creamery, serving as its treasurer for one year and as a director two years, and he is still a stockholder. He was one of the organizers of the Boyceville Telephone Co., of which he is a stockholder and in addition he owns stock in the Bank of Boyceville. Mr. Lewis, as already intimated, has been more or less active in public life. He served as supervisor in the town of Tiffany, was school treasurer for 20 years, and was a member of the building committee during the construction of two schoolhouses in Boyceville. He was also for 15 years chairman of the town board of Tiffany, during that time, therefore being a member of the county board, and of the latter he was vice chairman in 1923, and a member of the equalizing committee in 1922. He is fraternally affiliated with the Mystic Workers and the Odd Fellows, having passed all the chairs in the latter order. On Nov. 19, 1894, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage in Haystown, Dunn County, with Mary Wall, who was born in Hancock, Minn., March 7, 1880, daughter of John and Mary (McQuinn) Wall. Her parents were brought west when young, and Mr. Wall, who became a stone mason, followed that trade in Chippewa Falls, until his death on May 3, 1906. His wife, who survived him, is now living in Glenwood City, Wis. The children in the Wall family were: James, now in Kansas; Margaret, deceased; Mary, wife of Victor B. Lewis; Anna, who is Mrs. Ray Weston of Ladysmith, Wis.; Isabelle, wife of Earl Harkins of Glenwood City; Katherine, a teacher in Reeder, N. D.; Charlotte, who married Fry Herbert and is now in China; Edward, deceased; and Herbert, of Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Victor B. Lewis have ten children, whose dates of birth were as follows: Gertrude, Nov. 15, 1895; Ida, Dec. 17, 1897; James, Oct. 27, 1899; Hazel, Dec. 12, 1901; Katheryn, Nov. 4, 1903; George, April 16, 1906; Edna, Sept. 17, 1909; Gladys, Oct. 29, 1911; Muriel, April 27, 1915, and Gwenith, Feb. 3, 1917. The five last mentioned are all residing at home with their parents. Gertrude, is now Mrs. David Billington of Fairview, Mont., and has three children, Doris, Lola and Virginia. Ida, is the wife of William Smith of St. Paul, and has one child, Calvin. James, who works for his father, married Essie Emerson, and has three children, June, Sanford and Victor. The Lewis family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Frederick W. Wyss, a progressive farmer and dairyman in the town of Stanton, was born in Canton Bern, Switzerland, Feb. 19, 1872, son of Nicholas and Mary (Genne) Wyss. The parents, neither of whom ever came to this country, are now deceased. They had five sons and five daughters, of which family those now living are: Frederick W., subject of this sketch; John, who is in Ohio; Jacob, of Green County, Wis.; Gottfried, also in Green County; and Bertha, who is now Mrs. Zumbron of Massillon, Ohio. Frederick W. Wyss in his native land learned the trade of cheesemaker, and after coming to America in 1884 found employment at it in Canton, Ohio, where he remained for three years. In 1895 he came to Wisconsin, locating at Mt. Horeb, Dane County, where he obtained a position in a cheese factory. His stay there was short, however, for in the spring of 1896 he came to Wheeler, Dunn County, and was cheese maker there until 1900. After that for



FRED. W. WYSS AND FAMILY

a year he held a similar position with the Annis Cheese Co. at Boyceville. His next move was to Tramway in the town of Sherman, where he entered the employ of the Tramway Cheese Co. and was with them for years. At the end of that time he came to the town of Stanton and bought a 60-acre farm on Section 24. The land was pretty well cleared and on it were some old log buildings. Mr. Wyss increased the size of his farm by purchasing 136 acres adjoining it on the east. That was wild land but he has since cleared a considerable part of it. In 1905 he erected a good frame barn on the 60 acres in Stanton, this barn having a full basement built of stone for the accommodation of stock. In 1914 he erected a good stave silo, and in 1922 a ten-room, two-story, modern frame house with hot air furnace. He has installed an individual gas plant which furnishes light for house and barn; also water works. The farm is well stocked with good grade and pure bred Holstein cattle, with a pure bred sire at the head of the herd. Mr Wyss does general farming, giving special attention to dairying. For several years he served on the school board of District No. 2. He was married May 8, 1901, to Frieda Schutz, who was born in Switzerland, Sept. 23, 1882, daughter of Fred and Susan (Goblen) Schutz of the town of Stanton. She was a babe of six months when she came to America and to Dunn County with her parents, who settled in the town of Stanton. They are now deceased, the father having died in October, 1921, and the mother in January, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Wyss have become the parents of 11 children, all living and all residing at home. They were born as follows: Edward F., May 19, 1902; Alfred T., Dec. 10, 1903; Harry F., Jan. 14, 1905; John W., Nov. 20, 1907; Fred N., Nov. 10, 1909; Reinhardt A., June 1, 1912; Huldah S., July 1, 1914; Carl W., April 6, 1916; Adelia R., March 14, 1918; Loren W., March 28, 1920, and Margaret F., March 21, 1922. The family are members of the Annis Creek Congregation of the Menomonie German Lutheran Church. Politically Mr. Wyss is a Republican.

Hans H. Hovland, a prominent citizen of the town of Hay River, where he is engaged in farming, was born in Sogn, Norway, June 9, 1860, son of Hans D. Hovland and his wife Martha, whose maiden name was Hanson. Both parents died in their native land. Hans H. as a youth attended common school and subsequently took a two-year normal course. After residing with his parents until 1880, he went in that year to Bergen, where for five years he was employed as clerk for a ship chandler. He then returned home and the next two years of his life were spent in military training in accordance with the requirements of the Norwegian government. In the fall of 1887 he came to the United States, locating after a while in Flandreau, S. D., where he had an uncle living named Peter Hanson. He arrived there on Feb. 2, 1888, and a few days later entered the employ of John J. Akers, the owner of a large farm, for whom he worked until the fall of 1892. He then made a trip to Norway, where on Jan. 24, 1893, he was united in marriage with Eliza O. Jacobson, who was born in Bergen, March 7, 1865. She, like himself, had been an employee in the ship chandler's store in Bergen, and it was there that he had first met her and become engaged to her before he came to America. A little more than two months after their marriage he brought her to this country and they settled on a farm near Frankfort, in Morgan County, Tenn., on which they made a small payment, intending to purchase it. But at the end of three years they gave it up, moving in 1896 to the vicinity of Flandreau, S. D., where for one year Mr. Hovland taught Norwegian school, and for two years worked out. In 1899 he rented a farm of 160 acres, which he operated until 1904, and for the next ten years, to 1914, he conducted a large farm of 320 acres. In the spring of 1914, Mr. Hovland found himself in good enough financial condition to purchase a farm, and coming to Dunn County, Wisconsin, he bought one of 80 acres on Section 10, town of Hay River. There were 35 acres improved, but the only building was a frame house, which he has since improved, converting it into his present comfortable residence. He has also erected a good barn, granary, machine shed and other buildings, all of frame construction. He does general farming and dairying, keeping grade Shorthorn cattle, and has a good operating equipment. The farm is situated seven miles northwest of the village of Wheeler, but he has a nearer source of supplies in the "Big Beaver Store," kept by Andy Baxter and which is just north of

his place. Mr. Hovland is a stockholder in the Big Beaver Cream and Butter Association. Through industry and frugality he has accumulated a fair competence and could retire if he cared to, but still enjoys work and prefers to be active a while longer. In politics he is nominally a Democrat but exercises freedom in voting for the man of his choice. His wife Eliza died in South Dakota on Sept. 24, 1908, on the birth of her son Edward, and after they had lived together for 15 years or more in wedded happiness and mutual cooperation in the building up of their home. Their children were as follows: Olaf C., who died March 25, 1905; Margaret, born Oct. 17, 1893; Hans H., born Oct. 27, 1895, was drafted for the World War on July 23, 1918, and sent to Camp Grant for training, where he was taken sick. Being discharged and sent home on July 23, 1919, he died in a hospital at Chippewa on Feb. 11, 1920. Christina, the fourth child, was born April 2, 1896. Alvina, born Nov. 28, 1899, is a graduate of the Dunn County Normal School in the class of 1919, and taught three years in rural schools and two in grade schools in Dunn County. She is now Mrs. Paul Goodell of Wheeler. Lillie, the next child, was born Nov. 22, 1900. She and her sister Christina are housekeepers for their father. Christian, was born Feb. 4, 1903; Henry, Sept. 20, 1904; Clara, March 23, 1906, and Edward, as already mentioned, on Sept. 24, 1908. Clara died May 4, 1921. With the exception of Edward, who is in Moody County, South Dakota, and the three deceased, Mr. Hovland has all his children with him. The daughter Margaret, for most of the time since the family came to Dunn County, has been clerk for A. Baxter in the Big Beaver Store.

Ralph W. Loomis, who during an active career of many years was connected with several lines of industry, including farming, was born in the town of Hubbard, Dodge County, Wis., on Oct. 15, 1855, son of Richard E. and Irene (Whitney) Loomis. Both parents were born in Rutland, Vt., the father, who was of English ancestry, in 1815, and the mother in 1818. The latter's ancestors were Scotch, and it is said that one of them was a member of the Plymouth Colony, having come to this country in the Mayflower in 1620. Richard E. Loomis and Irene Whitney were married in Vermont, and settled in Dodge County, Wisconsin, before the breaking out of the Civil War and at a time when there was only a log cabin and a tavern on the site of the present city of Milwaukee. Mr. Loomis was the first white man to ford the Rock River at Hustisford—the first at least of whom there is any record. He and his family were living in Dodge County when the war broke out. They were probably poor, as he enlisted at once, entering a Wisconsin infantry regiment, with which he went to Island No. 10 in the Mississippi River. While there he became nearly blind and was released from service and sent to Milwaukee for treatment. On his eyesight being restored, he reenlisted, and being assigned to the Seventh Wisconsin Battery, served till the close of the war. He had expected that during his absence from home his wife and children would be looked after by the neighbors, as he had the latters' assurance to that effect, but they failed to keep their promise and his family were at times in sore straits, Mrs. Loomis after the end of the first year being thrown entirely upon her own resources, the children not being able to help on account of their being too young. She was obliged to work very hard, spinning yarn, sometimes all night, with an old fashioned spinning-wheel, or doing any honest work that would bring in a dollar, or even a few cents. For days and even weeks she and her children lived on shorts and bran without any other food, but though often hungry they managed to survive. Those were much harder times than people in recent years have had to go through; and in many cases the head of the family never came back from the war, or came back a cripple or otherwise impaired in health. Richard E. Loomis came back, however, and things improved a little after his return. It was not long after that, when Ralph W. was 11 years old, that the family moved to Missouri, driving there in two wagons and taking six weeks in which to make the trip. They remained there but one year united, as at the end of that time Mr. Loomis, who was engaged in selling a patent-right washer, left his family there and returned to Wisconsin. At the end of six years his family returned to Wisconsin also, driving with one team and taking two months to make the trip. This was about 1873, and from that time until

1881 they lived at Appleton, Wisconsin. They then came to Dunn County taking land in the town of Sherman, where both parents subsequently died. Their eldest child, a son, Charles, who was old enough at the time of the war to enter the army, enlisted and spent three years in the service, at the end of which time he died and was buried in Memphis, Tenn. The other children were: George, deceased; Mary, wife of John Hawthorne of Cheyenne, Okla.; Menette, wife of Frank Tanner, also of Cheyenne, Okla.; Ralph W., the direct subject of this sketch; Myron, of Spring Valley, Pierce County; and Chester, who is deceased. Ralph W. Loomis had but limited school opportunities. For seven years he resided at Chillicothe, Mo., and then at the age of 21 left home, but he continued to help his parents for a year longer. On returing to Wisconsin he located at Appleton, but in 1876 came to Dunn County. In the summers he was engaged in clearing land and farming, but for 21 winters he followed logging, being in partnership up to 1890 with John Hawthorne, and locally for several seasons with Abe C. McDougal, who was prominent in this industry during the eighties. His logging operations were extensive, along Hay River in Dunn County, and in other sections in this part of the state when the pine was in its prime. One tract of land that he cleared was 80 acres in the town of Hay River, that he had bought in 1883, and on which he erected a good set of frame buildings. In the spring of 1888 he went to Glenwood City, St. Croix County, and entered the employ of the Glenwood Mill Co., as a saw filer. In 1890 he bought of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, 190 acres of timber land in Section 16, town of Sherman, and 160 acres adjoining the Harrington estate, on which latter he made his home, building a log house for a first dwelling, and logging the timber off the Knapp-Stout tract of 190 acres and selling it back to them to pay for his land. He bought 80 acres of his farm under the plow and in 1910 built a good eight-room brick house. While living on this place he was engaged from 1894 to 1896 in the wholesale fruit business. In 1915 he sold out and, going to Downsville, opened a general merchandise store, which he conducted for four and a half years. In 1918 he bought the Ed Peterson place, an improved farm of 80 acres on Section 29, town of Sherman. This was a well improved place, with a good frame house, a tile silo and other buildings on it, located on State Highway No. 79, half way between Menomonie and Boyceville. Moving to this place after selling his Downsville store, Mr. Loomis cultivated it for the rest of his life, clearing 15 additional acres, and keeping grade Holstein cattle with a pure bred sire. He had a good equipment and followed general farming and dairying successfully until his death, which took place June 24, 1925. His health had not been good for a year, but he seemed to be regaining it when an attack of pneumonia unexpectedly ended his life. Mr. Loomis was first married on July 3, 1884, to Mary Brewster, who was born in Olmsted County, Minnesota, in 1856, and who was for 11 years a school teacher in Dunn County, Wisconsin. They were married in the Hotel Nicolet, Minneapolis, Minn., and lived in happy wedlock for over 11 years when Mrs. Mary Loomis died, in September, 1895. She had borne him three children: Charles, now of St. Paul, Minn.; Harold B., a salesman residing in Menomonie, and Brewster, who is deceased. Charles, who enlisted for World War service, trained at various camps, but owing to an attack of the "flu," from which he nearly died, he did not go over seas with his regiment, though he was promoted to the rank of sergeant in the Tank Corps, and was in New Jersey ready to leave when the armistice was signed. Harold B. was married July 1, 1919, to Faith Clark of Menomonie and they have one child, Harold B., Jr. On April 13, 1898, Mr. Loomis married, secondly, Evelyn Burret, who was born Nov. 13, 1876, in Trempealeau, Wis., in Trempealeau County on the Mississippi River, daughter of William H. and Emeline (Decker) Burrett. The children of this second marriage were: Gladys L., born Sept. 18, 1900; and Florence I., born Aug. 29, 1903. The former, Gladys, was married in October, 1921, to Raymond Hosford, who was born in Menomonie, where he was reared. After this country entered into the World War, he enlisted on April 18, 1917—only 12 days after the United States declared war on Germany—becoming a member in the local company, Co. H, 32nd Regt., W. N. G. He was sent to Superior for training, and from there to Camp McArthur at Waco, Texas,

as a member of the 28th Inf., 32nd Division. He was transferred to Co. I, 29th Inf., First Division, and went overseas in February, 1918, after his arrival being immediately sent into the trenches. At Cantigny on June 19 he received 14 schrapnell wounds and was subsequently discharged as 50 per cent disabled. In 1923 the government sent him to California University, where he studied two years. He is now a student at Corvallis College, Oregon, where he will graduate with the class of 1926. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hosford have two children, Ray, Jr., and Robert. Florence I. Loomis, born Aug. 29, 1903, is a graduate of the Boyceville High School with the class of 1920, and of the Dunn County, Normal School, class of 1922. She is now a teacher in the Dunn County rural schools. Mr. Loomis is a Blue Lodge Mason and a member of Menomonie Temple No. 64. The family worship with the First Congregationsl Church of Menomonie.

George W. Appleby, a general farmer and dairyman of Section 14, town of Tiffany, was born on a farm in Juneau County, June 1, 1869, son of Zelotus and Julia (Goodrich) Appleby. As a boy he attended common school in Juneau County, and lived with his parents until arriving at the age of 21 years. Then, in 1890, he went to Tower on the Mesabi Iron Range in north Minnesota, where for nearly six years he was employed as a cook for the Howe Lumber Co. On his return to Dunn County he bought 122 acres of improved land in the town of New Haven, which he farmed for a while, subsequently renting it out. Then in 1897 he bought 80 acres on Section 14, town of Tiffany, which was unimproved land and without buildings. The development of this place gave him his chance for self advancement, and he applied himself to the work, building a good frame house for a dwelling, for he had at that time been married several years. In 1909 he built a good frame barn and in addition has put up other substantial buildings, having now a good set. He has also 45 acres of his land under cultivation and is following general farming and dairying with good results, the farm being well stocked with grade cattle of mixed breeds. The marriage of Mr. Appleby, to which casual reference has been made took place July 3, 1895, uniting him with Jessie G. Bodette, who was born on a farm in the town of Tiffany on April 22, 1875, daughter of Peter and Josephine (Orcott) Bodette. He and his wife have been the parents of two children: Beatrice T., born Jan. 19, 1903, and Cecil St. Claire, born Oct. 24, 1897, the latter of whom died April 22, 1900. Beatrice T., who was graduated from the Boyceville High School with the class of 1921, was subsequently a student for three years at Hamline College at St. Paul, Minn., and was graduated in 1925 from the University of Minnesota. Mr. Appleby and his wife and daughter are members of the Boyceville M. E. Church and enjoy a high social standing in this part of Dunn County. Mr. Appleby is politically a Democrat, but uses his own judgment when casting his ballot, disregarding party ties if he deems it advisable to do so.

Zelotus Appleby, a former resident of the town of Tiffany, who started what is now a good farm in Section 23, but who passed away many years ago, leaving children to finish or carry forward his work, was born in Allegany County New York, Oct. 17, 1823. In 1840 he came west with his parents, who settled at Bloomingdale, Ill., about 40 miles west of Chicago, where the father of Zelotus for many years kept a tavern. Zelotus Appleby was first married to Fidelia Goodrich, of Delaware County, New York, by whom he had one child, Helen, now Mrs. James Daniels of St. Paul, Minn. To his second wife, Julia Goodrich, who was a sister of his first, he was married in Illinois in 1849, and soon afterwards they moved to Marquette County, Wisconsin, where they remained for two years. They next settled in Juneau County, Wisconsin, and until 1879 were engaged in farming there. In that year they came to Dunn County, Mr. Appleby buying 80 acres of wild land in Section 23, town of Tiffany, from The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. In addition to being unbroken, the tract was destitute of buildings, so the task before him—he being then about 56 years old—was that of a pioneer, in which he could hardly have expected to succeed without the assistance of his sons, two or three of whom were old enough to be of use. In fact his life lasted but a few years longer, as he died on the farm Oct. 22, 1884. His wife Julia survived him over 12 years, passing away on May 20, 1897. With the help of his children he had managed to develop some

JULIAN A. BURCH

30 acres of the land, and had erected a log house and barn, which were his first buildings. Had he been a younger man and his life been longer spared he would doubtless have accomplished more, but the work he was unable to complete has since carried forward by others. The children of Zelotus and Julia Appleby were ten in number, namely, Emma R., Adella, Charles E., Levi H., Fred Z., Cora L., Clara L., Minnie, George W. and Eddie, the last mentioned of whom died in infancy. The record of the others is briefly as follows: Emma R., born in Marquette County, Wis., Jan. 10, 1851, is now Mrs. F. S. Clark of Gilroy, Calif. Adella, born in Juneau County, in 1853, married F. H. Whelock and died in 1883. Charles E., born Nov. 15, 1856, is residing in the village of Boyceville, as also is Levi H., who was born July 6, 1859. Fred Z., born in Juneau County, Aug. 30, 1861, is now farming the old homestead and additional land in Sections 23 and 14, town of Tiffany. Cora L., born Jan. 4, 1864, is now Mrs. William Clough of Boyceville. Clara L., born Sept. 20, 1866, married Joseph Mills and lives in St. Paul, Minn. Minnie, born May 21, 1868, is now Mrs. Joseph Bodette of Boyceville. George W., born June 1, 1870, is an active farmer in Section 14, town of Tiffany. Thus it is seen that most members of this family have remained in the county and have done good work in one way or another, adding to its high standard of citizenship.

Fred Z. Appleby, a representative citizen of the town of Tiffany, successfully engaged in agriculture on a farm of 120 acres in Sections 23 and 14, was born on a farm near Necedah, Juneau County, Wis., Aug. 30, 1861, son of Zelotus and Julia (Goodrich) Appleby. He acquired a common school education, and as he was 18 years old when his parents moved to the town of Tiffany,he was able to help his father improve the family farm in Section 23. In 1883 he went to South Dakota, and near Ipswich, that state, homesteaded 160 acres of unbroken land, which he subsequently proved up, returning to Dunn County, Wisconsin, in 1889. In the previous year, 1888, he had bought from The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company 80 acres of unimproved land in Section 26, town of Tiffany, which property he held until 1898, when he sold it, in the same year buying the interests of his father's other heirs to the old farm in Section 23. This he has since been engaged in operating, and in addition he farms an adjoining tract which he bought in 1893 after his marriage. The latter event occurred on Nov. 30, 1892, uniting him with Adie C. Bodette, who was born on a farm in Vernon County, Wisconsin, April 6, 1870, daughter of Peter and Josephine (Orcott) Bodette, and who, when a babe had accompanied her parents to Eau Claire and in 1871 to Dunn County, where they settled on a farm on Section 14, town of Tiffany. While erecting the necessary buildings on his 40-acre purchase Mr. Appleby and his young wife resided on his parents' farm and then moved to the 40-acre tract, where they made their home until 1901. In that year he built a good frame house on the home farm of 80 acres, he and his family moving into it, and it has been his home ever since. In addition he has erected a good frame barn, besides placing ten more acres under cultivation and making other improvements. He follows general farming and dairying, keeping grade Guernsey cattle and pure bred Duroc hogs, and having a good equipment. His most convenient market is Boyceville, two and a half miles to the southeast. In politics he is independent and in religion a Unitarian. He and his wife are the parents of two children: Thelma J., born March 5, 1906, and Louis B., born Feb. 9, 1909. Thelma J., who was graduated from the Boyceville High School with the class of 1923, is now a student at Hamline College, St. Paul, Minn., while Louis B. is a pupil in the Boyceville High School.

Julian A. Burch, a former member of the legal profession who was some years engaged in agricultural pursuits in the town of Tiffany, was born on a farm in Winnebago County, Illinois, Sept. 9, 1854, son of Levi B. and Irene (Briggs) Burch. The father was a native of Canada, while the mother was born in the United States of French ancestry. They were the parents of six children, Clarence, Randolph, Florence, Julian A., Albert and Laura, all of whom are now deceased, including the subject of this sketch, who was the only one to leave issue. Julian A. Burch acquired his elementary education in a district school near his parents' farm in Illinois, after which he attended a seminary at Mt. Morris, Ill., and the North-

western University at Evanston, in the same state. Having subsequently read law in the office of Shepard & Marston, at Cambridge, Ill., he was admitted to the bar and, going to Friend, Nebr., began the practice of his profession there. Subsequently, however, he returned to Illinois, where he taught school for eight or ten years. In the meanwhile he was married, on Sept. 5, 1893, at Kingston, Ill., to Elizabeth J. Burzell, daughter of John and Mary (Thornton) Burzell. Her father, a native of Canada, and her mother of New York State, met and were married in Illinois, settling on a farm there, where she was born Dec. 23, 1874. In 1896 Mr. Burch was admitted to the bar of Cook County, Ill., and opened an office in Chicago, where he was engaged in practice until 1905. He then moved to Lombard, Ill., where he entered into the real estate business, and was thus engaged up to 1909. In that year, owing to ill health, he came to Dunn County and took up the occupation of farming, buying a farm of 120 acres in Section 7, town of Tiffany. A few acres had been improved and there was a poor set of buildings. Mr. Burch, during the few years of life that remained to him, improved the place, stocked it with grade cattle, and carried on general farming and dairying. He was prevented from doing more by death, which came to him on Nov. 23, 1913. His wife subsequently continued to operate it, with the aid of her sons, Albert R., and Clarence E., who built a good frame house, a tile silo, and made further improvements, conducting the farm along the same general lines as their father. Albert R., was born Sept. 27, 1895, left the farm in 1922 and is now a rural mail carrier residing in Boyceville, where he owns a good residence. In the war with Germany, he was inducted into the U. S. army, Sept. 17, 1917, becoming a member of the 173d Headquarters Brigade, 87th Division, and was made orderly sergeant. He trained at Camp Pike, Ark., Camp Grant, Ill., and Camp Dix, N. J.,and went overseas in August, 1918, returning to the United States in January, 1919, and being discharged at Camp Grant on Feb. 12, 1919. He was married to Isadore Sutliff, daughter of Francis C. and Bertha (O'Flannigan) Sutliff, and they have one child, Julian M. Clarence E., who is still operating the home farm in the town of Tiffany, was born in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 19, 1903. He married Marie Schneider of the town of Hay River, Dunn County. The two other children in the family are Irene M. and Vernon L. Irene M., born May 3, 1904, in Chicago, Ill., was graduated from the Downing High School with the class of 1922, and subsequently followed a two years' teacher's course at the River Falls Normal School. She is now Mrs. Roy Kess of Rochester, Mich. Vernon L., born in the town of Tiffany, Dunn County, is a grade student in the Boyceville school. Julian A. Burch was active in Free Masonry for a number of years, and was a staunch Republican in politics. He attended and helped to support the M. E. Church in Downing, of which the rest of the family became members. In the spring of 1923 Mrs. Elizabeth J. Burch left the farm and took up her residence in Boyceville.

Edwin C. Jacobs, proprietor of Elk Lake farm in the town of Spring Brook, and whose reputation as a leader in scientific farming and dairying is widely spread, was born at North New Portland, Somerset County, Maine, on Dec. 13, 1856, son of William and Emily (Wyman) Jacobs. It was in 1862 that the family came west, settling in Hudson, St. Croix County, Wis. Later they moved to New Richmond in the same County, where until 1868 William Jacobs was engaged in farming and lumbering. They then went to Diamond Bluff, Pierce County, where they remained until 1874. In that year the family came to Dunn County, settling in the town of Spring Brook, where Mr. and Mrs. William Jacobs spent their latter years. Edwin C. Jacobs attended school in New Richmond, also at Diamond Bluff, Pierce County, and the high school in Eau Claire. He became industrially active as an associate with his father after coming to Dunn County and they bought 250 acres of land in Sections 8 and 9, town of Spring Brook, near Elk Lake, which property they together, and later Edwin C. alone, developed into the present Elk Lake Farm. For 20 years Mr. Jacobs was connected with the University of Wisconsin in farm institute work throughout the state and became recognized as an authority on soil improvement, dairying and other important branches of agriculture, putting into his work all the thought, energy and enthusiasm demanded by

it and accomplishing marked results. He has made a reputation in the raising of pure bred Jersey cattle and is a prominent member of the Dunn County Jersey Breeders' Association. He is also a stockholder and president of the Elk Mound Co-operative Creamery. Averse to self-advertisement, he is better known through his deeds than through his words but the former speak with a loud enough voice to all who are interested in the advance of agricultural science. Mr. Jacobs was first married April 2, 1890, to Jennie Bush, who died Oct. 51, 1901. On June 20, 1912, he married Jennie Brackett, daughter of Abraham and Grace (Dempster) Brackett. He and his wife enjoy a high social position and are members of the Dunn County Old Settlers Association.

Abraham Brackett, an early settler in the town of Spring Brook, who is still living, was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, July 21, 1844, son of Daniel and Mary (Connell) Brackett. The father was a native of Portland, Maine, while the mother, born in Ireland, was brought at the age of 13 years to New Brunswick, Canada, in which province she was later married to Mr. Brackett. There they made their home until 1872, in which year they came to live with their son Abraham in Dunn County, Wisconsin, and with him they spent the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of a truly patriarchal family of 20 children, three of whom died in infancy, the others being James, Davenport, Nancy, Daniel W., Elijah, Solomon, Thomas, Joan, Jane, George, Mary, Abraham, Josiah, William, Ellen, John and Mary Jane. Abraham Brackett as a boy attended school in New Brunswick, where he subsequently learned the blacksmith's trade, following it there, or at least in Canada, until 1862. He then came to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and for the next three years was employed as blacksmith at Jim Falls, Chippewa County, by the French-Leonard Co., a lumber firm. At the end of that time he returned to Canada, but after remaining there for three years he came back to Wisconsin, bringing his parents with him, and it was at that time—about 1868—that he began the career of a Dunn County farmer, buying 160 acres of wild land in the town of Spring Brook, north of Amy. His object was to establish a home for the family; but his brothers not wanting to stay there, and his sisters marrying, he proceeded to develop the place as a home for himself, his parents living with him, as already stated. This work he did gradually but very thoroughly, clearing in time a large part of the land and erecting a fine set of buildings. During the 28 years that he was thus occupied he spent many winters in the woods for different lumber companies, doing all the iron work and horseshoeing. In 1900 he disposed of the farm and took up his residence in the village of Elk Mound, for several years being interested in the Farmers Store Company. Since 1915 he has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. E. C. Jacobs of Elk Lake Farm, Waneka. Although now 80 years old he is still quite active and works about the farm every day, taking an interest in the work. In 1871 Mr. Brackett was married to Grace Dempster, who died Oct. 3, 1882. Five children were born to them, namely: Daniel W., of Grand View, Wash.; Jennie M., now Mrs. E. C. Jacobs; James G., of Elk Mound; Saul, who was drowned at Holcombe, Chippewa County, Wis., in 1906, and George, who died in infancy.

Frederick J. Diedrich, in former years a well known citizen of Menomonie, for many years in the harness business, and who was a veteran of the Civil War, was born in Germany, Aug. 19, 1839. When seven years old he came to the United States with his parents, who for some reason, as many other immigrants did in those days, took passage for New Orleans instead of for New York, Boston or Baltimore. They arrived in the gay and picturesque Southern port, then one of the principal seats of the old regime, with its semi-tropical trees and plants, and where practically every man, woman or child you met possessing the least drop of negro blood was a slave, on New Year's Day, 1847. But whatever may have been the fascinations or interest of the place, they did not linger, but came up the river as far as St. Louis, and, not being able to get any further, as the river was frozen, they remained there until spring, when they completed their journey to Ft. Madison, Iowa. In that place Frederick J. Diedrich made his home for 15 years and while living there he learned the harness maker's trade, which he followed for many years.

During the first call for volunteers in the Civil War he enlisted at Burlington, Iowa, in April, 1861, and for three years and two months thereafter he was in active service, though being captured on one occasion, he spent some weeks in a rebel prison. After the war he returned to Ft. Madison and resumed his trade. There he met Martin Wilson of Menomonie, who had come to Ft. Madison to visit his uncle, Thomas Hale. Mr. Wilson remarked that he was looking for a good harness maker to come to Menomonie to live. Mr. Hale then told him of young Diedrich, who at that time was employed in St. Louis, but who happened to be home on a visit. The two got together, and while Mr. Diedrich at the time preferred to go back to St. Louis, he was persuaded to change his plans and go to Menomonie. Here he arrived in 1865 from Ft. Madison, but saw a very different Menomonie from the city of today. The west side of the river was then mostly pine forest, and this side was chiefly covered with brush, and Indians used to camp at times on the bank of the river and sell blueberries to the white inhabitants. From that time on Mr. Diedrich was a part of the great development that gradually took place, and in time he became proud of the city of his adoption and of the fact that he had spent nearly half a century within its borders. It was in 1866, the year after his arrival here, that he opened his first harness shop; but after six months he moved to a building at what is now the corner of Third and Crescent Streets. About 1878 he built a frame structure on Main Street where the present Diedrich shop is located. At this place he was for six years in partnership with his twin brother, Henry, who is well remembered by some of the older residents of the city, but who returned to Ft. Madison. The building was a large, two-story, frame structure, and was sold to Dahl & Ingebritt, who fitted it up as a hotel and conducted it as such. It was later destroyed by fire. Meanwhile Mr. Diedrich worked for T. J. Bryan for four years, and then ran a shop for Andrew Johnson for a year or two. He then became city marshall, which office he held for six years. Then, after teaming and farming for about two years, he went into business for himself in a small building standing on a part of the site occupied at present by the Kraft Mercantile Company, and in that location he remained for four or five years. He then moved into the Adolph Peterson building, a two-story brick structure which had been erected on the site of the burned hotel, and which was the last place that he occupied for business purposes. He retired in April, 1911, after more than 45 years of an active and successful business life, and the next few years—the only years left to him—were spent in rest and quiet with his family or with his comrades and friends. On Saturday night of Jan. 9, 1915, death called him very suddenly. He had entered the headquarters of William Evans Post, G. A. R., in his usual health, had spoken a cheery good evening to the early arrivals there, passed into the cloak room, where he hung up his wraps, and then re-entered the post room. He had hardly done so when, without warning, he fell to the floor, and before a physician could be summoned he was dead. Less than five minutes elapsed between his collapse and his death. His passing caused a shock to many in the community, including first and foremost the members of his family. Mr. Diedrich was married Sept. 25, 1866, in Ft. Madison, Iowa, to Elizabeth Soechtig, and five daughters and one son were born to them. One of the daughters died several years before her father, while the children who survived him, together with the mother were the son Henry, who is conducting the harness shop on Main Street, and the daughters, Mrs. C. A. Pinkepank and Mrs. R. W. Cronk of Menomonie, Mrs. L. O. Tilleson of Eau Claire and Mrs. H. A. Hallum of Seattle, Wash.

John W. Macauley, a well known lawyer and respected citizen of Menomonie, formerly county judge, was born in Menomonie, Wis., March 2, 1871, son of Robert and Cora (Olson) Macauley. He was graduated from the Menomonie High School with the class of 1887 and then entered the Minnesota State University, which he attended until 1890. In 1894 he was graduated from the law department of Wisconsin State University, and has since practiced law in Menomonie. From April, 1898, to Jan. 11, 1899, he served in the Spanish-American War. He was district attorney of Dunn County from 1902 to 1911, and county judge from 1913 to 1917, resigning the latter position to enter into World War service, in which he was en-

gaged from Aug. 27, 1917, to Aug. 2, 1919. He served overseas, the greater part of the time at Headquarters, S. O. S. Mr. Macauley married Adalin M. Wright, Pueblo, Colo., and he and his wife are the parents of a son, Robert H., born March 27, 1913.

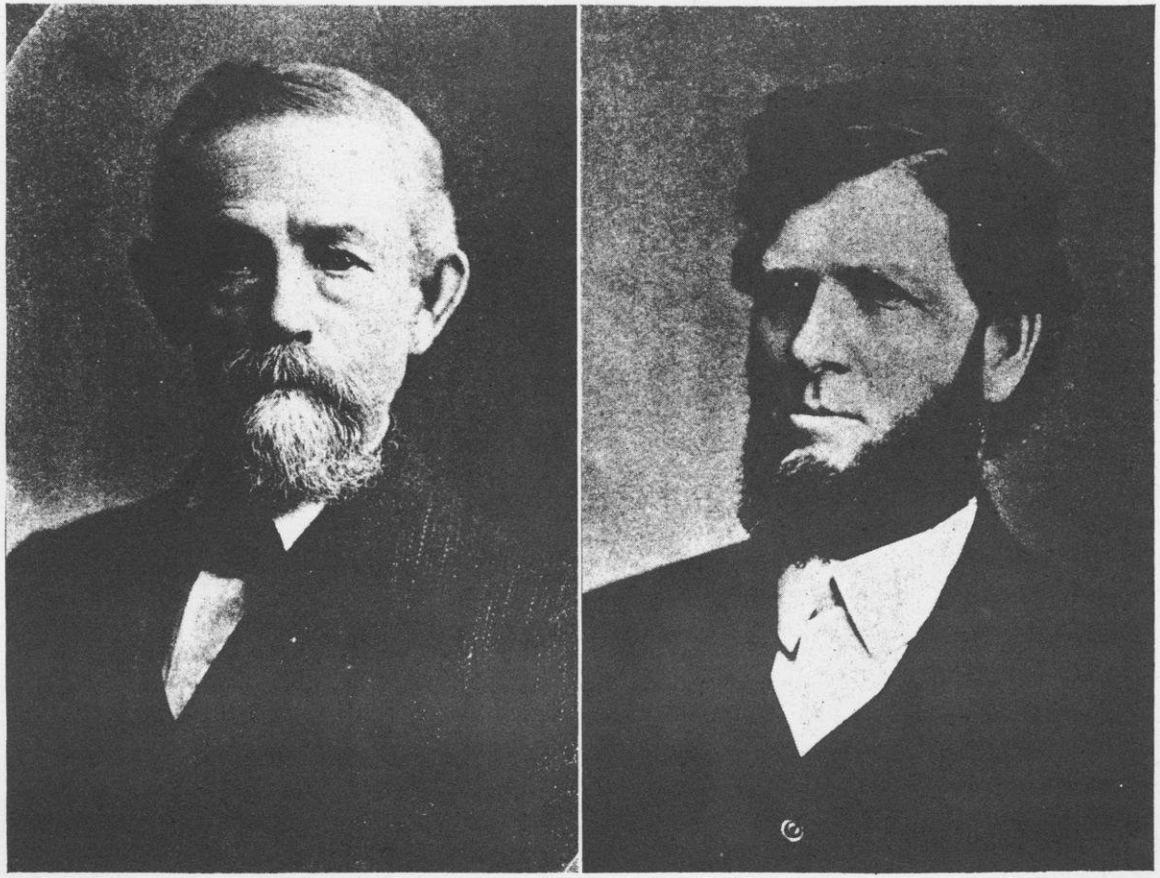
Ernest Dickman, a pioneer business man of North Menomonie, who has been a general merchant there for 33 years, was born in Germany, June 12, 1863. He was reared and educated in his native land and in 1880 came to the United States as a youth of 17 years. From New York, at which port he landed, he came direct to Menomonie, and here for six years he worked in the mills of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. During the next two years he worked for the Drowley & Kelly Brick Co. After that he went into the mercantile business and has since conducted a store in North Menomonie, dealing in groceries, dry goods, flour, feed and light hardware. In 1891 he erected his present building on Tainter Street. Mr. Dickman was married in Menomonie, on April 17, 1889, to Mary Recoski, and four children were born to brighten and perfect their home life. These are: Elsa, now Mrs. Carl Kausrud of Toronto, Canada; Adela, who is Mrs. H. Molner of Chippewa Falls, Wis.; Edwin, of Riverside, Calif., who is an architectural draftsman; and Esther, who is assisting her father in the store. Mr. Dickman and his family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Albert Traxler, an early settler in Section 8, town of Menomonie, was born in Germany, where he grew to manhood and was married. About 1846, with his wife Theresa, he emigrated to the United States, locating first in Milwaukee, where he remained for two years. In 1848 he came with his family to Dunn County and, being a carpenter by trade, was employed by Knapp, Stout & Co. to built several of their sawmills. Altogether he remained in the employ of that concern for 15 years. In 1862 he squatted on a piece of land on the Hudson Road, where Mrs. Traxler died the same year. He and his children remained there two years. Then in 1865 he homesteaded an 80-acre tract in Section 8, town of Menomonie, on which he put up some log buildings, which in time he replaced with others of more modern structure. There he resided until 1884, in which year he sold the place to Winterbottom & Holm, who established there the brickyard and was operated under the name of the Tramway Brick Co. At the same time he retired from farming and took up his residence in the town of Menomonie, where he died a few years later, in January, 1888. He and his wife were the parents of five children: Mary, now Mrs. William Synder of Menomonie; John, a farmer in the town of Menomonie; Mark and Anton, who are deceased, and Nicholas, a well known farmer in Section 4, town of Menomonie.

Nick Traxler, proprietor of Lonesome Pine Farm in Section 4, town of Menomonie, and one of the leading citizens of that town, was born within its limits on June 29, 1862, son of Albert and Theresa Traxler. His parents, elsewhere mentioned, were immigrants from Germany, the father being at that time in the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co. as a carpenter. The mother of Nick died not long after his birth and in the following year Albert Traxler made a temporary home for himself and children on a piece of land on the Hudson Road, over which for two years he exercised a squatter's rights. Then in 1865 he homesteaded an 80-acre tract in Section 8, town of Menomonie, at the locality now called Tramway, and it was there that Nick subsequently attended school. A little later he entered the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, for whom he worked in the mills, pineries and on the river, at intervals, for 14 years. Then, his father in 1884 having retired from farming and sold the home place to the firm who started on it the Tramway brickyards, Nick went to work for the brick concern, and was occupied for a number of years. In 1894 he settled on the land which constitutes his present farm in Sections 4 and 5, town of Menomonie, an 80-acre tract on which he erected log buildings. It was the beginning of a new era in his life, for he not only at that time began an independent career, working for himself instead of for others, but he also began his own domestic life, having been united in marriage on July 13, that year, in the city of Menomonie, to Alice Skulley. Her parents were Joseph and Anna (Wise) Skulley of St. Paul, in which city for many years Joseph Skulley

was proprietor of a hardware store, and where the daughter Alice was born on July 20, 1874. Both her parents are now deceased. Thus 30 years ago Mr. and Mrs. Traxler settled down to build up a home and they have well performed their respective parts. Industrious and thrifty they made gradual progress and in time the original log buildings were replaced by good frame ones, the cultivated area of the land increased and the place presented a well kept and prosperous appearance. Mr. Traxler has followed general farming and dairying, and today has a good herd of grade Holstein cattle, with 50 acres of his land cleared. He is a stockholder in the New Hudson Road Creamery and in the Waterman & Erhart Co.'s store at Menomonie. As early as 1903 he was marked by his fellow townsmen as a man capable of exercising a useful part in the direction of local government affairs, and was accordingly elected supervisor, serving as such for two terms. Then he went a step farther, becoming chairman of the town board and thereby automatically a member of the county board, in which important position he served for eight consecutive years. After that he was out for a year, then, being again elected to the office, served two years. An interval of five years then elapsed without his being politically active, after which he was again elected chairman of the town board and served three years up to 1922. During the last three years of his service it was through his efforts that the route of Highway No. 12 was changed. Mr. and Mrs. Traxler have had nine children, of whom they have lost but one, the record being as follows: Joseph Paul, born July 21, 1895; now residing in Michigan City, Ind.; Sadie, born April 21, 1897, who is the wife of Wayne Reed of Waukesha, Wis., and has one child, Raymond; Anna S., born June 19, 1899; now Mrs. Paul Hilemanowski of Minneapolis, and the mother of a son, Donald; Dorothy E., born July 13, 1901, who is Mrs. Robert Steies of Wolf Point, Mont.; Edward, born Feb. 14, 1904, at home; Philip, born April 30, 1906, who died Nov. 24, 1908; Nicholas, born Nov. 10, 1908; Harry, born June 1, 1911, and Alice, born Dec. 7, 1914. The family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic congregation at Menomonie and Mr. Traxler has membership in the Beavers' Reserve Fund Fraternity.

Ernest W. Scott, proprietor of Scottlands, one of the finest farms in Dunn County, situated in Section 8, town of Spring Brook, was born near Willow River Falls in St. Croix County, Wis., Oct. 2, 1867, son of Hiram Walter and Elsie Watts (Dresser) Scott. Hiram Walter Scott, the father, was born at Oak Hill, New Brunswick, May 19, 1826, and resided in his native province until 1851, when he came west to Hudson, Wis. While in New Brunswick he was engaged in lumbering with his father, but after locating at Hudson, Wis., he took up farming. He was first married Nov. 9, 1856, to Mary L. Ferris, who died in 1862. It was in 1863 that he married Elsie Watts Dresser. He moved to Menomonie with his family in 1872, finding employment with Knapp, Stout & Co., in looking up timber land and as foreman in logging camps. He took an interest in civic affairs and was one of the first aldermen when Menomonie became a city. He also served several years as road commissioner. His death took place on Jan. 8, 1904, he being survived by his wife, who died in July, 1907. There children were: Theresa, who is now living in Irvington, Ala.; Hattie, wife of B. H. Scott of the same place, and Ernest W., subject of this sketch. Ernest W. was but three years old when he became an inhabitant of Dunn County, his parents settling in Menomonie, where he was reared and attended school. In 1884 he went to Chicago and took up railroading, subsequently spending nearly seven years in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, on the Chicago Division, working successively as fireman and engineer, with residence at Aurora. In March, 1897, he gave up that occupation and entered into farming, taking the William H. Landon farm in the town of Spring Brook—a farm of 280 acres in Section 8, which he has since developed to its present fine condition. He has cleared and broken 100 acres and erected a fine set of buildings. His barn, measuring 36 x 130 feet in ground plan, is provided with the Louden barn equipment; he has two large silos, a hog house, a machine shed of 32 x 64 feet and two stories high, with other out-buildings and a fine residence. Mr. Scott is extensively engaged in the dairy business, keeping high grade



WILLIAM H. LANDON — HIRAM W. SCOTT

and pure bred Guernsey cattle, and also raising Poland-China hogs. He is a member of the Dunn County Guernsey Breeders' Association and is known all over the county as one of its most progressive and up-to-date farmers. A Free Mason, he belongs to the Blue Lodge in Menomonie. Mr. Scott was married Nov. 27, 1895, to Jessie Landon, daughter of William H. and Mary (Davenport) Landon, and of this union six children have been born, Marjory, Lawrence W., Helen, Catherine, Jean H. and Dorothy. Majory is now Mrs. C. S. Caldwell of St. Paul; Lawrence W. is associated with his father in the work of the farm; Helen is assistant superintendent of dormitories at Northfield College; Catherine is at home; Jean H. is a school teacher at Elmwood, Wis.; and Dorothy is attending the Elk Mound High School. Mr. Scott and his family are affiliated religiously with the Congregational Church in Menomonie.

William H. Landon, who passed away some 12 years ago, was in his day one of the best known citizens in Dunn County, as he served 14 years as county clerk, at various times held other offices, and was prominent in several other respects. He was born in Connecticut, Jan. 22, 1831, there spent his early years, and when a young man went to Herkimer County, New York. He came to Wisconsin in 1854, settling in Jefferson County, where he seems to have remained for about four years. In 1858 he came to Menomonie, Dunn County, making the journey—probably by train—to Dubuque, then up the Mississippi by steamboat to Read's Landing, and by keel boat up the Chippewa and Red Cedar rivers to Dunnville, whence he walked to Menomonie. During his first winter here he made a living by hunting and trapping and in the following summer worked for Ort Remington on the latter's farm on Elk Creek. After three or four years he took a farm at Waneka in the town of Spring Brook, which he operated until 1877, moving in that year to Menomonie, as he had been elected county clerk in 1875, and his frequent reelections to that office show that he was both well known to the people of the county and performed his duties in an efficient manner. After his 14 years of service in that office he took charge of the affairs of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company and he remained with the company up to a year before his death, which occurred Sept. 23, 1914. As poor commissioner and as a member of the school board he also rendered good service, and he was a member of the commission that reassessed the real estate of St. Croix County. He kept up his interest in his farm until his last years. One useful act that Mr. Landon performed was the setting out of the trees in the court house park, and his care of them until they were big enough to need little further attention. He did this in spite of some ridicule when he started, as people thought they would not grow there. In fact Mr. Landon during the greater part of his life in Dunn County was an eminently useful citizen and was widely recognized as such and his name deserves a prominent place in the county's annals. Mr. Landon was married in 1866, to Mary Davenport, who died many years before him, passing away in September, 1883. They were the parents of four children: Laura, now Mrs. Laura E. Jones, and a resident of Los Angeles, Calif.; Jessie, wife of E. W. Scott of the town of Spring Brook; Galen, of Duluth, Minn.; and Mabel, who married Warren Jones and resided at Alix, Ark.

Chester B. Thatcher, farmer and stock breeder, and also proprietor of a sawmill, box factory and lumber yard at Graytown in Section 5, town of New Haven, was born in Juneau County, Wisconsin, July 8, 1866, son of William and Lauretta (Salsbury) Thatcher. The parents were natives of Ohio who were married at Elroy, Juneau County, Wis., in 1864 or 1865 and engaged in farming in that county. The father was of old Pennsylvania Quaker stock and was expelled from membership in the Friends' (or Quaker) organization on account of his marrying a woman who did not belong to it. She was from old New England stock, through her mother being descended from one of the Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth in the Mayflower in 1820, while her genealogy on the paternal side ran back some 200 years. Mr. and Mrs. William Thatcher in 1869 moved from Juneau County, Wisconsin, to Palo Alto County, Iowa, where they took a homestead, residing there until 1876, when they returned to Wisconsin and settled in St. Croix County, where the

father died in 1902. During the last two years of the Civil War he was a soldier in the armies of the Union, as a member of Company G, 37th Wisconsin Volunteers, serving at Gettysburg, in front of Richmond, and in other battles. Entering the army as a private, he ultimately rose to the rank of lieutenant. He was wounded in the service and never enjoyed perfect health afterwards. His wife is still living and now resides with her son Charles, at Minot, N. D. The other children in the family (in addition to Chester and Charles) were Clarence, now of Glenwood, Minn., and Edna, who is Mrs. J. Kavanaugh of Shelby, Mont. Chester B. Thatcher attended common school in St. Croix County, and was subsequently a student for one year in the college at Valparaiso, Ind. At the age of 15 years he had already entered the ranks of industry, driving an ox team in the woods in St. Croix County, and he has been connected with the lumber business more or less ever since. For several years he was a foreman in the mills during the summers, and in the woods during the winters, for the Willow River Lumber Co. of New Richmond, Wis. Early in 1900, which was about two and a half years after his marriage, he came to the village of Graytown in the town of New Haven, Dunn County, and erected a sawmill, which he has since continued to operate, in some years cutting as much as a million feet of lumber. In 1918 he built the box factory he is now operating, manufacturing all kinds of wooden boxes to order, and since 1920 he has also conducted a lumber yard, handling in connection with it all kinds of building materials. In addition to these lines of business Mr. Thatcher conducts a large farm, making a specialty of breeding pure Guernsey cattle, of which he now has 30 head, including some 13 to 15 milch cows. At the National Dairy Show held in Milwaukee in 1924 he was awarded a blue ribbon for his exhibit of a grade Guernsey cow. He has erected a good set of farm buildings and has a complete and up-to-date operating equipment. The farm is situated in Section 5. In politics Mr. Thatcher is a Democrat but is not always bound by party ties, using his individual judgment with respect to the candidate he votes for. While living in St. Croix County he was a member of the county board, and at various times he has held school office. He has given the same careful attention to public duties as to his private business and has earned the reputation of a useful and reliable citizen. Mr. Thatcher's marriage occurred Sept. 8, 1897, uniting him with Millie B., daughter of George and Christina Fouks of St. Croix County, where she was born in January, 1876. She died Feb. 12, 1916, having been the mother of four children: Esther, born in February, 1899, who died at the age of two years; Lester, born June 15, 1900; Helen, born Dec. 12, 1902; and Margaret E., born Jan. 15, 1909. Lester is now in business with his father. Helen, who was graduated from the New Richmond High School with the Class of 1919, and also went through a two-year course at the River Falls Normal School, is a public school teacher in Hastings, Minn. Margaret is a pupil in the Central High School, in St. Paul.

Fred Wege, who has a long and creditable record as a Dunn County farmer, though now retired, was born in Hanover, Germany, July 21, 1862, son of Henry W. and Mary (Hesemeir) Wege. As a boy he attended school in his native land and when of suitable age was confirmed in the Lutheran church. It was in 1881, at the age of 19, that he came to the United States and to Dunn County, Wisconsin, locating at Elk Mound. For the next 17 years he worked on farms during the summers and at logging in the woods during the winters. The year 1896 saw the end of his life of bachelorhood, for he was married on March 24th, to Minnie Ausman, who was born in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County, May 23, 1864, daughter of Henry and Martha (Sipple) Ausman, her parents being pioneer settlers in this region. At the same time he began his career as an independent farmer, buying 80 acres of land in Section 24, town of Elk Mound, and 80 acres just across the line in Chippewa County. Some of the land had been broken but there were no buildings. Mr. Wege erected a comfortable dwelling and he and his wife took possession of it. In the years that followed he built up a fine farm, one of the best in the town. After he had made considerable progress on it he bought another 80-acre tract in Chippewa County, which gave him 240-acres, and he carried on farming very successfully until 1918. In that year he sold the farm to his son-in-law,

Alvin G. Meyer, and he then bought another, in Section 24, and across the road from his original farm. It was an improved piece of property, but had poor buildings. He conducted that farm for several years, and in 1924 had his barn destroyed by fire; but on the whole he was very successful. In the fall of 1924 Mr. Wege gave up farming, passing the task on to his son-in-law, Mr. Meyer, who is operating the 80-acre farm in addition to the farm of 240 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Wege were the parents of three children, one of whom, Della M., born June 24, 1897, is now Mrs. Alvin G. Meyer. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer own the old home farm of 240 acres, which they have named Cedar Crest Farm. They are prominent among the younger element in the town of Elk Mound. On June 4, 1923 they lost their barn which was struck by lightning and totally destroyed, but they have erected a fine new one, 36 x 100 feet in ground plan, with full basement, and which is fully equipped with modern conveniences for handling the stock, including home water and light systems. The cattle on the farm are choice specimens of the Red Pole breed. Mr. and Mrs. Alvin G. Meyer are the parents of two children: Eleanor Della, born July 6, 1920, and Luverne Alvin, born Oct. 28, 1922. The other children of Mr. and Mrs. Wege were Clayton, born June 15, 1899, and died Feb. 28, 1903, and Alvin, born July 12, 1901, and died Oct. 19, 1909.

William F. Scharlau, who was for more than 30 years a well known farmer and highly respected citizen in the town of Elk Mound, and whose sterling qualities of patience and industry, backed by those of his wife, resulted in the development of an excellent farm, carved out of the wilderness, was born in the state of New York, Feb. 2, 1860, son of Carl and Minnie (Bernau) Scharlau. The family came west in 1864, locating in Menomonie, Wis., where for a few years Carl Scharlau worked for Knapp, Stout & Co. At the end of that period he bought a farm in the town of Red Cedar, on which he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives engaged in agriculture. William F. Scharlau as a boy attended rural school in the town of Red Cedar and remained on the home farm until 18 years of age. He then went into the woods for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company and was in the employ of that well known lumber concern until 1890. It was while he was thus engaged that he was married June 22, 1882, to Bertha Dehnhoff, who was born in Bradenberg, Germany, Sept. 22, 1860, and had come to the United States and to Menomonie, Wis., in 1880. In 1890 Mr. Scharlau left the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company and went to work as a brick moulder in the Kelly Brick Yards at Menomonie, remaining thus employed until 1898. Thus far he had been engaged in manual labor for others but he realized that the chances for self advancement along those lines were but poor and that the wise thing to do was to get on to the land and carve out a home for himself and family. He now took the first steps in that direction, buying 40 acres of wild land in Section 5, and 80 acres in Section 31, town of Colfax. There were no buildings and their erection was one of Mr. Scharlau's first tasks. Making a clearing on the 40-acre tract, he built a log house and a board shed covered with straw, the latter to be used as a barn. Thus he started in as a pioneer, his wife assisting him in most of the hard work, such as pulling stumps and breaking the land. Careful management had to be exercised but yearly progress was made in one direction or another until their united efforts culminated in a fine farm homestead of which they had reason to be proud. In 1910 they built the good frame residence of eight rooms, now occupied; and in 1917 erected a large dairy barn of 36 x 56 feet in ground plan, with a full basement equipped with steel stanchions, and in addition to these buildings they put up a machine shed, chicken house, corn crib, garage and other useful buildings. In 1919 Mr. Scharlau purchased an additional tract of 80 acres in Section 5, thus increasing the area of the farm to 200 acres. At the time of his death, which occurred Sept. 30, 1921, he had between 70 and 80 acre cleared. His life work was well performed and as a husband and father he was mourned by his family and as a man and citizen his loss was regretted by the entire community. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Scharlau are Robert, Anna, Paul, Alfred, Arthur, Hattie, William, Walter and George. Robert, born March 9, 1884, is on the home farm. Anna, born Sept. 20, 1885, is now Mrs. Albert Laustad of the town of Tainter and has two children, Norman and Walter.

Paul, born Feb. 25, 1888, who is a farmer in the town of Elk Mound, married Helen Hagen, and has four children, Edwin, Ruth, Herbert and Helen. Alfred, born Jan. 20, 1890, and also a farmer in the town of Elk Mound, married Alice Zuelke and has one child, Gerhart. Arthur, born Oct. 18, 1892, who is a farmer in the town of Iron Creek, married Laura Holbein and has two children, Ethel and Arthur. Hattie, born Jan. 22, 1895, is residing on the home farm with her mother and the other children—three brothers—namely: William, born Dec. 24, 1896; Walter, born March 26, 1899, and George, born April 1, 1904, the last mentioned conducting the farm. The religious faith of the family is that of the Lutheran Church.

James S. Carver, a worthy pioneer of Dunn County, and for many years one of the best known and most respected citizens of the town of New Haven, but now deceased, was born in Marietta, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1844, son of Israel S. and Mary (Beardsley) Carver. The Civil War breaking out soon after he had attained his sixteenth birthday, he enlisted as a private in Company E, Virginia Mounted Volunteers, being enrolled on Feb. 21, 1862, for three years' service. On March 4, 1864, he was discharged at Wheeling, W. Va., for reenlistment in one of the veteran organizations that were then being formed, and which he entered at once, (March 8, 1864), becoming a member of Company E, First West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry. He was honorably discharged at Wheeling on July 8, 1866, a year and several months after the conclusion of the war. He then went to Chillicothe, Mo., where he became acquainted with Elizabeth Whistler, to whom he was married on Dec. 23, 1867. She was born at Bourbon, Ind., in Feb. 18, 1844, daughter of Andrew and Delilah (Crevaston) Whistler, and had gone to Chillicothe when young. In 1874 Mr. Carver and wife decided to move to Dunn County Wisconsin, where Mrs. Carver's parents were already located on a place a mile east of Connersville. Mrs. Carver, with her three children, started in the fall, leaving her husband behind for a while to wind up his business affairs. These children were: Celesta E., born Nov. 15, 1868; Emma L., born Dec. 2, 1870, who is now Mrs. Dan Clark of Hutel, Burnett County, Wis., and Ida M., born Jan. 1, 1872, now Mrs. Martin Paulson of Chetek. The eldest was scarcely six years old at the time of the removal. Mrs. Carver's brother John accompanied the party, the journey being made in an emigrant wagon drawn by horses. The Carvers made their home with the Whistlers until Mr. Carver arrived in 1875. He drove here with a wagon and team, which he soon afterwards traded to Obed French for the latter's interest in a 160-acre homestead on Section 10, town of New Haven, the place being three and a half miles north of Connersville. The only clearing was a small patch of ground for garden purposes, which Mr. Carver made use of for the site of the small frame house which he erected. There being as yet no roads, driving was rough and transportation difficult, supplies having to be brought from Menomonie. After settling his family on the farm, Mr. Carver had to seek outside employment, since it would be years before the farm could support them, and in winter work could always be found at logging in the woods; at other times Mr. Carver took any job he could get. While he was away from home, which was most of the time, his wife did what she could to improve the homestead, besides caring for her children. They passed through great hardships but survived them, and in time developed 25 acres of the farm. Other children were born to them on the farm, namely: Mary B., on March 7, 1875; Lottie L., April 26, 1878; Dora E., April 2, 1880; James L., on October 28, 1883; and Mamie D., on May 23, 1886. Lottie is now deceased, Dora E. is Mrs. David Profit of Cloverton, Minn., and James L. is the present owner of the home farm. On Feb. 6, 1890, James S. Carver died at the age of but 45 years, leaving his wife with six daughters and one son. The eldest child was 22 years old, the youngest four, while the only son was only seven. For the next few years the farm had to be rented out, and from the small rent received and what the mother was able to earn, the family lived, though very frugally, and the children were even allowed to attend school and gain some education. The two youngest, James L. and Mamie D., were put through the high school at Glenwood City, James graduating in 1904 and Marie in 1906. Both taught rural school, James for four and Mamie for three years, the latter in St. Croix and Douglass counties. In 1906 or 1907 the family moved back

MR. AND MRS. JAMES S. CARVER

JAMES L. CARVER

to the farm, the mother and children taking up again the task of its development. James L., now a young man of 23, became the responsible head of the family, the daughters Mary and Mamie, also proving very helpful. The mother died on May 24, 1924, but before that a better house had been built and a fair set of buildings. In 1921 a modern barn of 36 x 100 x 14 feet, on a full stone basement, had been erected, cement floors put in, and also steel stanchions and other patent equipment. The farm, which lies about ten miles north of Boyceville, is well stocked with mixed grade cattle, the family milking from 40 to 50 cows. The home farm is owned by James L., who also owns 130 acres on Sections 9 and 10, while Mary and Mamie own 70 acres on Section 10, the land adjoining the home farm. The whole is operated as one farm, the three mentioned pooling their interests and efforts. James is a member of the English Lutheran Church, the other members of the family attending the Methodist Episcopal Church, though not members. The family history is useful as showing what can be accomplished by united effort in spite of adverse circumstances.

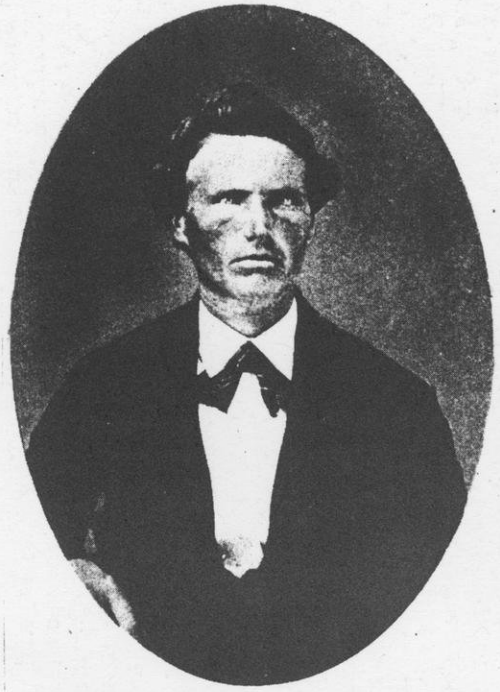
Robert Lausted, Sr., now deceased, was one of the hardy pioneers of Dunn County who helped to lay the foundations of its present wealth and prosperity, and to whom the present generation owes a debt of gratitude. He was born in Germany and was there educated. It was shortly after the breaking out of the Civil War that he came to America, and for a year after his arrival he remained in New York, where he found work; but the wages he received amounted to only five dollars a month. At the end of that time he came west to Dunn County, Wisconsin, where the lumber industry was active, and where he entered the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co., for whom he worked several years, sometimes in the woods, at other times in the mills, and also as teamster. When he left their employ he began farming, buying 120 acres of wild land in Section 35, town of Tainter, to which he later added other tracts, including one of 80 acres, another of 40 acres of timber land, and another of 20 acres of hay land, in the town of Elk Mound. All of this, like his original tract, was wild and covered with brush in addition to the timber mentioned. Erecting a small house and log barn, he began the task of building up a farm, in which, after many years of hard work he succeeded, in time bringing 160 acres under the plow and having a fine house, barn and other buildings. Here he carried on general farming and stock raising until his death in 1917. His wife Bertha, to whom he was married in Dunn County, was born in Germany, and, like himself, came to this country when young. They were unacquainted in Germany, meeting each other for the first time in Dunn County, Wisconsin. She survived him some years, passing away in the spring of 1924. They had been the parents of 11 children, ten of whom are now living, namely, Eliza, Otto, Robert, Emma, Martha, Ida, Edward, Sadie, Sam and Florence. The one deceased is Clara, who was the wife of George Webert. Emma is now Mrs. Will Webert of the town of Elk Mound; Ida is the wife of George Synder of Augusta, Wis.; and Sadie the wife of Albert Huber of the town of Tainter. Martha is Mrs. Ed. Giese of Menomonie. Before the father died he bought 320 acres of land in Section 26, which he gave to his sons, Robert and Edward; and Sam has carried on the home farm, of which he is now the owner.

Lloyd H. Van Slyke, M. D., practicing his profession in the village of Knapp, was born in Benson, Swift County, Minn., Feb. 21, 1892, son of John P. and Ida (Olson) Van Slyke, both parents being natives of that state. The father died in December, 1922, being survived by the mother, who is now living in Minneapolis. Lloyd H. as a youth attended grade and high school in Benson, being graduated from the latter with the class of 1910. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, being graduated M. D. there in 1916. Then for one year he was interne in the Fairview Hospital in Minneapolis, after which he began the regular practice of his profession at Tioga, N. D. There he remained until March, 1918, at which time he entered the United States' service, becoming a member of the 58th Regiment, 4th Division, with the rank of lieutenant. Sent to Fort Riley, Kansas, he trained there until May, and then took the first step on the way to Europe, proceeding to Camp Merritt, N. J. From Hoboken, N. J., on May 25,

1918, he sailed for overseas, being landed at Liverpool, England, whence he went by way of London and Southampton to La Havre, France. where he spent two days. Thence he set out for the front, passing through Lizy-sur-Ourcq and going on to Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, the Argonne Forest and then to the Metz front. After hostilities had ceased with the signing of the armistice, he was with the army of occupation at Vallendar, Germany, where he was held until May, 1919. He then returned home with the 88th Division to Camp Dodge, being discharged on July 26, that year. From camp he went to Minneapolis, from which city he came to Knapp in September, 1919. Here he entered into partnership with Dr. E. O. McCarty, with whom he was professionally associated until June 7, 1921, when he bought Dr. McCarthy's interest and has since practiced alone, having patients both in the village and surrounding country, and his practice has grown to respectable proportions. He is local surgeon for the Omaha railroad, and has a high standing as a citizen. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Knapp and the chapter and commandary at Menomonie, the Knights of Pythias and the Menomonie Country Club. Dr. Van Slyke was married July 19, 1917, to Reta McPhee of Toronto, Canada, and he and his wife are the parents of one child, Mary Helen.

Andrew Hageseth, who was a farmer for many years in the town of Dunn, beginning operations here half a century ago, was born in Land, Norway, April 19, 1847. He came to the United States and to Wisconsin about 1869, settling in Menomonie, where he resided for about three years. He then bought 80 acres of wild land in Section 19, town of Dunn, built a small frame shanty on it and moved in with his wife, he having been married in November, 1872, to Sarah Frederickson. She was born at Valders, Norway, June 21, 1847, and came to America in 1871, settling in Menomonie, Wis. Mr. Hageseth with his wife's assistance began to built up a farm home. The path they had to travel was rough and called for endurance as well as unremitting industry, but they pushed forward and every year saw them a little better off than they were the year before, with more acres cleared and planted, while every once in a while a new and better building was put up, the visible sign of increasing prosperity. In 1898 Mr. Hageseth built a good house to replace the old frame shanty, but his career was not far from its close, for he died on May 2, 1900. His wife survived him 20 years and 24 days, passing away May 26, 1922, nearly 50 years after her wedding day. They were the parents of nine children, one of whom, named Tillie, died in infancy. The others were Ole, Julianna, Christ, Andrew, Samuel, Tillie (second), Otto and Frank, of whom the following is a further record. Ole, born March 28, 1874, now owns and conducts the home farm. Julianna, born Dec. 20, 1875, has always resided on the home farm and is keeping house for her brother, Ole. Christ, born Nov. 28, 1879, is a farmer at Reeder, N. D., and is single. Andrew, born March 25, 1882, also lives at Reeder, N. D. He married Belle Roe, of Mapleton, Minn., who died July 9, 1915, without issue. Samuel, born Sept. 7, 1884, and residing in the town of Dunn, married Nellie Thompson of Hersey, St. Croix County, and has one son, Robert S. Tillie (second), born Jan. 26, 1888, is now Mrs. Herman Halvorson of Menomonie. Otto, twin brother of Tillie, was one of those young men whose lives were sacrificed on the altar of their country in the World War, though he did not die in battle. He entered the service July 23, 1918, at Menomonie, becoming a member of Company B, 136th Gun Battalion; trained at Camp Grant, Illinois, and in September, 1918, went overseas to France. There he was taken sick in the trenches while serving at the front and died Oct. 26, 1918. His body was returned to his native land in 1921, and buried with suitable honors in the Elk Creek Cemetery. Frank, born Sept. 16, 1891, in the town of Spring Brook, married Alice Oyhus of Hersey, Wis. She died Sept. 14, 1922, leaving one child, Orelle Frances, who resides on the Hageseth farm with her uncle Ole and Aunt Julianna. The family belong religiously to the Elk Creek Lutheran Church.

Ole Hageseth, a well known and respected farmer in the town of Dunn, was born on his present farm in Section 19, on March 28, 1874, son of Andrew and Sarah (Frederickson) Hageseth. He acquired his education in the district school, which he attended for a few years when a boy, and grew up on the home farm, helping



MR. AND MRS. ANDREW HAGESETH

OTTO HAGESETH

MR. AND MRS. AUGUST KRUEGER
WILLIAM KRUEGER AND FAMILY
MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL ZELLMER

his father as soon as he was old enough to be of use, both in clearing and developing the land and in the erection of buildings. He always remained on the home farm except for three winters spent in the logging woods, 1896-97 and 1898. In 1900, after the death of his father, he purchased the interests of the other heirs and became sole owner of the farm. It is now a fine piece of agricultural property, conveniently and pleasantly situated in Section 19, and including 80 acres of land. Since becoming proprietor Mr. Hageseth has continued to improve the farm, among his additions to the buildings being a garage, hen house, corn crib and hog house, and a fine barn erected in 1910 and measuring 34 x 70 feet with basement, it being installed with the James stanchions. He has also repaired the house and built on to it a fine summer kitchen. Mr. Hageseth has been a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery since its organization. He believes in diversified and dairy farming and has a fine herd of Guernsey grade stock, headed by a pure bred sire. His hogs are of the Poland-China breed. He has never married, his sister Julianna keeping house for him. They are members of the Elk Creek Lutheran Church.

Ludwig Dragseth, carpenter, contractor and cabinet-maker, of Menomonie, was born in Mildalen, Norway, Feb. 18, 1872, son of Johan and Mary Dragseth, the latter of whom died in Norway in 1881, the former being still living and now 80 years old. Ludwig Dragseth attended public school in his native land and for a few years followed farming. He then learned the trade of carpenter and cabinet-maker and was engaged in it there until 1902, when he came to America with his family, locating at once in Menomonie, Dunn County. For ten years he worked as a carpenter for the well known contractor, J. S. Govin, was later for three years in the employ of Sever Olson and for shorter periods worked for other contractors. In 1918 he was at Barksdale in Bayfield County, Wis., and then returned to Menomonie and worked a year for Contractor Rudolph Jaeger. He is now in business for himself as a contracting carpenter, and at his home at 1220 Third Street, which he purchased in 1914, he has a shop in which he does all kinds of cabinet work and repairing. He is a member of the carpenters' union and has the reputation not only of being a good workman but also a square man of business. Mr. Dragseth was married in Norway in May, 1899, to Mary Sneen, who was born at Mildalen, Norway, Oct. 14, 1870, daughter of John and Anna Sneen. Her parents came to America in 1886, locating in Menomonie, and Mr. Sneen was from that time on in the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, until they retired from business, working in the mill in summer and in the woods in winter. After the company closed down their plant and business here in 1901, he worked at Drummond, Bayfield County, Wis., until old age caused him to retire. He now lives with Mr. Dragseth, the subject of this sketch, his wife having died in July, 1920. Mr. and Mrs. Dragseth are the parents of a son, John L., born Oct. 11, 1900. He was graduated from the high school and then entered Stout Institute, where he took a two years' course, after which he taught school one year at Waterville, Minn. Then re-entering the Stout Institute, he completed the other two years of the course, being graduated with the degree of B. A. in June, 1923. He is now a director of manual training at Dubuque, Iowa. The Dragseth family are affiliated religiously with the Lutheran Church.

William Krueger, an industrious, practical and successful farmer of Section 16, town of Grant, was born in Germany, Jan. 6, 1873, son of August and Julia (Lueck) Krueger. The father was a shepherd by occupation, but having little prospect of ever gaining a compentency in his native land, he emigrated with his family in 1883 to the United States, and, coming to Dunn County, Wisconsin, took a farm of 80 acres in Section 9, town of Grant. Seven acres of the land had been broken, but it seems there were no buildings, as about the first thing he did was to build a log house and a straw barn, after which he began the harder work of clearing the land. The nearest trading points were Menomonie and Chippewa Falls, and it took two days to make the round trip with an ox team to and from either place. To those places he took his grain, bringing back supplies. There were still a number of Indians in the neighborhood, but they were not unfriendly and caused

the family no trouble. Mr. and Mrs. August Krueger spent the remainder of their lives on that farm, where she died in 1915 and he in 1923, after a long and industrious career. They had ten children, two of whom died in infancy, the others still living, are: William, subject of this memoir: Amelia, Emma, Paul, Louise, Ewald, Herman and Emil. Amelia is the wife of George Ferguson of Chippewa Falls; Emma is Mrs. George Cooper of Twin Falls, and Louise keeps house for her brother Herman. William Krueger spent his youthful days on the home farm, attending school until 15 years old. He then went into the logging camps to take charge of horses and work in the kitchens. Later he spent a summer in North Dakota and another summer in railroading on the "Soo" Line. The next two years of his life were spent in the iron mines at Virginia, Minn., after which he returned to the town of Grant, Dunn County, Wis., and did farm labor for a year. At the end of that time he began farming for himself, buying 160 acres of land in Section 16, some of it being broken. Also there were several small shacks on the place. Immediately he began his improvements and the place soon began to assume a better appearance. The erection of buildings became a part of his necessary work, and in 1903 he built two hog houses, in 1904 a chicken house, in 1907 a granary, and in 1910 a barn 36 x 74 feet, with a full basement and modern equipment. In 1912 he built a machine shed 22 x 60 feet in ground plan, in 1914 an ice-house and woodshed, and in 1915, as a crowning achievement, he put up a good frame house of nine rooms, with running water, and hot water heat, and gas-lighted. Mr. Krueger now has 120 acres of his farm under cultivation and is carrying on farming and dairying with a good equipment of machinery. His herd of grade Shorthorn cattle numbers 24 head, and he also raises Shropshire sheep and Chester-White hogs. At one time he rendered the town service in the office of pathmaster. Mr. Krueger was married in Bloomer, Wis., April 11, 1899, to Anna Zellmer, who was born Feb. 3, 1881, daughter of Samuel and Wilhelmina (Kitzman) Zellmer, both now living in Germany. He and his wife have had six children, two of whom died in infancy. Two of the others are also now deceased, namely, Arthur and Elsie. The two living are Emma, who was born Dec. 29, 1907, and Richard, born June 11, 1914, both of whom are residing at home. The family affiliate religiously with the Lutheran Church.

Gabriel Ludvigson, a well known resident of the village of Elk Mound, who has a long and creditable record as farmer, public official, and a member of the postal service, was born at Waupun, Fond du Lac County, Wis., June 3, 1859. His parents, Hans and Helle (Johnson) Ludvigson, were both born in Norway, the father in Christiania, in June, 1819, and the mother at Frogner, March 10, 1817. After their marriage in their native land they came to the United States in 1853, and for eight years resided in Waupun, Wis. Then in 1861 they came to Dunn County, settling in the town of Elk Mound, and being accompanied by Louis Johnson, a brother of Mrs. Ludvigson. Mr. Ludvigson and Mr. Johnson each pre-empted 160 acres of land in Section 28, and together they bought 40 acres more, thus owning jointly 360 acres. Mr. Johnson, however, soon after enlisting for service in the Civil War and being killed in battle, Mr. Ludvigson took over the 160 acres that Mr. Johnson had pre-empted and turned over his own pre-emption claim to his son John, and also took over Mr. Johnson's 40-acre tract, which proceedings gave him a farm of 200 acres, or, rather, a tract of land that size, as it was all wild. In time he made a very fine farm of it, however, commencing with log buildings and gradually making improvements. Thus the rest of his life was occupied, a period of some 19 years, as he died March 20, 1880. His wife Helle survived him until Nov. 13, 1887. They had been the parents of eight children: John, of Chetek, Barron County, where he is well known as a fisherman and guide; Louise, who married O. G. Tilleson but is now deceased; Johanna, who became the wife of A. H. Johnson, but is now a widow residing in Menomonie; Christian, deceased; Mary, wife of A. O. Strand of Menomonie; Ludvig, deceased; and Gabriel and Martin, both of Elk Mound village. Gabriel Ludvigson as a boy attended public school in Elk Mound and later in Menomonie. For the most part his youth was spent on the home farm assisting his father, except for six years, during which

he was in the employ of the A. H. Johnson Mercantile Co. of Menomonie. After the father's death in 1880 he took up the management of the farm for his mother and was thus engaged until her death in 1887. In the spring of the following year he purchased the farm and set to work on a series of improvements calculated to make it a model of its kind. He erected a fine farm residence, a large dairy barn of 36 by 70 feet in ground plan, a cement-block silo of 16 x 30 feet, and all other necessary and desirable out-buildings, including a granary, corn crib, hog house, chicken house and garage. He also developed many more acres of land, the total result showing in what is now widely known and admired as "Oakland Farm, Registered," a piece of property in which he took a justifiable pride as being to a large extent due to his owns plans and labor. He also achieved some triumphs as a stock breeder. One of his heifer calves, known and registered as "Annie Moore's Pride of Oakland, No. 165,131," took several different prizes, including firsts, seconds and sweepstakes. She is still on the farm. In 1910 Mr. Ludvigson sold 80 acres of the farm to his son Charles and moved to the village of Elk Mound, where he has since made his home. On June 17, 1907, he had been appointed rural mail carrier on Route No. 4 and had driven this route while living on the farm and he has since continued to do so—a period of 18 years counting to June, 1925, during which he covered a total distance of 112,950 miles. For 43,316 miles of that distance he drove his white mare, Dolly, whose picture, with his own, was shown in November, 1917 in local print. With reference to her it was stated that up to September, that year, she had been on the job nine years and three months without any vacation, and was still nimble though 18 years old. She was then retired from service for a well earned rest. Mr. Ludvigson's route is 28 miles long. In 1919 Mr. Ludvigson bought back the farm from his son and moved back on to it, he and his wife residing there until the spring of 1924, when they again took up their residence in Elk Mound village, where they have a nice bungalow home. Mr. Ludvigson helped to organize the creamery in Elk Mound, and his service in public office includes ten years as town treasurer and ten years as chairman of the town board, he during the latter period being also a member of the county board. His own home life was begun 45 years ago, when he was married in 1880, to Mary L. Whitney, who was born in the town of Spring Brook, this county, June 16, 1859, daughter of James R. and Charlotte (Curtis) Whitney. Of this marriage 11 children have been born, namely: Charles, Nov. 20, 1880; Emma, Oct. 17, 1882; Johanna, Jan. 15, 1885; Lottie, May 10, 1886; James, June 22, 1888; Louis, Sept. 29, 1890; Grace, Jan. 31, 1893; Earl, Dec. 11, 1895; Laura, Oct. 6, 1897; George, Sept. 21, 1900, and John, Oct. 10, 1906. Of these Johanna died in her twelfth year, on Oct. 31, 1896, and James died in his fifteenth year on Sept. 13, 1902. The record of the others is briefly as follows: Charles, who lives in Barron County, married Bernice Stahlman and has eight children, James, Guy, La Rue, Gwendolin, Howard, Helen, Dean and Mary. Emma, who became the wife of Thomas Benson, died Sept. 9, 1923, leaving five children, Leone, Morris, Clara, Donald and Doris. Lottie is Mrs. Louis Stahlbusch of the town of Elk Mound and has five children, Marion James, Harold, Jeanette and Eleanor. Louis, now conducting the home farm, married Julia Erickson and has three children, Arthur, Geraldine and Roger. Grace, who is the wife of Leslie Hanson of Amherst, Wis., is the mother of four children, June, Genevieve, Eva Rae and Robert J. Earl enlisted, May 10, 1917, at Eau Claire in the Trubell Cavalry. He trained at Camp Douglas, Wis., and Camp Waco, Texas. On March 14, 1918, he was honorably discharged on account of heart trouble and returned home. He died Dec. 27, 1918. Laura is now Mrs. Harry Dahlstrom of Elk Mound. George was graduated from the Elk Mound High School and from the Eau Claire State Normal School in the class of 1923. He is now principal of schools at Deerbrook, Wis. On Jan. 3, 1918, he enlisted for service in the U. S. navy. He trained at Great Lakes, later at Hampton, Va. and in September, 1918, went overseas on the steamer Utah, being landed at Brest, France. The vessel on which he was did service on the coasts of France, England and Ireland. He returned to the United States on Dec. 25, 1918, and was discharged in January, 1919. John is now a senior in the Elk Mound High School.

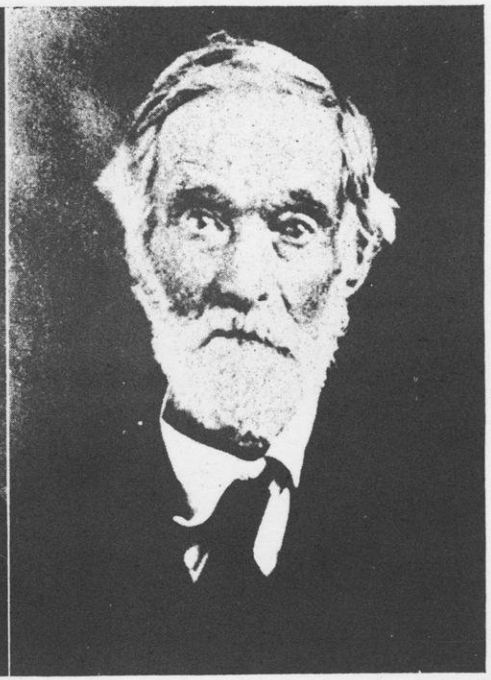
Mr. and Mrs. Ludvigson attend the Evangelical church in Elk Mound village, the former being also a member of the Modern Woodmen camp and the latter of that of the Royal Neighbors. They are popular socially, having a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

James R. Whitney, a pioneer of Dunn County now deceased, was born in Rochester, N. Y., March 14, 1832. It was in 1857, at the age of 25, that he came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, settling on land in the town of Spring Brook. In the following year, 1858, on September 25th, he was married to Charlotte Curtis and together in time they built up a comfortable farm home. During the most active period of his life Mr. Whitney also followed the trade of carpenter, which he had learned in the East, in later years confining his activities to farming, and to performing the duties of certain official positions to which he was elected from time to time, including that of town assessor. His war service covered the period from Sept. 3, 1864 to June 20, 1865, and as a private in Company K, Fifth Wis. Vol. Inf., he took part in the siege of Petersburg and also in the action at Sailor's Creek just before Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Many years after the war, on July 21, 1894, he became a member of William Evans' Post G. A. R. He attained the advanced age of 91 years, dying April 10, 1923. His wife Charlotte was born in Ohio, Oct. 1, 1842. Five children were born to them: Mary L., now Mrs. Gabriel Ludvigson; Frank, who died March 1, 1924; George, who died July 18, 1884; Fred S., who died Feb. 24, 1922, and Edwin of the town of Spring Brook.

William F. A. Lierman, who is engaged in farming in Section 31, town of Menomonie, has spent many active years in the two industries which have had most to do with the development and civilization of Dunn County, lumbering and farming. He was born in Jorssbenz, province of Pommern, Germany, Aug. 8, 1855, and grew to manhood in his native land, where he was engaged in farm labor until arriving at the age of 23 years. Then in 1883 he came to the United States, landing at Baltimore, whence he came west to the town of Waterloo, Jefferson County, Wis. There, however, he remained but a short time, having Menomonie as his ultimate destination, which place he reached soon afterwards. Here he entered the employ of The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company with whom he remained subsequently for nearly 20 years, or until the company ceased operations in this locality. During the first seven winters he worked in the woods, and at other times in and about the mills, the last few years as foreman in the rafting shop. It was in April, 1903 that Mr. Lierman turned from lumbering to farming, buying 80 acres of land in Section 8, town of Red Cedar, which place, however, he kept for only three years, at the end of that time selling it to his son Otto, and at the same time he purchased his present farm of 38 acres in Section 31, town of Menomonie. This is a small farm but well improved, Mr. Lierman having erected some new buildings and put the remaining old ones into good condition. He is a stockholder in the Hudson Road Creamery. Mr. Lierman was married Oct. 14, 1881, before he left his native land, to Anna Holzhueter, who was born in Germany, Aug. 5, 1859, daughter of Frederick and Fredericka (Paulzine) Lierman. He and his wife have had eight children, five of whom died in infancy. The three living are: Otto, born Jan. 16, 1885; Louise, born March 19, 1887; and Carl, born Oct. 23, 1895. Otto married Mary Eckert, who died April 12, 1924, leaving five children, Martin, Agnes, Milton, Grace and Esther. Louise, who is now Mrs. Edward Steinke of the town of Weston, has one child, Herbert. Carl is working on the home farm. Mr. Lierman and family are members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Menomonie.

Ernest B. Blanchard, proprietor of the old Blanchard farm in the town of Sherman, a farm that was started by his parents in the 60's, was born at Madison, Wis., March 19, 1854. His parents were Henry A. and Sarah J. (Emery) Blanchard, both natives of Massachusetts, and who were married at Worcester, that state. They came to Wisconsin in the early 50's and at Madison Henry A. Blanchard engaged in business as a boot and shoe merchant. What caused them to exchange the comforts of a comparatively civilized community for the wilds of Dunn County we are not told; it may be that Mr. Blanchard suffered business reverses, but, in any case, about the year 1861, they came here, first locating at Cedar Falls. They

MR. AND MRS. ERNEST B. BLANCHARD



HENRY A. BLANCHARD

remained there but a short time, however, Mr. Blanchard soon homesteading 160 acres of wild land in Section 28, town of Sherman. It seems they had little in the way of effects to carry with them, but what they had was more than they could carry in their arms. They had no wagon, but they did have a rude canoe of the type known as a dugout, being made from a pine log, and this they made supply the place of a wagon by loading their effects into it, and hitching to it a team of old oxen, which they had managed to procure and which dragged it over the ground to their new home, Mr. Blanchard having to chop out trees and brush in many places so they could make their way. It was truly a pioneer expedition and it required courage thus to cut themselves off from other human society, live hard and poorly for years and in case of sickness be practically out of reach of medical aid. As there were no buildings on the place, Mr. Blanchard built a small cabin as a temporary home, which he later replaced by a log house, and still later by a frame house, which proved a very comfortable dwelling and is the one now used by his son Ernest and family. He also erected other necessary buildings and made progress with the clearing of the land and its cultivation. During the early years they had to fetch their supplies from Cedar Falls or Menomonie, their farm being about eight miles from either place. They became prominent and highly respected members of the community and Mr. Blanchard for years served the town of Sherman as its treasurer. They were Protestants, Mr. Blanchard having been reared in the faith of the Baptist church and Mrs. Blanchard in that of the Methodist. His political creed was that of the Republican party. The first to pass away was Mrs. Blanchard, in September, 1900. She was some years younger than her husband, who died in March, 1912, at the age of 93 years, having been born on March 11, 1819. They were the parents of two children, Ernest B. and Edith, the latter being now the wife of Charles Sedgwick of Barron County, Wisconsin. Ernest B. Blanchard acquired his elementary education in the district school, was subsequently graduated from the Menomonie High School and in 1873 from Beloit College. He then took a position with Helm & Hulbert, lumbermen of Clear Lake, Wis., as bookkeeper, also having to act as time keeper in their mill and as clerk in their store. He worked for them a year and five months, allowing his wages to accumulate; but this proved unfortunate, as the company failed and he had to take a note for the amount due him, which note proved worthless. Thus he practically had to make a new start in life, so he went to Rusk to learn telegraphy and act as station agent for the West Wisconsin Railway Company, now the "Omaha." He remained there but a short time, but in September, 1877, he returned and resumed his position there, remaining until the summer of 1880. Then he went to St. Paul, Minn., and entered the employ of the Gt. Northern Railway in the woodworking department of their shops. In the spring of 1885 they sent him to Glendive, Mont., to work as a switchman in the yards; then he was advanced to the train service and gradually worked his way up to the position of passenger conducter. In 1897 he returned to St. Paul, and took a position with the Swift Packing Co. of South St. Paul as "straw foreman," and he was there until Jan. 8, 1904, when he came back to the home farm in the town of Sherman, Dunn County, which he has since been engaged in operating. Mr. Blanchard was married at Webster City, Iowa, on Sept. 30, 1902, to Elizabeth Gardner, who was born in Franklin County, Nebr., May 6, 1878, daughter of William F. and Margaret (Sheffield) Gardner. He and his wife are the parents of two children: Margaret D., born Dec. 20, 1904, who is now Mrs. Leighton Ford of Ft. Snelling, Minn., and Irene, born Aug. 2, 1917. The family are affiliated religiously with the Baptist Church in Menomonie. Mr. Blanchard is a member of St. Paul Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F. and is politically a Republican.

Olaf Sandvig, a former resident of the town of Red Cedar, in his day well known and respected, was born in Norway, Aug. 18, 1849. He was educated in his native land and came to America in 1870, locating first in Meridean, Dunn County, Wis., where he worked two years for the Meridean Lumber Co., in their mills during the summer months and in the woods in winter. In 1872 he came to the town of Red Cedar and bought 40 acres of wild land from Ole Torgerson, in Section 8, where he

erected a log house, and proceeded to make a home and farm. Later he bought another 40-acre tract in Section 7, just across the road on the west, and on this latter, in 1902 he erected a modern set of buildings. Here he followed diversified farming until 1912, when he retired from active life, though he continued to reside on the farm until his death on Feb. 6, 1915. Himself one of the first settlers in this community, Mr. Sandvig assisted new settlers as they came in, also helped to build roads and in various ways cooperated with his fellow townsmen to improve local conditions. He endured all the hardships the pioneer had to go through but achieved success through patient and persistent industry. In so doing he was ably seconded by his good wife. She was born in Norway, Nov. 26, 1839, her maiden name being Mary Engbretson. It was in 1871 that she came to America, locating in Red Wing, Minn., where she remained for a year. Then she came to Menomonie, where she resided until her marriage. The issue of that marriage was five children: Christ O., now of Menomonie; Jeanetta, who is Mrs. Alfred Isaacson of the town of Menomonie; Christine, wife of Ole Clementson of the town of Red Cedar; Engbret, at home; and Elizabeth, who is Mrs. Carl Sockness. Mrs. Sandvig continued to live on the home farm until her death Aug. 11, 1924. It is now owned and operated by her son Engbret J., who was born on the farm Nov. 7, 1880, acquired his education in District School No. 4, and has always remained at home. He took over the farm in 1912 and has continued operations along the lines that his father followed, keeping grade Holstein cattle. He is a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery, and both he and his mother are members of the Elk Creek Lutheran Church.

Henry Shellhouse, a pioneer of the town of Red Cedar, long since passed away, was born in Germany and came to this country with his parents in the late 40's, the family first locating in Warren County, Pennsylvania. There he grew up and in course of time was married to Dorothy Sipple, who, like himself, had been brought to America in the late 40's by her parents. In 1859 Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shellhouse came west to Dunn County, Wisconsin, making the latter part of their journey up the Mississippi River to Read's Landing, and then up the Chippewa to Rumsey's Landing, this county, where they were met by their parents, who had arrived in the previous year. Securing 80 acres of wild land in Section 5, town of Red Cedar, Henry Shellhouse built a log shack for the first dwelling of himself and wife on the land, and then sought and found employment with Knapp, Stout & Co., for whom he worked two years. After that he gave his entire time to clearing his land and building up a farm, continuing his labors until his death in 1884. His wife survived him over 30 years, passing away in the spring of 1915. Their children were: John (first), who died in infancy; John (second), now a prosperous farmer in the town of Red Cedar; Kate, who married Gottfreid Krueger and is now a widow residing in Menomonie; Peter, deceased; Lizzie, of Menomonie; Anna, deceased; Lena and Mary, both residing in Menomonie, and Emma, deceased.

John Shellhouse, proprietor of Elm Grove Farm in Section 27, town of Red Cedar, was born in Pittsfield, Warren County, Penn., Nov. 8, 1853, son of Henry and Dorothy (Sipple) Shellhouse. He is of the third generation in this county, his grandparents of both sides having arrived here in the latter 50's. He was brought up on his parents' farm in Section 25, town of Red Cedar and remained at home until 1887, when, at the age of 34 years, he began farming for himself, buying 120 acres of land in Section 27, in the same town. This land forms a part of his present farm, but he added 160 acres to it, so that it now contains 280 acres. He built it up into a fine piece of agricultural property, and was actively engaged on it until 1918, in which year he turned the active work over to his sons, but still acts as manager. It is well stocked with high grade Guernsey cattle, including 12 animals of pure breed. Mr. Shellhouse is a stockholder in the Rusk Cooperative Creamery. Mr. Shellhouse was married in the town of Spring Brook, Nov. 18, 1888, to Martha Kothlaw, who was born in Watertown, Wis., Sept. 5, 1858, daughter of Fred and Mary (Seitz) Kothlaw. After nearly 40 years of married life as a faithful wife and helpmate and a wise and kind mother, she passed away on March 21, 1923. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Shellhouse, namely: Henry,

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Aug. 24, 1889, now in Chicago; George, March 4, 1891, at home; John, Dec. 7, 1893, at home; Anna, June 14, 1895, now a teacher at Gilbert, Minn.; Reuben, Jan. 10, 1897, who is on the home farm; Alma, March 10, 1899, now a teacher at Gilbert, Minn.; Lawrence, June 17, 1901, on the home farm; and Clarence, Feb. 24, 1903, also with his father on the home farm. All the children have been given a good education. The family are members of the First Evangelical Church at Menomonie.

Nicholas Jeatran, proprietor of the Broadway Cafe, in the city of Menomonie, was born in Greece, Dec. 22, 1886, son of Dionysios and Lefko (Papasperu) Jeatran. As a boy he attended school in his native land, being graduated from the high school at the age of 17 years. Then in the spring of 1903 he came to the United States and for a short time after his arrival lived in Chicago. From the big city he went to Chicago Heights, where he was employed by the Hamilton Piano Co. for two years. His next move was to Steger, Ill., where until December, 1911, he worked for the Steger Piano Co. In the following spring he came to Menomonie, Wis., with Henry G. Johnson, who became superintendent for the Segestrom Piano Co., Mr. Jeatran obtaining the position of foreman, which he retained until September, 1915 It was in that year that he entered into business for himself, buying the Olympia Confectionary store at 210 Main Street, which he greatly improved, remodeling the interior and replacing the old fixtures with others of more modern style and greater utility. The money he thus spent returned to him many times over, it becoming one of the best equipped candy stores of its size in the state. This place in July, 1924, he turned over to his brothers, Pete and Ted. In Sept., 1919, Mr. Jeatran leased the Broadway Cafe, and after installing the most modern cafe fixtures, he opened up for business there on Feb. 14, 1920 and has since built up a good trade. He has taken rank among the substantial business men of the city and has proved himself willing to do his part in forwarding the general interests of the community. In July, 1924, after turning over his confectionary store to his brothers he put a full line of confectionary and home-made candies in his cafe; he also installed a full equipment of machinery for the manufacture of ice cream. He is a member of the Commercial Club, Rotary Club, Country Club and the K. of P. Lodge and the D. O. K. K. In 1919 he brought his parents to Menomonie, and also his two brothers, giving to each of the latter a quarter interest in his business. Mr. Jeatran was married Oct. 25, 1912, in Chicago, to Demetra Peta, and he and his wife are the parents of two children, Sophia and Thea. The family home is a fine residence at No. 1000 Wilson Avenue.

Herman H. Forster, president of the Forster & Sons Foundry Co., Inc., of Menomonie, is a man who has gone far with very limited opportunities and, as the result of hard work, determination, and natural ability, now finds himself at the head of an important industry. He was born in Prussia, Germany, April 22, 1848, son of Henry and Maria (Reisner) Forster, the parents also being natives of Prussia. They came to the United States in 1852, locating at Menomonee Falls, Waukesha County, Wis., where they followed farming for the remainder of their lives. Herman H. attended school for but two weeks in his life, having to begin work on the farm at an early age, but in those two weeks he showed his capability and made an acquaintance with reading, writing and figures that he subsequently improved. After remaining at home until he was 19 years old he went to Chippewa Falls, where he learned the trades of carpenter and builder, which he followed in Chippewa County for about five years and later in Dunn County for 12 years. He then turned his attention to pattern and model making in which line of work he spent several years, thus gradually working up to his present business, which he established in 1894. For five years it was conducted under the firm name of Forster & Son, which was then changed to the Aetna Engine Works. On Jan. 1, 1922, the concern was incorporated as the Forster Foundry Co., with Herman H. Forster as president; Samuel H. Forster as vice president and manager, and George B. Forster as secretary and treasurer. A further account of the business and plant may be found in Chapter XIV of this volume. The biographical interest lies chiefly in Mr. Forster's personality, which surmounted such early difficulties to reach a mark which many

men of college education have failed to attain. In this sense Mr. Forster is both self made and well made, and occupies a commanding position in the business and social world. He was married Oct. 18, 1872, to Caroline Schmidt, born in Westphalen, Germany, July 24, 1853. They have seen a family grow up around them consisting of ten children all but one of whom are now living, and that one—a daughter—grew up, married, and attained the age of 40 years before death called her. The record in brief is as follows: Hattie, born Oct. 10, 1873, is now the wife of Adolph Neuser of Seattle, Wash., and the mother of two children, Charles and Gertrude. William H., born Aug. 12, 1875, and now residing in Dallas, Texas, married Annabelle Gasaway. Lulu, born Oct. 7, 1878, is the one who has passed away. She married Edward Woods, and died Feb. 14, 1919, leaving two children, Hubert and Ethel. Samuel H., born April 6, 1880, and who is now vice president of the Forster Foundry Co., married Hannah Blake and they reside in Menomonie. Amelia E., born Aug. 24, 1882, is now Mrs. Wilfred Dumont of Madison, Wis., and the mother of one child, Dorothy. Caroline M. J., born Oct. 31, 1884, is the wife of William G. Atkins of Madison and has one child, William. Esther G. E., born March 20, 1887, is Mrs. Irving D. Fisher of Menomonie. Edna J., born March 22, 1890, is the wife of George F. Jockim and the mother of a daughter, Mary Jane. Florence R. L., born July 18, 1892, is the wife of Edward Hall of Minneapolis. George B., born March 9, 1896, is secretary and treasurer of the Forster Foundry Co., as already mentioned. He married Clara Flatten and has one child, Luverne. Mr. Forster and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William Edgar Van Brunt, who has been established for some ten or 11 years in the village of Colfax as a stock buyer, and is a prominent citizen of this place, was born in the town of Maxwell, Buffalo County, Wis., July 30, 1862, son of C. C. and Zillah (Van Gelter) Van Brunt. The father was a native of New York State and the mother of New Jersey. They were married in the East and came west in 1857, settling at once in Buffalo County, Wisconsin, where they resided until 1897. Their subsequent home was in Durand, Wis., where the father died Feb. 22, 1912, and the mother on July 30, the same year. They had but two children, Charles and William. Charles, who lives in Durand, married Olive J. Wingt, and they have been the parents of seven children, namely, Edward, Zillah, Annabelle, Philip (deceased), Cyrus, Richard and Grace. William Edgar Van Brunt acquired the elements of knowledge in a district school in Buffalo County, and was a pupil for one year in the River Falls Normal School. Leaving home in September, 1884, he came to Dunn County and bought an improved 200-acre farm in Section 36, town of Sand Creek, which he conducted subsequently for 17 years. He then rented it out and moved to the village of Sand Creek, where he made his home for nine years, during which time he was engaged in buying stock. It was in 1913 that he came to Colfax, where he has continued in the same business up to the present time. He is a stockholder in the Peoples State Bank of Colfax and in the Farmers' store at Bloomer. He was one of the organizers of the Colfax Shipping Association, and since 1918 has been its manager. In 1923 this Association shipped 108 carloads of stock from Colfax. Mr. Van Brunt has also taken a prominent part in the affairs of local government. For 16 years he was chairman of the town board of Sand Creek, and therefore a member of the county board, besides serving four years as school clerk of his district. He also served three years as supervisor of Colfax. His fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America. On Jan. 1, 1884 Mr. Van Brunt was married, at North Branch, Buffalo County, Wis., to Phoebe Winget, who was born July 19, 1865, daughter of Levi and Phoebe (Rox) Winget. Her father was a native of Ohio and her mother of New York State. Married in the East, they came west to Wisconsin in 1865, settling near North Branch, where Mrs. Phoebe Winget died in 1868. Mr. Winget subsequently married Rebecca Fave, and they resided on his farm at North Branch until 1888, when they moved to Dunn County, buying a small farm or tract of land near Knapp, which place was their home for the remainder of their lives. There Mrs. Winget died in 1909 and Mr. Winget in 1918. He had six children, five of whom were by his first wife, namely: Sarah, who married a Mr. Snyder and is now a widow

WILLIAM SCHUTTE, SR.

residing at Knapp; Olive, wife of Charles Van Brunt of Durand; Charles, of Durand; Otto, deceased; Phoebe, now Mrs. William E. Van Brunt, and Andrew, who lives in California. The children of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Van Brunt are also six in number, and are as follows: Edna M., born May 11, 1887, married Robert Pecore of Barron County, Wis., and has two children, Hazel and Curtis. Addie, born Sept. 8, 1889, is the wife of Daniel O'Brien of Milwaukee and has three children, Vernon, Ellen and Catherine. Fannie, born July 12, 1895, and who married Glenn Madison, died Jan. 16, 1918. Russell, born July 1, 1899, died July 13, 1903. Roy, born Feb. 15, 1903, is now a student in Lawrence College, at Appleton, Wis. Alta was born Feb. 17, 1908, and is still residing at home.

Soren Jacobson, one of those hardy developers of the soil, who, though not pioneers of Dunn County in the sense of having been among its earliest settlers, deserve the name for having gone through similar experiences in helping to transform the wilderness into a region of fruitful farms, was a native of Denmark, where he grew to manhood and married Louise Kaibel. For some years after his marriage he remained in Denmark, but, seeing no prospect of ever gaining a competence there, he and his wife at last resolved to emigrate to America, which they did in 1882, settling at Diamond Bluff, Pierce County, Wis., where they remained for about a year and a half. At the end of that time they came to Dunn County, and bought a tract of wild land in Section 21, town of Dunn, where they set to work to build up a home and farm. A space had to be cleared on which to build a log house, and then came years of strenuous labor which only the strong could stand, and they only under the stimulus of hope for a better future and the joy of possession. Patience and hard work in time gained for them the coveted prize, and they found themselves the owners of a fine and well improved farm, both as to land and buildings. After a 30 years' residence on the place, Mr. Jacobson passed away on Oct. 6, 1912, his wife survived him less than two years, dying Sept. 22, 1914. They were the parents of four children: Jacob C., now manager for the La Pointe Lumber Co. at Rusk; Andrew, who owns and operates the home farm; Mary, who is Mrs. Jacob J. Emmet of Menomonie, and Anna, wife of J. B. Jensen of Downsville.

Andrew Jacobson, a prosperous farmer and respected citizen of the town of Dunn, was born in Denmark, June 14, 1870, son of Soren and Louise (Kaibel) Jacobson. He attended school in his native land and also in the town of Dunn after he had accompanied his parents to this country in 1882. As a youth growing stronger every year, he became more and more useful to his father on the farm and did his part in breaking and developing the land and in other pioneer work. Thus was his path in life plainly marked out for him and he has since followed where it led. As time went on his father, growing old, turned greater responsibilities over to him until he became the manager of the farm. As such he worked to bring it up to modern requirements and all the present buildings were erected by him. In October, 1904, he became owner of the property, the land including 137¼ acres. Since then he has remodeled his house and barn and put up a silo and several other buildings, showing a spirit of modern enterprise that has brought him a suitable reward. The rich soil, responding to the labor bestowed upon it, has yielded bountiful crops, and in situation, appearance and capability of development the farm is one of the most desirable in the town of Dunn. Mr. Jacobson is engaged in general agriculture along modern lines. He has a good herd of cattle, leaning toward the Guernsey strain, and he is a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery. He is now serving as clerk of School District No. 2, is fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, and is secretary of the Varney Creek Lutheran Congregation. Mr. Jacobson was married July 28, 1902, to Anna Madson, who was born in Pierce County, Wis., July 28, 1882. He and his wife are the parents of three children: Georgia Andrea, born Feb. 27, 1905; Julius Christian, born June 25, 1910, and Gerald Hansal, born Aug. 14, 1912.

William Schutte, Sr., Fourteen years have passed away since local journals recorded the passing of the honored citizen whose name begins this memoir. The story of his life, then sketched in obituary form, was, in its larger outlines, well known to every resident of Menomonie old enough and intelligent enough to feel

a personal interest in local history. There were few who did not know him, either personally or by reputation, and by all who knew him he was regarded as what he was—one of the main pillars of the commercial edifice of this community, and a man beloved by many and respected by all. To have won such a position, having started with no greater initial advantages than those possessed by the average immigrant from foreign shores, gives evidence of a character composed of high manly qualities, and a moral fibre capable of resisting the temptations that have wrecked many a bright and promising career. William Schutte was born in Prussia, Germany, Jan. 24, 1841, and came to this country in 1853 as a boy of 12 years. After a two years' residence in Kane County, Illinois, he moved to Dunn County, Wis., where he made his home for the rest of his life. His first employment here was on a farm east of Menomonie. In his work for others he showed that steadiness of application and whole-hearted devotion to the task at hand that won their confidence and paved the way for his advancement to positions of greater responsibility. In 1865 he became manager of the Moore farm of 2,500 acres for Knapp, Stout & Co., and so remained for four years. It was in 1869 that he deserted the agriculture field for the more congenial one of city business life, forming a partnership with Fred Ursinus which was continued until 1873. He then became associated with Albert Quilling and the firm of Schutte & Quilling was formed, beginning operations in a small way in the mercantile and banking business, but gradually and steadily increasing the volume of their transactions until the concern was numbered among the largest and most important in the county. This result was accomplished by constant and unswerving attention to every detail by Mr. Schutte and his partner, coupled with an unvarying integrity that inspired confidence and assured credit whenever needed. Mr. Schutte's business career extended over a period of nearly 40 years, giving him a wide acquaintance in this part of the state, and wherever he became known his personal character proved an asset to his firm. But at last his health began to fail, and he knew that he must soon relinquish active business life and entrust the exacting work of the store and office to others. The large business which he had been so largely instrumental in building was accordingly changed from a partnership to a corporation, Mr. Schutte feeling that by this change the value of his labor would be best preserved and the work continued without a break after his retirement and death. It was two years later when the end came. Toward the end of January, 1909, the disease from which he suffered took a critical turn, and at 1:30 o'clock on Saturday morning, Feb. 27th, of that year, he passed away at his home in Menomonie. It was one of the events that mark the history of a community, the turning of a page in the book of life. Hundreds of friends and acquaintances, including the members of his family, paid him the last honors, and there now remains of William Schutte, Sr., but the memory and the work. A part of that work, not hitherto mentioned, was that concerned with public affairs, in which he always took a deep interest. He served his ward as alderman and was twice elected mayor of Menomonie, in 1882 and 1883. He was at one time president of the Dunn County Old Settlers' Association, an organization in which he took great pride, for it had to do with Dunn County and the friends he knew best. When the Menomonie Advancement Association was formed he was elected president. As already intimated, Mr. Schutte loved Dunn County and was ever ready to voice its praise. He called it the best county in the state and nation, and he was thoroughly sincere in his statement. No place was dearer to him than the spot that had been his home for so many years, in fact for all the best part of his life. William Schutte was married at Iron Creek, in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County, Wis., on Sept. 15, 1861, to Mary Reinecke, who was born in Prussia, Germany, Dec. 21, 1842, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joachim Reincke. The mother having died in Germany, the father with two sons, Christ and John, and three daughters, Dora, Caroline and Mary, emigrated to America in the fall of 1858, coming to Dunn County, Wisconsin. Of the members of this family it may be said that Christ and John are both deceased; Dora married Fred Beguhn; and Caroline became the wife of Fred Wasser and is now living in Tacoma, Wash. Mary, as already stated, became the wife of William Schutte. This

union was a happy one and lasted for over 47 years, or until Mr. Schutte's death. She survived him until April 16, 1921, when she passed away at her home in Menomonie, aged 78 years, three months and 25 days. Mr. and Mrs. William Schutte had four children: William, Jr., now a well known resident of Menomonie; Ida, who is the wife of Anton Pieper of Menomonie, Wis.; and a son, Karl, and an infant daughter who died many years ago. Mrs. Schutte, like her husband, was an interested member of the Dunn County Old Settlers' Association, which they joined early, and she was also a faithful and honored member of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

John J. Roen, well known in the industrial circles of the city of Menomonie, and who is also active in church matters, was born in Norway, Oct. 25, 1869, son of Hans and Marit (Roen) Roen. The family, coming to the United States in 1882, located at once in Menomonie, Hans Roen entering the employ of The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, in which he remained for several years. He then bought an improved farm in the town of Mrnomonie and took up agricultural work, conducting it until 1903, when he sold it, he and his wife retiring from active work and resuming their residence in Menomonie. He died in 1914, having survived his wife, who passed away in 1903. They had a good sized family of 11 children, four of whom died in infancy in their native land, seven accompanying their parents to America. Of these seven, however, three died within a month after their arrival in this country, two of black diphtheria and one of pneumonia. The seven were: Johan H., now living in Menomonie; Peter, deceased; John J., of Menomonie; Hans, of Menomonie; and Lars, Beret and Ingeborg, who are deceased. John J. Roen was 12 years old when he arrived in this country, and in the local schools he acquired a knowledge of English. He was still quite young when he started work for The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. After remaining for some time in their employ he went into business as a photographer and was thus occupied for three years, during one year of which time he was in partnership with J. E. Powell. In 1890 he went to Duluth, Minn., and in that city learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed there for three years. He then returned to Menomonie, where he has since followed the same trade. For seven years he was with J. S. Govin and for the past 15 years has been in the employ of J. S. Bunker, one of the leading contractors of Menomonie, and he is recognized as a skillful and practical carpenter in all branches of the trade. In 1906 he built his own residence at 1314 Second Street West. He is a member of the carpenters' union, also of the orders of Beavers, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Odd Fellows. He was for 14 years a member of the Menomonie Fire Department, for several years of that time being assistant foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2. A member also of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, he is an active worker in it and superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. Roen was married Jan. 21, 1890, to Anna Hugdahl, who was born in Norway, Jan. 4, 1866. He and his wife have had nine children, namely: Helmer, Rudolph, Ida, Arthur, Ida B., Mabel, Jennie, Alma and Esther, of whom the first Ida, born April 28, 1895, died Sept. 14, 1898. The record of the others is briefly as follows: Helmer, born in Duluth, Minn., May 18, 1891, is now a druggist in Eau Claire. He married Eva Johnson and has two children, Lawrence and John. Rudolph, born in Duluth, Feb. 28, 1893, and who is a resident of Menomonie, married Elizabeth Mickelbook and has had three children, Arline, Ruth (deceased) and Howard. Arthur, born July 25, 1897, is now a student in the Stout Institute. He has a World War military record. Ida B., born Jan. 24, 1900, is living at home. Mabel, born May 31, 1902, and Jennie, born July 15, 1904, are telephone operators. Alma, born Nov. 7, 1906, is a pupil in the high school, and Esther, born March 9, 1911, is attending the grade school. The surviving children all give promise of a useful manhood or womanhood.

Hans Johnson, who owns and operates a 96-acre farm in Section 21, town of Grant, on which he has lived for many years, was born in Molselvin, in the northern part of Norway, Jan. 8, 1860, son of John and his wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Hanson. The father was a farm laborer and also at times a fisherman. He died in Norway and his wife later married Carl Anderson and in 1872 came to

the United States and to Dunn County, Wisconsin, she and her husband taking a farm in the town of Grant, where they were engaged in farming until he died. She is still living there. By her second husband, Mr. Anderson, she had six children, of whom there are three now living: Herman, of Oregon; and Barentina and Caroline on the home farm. Another son, Anton, is dead, as also is a daughter, Bertha, who was the wife of Ingvald Balsted of Barron, Wis. Hans Johnson spent the first 12 years of his life in his native land, where he attended school, and then came to America with his mother, step-father, and other members of the family. He lived at home on the Anderson farm, which he helped to cultivate, until he was 20 years old, after which for some years he worked during the summers in a foundry in Eau Claire, and during the winters in the woods. In 1893 Mr. Johnson moved on to 80 acres of land in Section 21, town of Grant, that he had previously bought and began farming. A few acres of it had been broken but there were no buildings, and he therefore built a frame house and barn, and later bought 80 acres more land, which gave him a farm of 160 acres, but having since sold 64 acres, he has 96 left, with 75 under the plow, the balance being in oak timber and pasture. He carries on general farming and dairying, having 30 head of Durham and Holstein cattle, with a pure bred sire, and raises Poland-China hogs. In 1922 his barn and some out-buildings were destroyed by a cyclone, but he has rebuilt them, and has improved or rebuilt practically all his other buildings. He has shown himself energetic and enterprising, and what he has got he has made himself, with the assistance of his good wife. Mr. Johnson was married in the town of Grant, July 20, 1890, to Carrie G. Halvorson, who was born Sept. 26, 1865, daughter of Jens and Ingeborg (Tangan) Halvorson, the parents being natives of Norway and early settlers in Dunn County, where both died. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been the parents of eight children, of whom those living are: Inga J., Hazel A., Helmer C., Nora M., Anton C., Clara A. and Hartvig W. Inga J. is the wife of Ole Foss of the town of Grant, and has four children, Kamit, Thelma, Orville J. and Christie A. The one deceased is Hartvig. The family are affiliated religiously with the Lutheran Church.

Louis S. Larson, a representative farmer of the town of Elk Mound, was born in Frederickstad, Norway, Feb. 16, 1868. His parents were Anton and Helen (Simonson) Larson, who are both now deceased. Louis S. attended school in his native land and remained there until he was 16 years old. Then in 1884 he came to the United States and to Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Entering the ranks of workers in the lumber industry, for 13 years he was employed in the mills during the summers and in logging camps during the winters. At the end of that period he found employment in the paper-mill at Eau Claire and for 23 years subsequently remained so. Then in 1920 he began farming in Dunn County, on an 80 acre farm in Section 14, town of Elk Mound formerly owned by Anders Hanson, his father-in-law. Since taking hold of this place he has made decided improvements on it, having built a basement barn of 34 x 50 feet with patent equipment; also a machine-shed and chicken house, shingled the residence, put foundations under the woodshed and granary, and refenced the farm, which is known as Hillside View Farm, and is a fine piece of property. Mr. Larson married Emma Hanson, who was born in Elk Mound, Dunn County, July 18, 1874, the only child of Anders and Anna Hanson. He and his wife are the parents of three children: Alvin Adolph, born March 31, 1894; Agnes Helen, Dec. 10, 1896, and Marget Louise, Sept. 23, 1900. Alvin Adolph for several years has been recording clerk at the state prison at Waupon. In February, 1921, he was united in marriage with Eva Kortz. Agnes Helen is now Mrs. B. L. Shaw of Eau Claire, her husband being a fireman on the "Omaha" Railroad. She is the mother of two children, Margaret Constance and Elaine Junita. Marget Louise is the wife of Fred Haberberg, an auto mechanic in Minneapolis.

Anders Hanson, an early settler in the town of Elk Mound, who passed away not long ago, was born in Norway, Nov. 19, 1845. It was in the year 1867 that he came to the United States and to Dunn County, Wisconsin, settling in the town of Elk Mound and taking a homestead of 40 acres in Section 14. This he proved up clearing and breaking the land, and after he had got it into a pretty fair state of

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MR. AND MRS. FRED W. BUSHENDORF

development, he bought 40 acres adjoining, and in time had a good 80-acre farm. He was married Dec. 22, 1873, to Mrs. Anna Sorenson, widow of Engebreth Sorenson, at which time he took charge of the farm left to her by her first husband in Section 14, which he conducted until 1893. He and his wife then moved to his own farm, where they lived many years, she dying there on Nov. 10, 1919, at the venerable age of 92 years, having been born on Nov. 5, 1827. He survived her several years, dying Jan. 25, 1922. There was one child of their marriage, Emma, now Mrs. Louis S. Larson, who is the owner of the farm in Section 14, on which she and her husband reside. It is worthy of repetition here, though elsewhere told in this volume, that when Mrs. Anders Hanson, then Mrs. Engebreth Sorenson, came in 1859 from Minnesota to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and the town of Elk Mound, she walked all the way driving a cow and calf before her and carrying a nine months old baby in her arms. Such were the tasks which sometimes had to be undertaken by pioneer women, and, as a rule, like the men, they were found equal to them.

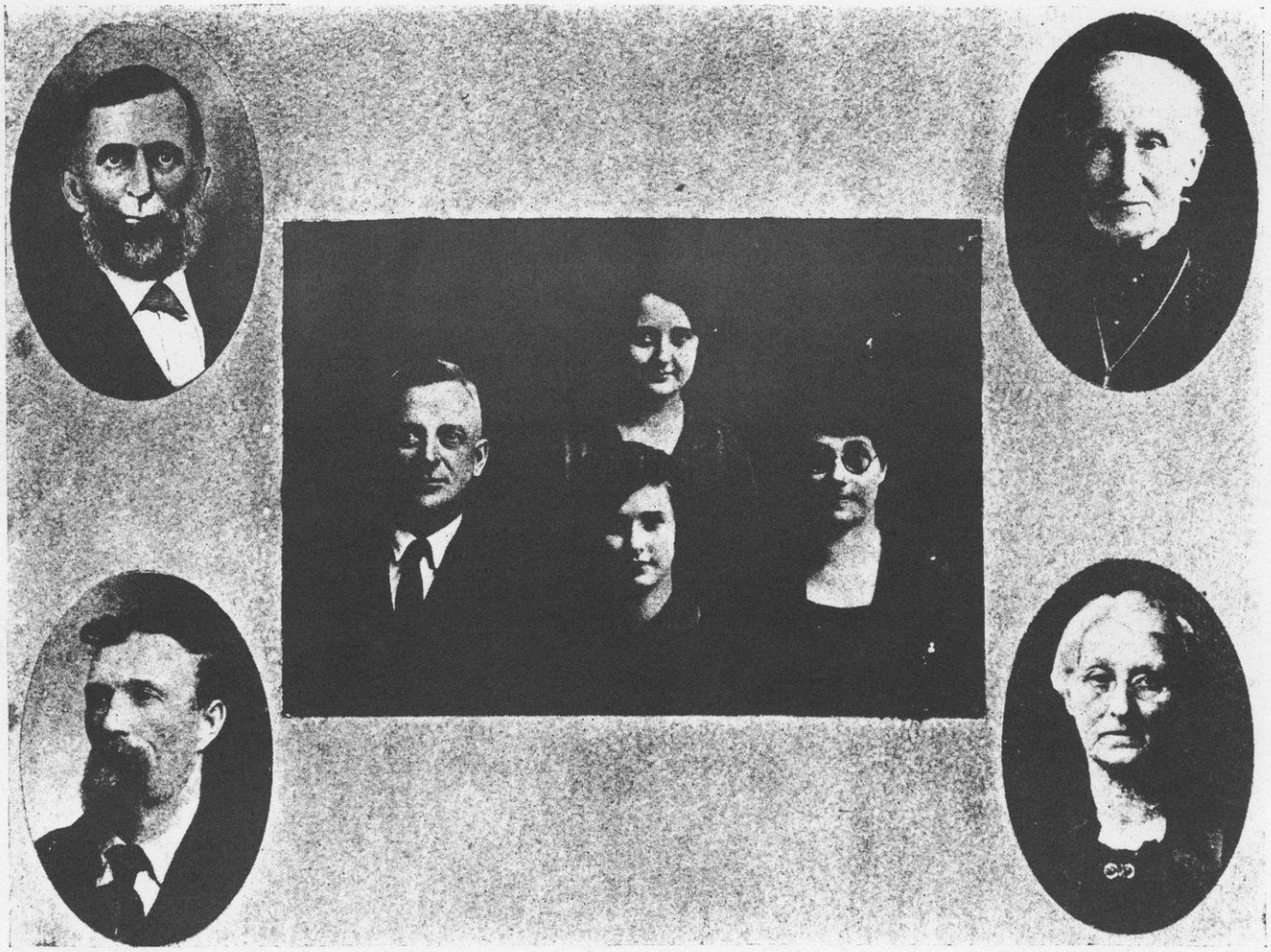
Fred W. Bushendorf, one of the sturdy practical farmers who have built up the agricultural interests of the town of Elk Mound, was born on the farm on which he now lives, on June 21, 1862, son of William and Catherine (Sipple) Bushendorf. The parents were natives of Germany, the father born March 13, 1833, and the mother March 26, 1836. They came to America when young and were married in Pennsylvania. In 1860 they came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and took 160 acres of government land in Section 36, town of Elk Mound, the land being wild and covered with heavy brush, in which at times deer roved in considerable numbers. Mr. Bushendorf made a clearing, erected log buildings and began the development of a farm, clearing, grubbing and breaking the land. His work was interrupted for a while toward the latter part of the Civil War period when he was drafted for military service, serving in Company E, Third Wisconsin Infantry until the close of the war. He then returned home and resumed work on his farm, of which in time he cleared and broke 140 acres. He also replaced the log cabin with a fine brick residence and bought 15 acres more land, continuing his improvements by building an addition to the house. Until 1888 he carried on general farming and then retired, and subsequently they made their home in the said addition to the residence, where William Bushendorf died May 8, 1922. His wife is still living. They were the parents of ten children: Martha, now Mrs. William Primm of Eau Claire; Henry of the town of Wheaton, Chippewa County; Fred W., subject of this sketch; Caroline, who is Mrs. George Scheibe of Eau Claire; Katie, deceased; Mary, now Mrs. George Haag of the town of Spring Brook; Emma, who is Mrs. Martin Werner of the town of Union, Eau Claire County; Amanda, now Mrs. Louis Haag of Eau Claire; John, of the town of Union, Eau Claire County, and Robert of the town of Wheaton Chippewa County. Fred W. Bushendorf as a boy attended district school and subsequently continued to live with his parents and help his father on the home farm. In 1888 he bought it and has since given his whole attention to its improvement, with such good success that it is now one of the best farms in the town of Elk Mound. In 1901 Mr. Bushendorf built a barn of 44 by 80 feet, with full basement, cement floor and mangers, supplied with patent stanchions and drinking cups, and electrically lighted. The farm is conveniently situated and is stocked with grade Holstein cattle, the herd containing a pure bred sire, and with Poland-China hogs, in addition to poultry. Mr. Bushendorf is a stockholder in the cooperative creamery at Elk Mound. He was married Dec. 27, 1897, to Mary Haag, who was born at Cadott, Wis., Jan. 3, 1875. He and his wife have been the parents of seven children: William, born Sept. 26, 1899, now on the home farm; Melvina, born March 21, 1901, now Mrs. Edward Goetz of the town of Spring Brook; Colista, born Dec. 24, 1902, who is living on the home farm; Ezra, born Oct. 2, 1905, whose earthly span of life was little over a week, as he died October 10; Gladys, born July 21, 1908, who died March 27, 1909; Stanley, born March 10, 1910; and Alice, born March 17, 1912. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Bushendorf being a member of the board of trustees of the Spring Brook congregation.

James Austin, a veteran merchant of Knapp, Dunn County, but who is now

deceased, was born in Caintown, Ontario, Canada, July 15, 1840. On Nov. 11, 1880, he was united in marriage with Sarah E. Lee, and in the same year came with his wife to St. Croix County, and bought property southwest of the village of Wilson, where they remained for a year. It was then that they came to Knapp, Dunn County, which had been first settled about ten years before, and purchased a meat market, which he conducted for two years, at the end of that time selling out to P. L. Decker. In the meanwhile he had acquired some timber in the vicinity of Knapp, and began logging it, an occupation that kept him employed for some years. In 1888 he moved with his family to North St. Paul, Minn., where for eight months he was engaged in the meat business, after which he and they returned to Knapp, where they remained until the fall of 1889. Their next move was to Glenwood City, St. Croix County, Wis., where Mr. Austin bought a mercantile business, which he conducted for three years. Then he again returned to Knapp, opening a store in the I. O. O. F. building, where he remained until 1907, in which year he remained until 1907, in which year he purchased from the Hall Estate, Inc., the building in which he had his store for the last eight or nine years of his life. His death occurred on April 28, 1916. Mr. Austin was a successful merchant and a highly respected citizen. He was a charter member of John H. Knapp Lodge No. 238, F. & A. M., of Knapp, having transferred his membership here from Canada, where he had joined the order in 1871. Since 1887, he had also been a member of the lodge of Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Austin was survived by his wife and his daughter Laura, now Mrs. M. H. Schlosser, of Knapp, with whom Mrs. Austin resides.

Matthew H. Schlosser, postmaster of Knapp, Dunn County, was born in Eau Claire, Wis., Dec. 18, 1889, son of Mathew and Gerhardine (Radensleben) Schlosser. He acquired his education in Eau Claire, attending the grade and high schools, and also the Union Business College. Among the studies to which he devoted close attention was telegraphy, and in 1908 he accepted a position with the Omaha railroad at Truman, Minn. and various other places. After being employed for about nine months, he became agent at Radisson, Wis., and subsequently did relief work in various places. On Sept. 22, 1909, he came to Knapp as agent for the same road, and continued as such until July, 1911, when he became manager of the James Austin store in Knapp, having in the previous month (on June 17) been united in marriage with Laura Austin, daughter of James and Sarah (Lee) Austin. He held that position until Mr. Austin's death in 1916. In Minneapolis, on June 14, 1917, he entered the United States service, being assigned to the 22d Field Battalion. He was later transferred to the 309th Field Signal Battalion and sent to Camp Zachary Taylor at Louisville, Ky., where he remained until March, 1918. From there he went to Camp Vail, N. J., and was there assigned to the radio intelligence service, T. P. S. After going overseas he attended the radio signal school at Langres, France, and was then sent to the front for listening service. He saw action in the St. Mihiel and Argonne drives, and after the armistice was transferred to the 12th Service Company, being engaged in telephone and telegraph service in Luxemburg and Germany, for six months. He returned to the United States, June 9, 1919, and was discharged on the sixteenth of the same month at Camp Lee, Virginia. On his return home Mr. Schlosser entered the service of the Knapp Telephone Company as manager and "trouble man," and held that position until he was appointed postmaster of Knapp on Dec. 22, 1921. He received his commission Jan. 27, 1922. He has served as a member of the village council and was clerk of the school board before being appointed postmaster. A member of the Masonic order, he belongs to the blue lodge in Knapp and to the chapter in Menomonie, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to the Knapp lodge. He and his wife are the parents of one child, Matthew A., who was born Aug. 19, 1913.

Harvey M. Steves, now living retired in Menomonie after an agricultural career of some 58 years or more, chiefly in Dunn County, was born in Louisville in the town of Dunn, this county, April 7, 1858, son of Henry and Caroline (Thatcher) Steves, who are elsewhere mentioned in this volume. He was educated in the dis-



MR. AND MRS. HENRY NICHOLS

OSCAR NICHOLS AND FAMILY

MR. AND MRS. HIRAM HORNER

trict school in Dunn County, also attending public school in Eau Claire, and was engaged in assisting his father on the home farm until he was 24 years old. In 1882 he went to South Dakota, where he bought a quarter section of land, on which he made some improvements, selling it three years after its purchase. Then in 1885 he returned to Dunn County and bought 80 acres of partly improved land in the town of Red Cedar, which place was destined to be his home for over 30 years, for he there followed diversified farming until 1916, in the meanwhile continuing to improve the place, which, when he was ready to retire, which he did in that year, was a very good farm. On his retirement he sold it and, moving to Menomonie, bought a nice residence in bungalow style of architecture at No. 1810 Sixth Street, where he has since made his home. Although Mr. Steves never served in town or other office, he took a keen interest in governmental affairs and always before an election worked hard for the success of those whom he regarded as the best candidates, and his intelligent judgment and personal efforts in political matters were fully appreciated by his fellow townsmen. Mr. Steves was first married on Christmas Day of the year 1882, at Ringwood, a village in McHenry County, Illinois, some 55 miles northwest of Chicago, his bride being Miss Jennie Vasey, daughter of John and Ann Vasey. The parents, natives of England, were early settlers in Ringwood, Ill., but have both passed away. Their daughter Jennie, the first Mrs. Harvey M. Steves, has followed them to the other world, having died in 1913. She had borne her husband five children: Glenn H., now of San Francisco; Earl E. J., of Fremont, Nebr.; Roy, who is working in Menomonie ,Wis.; and Verne D. and Harold M., both of whom reside near San Francisco. On Dec. 19, 1919, Mr. Steves was married at Louisville, Dunn County, Wis., to Mrs. Hattie Smith, widow of George W. Smith of this county. She was born in New York State, Feb. 22, 1861, daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Ryder) Lawrence, who were natives of that state and who came west in 1861 directly to Dunn County, or as directly as they could, probably by train to Galena, Ill., and then up the Mississippi and Chippewa rivers by boat, as they landed at Dunnville, settling, however, at Downsville, where Mrs. Steves' mother died some 20 years later, in April, 1881. Mr. Lawrence subsequently remarried and spent the remainder of his life in Eau Claire. Their daughter Hattie acquired an education in the Downsville school, and on Aug. 22, 1880, became the bride of George W. Smith, who for a number of years followed the trade of saw filer in the mills, subsequently becoming a farmer. After a wedded life of 33 years, he died Oct. 22, 1913, having been the father of two children: Cora, now deceased, and Eula, who is the wife of Dr. C. F. Kyle of Menomonie. Of Mr. Steves' second union there are no children.

Oscar Nichols, a well known and respected citizen of the town of Red Cedar, where for many years—though not continuously—he has been successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, was born March 12, 1870, on the farm he is now operating, son of Henry and Diantha (Owen) Nichols. The parents were natives of New York, where they were reared and married, coming west to Wisconsin in 1864, and settling in Dunn County. For about two years Henry Nichols worked in the mill at Cedar Falls and then in 1866 he bought 130 acres of wild land in Sections 4 and 9, town of Red Cedar, built on it a small frame house and barn, and started to build up a farm. Nineteen years later, in 1885, his labors were terminated by his death, after which his wife continued to operate the farm with the aid of her sons until 1891, when she rented it to her son Oscar, who later purchased it. Mrs. Diantha Nichols died July 2, 1917. She and her husband were the parents of seven children, three of whom are now living, namely: Sarah, now Mrs. William Merritt of Spokane, Wash.; Oscar, of the town of Red Cedar; and Charles, of St. Paul. Those deceased are William J., Jessie, Bert and Marion. Oscar Nichols acquired a district school education. When old enough he began to help his parents and each succeeding year found him more useful on the farm. After his father's death he operated it for his mother until 1891. On June 13, 1892, he was married, in Menomonie, to Anna E. Horner, who was born Oct. 12, 1874, daughter of Hiram and Sarah (Jarvis) Horner. From 1891 until 1902 Oscar Nichols operated the Nichols farm for himself under rental. Then, in 1902 he bought it, but before doing

so went in that year to Colfax, where for the next three and a half years he operated the Colfax Hotel. After that for about two and a half years he and Mrs. Nichols traveled through several of the western states, he working at various occupations during that time. Then in 1908 they returned to the farm, on which they have since resided, having been actively engaged in its improvement and operation, except that for the last few years Mr. Nichols has rented out the land, having put up a second set of buildings on it for the use of his tenant. His own buildings are modern, with modern equipment, including electric light and running water. He is now patrolman on County Trunk Line B (No. 15), and is also overseer of town and county road work. He is a stockholder in the Rusk Cooperative Creamery and has served as a director of the school board of his district since 1920. His activities have conduced to his own interest and to the benefit of the community in which he lives. Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Nichols have become the parents of three children, the first of whom, Marion, born Nov. 3, 1906, died three days later, on November 6. The two surviving children are: Irma, born March 9, 1909, and Marjorie, born May 16, 1911. The family are affiliated with the Baptist Church in Rusk.

Hiram Horner, father of Mrs. Oscar Nichols, was a native of Montreal, Canada, and came to the States with his parents when 11 years old, the family settling in Juneau County. It was there that Hiram when he grew up was married to Sarah Jarvis, who was born in Wisconsin. In 1880 they came to Dunn County and rented the farm now owned by H. L. Barnhart, operating it for a year. For two years after that Mr. Horner operated the Rusk farm under rental, and at the end of that time went to work in the mills of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company at Cedar Falls, remaining thus occupied until they finally closed down in the fall of 1900. He then moved to Bay Port, South Stillwater, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying Dec. 1, 1915. His wife, who survived him, is still residing there. Their children were as follows: Anna E., now Mrs. Oscar Nichols; William, deceased; George O., of Bay Port; Lottie, deceased; Hazel, who is Mrs. Theo. Rickers of Minneapolis; and Sadie, now deceased.

Christian O. Sandvig, a member of the grocery firm of Micheels & Sandvig, Menomonie, was born in Norway, Oct. 31, 1862, son of Ole and Mary (Engebretson) Gilbertson. The father having died in Norway, in 1871 his widow with her son Christian O. came to the United States, locating first at Red Wing, Minn., where they remained about nine months. In the spring of 1872 they came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, where Mrs. Gilbertson married again, becoming the wife of Oluf Sandvig. They settled in the town of Red Cedar, where they remained until Mr. Sandvig's death in February, 1915. Mrs. Sandvig, passed away Aug. 11, 1924. Christian O. Sandvig, who assumed his step-father's surname, first attended school in Norway, and later in the town of Peru, Dunn County, Wis. In 1881 at the age of 19 he came to Menomonie, starting his career here as a clerk in the general store of Fred Urnisus, with whom he remained for three years. For the next 12 years he was employed in the dry goods and clothing department of A. H. Johnson. In 1898 Mr. Sandvig and W. F. Micheels formed a co-partnership and have since conducted business together. From 1898 to 1918 they operated a general store, but since 1918 they have confined themselves to the grocery business. Their store is located at 620 Main Street. Mr. Sandvig was married Sept. 6, 1899 at Elk Mound, Dunn County, Wis., to Mary D. Robbe, daughter of Gunder and Maren (Nelson) Robbe; both her parents are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Sandvig five children have been born: Clarence G., now of Milwaukee; Arthur M., clerk in the Menomonie post office; and George L., Mabel L. and James H. The family are members of Our Saviour's Lutheran Church.

William H. Lake, a representative citizen and practical farmer of the town of Hay River, was born in Ogle County, Illinois, April 24, 1871, son of John C. and Huldah (Hauseknecht) Lake. The parents were farmers and for 13 years after the birth of their son William they remained in Ogle County. In 1884 they moved to Dunn County and settled in the town of Hay River, near Wheeler, where they resided for four years. At the end of that time they bought 80 acres of land in Sections 27 and 28, of which 20 acres had been broken, and, as another improvement,

a small log house had been erected. Here they followed agriculture until Mr. Lake's death and here Mrs. Huldah Lake still resides. Willian H. Lake had but a very limited education, as being the eldest son of his parents, his father relied on him for assistance as soon as he was old enough to be of use. At the age of 16 he began working and for eight years thereafter his earnings were applied to the support of the family. He was 24 when he actually started out in the world for himself. For eight years he was employed in the lumber industry, both in the woods and in mills; and for 12 seasons after he left home he followed threshing in the harvest fields of North Dakota. On Nov. 10, 1902, he was united in marriage with Julia M. Engelbret, daughter of Jacob and Karen (Knutsen) Engelbret. Her parents were natives of Norway who came to this country in the latter 70's, settling in Pierce County, Wisconsin, and as those were pioneer days in that locality, Mr. Engelbret had to carry supplies on his back from Hudson, a distance of 20 miles. They are now living in Hudson, retired. In the winter after his marriage William H. Lake returned to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and in the spring of 1903 bought 80 acres in Sections 27 and 28, town of Hay River, a tract of land that adjoined his old home on the south. There was a small clearing on it and in the clearing an old log house. He subsequently doubled the size of his farm by buying a second "80", and now has 90 acres under the plow, the balance being in pasture and timber. He has erected a set of good frame buildings, including a house, barn, machine shed and granary combined, a corn crib, a combined garage and woodshed, a poultry house and a cement-block silo. He has a good operating equipment and the farm is well stocked with cattle and hogs. The soil is good, and Wheeler, three miles to the southeast, and Boyceville, five miles to the southwest, are convenient markets. At the present time Mr. Lake milks about 16 cows. As a part of his equipment is a good five-passenger auto car. He served on his school board for a few years and in politics is not bound by party ties. Mr. and Mrs. Lake are the parents of four children: Fay, born Aug. 31, 1903; Edward E., born Oct. 10, 1908; George P., born Jan. 31, 1913, and Alice F., born Nov. 16, 1916. Fay is now the wife of Ernest Huff of Boyceville, and the mother of three children, Morris, Viola and Loraine. All these children have had, or are being given, good educational opportunities.

Ernest F. Drowley, now living retired in the city of Menomonie, of which he has been a resident for over 30 years, was born in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, March 28, 1857, son of William A. and Clarissa (Hopkins) Drowley. The father was a native of England who came to America with his mother when 12 years old, his father having died when William was very young. Clarissa Hopkins, whom William subsequently married in Milwaukee, was a native of New York State. They settled on a farm in Jefferson County, later moving to Juneau County, where they remained until 1866, in which year they migrated to Dunn County by ox team. There they bought a tract of Fox River land which was all wild, and had no buildings on it. So they lived in a small log cabin three-quarters of a mile distant until Mr. Drowley had built a log house on his own property. From these initial steps they advanced gradually in the development of a good farm, which remained the family home until the death of the mother, Mrs. Clarissa Drowley, who passed away Jan. 5, 1892. William Drowley then sold the farm and took up his residence in Menomonie, where he lived retired until his death on Feb. 1, 1911. There were four children in the family: William A., who died July 14, 1911; Nellie E., who died in 1875; George B., who died in 1909; and Ernest F., of Menomonie, the only survivor. It is worthy of note that William A. Drowley, above mentioned, in association with John and Frank Kelly, started the first brickyard in Menomonie. Ernest F. Drowley as a boy attended district school in Juneau and Dunn counties and subsequently worked with his father in improving the home farm, where he remained until 1892. He then came to Menomonie, in which city he followed the painter's trade for 30 years, or until the fall of 1923, since which time he has been retired. Mr. Drowley was married Nov. 8, 1902, in St. Paul, Minn., to Mrs. Clarissa Allen, who in maidenhood was Clarissa Hall. Their married life lasted little more than 15 years, as she passed away Feb. 5, 1918. On March 19, 1924 Mr Drowley took for his second wife Mrs. Sarah Mc Comb, who in maidenhood was

Miss Sarah Downs. Mr. and Mrs. Drowley have a very pleasant bungalow home at 420 12th Avenue.

Levern G. Ketchpaw, clerk of the village of Knapp, was born at Elkhorn, Walworth County, Wis., April 26, 1868, son of Grove A. and Josephine (Comstock) Ketchpaw. His ancestors on the paternal side are said to be English, and those on the maternal side originally German, but later Welsh, as the line of descent on the latter has been traced to a German baron living in 1447, who went to England and, doubtless for martial or other services rendered, was by the English sovereign granted land in Wales. Some generations later Nathan Comstock came to America and settled in Connecticut, thus starting the American branch of the family. Grove A. Ketchpaw and Josephine Comstock, parents of the subject of this sketch, were married in Elkhorn, Wis., Dec. 25, 1866. The former was a harness-maker by trade and so remained for a number of years, but subsequently became manager for the Stever & Abbott Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, a wagon manufacturing concern, spending 14 years in their employ, during which time his residence, and that of his family, was in Chicago. In 1896 they left that city and moved to Lauderdale, Walworth County, Wis., where Mr. Ketchpaw farmed and kept a summer resort on the lake. After some eight years or so spent there, he and his family came to Dunn County in 1904 and bought the Fred Gross farm in Section 31, town of Stanton, the place being two miles west of Knapp. It contained 100 acres, and he operated it up to 1915, in which year he rented it out, though he continued to reside there until 1920. He died May 27, 1924, having survived his wife, who had passed away over ten years before, on Nov. 5, 1913. Levern G. Ketchpaw was 12 years old when the family left Walworth County. He had attended school pretty steadily and was grounded in the rudiments of knowledge, but at six years of age had received a serious injury in the head from a pitchfork. From the age of 12 to that of 16 he lived in Racine and then went to Chicago. In 1889 he was engaged in the cigar and confectionary business on Ashland Avenue, but after two years sold out, becoming collector for the Stever & Abbott Manufacturing Co., a position in which he remained for five years, during which time he collected large sums for them. At Lauderdale, Wis., he conducted a billiard parlor and for four years raised garden truck, selling it to the resorts and to summer tourists or campers, and also raised poultry, disposing of it in the same manner. In the town of Stanton he served as town clerk for 14 years and also for a number of years as its health officer. Since October, 1921, he has held the office of village clerk of Knapp, having been a resident of the village since 1920. He is a member of Ridgely Lodge No. 64, I. O. O. F. at Knapp, and is a member and the treasurer of the Baptist Church here. He has never married.

William Blume is one of the elderly residents of Menomonie who is enjoying a period of leisure in the city after having done his share of active work as a pioneer farmer in Dunn County. He was born in Germany, Aug. 20, 1849, son of Christ and Dorothy (Kahl) Blume. The family came to America in 1854—70 years ago—and located first in Milwaukee, where they remained until they had become somewhat familiar with their surroundings. They then moved to Buffalo County, this state, taking a farm there which they operated until 1864, when they came to Dunn County. Here they took a homestead of 80 acres in the town of Red Cedar, to which Christ Blume later added 160 acres of railroad land adjoining, which gave him a 240-acre farm. That farm he improved and cultivated, but later sold it and bought one of 120 acres on Sherburne Prairie, in the same town. This also was wild land needing development and Christ Blume and his family remained there for many years. Finally he retired and he and his wife moved to Menomonie, where he built a house, which, however, they occupied for but a short time, as they soon moved to Ashland and took up their residence with their son Charles, who was a merchant there. Still later they returned to Menomonie and made their home with their son William, the subject of this sketch. Both were old when they died, Christ Blume passing away at the age of 83 years and his wife at that of 80. Their family consisted of four sons, Fred, William, Charles and Henry, all of whom are now living. William Blume, like most boys living on the primitive farms of 50 or 60

WILLIAM BLUME AND FAMILY

years ago, had very limited educational opportunities but was unrestrained so far as his industrial activities were concerned. After accompanying his parents to Dunn County he helped his father to clear and develop the wild land of the farms he successively bought, and until he was 21 years old he remained on the home place. Then for a few months he worked for Knapp, Stout & Co., after which for three years he operated a rented farm in the town of Red Cedar. Having thus made a start as an independent farmer, he strengthened his position by purchasing 160 acres of wild land on Sherburne Prairie in the town of Red Cedar. As there were no buildings on it, he first put up a log barn and began the construction of a brick house, into which he and his wife moved as soon as it was completed. This was the beginning of a very successful agricultural career lasting over 30 years, during which time Mr. Blume accomplished work that not only assured his own prosperity and fortune but formed an integral factor in the general development of the county along agricultural lines. One of the first important buildings he erected was a good frame barn, 40 x 60 feet in size, and from time to time he put up other good buildings as they were needed, besides breaking and developing the land. He also increased the area of his farm, buying 60 acres of hay land, and on this place, now containing 220 acres, he followed general farming and dairying with profitable results until 1904. Then selling the farm to his son-in-law, August Handorf, he moved to Menomonie, purchasing a residence on Main Street, which he occupied until 1914, when he bought his present house at No. 819 Seventh Street, which is a good modern residence. Mr. Blume was married in 1870, to Helen Schmidt, born in Germany, Feb. 17, 1847, who came to America when 20 years old. To Mr. and Mrs. Blume six children have been born, Bertha, Hulda, Emma, Clara, Ida and Jeanette. Bertha married August Handorf and she and her husband conduct a hotel and confectionary establishment at Brill, Barron County, Wis. They have four children, Harry, Gladys, Elmer and Alice. Hulda is the wife of H. R. Moore, a railroad engineer living in Ashland, and has one son, Sidney. Emma married William Purkess, who is a student in the Palmer Chiropractic School at Davenport, Iowa. They have one child, Helen, who is a graduate of the same school and now engaged in practice. Clara is now Mrs. "Ed" Neiser, she and her husband conducting a meat market in Eau Claire. They have three children, Richard, Loraine and Ruth. Ida, who married Orval Gram, died in 1918, leaving two children, Dorothy and Kenneth. Jeanette is a stenographer in New York City. The family are affiliated religiously with the German Methodist Episcopal Church.

Martinius O. Christofferson, an active farmer, dairyman and stockraiser of the town of Colfax, and for several terms, a member of the Dunn County board of supervisors, was born in the town of Ettrick, Trempealeau County, Wis., May 11, 1872. His parents, Ole and Martha Christofferson, were Norwegians who came to the United States in the early 60's. Coming west by rail to a point on the Mississippi River, they took a steamboat up the river to La Crosse. Though Ole Christofferson was a shoemaker by trade, he did not linger in the town but pushed on to Trempealeau County, where he took a homestead of 145 acres, and built a log house and barn. Thus started as pioneer farmers, he and his wife worked hard for success, which was at last attained, but not until after many years of hard work. In the early days he used oxen when breaking in his land and the family experienced the usual hardships of those who seek to tame the forces of nature. When prosperity came he added to his comforts, erecting new buildings and making his place one of the attractive farms of his township. He is still living on it but his wife has passed away. They had three children, Martinius, Christ and Regina, the last mentioned of whom is the wife of Harold Rude, a farmer near Blair, Trempealeau County. Martinius as a youth helped his parents to improve the home farm, in the meanwhile obtaining a district school education. He remained there until 28 years old, at which time he went to North Dakota, where he farmed for five years. Two years after that he returned to Wisconsin and bought a 220-acre farm in Section 33, town of Colfax, Dunn County. The property was improved and in good condition, except the barn, and one of his first acts, therefore, was to build a new one, 32 x 64 feet in size, adding a concrete silo. This is the place he is now operating, having

130 acres under the plow. He has 20 head of grade Holstein cattle and a drove of Poland-China hogs. During the 19 years that he has resided here he has become well acquainted with most of the people and has been closely identified—for some years, at least—with the affairs of local government. He has served as clerk of the school board of his district, and in 1918 he was elected chairman of the town of Colfax board of supervisors, an office to which he was reelected each year until 1925, when he was succeeded by Ingraham Iserelson, Mr. Christofferson having declined to serve longer. As it is an office that carries with it membership on the county board, it was required on his part considerable knowledge of county affairs and involved a certain amount of responsibility. Mr. Christofferson is one of the directors of the Colfax Cooperative Creamery. His religious affiliations are with the Norwegian Lutheran Church. He was married in Trempealeau County, Wis., Dec. 27, 1899, to Helga Mesingstad, daughter of Andrew and Olevia Mesingstad. After a married life of less than ten years she died in 1909. She had been the mother of six children, one of whom, Harold, is deceased. Those living are Oliver, Morris, Marie, Helen and Alvin. Marie is the wife of Sidney Sorenson of Detroit, Mich. In November, 1912, Mr. Christofferson married Gena Jacobson, daughter of Jacob and Beret Jacobson, and of this union one child has been born, whose name is Oscar. Mrs. Christofferson's father is living but her mother has passed away.

Jacob C. Jacobson, manager for the La Pointe Lumber Co., at Rusk, Dunn County, was born in Denmark, March 22, 1867, son of Soren and Elsie (Anderson) Jacobson. The mother died in Denmark and Jacob Sorenson subsequently married Louise Kaible and in 1882 they came to America, landing at New York and coming on directly to Diamond Bluff, Pierce County, Wis., where they remained for a year and a half. At the end of that time they came to Dunn County, buying a tract of wild land in Section 21, of the town of Dunn, which they proceeded to convert into a farm. Their first dwelling here was a small and hastily constructed log house, and thus they began as all the pioneers did, going through the same hard experiences, but through industry, steadied by patience and illuminated by hope, gradually advancing to a more prosperous condition until they found themselves the owners of a fine, well improved farm, with good modern buildings. There Soren Jacobson died in October, 1912, and his wife Louise, surviving him less than two years, in September, 1914. Mr. Jacobson's children were as follows: Jacob C., subject of this sketch; Andrew, who now owns and operates the old home farm in the town of Dunn; Mary, who is Mrs. J. J. Emmett of Menomonie; and Anna, who is Mrs. J. B. Jensen of Downsville. Jacobson C. Jacobson was educated in Denmark and accompanied his father and step-mother to the United States in 1882. He was then a boy of 15 and consequently, as he was the eldest son, and there was so much to be done, had to make himself useful as his father's assistant on the farm. This he did for a year only, however, as money was needed by the family, and he therefore entered the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company and worked one year for them at Downsville in Dunn County. After that he learned the plasterer's trade, which he followed for four years. In 1894, at the age of 27, he began farming at Cedar Falls in the town of Red Cedar. It was in this year that he married, his bride being Della Blank, daughter of Edward and Pricilla (Tibbetts) Blank, and the date of their wedding, July 24, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson remained on the farm at Cedar Falls until 1903, in which year he sold it and until April, 1915, was engaged in operating the farm of his wife's parents. He then came to Rusk, and here in the fall of 1916 he became manager of the yards and office of the La Pointe Lumber Company. For five years Mr. Jacobson served creditably as a supervisor in the town of Red Cedar, and he is now rendering other public service as treasurer of School District No. 1. He and his wife are the parents of two children: Myrtle, who is now Mrs. Otto Anderson, Jr., and the mother of a daughter, Norma; and Nellie, who resides at home with her parents. Mrs. Jacobson's father is now deceased, but her mother is still living and is now residing at Long Beach, California.

Lafayette Gordon, a well known and respected resident of Menomonie, was born at Argos, Marshall County, Ind., Aug. 4, 1872, son of Daniel and Martha (Lowry) Gordon. The parents were natives of Indiana who were married shortly after

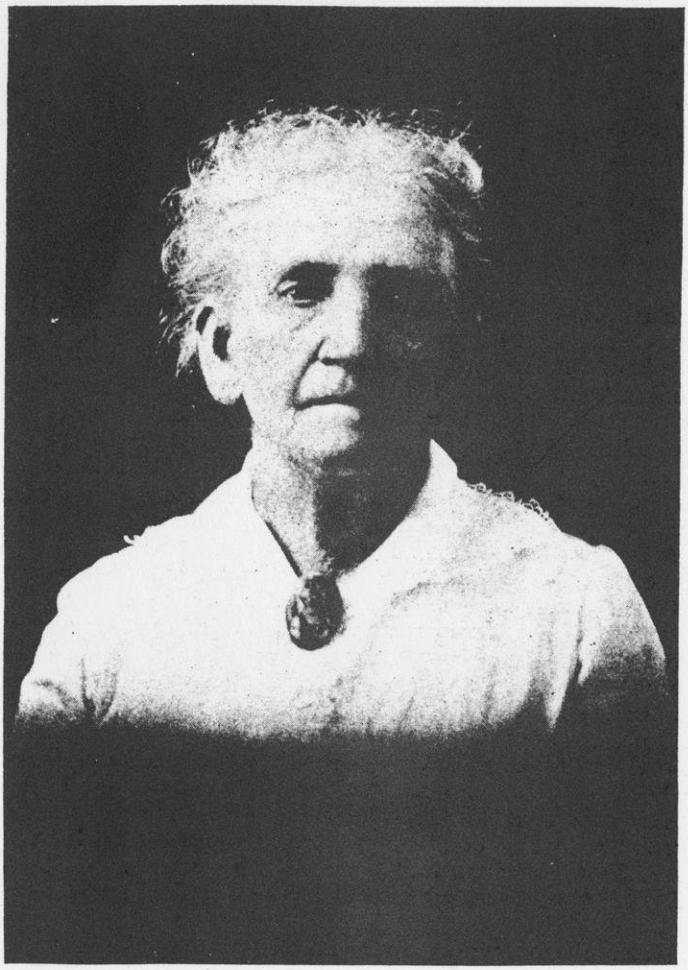
the close of the Civil War, in which Daniel Gordon served as a member of Co. D, 23d Ind. Vol. Inf., having enlisted in 1861. They resided for a number of years in Marshall County and then, in 1880, left Indiana for Pierce County, Wisconsin, where they made their home for two years. Their next removal was to Dunn County and for several years Daniel Gordon rented and operated farms in the town of Lucas. He then bought a 40-acre tract of land which by 1908 he had developed into a farm. In 1908 he sold that and purchased 40 acres in the town of Maple Grove, Barron County, where he farmed for two years. In 1910 he retired and moved to the village of Hillsdale, Barron County, where he died Dec. 28, 1915, and his wife on Oct. 22, 1922. They were the parents of 14 children: Arthur, of Daniel County, Mont.; Lafayette, of Menomonie; Charles, who died in Detroit in 1920; Mabel, now Mrs. John Stark of St. Paul; Mary, Mrs. O'Connell, is now a widow and resides in St. Paul; Ida, wife of J. C. Werlich of Minneapolis; Harry, of Heron Lake, Minn.; Zola, now Mrs. John Heckinger of Chicago; Margaret, who is Mrs. E. Schneider of Lodi, Wis.; Cora, now Mrs. W. Crawley of Portland, Ore.; Edna, wife of Ray Kokley of St. Paul; and Jasper, a son, and Lydia, who died in infancy, unnamed. Lafayette Gordon when a youth attended school in Marshall County, Indiana, and in Pierce and Dunn counties, Wisconsin. At the age of 17 years he entered the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company and for four years worked in the woods and in sawmills. In 1893 he went to work in the Alexander brick yards near Menomonie and was thus employed for two years, the next three years being spent as a basket maker in the employ of the Coffen Box & Lumber Co. at Irvington. In 1901 he established a general store at Liddy's Corners in the town of Weston, and as the place was not on a railroad, he had to haul his goods from Downsville. There he carried on business for three years, also being postmaster. He then sold out there and went to Weston Mills, where he opened a store which he conducted until the fall of 1913, also having the post office. In the fall of the year last mentioned Mr. Gordon sold his store and bought a farm of 274 acres in the town of Dunn, three miles west of Downsville, the property being partly improved. He rented this place and came to Menomonie, where he has since made his home. In 1917 he and Liddy brothers, opened an auto repair and exchange place known as "The Auto Mart," which they operated until 1919, in which year Mr. Gordon sold his interest in it. Since that time he has given his entire attention to his farm, continuing, however, to reside in Menomonie. He is making a high class dairy farm of it and has it well stocked with high grade Guernsey cattle. His house in the city, which is located on the corner of Eighth Street and Wilson Avenue, and which he bought in 1921, was formerly the J. A. Decker residence. Mr. Gordon was married in Eau Galle, Dunn County, Wis., on Jan. 25, 1898, to Margaret Liddy, daughter of John and Mary (Styer) Liddy. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Mr. Gordon also belonging to the Royal Neighbors, Beavers and Knights of Columbus.

Cyrenius Baldwin, a pioneer farmer and one of the earliest merchants in Colfax, who passed away over 30 years ago, was born and reared in the state of Ohio. In early manhood he married Phoebe Vares, who also was born and reared in that state, and they came west and settled in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, where they remained for some years. In 1859 Cyrenius Baldwin, accompanied by James Mathews, left Waukesha County for Dunn County, traveling over-land to Prairie du Chien and embarking on a Mississippi River boat journeyed up that river and the Chippewa to Rumsey's Landing. There they met Charles Boles, who brought them to the site of the present village of Colfax. Mr. Baldwin bought one half of Section 17, in what is now the town of Colfax, while Mr. Mathews bought a quarter of the same section and a quarter of one-quarter of Section 8, later a quarter section being bought for A. T. Mathews, a brother of James. Having made these land purchases, or those for themselves, Mr. Baldwin and James Mathews returned to Waukesha County, where they remained until 1864. In that year Mr. Baldwin brought his family to Dunn County, consisting of his wife and two children. They came in a wagon drawn by a span of horses and also brought a span of two-year colts with them. It was in the month of October, 1864, when they arrived. Mr.

Baldwin had bought his land for the purpose of raising sheep, and in that same month his son Daniel C., with Albert Hinckly, left Waukesha with 121 head of sheep, which they drove as far as Oconomowoc, from there transferred them by train to Sparta, and drove them from Sparta to Dunn County, following trails, as there were no roads. They arrived at the J. E. Mathews home Oct. 20, 1864, after a trip of 20 days. This venture in sheep raising proved unsuccessful, as on May 20, 1865, Mr. Baldwin's entire flock perished in a prairie fire. They were high grade animals worth from $10 to $50 apiece and wool was then selling for one dollar per pound. After this misfortune Mr. Baldwin gave up the idea of raising sheep, and opened a general store on the site now occupied by Colfax village, he being the second merchant here. His store was located just north of where the Community building now stands. He operated it for quite a number of years. His wife survived him and finally passed away on May 16, 1916. They were the parents of four children, all born in Waukesha County, namely, Daniel C., Ellen, Etyelda and Arden, of whom Ellen became the wife of James Lowery. All, however, are now deceased.

Daniel C. Baldwin, who improved the farm in Section 17, town of Colfax, which had been started by his father in 1865, was born at Eagle Waukesha County, July 12, 1845, son of Cyrenius and Phoebe (Vares) Baldwin. He came to Dunn County with his parents and was subsequently associated with his father until the latter's death in May, 1892. His share of the estate was 120 acres just west of the village of Colfax, and he proceeded to build up this farm, from time to time adding to the land until it finally contained 340 acres and had a substantial set of buildings, besides being well improved in other respects. There he carried on general farming until his death on Sept. 29, 1919. Mr. Baldwin was married Jan. 21, 1869, at Waukesha, Wis., to Hanna Allen Foster, who was born at York, Livingston County, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1845, fourth child of William and Sarah Foster. With her parents she had moved to Mukwonago, Waukesha County, Wis., when but six years of age. In January, 1919 Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin celebrated their Golden Wedding. A few weeks later, at her home in West Colfax, she passed away, deeply mourned by a wide circle of friends and relations. She was a graduate of Eagle High School and a woman of exceptionally bright intellect. She was one of the "live wires" for all that was great and good. At an early age she had united with the Scotch Covenanted Presbyterian Church at Vernon, Waukesha County, but after coming to Colfax she gave her support to the Methodist Church. Her husband, as already seen, survived her little more than seven months, and thus passed from earth two of the best known and most thoroughly respected pioneers of Colfax and the vicinity. They had one child, Mabel, born March 5, 1871, and also gave a home to two children not their own. The daughter Mabel, was the second white child born in Colfax. She was educated in the Colfax school and the Oshkosh Normal School, after which she taught in rural schools for a year, and in the Colfax school for four years, and it was she who, with Miss Clara Smith, graded the latter school. On March 15, 1900, she was united in marriage with George W. Emmerton.

George W. Emmerton, who operates an oil station in the village of Colfax, and lives on a farm in the town of that name, was born in Cook's Valley, Chippewa County, Wis., Oct. 20, 1873, son of Thomas and Sarah (Roberts) Emmerton. The father was born in London, England, October 9, 1836, and came to America when a young man, settling in Goodrich, Ontario, where on Feb. 13, 1860, he married Sarah Roberts. It was in the following May that he and his wife located on a farm in Cook's Valley, Chippewa County, Wis. There he became noted, not only as a successful farmer himself, but as a worker for the agricultural interests and state, being one of the organizers of the Wisconsin branch of the American Society of Equity, of which he was for several years president, and afterwards president emeritus. He was a man of strong personality, genial and entertaining, one whom it was a pleasure to meet and whose fame spread not only all over this state but into distant states as well, so that he was nationally known. He was a community builder and a man who performed many good deeds and left his memory enshrined



MRS. HANNA BALDWIN

in the hearts of many of his fellow citizens. He died Feb. 8, 1917, and his wife on Feb. 11, 1907. They were the parents of six children: Ellen, now Mrs. Earl Bates of Chippewa Falls; Caroline, who lives with her brother, Charles J.; Alfred J., of Montana; William H., of California; Charles J., who operates the old home farm in the town of Auburn, Chippewa County; and George W. of Colfax. George W. Emmerton remained at home until his marriage to Mabel Baldwin on March 15, 1900. He then came to Colfax and until 1922, was engaged in the coal, dray and ice business, also operating a contracting business. It was in 1922 that he established the Emmerton oil business, building a public station here, which he is still conducting, though in the same year he and his wife closed up their home in the village and went to live on the Baldwin farm, which was the birthplace of Mrs. Emmerton. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mrs. Emmerton being also a member of the Woman's Club, which she has served as secretary and president. They have three children: William B., born May 9, 1902, now a student in the River Falls Normal School; Edna M., born Sept. 18, 1907, a pupil in the Colfax High School; and Daniel T., born Feb. 14, 1912, who is attending the grade school.

Torval Christopherson, proprietor of a well stocked dairy farm in Section 27, town of Elk Mound, a trustee of the village of that name, also a town supervisor and a member of the county board, and better known to his friends as "Tom" Christopherson, was born on this farm May 2, 1865. The parents were Christian and Sophie (Thoreson) Christopherson, born in Ringerike, Norway, the father on Sept. 24, 1828, and the mother on March 15, 1827. Both came to the United States in 1852, while yet single, locating in Waupun, Fond du Lac County, Wis., where they were married May 12, 1854. In June, 1860, they set out with a wagon and ox team for the town of Elk Mound, Dunn County, bringing a few useful articles with them, together with some cows. In the party were several other families, namely, those of Martin Howe, Ludwig Tilleson and Lars Anderson, and they all journeyed together, doubtless with bright anticipations of future success and prosperity. The present story, however, concerns the fortunes only of Mr. Christopherson and his family. He was in possession of a land warrant, purchased for $150, that entitled him to select any piece of government land of 160 acres in the town of Elk Mound not already taken, which gave him an extensive choice, for as yet there were but few settlers here. He selected as his homestead the northeast quarter of Section 27, land that is now within the corporation limits of the village of Elk Mound. Naturally at that time it was all wild land, and after he had made a clearing and built a log house and barns, he got busy with his oxen clearing the land. The events of past and present are linked together in an unbroken chain and to the thoughtful mind by-gone scenes and figures show a close relationship with the present. There are those now living who can recall such pioneer scenes in Dunn County as the starting of the Christopherson farm, the little log buildings, the figure of the pioneer himself trudging behind the sluggish oxen as they marked the furrows in the rough and heavy soil, with perhaps the additional figure of the equally busy housewife as she prepared the frugal meal, looked after the little ones, or perhaps went forth to help her husband in the fields or forest. Wherever the pioneer cabin was located, with whatever advantages of soil or weather, the keynote of success was work, and this Mr. Christopherson realized and acted in accord therewith. No rolling-stone or shirker, he stuck to his job day by day, month by month and year by year, and, with the assistance of his busy and faithful wife, made sure if gradual progress. Thus they lived their lives until the time came when their journey nearly finished, they could look back and rejoice in their achievements. To enter into all the details of their progress is unneccessary; the pioneer manner of life is known to many in the county from their own experience or that of their parents—the gradual conquest of the soil, with each year a little less of brush and timber and a little more of grain-sowed fields, a new barn or corn crib, or an addition to the house until modern buildings were gradually evolved; the increase of stock, building of fences, and sowing, reaping, threshing, and gathering and marketing of crops. The ox in time yielded place to the horse, and the Christopherson farm was

a modern farm and Mr. and Mrs. Christopherson modern and thoroughly up-to-date farmers when, in 1897, they rented the place to their son Torval and rested from their hard labor. But Mrs. Christopherson's sands of life were already running out, and on Jan. 13, 1899, she passed to the Great Beyond, leaving husband and children bereaved indeed. Several years later, on Aug. 23, 1903, he followed her to the grave. They had done their work well and fairly won a place on the roll of honor of Dunn County's hardy and successful pioneers. Of the six children, Johanna, the first born, died in infancy, and Thomas, the second, at the age of five years. The other children, who all survived, are: Lena, now Mrs. Martin Olson, of Prairie Farm, Barron County; Carl, now treasurer of the town of Elk Mound, and a prominent farmer; Torval, the direct subject of this sketch; and John L., now proprietor of a grocery store in Eau Claire. Torval Christopherson acquired an education in the public schools of Elk Mound and began to assist his father on the home farm as soon as he was old enough. There he remained until 1890, in which year he changed his occupation, going with his brother-in-law, Martin Olson, to Eau Claire, where for about six years they were in partnership in a mercantile business. In 1896 he returned home and in the following year rented the home farm from his parents, as already mentioned, it having the original area of 160 acres. After operating it under rental until 1903 he bought it and since then he sold about 30 acres in small tracts or lots, having 147 acres left. In 1907 the barn and several out-buildings burned down, by which disaster he sustained quite a loss, but he at once rebuilt the smaller buildings, and in 1909 he erected a fine large cattle barn of 34 x 62 feet, with full basement and provided with patent stanchions and individual drinking cups. In the same year he erected a cement-block silo of 12 x 35 feet, and now has another one under construction. His place is very conveniently situated the house being but half a mile from the main business street of Elk Mound village, and the farm as a whole is well representative of the agricultural progress to be found in this part of Dunn County. Mr. Christopherson is one of the most prominent citizens of both Elk Mound village and town, and as such he has been called on more than once to perform public service. He was one of the village trustees for several years, in 1923 he was appointed village trustee to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Dunham, and at the spring election of 1924 was elected to the same office, by virtue of the same being also a member of the county board. He was married Aug. 10, 1895, to Eline Marie Tondel, who was born in Norway, Jan. 28, 1868, daughter of Lawrence Hawkinson and wife, the latter's name in maidenhood being Junette Olson. Both parents died in Norway, and their daughter Eline Marie came to America in 1892, locating in Eau Claire, Wis., where she was married to Mr. Christopherson. The four children who have been born to them are: Stella, May 20, 1896; Cornelia, Aug. 25, 1897; Myrtle, Dec. 14, 1898, and Arnold T., Feb. 3, 1903. Stella is now Mrs. Louis Dahl, her husband being a carpenter and contractor in Elk Mound, and they have three children, Layton R., Orrin T. and Allen L. Cornelia, who took a course in the Menomonie Training School, was later graduated from the Eau Claire State Normal School, and is now a successful teacher. Myrtle A. is assistant supervisor at the Eau Claire Central Telephone Exchange, and Arnold T. is helping his father on the home farm. The religious affiliations of the family are with the Lutheran Church.

John E. Sorenson, owner of Hillside Guernsey Farm, Registered, was born on this farm March 12, 1871, son of Anders and Karen (Anderson) Sorenson. The parents were natives of Ringerekke, Norway, the father born Sept. 19, 1833, and the mother Feb. 5, 1841. Married in Norway, they came with six children to America in 1869, settling on 80 acres of wild land on Section 14, town of Elk Mound, Dunn County, Wis. There were no buildings on the place, so Anders Sorenson built some of logs and thus began the career of a pioneer farmer, which, however, in his case, lasted but ten years, as he died Oct. 1, 1880. His wife survived him not quite 15 years, passing away on July 31, 1895. They were the parents of a large family of 12 children, namely: Sam, who married Carrie Howe and died Dec. 23, 1919, leaving his wife and six children; Maren, who married John Howe and died in 1908; Gilbrand, who died Dec. 7, 1880; Lizzie, who became Mrs. Andrew

RICHARD F. BREITENGROSS AND FAMILY

Tanberg and died in September, 1923; Corine, deceased, who married Carl Christopherson; Annetta, now Mrs. John Bedahl of Cloquet, Minn.; John E., subject of this sketch; Nels, of the town of Elk Mound; Albert, of St. Paul; Andreas, who died Oct. 30, 1874; Oswald, who died in 1920; and Amanda, now Mrs. Adolph Edwardson of Stanley, Wis. John E. Sorenson was educated in rural school district No. 3, and remained at home with his parents until he was 15 years old. From that time until 1904, a period of eight years, he worked out for others. His next move was to buy the home farm, which had been reduced in area to 40 acres and to begin the task of building it up. He remodeled the house making it into a neat and comfortable residence. In 1914 he built a thoroughly modern barn of 34 by 46 feet in ground plan, providing it with the Libby barn equipment. In 1917 he put up a stone silo of 10 x 38 feet, a large machine shed, a granary, chicken house, cement-block milk house and cement-block garage besides other out-buildings; and to his land he has added 10 acres in Section 14 and 40 acres in Section 13. About 75 acres of the total area are now in a state of cultivation. He has shown good judgment in the arrangement of his buildings, which stand some distance back from the highway and enough of an incline to make the most of their appearance, all well painted and in fine condition. Mr. Sorenson has a good herd of Guernsey cattle, headed by a pure bred sire; he also raises Poland-China hogs. He is a stockholder in the Elk Mound Cooperative Creamery. On Dec. 9, 1903 John E. Sorenson was united in marriage with Martha Nelson, who was born in Elk Mound village, daughter of Tille and Anna (Tilleson) Nelson, further mention of whom may be found in the biography of Ludvig E. Nelson. Mr. and Mrs. Sorenson are members of the Barum Lutheran Church. They have an adopted child, Grace, who was born Oct. 10, 1910.

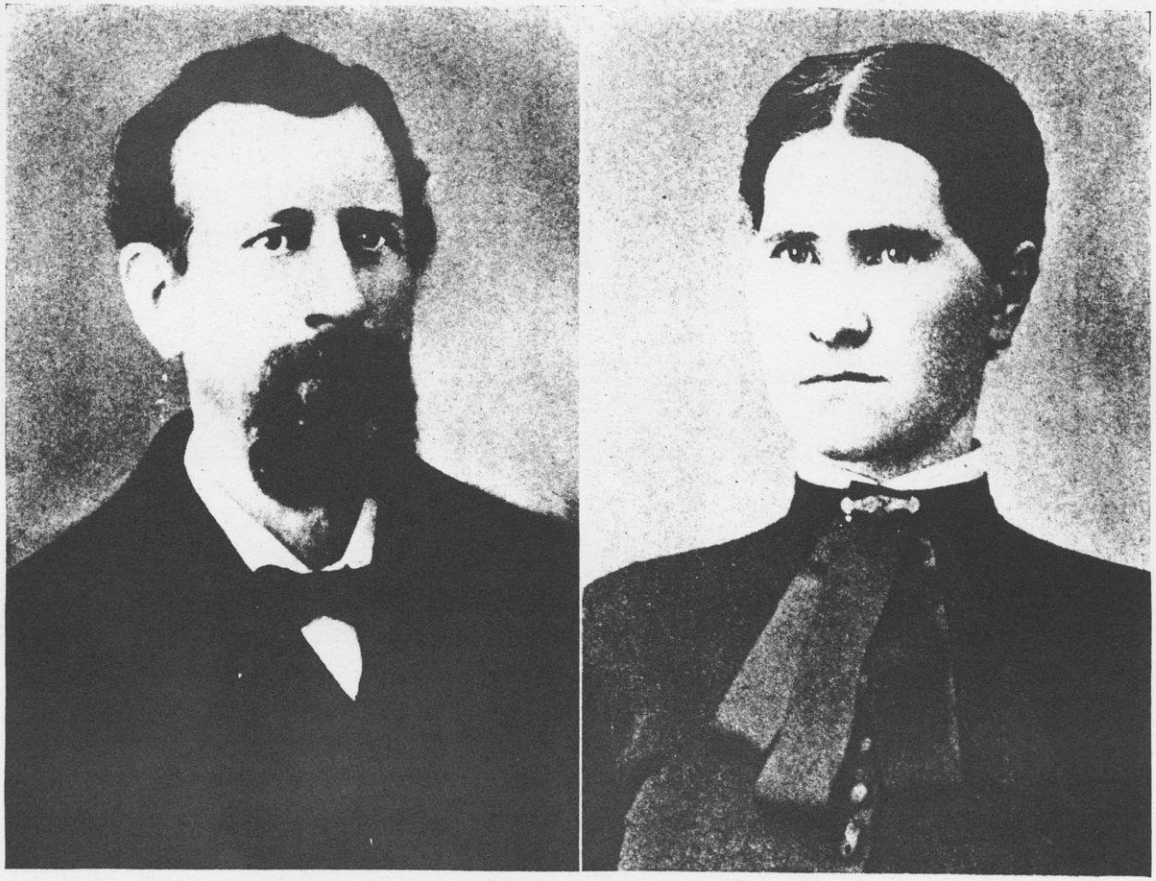
Richard F. Breitengross, a prominent business man of Wheeler, of which village he is the president, was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., Jan. 5, 1872, son of Richard and Matilda (Zimmerman) Breitengross. The parents were natives of Germany, the father being a merchant. He died in Fond du Lac in March, 1918, and his wife in March, 1920. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public and private schools of Fond du Lac, after which he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for three years. After that he became a telegraph operator, and was thus occupied for 11 years, working in various places. He came to Dunn County in 1891, locating in Wheeler as operator for the Wisconsin Central Railroad, now the "Soo" line and continued as such for four years, after which he spent two years in California. In 1903 he returned to Wheeler and engaged in the general mercantile business, he and his brother A. H. Breitengross erecting a fine store building of 46 x 80 feet with a good basement. In 1914 Richard F. sold his interests in the concern and since then has been engaged in the buying and selling of farm seed, buying from the farmers in the fall and selling to the wholesale markets, also selling to the farmers in spring. He is also engaged in the handling of Dodge and Chevrolet auto cars, and has just completed a fine garage of 60 x 65 feet, constructed of matt-face tile. It contains a sales room and accessories room and storage and repair departments, also having an oil stand. Mr. Brietengross is vice president of the Wheeler State Bank, a stockholder in and manager of the Wheeler Telephone Co., and a member of the Wheeler Commercial Club. He is fond of hunting and fishing and has helped to restock various trout streams. Mr. Breitengross was married Aug. 24, 1910, to Nellie Erickson, who was born at Cedar Falls, Dunn County, Wis., July 21, 1876, daughter of Haldo and Bertha (Larson) Erickson. Her parents were natives of Norway who came to America at an early day, and in 1866 settled in Downsville, this county, where Mr. Erickson was employed in the mill for nine months. The family then moved to Cedar Falls, where he entered the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co. (later the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company) as edger in their mill, being thus occupied until it was finally closed down in the fall of 1900. After that he lived practically retired until his death in 1914. His wife, Mrs. Bertha Erickson, died in 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Richard F. Breitengross are the parents of one child, Amy H., who was born July 31, 1913, and who is now attending public school in Wheeler. Mr. and Mrs. Breitengross are members of the Evangelical Church, the latter also

belonging to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. They are people whose work and influence are active factors in the moral and material advancement of the community.

Henry Paff, for many years a respected citizen and successful farmer in the town of Elk Mound, but now deceased, was born in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, Dec. 2, 1850. He was reared and educated there and remained until the early 70's, when he came to Elk Mound, Dunn County, and for a short time did farm labor here. Having resolved to stay, he bought 160 acre of wild land in Section 24, town of Elk Mound and began the development of a farm, an arduous task, but which in time he successfully accomplished. He was a stockholder in the Elk Mound Cooperative Creamery, and was a man of progressive and reliable character, much esteemed by his neighbors, his death, which occurred April 3, 1903, being regarded as a distinct loss to the community. Hnery Paff was married Dec. 18, 1876, in Spring Brook, to Lucinda Goetz, who was born in Eau Claire, Wis., Aug. 13, 1861, daughter of Adam and Helen (Doering) Goetz. To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Paff were born 12 children, namely: Mary, now Mrs. Charles Orth of Eau Claire County, and the mother of three children, Hazel, Harry and Ona; Lena (first), Emma and Lena (second), all three of whom died in infancy; Fred, a well known farmer in the town of Spring Brook; Amelia, now residing in St. Paul; Laura, wife of Ed Webert of the town of Elk Mound and the mother of seven children, Angeline, James, Rachel, Virginia, Lloyd, Marie and Norma; Elsie, at home; Louis, of Ft. Dodge, Iowa; Adeline, wife of Rev. Fred Stillwell of Chicago and the mother of one child, Ruth M.; Arthur, professor of science in the high school at Bloomer, Wis., and Henrietta, now deceased. Adam and Helen (Doering) Goetz, the parents of Mrs. Henry Paff, were natives of Germany who came to the United States about 1858, settling first in Eau Claire, Wis., where they lived for ten years, and then coming to Dunn County and buying a tract of wild land in Section 1, town of Spring Brook, which Mr. Goetz gradually developed into a good farm. The children in the Goetz family were as follows: Mary, now deceased, who was the wife of Fred Volendorf; Lucinda, who became the wife of Henry Paff and is now a widow residing with her daughter, Mrs. Charles Orth of Eau Claire County; Henry and Louis, deceased; Lena, deceased, who was the wife of Jacob Paff, and Catherine, who died in infancy.

Fred H. Paff, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Section 3 East, town of Spring Brook, was born in the town of Elk Mound, Dunn County, Wis., July 18, 1883, son of Henry and Lucinda (Goetz) Paff. He was educated in the district school and when old enough began to help his father on the home farm, which, after the father's death in April, 1903, he operated for his mother one year. After that he worked out for a year, and during the next six years operated the home farm, renting it from his mother. In 1911 he purchased the old Frank Mickelbrook farm in Section 3, town of Spring Brook, a farm of 88 acres. He has rebuilt the house, erected a new garage, chicken house and a fine barn, with brick basement, 36 x 64 feet in ground plan, provided with the Star equipment and electrically lighted. He is engaged in general farming and dairying, keeping Guernsey cattle, his herd being headed by a pure bred sire. He is also a stockholder in the Elk Mound Cooperative Creamery. Fred Paff was married March 4, 1905, to Mary Mickelbrook, daughter of Nicholas and Margaret (Schrantz) Mickelbrook. After almost 19 years of happy wedlock, he was deprived of her by death on March 1, 1924. She was a high minded woman, a splendid wife and fine neighbor, whose passing was greatly deplored. Mr. Paff's mother subsequently kept house for him until his second marriage on April 8, 1925, to Miss Jessie Hanson, the daughter of Nels and Marie (Christopherson) Hanson.

Alfred J. Olson, a prominent farmer in the town of Hay River, who has a good record of hard work and worthy achievement, which have given him a high standing in the community, was born in Eau Claire County, Wis., Aug. 21, 1882, son of Ingelbert M. and Christine (Rasmussen) Olson. Both parents were of Norwegian birth, the father having been born in one of the coast towns of Norway, and the mother in Christiania, the country's capital. Ingelbert M. Olson for 12 years was a deep sea sailor, having come to this country at the age of 18. After leaving the



MR. AND MRS. CHRISTOPHER THOMPSON

seafaring life he came west to Chicago, and it was in that city that he met and married Christine Rasmussen, who had come to this country at the age of 17 or 18. There they resided until 1880, Mr. Olson following the carpenter's trade. He and his family were there at the time of the great fire in October, 1871, which destroyed the greater part of the city, making thousands of families homeless so that they had to camp out on the prairie in tents, or whatever shelter they could contrive. During the rebuilding period which followed, there was a great demand for carpenters and Mr. Olson had all he could do. But he had an ambition to be something more than a wage earner liable to be thrown out of work at any time by a strike, by a slackness in the building trade, or when he got too old to compete with younger men; so, his wife being agreeable to the proposition, in 1880 he came to Eau Claire County, Wisconsin, and bought some farm land in the town of Ludington, on which he erected buildings, and began the work of development, but as at first the farm did not yield a living for the family, he found it necessary for several summers to work at his trade in Chicago, leaving his family on the farm. There his wife died in 1893. He survived her until November, 1912, when he died at the home of a son Ernest in the town of Ludington. They had seven children: Roger, who died in Texas; Margaret, now a teacher in the public schools of Minnesota; Clara, wife of Edward Hoag of Voorhies, Iowa; Florence, wife of Ardel Craig of Longville; Lily, wife of Alonzo Lowman of the town of Ludington, Eau Claire County; Alfred J., subject of this sketch; and Ernest, a resident in South Dakota. Ernest, who was in the U. S. regular army when this country entered into the war with Germany, served 27 months in France as a member of the Fifth U. S. Artillery. Alfred J. Olson acquired his education in rural schools. At the age of 18 he began to make his own way in the world and for some years did various kinds of ordinary labor. On June 18, 1908, he married Zella H. McPherson, who was born in the town of Hay River, Aug. 30, 1889, daughter of Alexander and Minnie (Hayes) McPherson. She had had good school advantages and had taught public school for several years. After marrying, Mr. Olson took a rented farm in Thompson Valley, Eau Claire County, and there he remained for about five years engaged in agriculture. Then on Oct. 20, 1913, he came with his family to Dunn County settling on his present farm, then containing 140 acres, on Section 22, town of Hay River, which he had bought from his father-in-law. There was a fair set of frame buildings on the place, and with an ordinary equipment Mr. Olson began the work on improvement, which he has continued up to the present time. He has enlarged the barn, built two cement silos, each of about 80 tons capacity, and has added a tract of land to the farm, increasing its area to 160 acres. He is doing general farming and dairying, having a fine herd of Holstein-Freisian cattle and all the machinery and equipment essential to a progressive farmer of modern type. Nominally a Republican in politics, he uses his judgment in casting his vote, considering the personal merits of the candidates rather than the demands of party managers. That he stands high among his fellow citizens is shown by the fact that he has served his town several terms as a member of the "side board," and at the present time is chairman of the board and therefore a member of the county board, and he is interested in whatever concerns the welfare of the general community. He has also served several years as clerk of School District No. 5. Mr. and Mrs. Olson are the parents of three children, all sons: Denver A., born March 8, 1909; Loren K., born Feb. 28, 1914; and Robert (Bobbie), born April 8, 1923. Denver A., who finished the grade school course at the age of 13 and has since been an interested student in the Menomonie Agricultural School. Loren K. is still in the grades of the district school and expects to enter the agricultural school when he has finished them.

Christopher Thompson, at an early day one of the leading citizens of the town of Weston, of which he was a pioneer, and who was better known to his friends as "Kiff Thompson," was born in Hemingford, province of Quebec, Canada, Aug. 28, 1842, son of Christopher and Isabella (Cuscaden) Thompson. The father, of Scotch ancestry, was born in the province of Quebec, Dec. 13, 1810, and the mother, also of Scotch ancestry, was born in the town of Ballyweel, County Donegal, Ireland, April 22, 1812. They were married in Quebec Province, Jan. 10, 1834. In

1849 they came to the states and took up their residence in Chickopee, Massachusetts. In the spring of 1854 they went back to Canada, but that same fall came with other families to Wisconsin and settled at Waubeek in Pepin County, where they purchased a farm on which the last years of their life were spent, Mr. Thompson dying Jan. 19, 1863, and Mrs. Thompson, March 4, 1866. They were the parents of six children: Amelia Jane, born Dec. 6, 1834, who died Feb. 6, 1852; Eleanor Jemima, born Sept. 26, 1836, who was married Jan. 26, 1856, to Thomas B. Gardner, and died Dec. 29, 1919; Katherine L., born Jan. 20, 1839, who married A. B. Kenyon on Oct. 7, 1863, and after his death George Kirk, and who died in December, 1922; Lavina A., born Feb. 16, 1841, who married Martin Page, Oct. 5, 1869, and now resides in Eau Claire, Wis.; Christopher, born Aug. 28, 1842, subject of this sketch; and Isabella, born June 19, 1846, who was married Nov. 15, 1866, to William McGilton and now resides in Waubeek. Christopher Thompson, Jr. (or "Kiff"), acquired an elementary education in district schools in Pepin County and subsequently attended the academy at Durand. At the time of his father's death, being 20 years old and the only son, it devolved upon him to be the man of the family and care for the farm, which for some time he did. Later, however, he became active in the lumber industry, working in the woods as a scaler in winter, and going on the drives in spring with lumber fleets, sometimes as far south as St. Louis. In the summer months he bought produce throughout the country for city markets. It was on Nov. 28, 1872, that he was married in the town of Eau Galle to Sarah J. Fishbyrne, who was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1853, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Harding) Fishbyrne. In the spring of 1873 he moved with his bride to a farm he had purchased in 1871 in the town of Weston, Dunn County, where he resided for the remainder of his life, passing away Aug. 27, 1897, at the family home. Mrs. Thompson is still living and resides in Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were charter members of the Grange, organized at Eau Galle about 1875. Mr. Thompson was much interested in education and organized the school district of his neighborhood; afterwards he served for much of the time on the school board. He was also assessor of his town for one year and for a number of years served as justice of the peace. To Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Thompson six children were born: Mary F., June 12, 1875; Christopher T., April 16, 1877; Nellie I., April 26, 1879; Victor E., Aug. 19, 1881; Esther K., March 15, 1885; and Lila K., May 1, 1890. In regard to these children the following individual data is available. Mary F. is now principal of schools at Zion, Ill. Christopher T. has always remained on the home farm, which he is now operating. He married Margaret Williams, and has had three children, Nellie, Christopher and Owen; the last mentioned died in childhood. Nellie I. is now Mrs. Allan D. Rolfe of Powers, Ore., and the mother of four children, Durward, Harry, Lawrence and Kenneth. Victor E. is a manual training teacher in the state normal school at Stevens Point, Wis. He married Florence Warner and has three children, Herbert, Arthur and Kenneth. Esther K. is now living in Washington, D. C., being employed in the government department of agriculture as junior economic analyst. Lila K. also holds a government position, being assistant agricultural economist in the department of agriculture. Alexander Fishbyrne, father of Mrs Christopher Thompson, was a native of Dublin, Ireland, where in 1846 he married Mary Harding, who was also a native of that city. They came to the United States the same year, landing at New York, in which city Mr. Fishbyrne died in 1853. His wife, with her three children, continued her residence there, or in nearby towns, until 1856, when, accompanied by them and her sister, Essie Ann Harding, she came to Wisconsin, taking up her residence in Mondovi, Buffalo County, which place was her home until her marriage on Jan. 16, 1857, to Charles Billings. Her home as his wife was in Durand. Mr. Billings then owned most of the land on which that city now stands, which he platted and sold as lots. Later they moved to a location south of Durand, where they resided until 1861. In that year they came to the town of Weston, Dunn County, Mr. Billings building two sawmills on Knight's Creek, one in Section 35 and the other in Section 36, which mills he operated until 1867. He then sold out and settled on a farm in the town of Eau Galle, where he died Oct. 16, 1872.

After his death Mrs. Billings continued to reside on the farm until her youngest daughter, Essie, was married in 1883. After that she made her home with her children, sometimes with one and sometimes with another, until her death on March 3, 1900, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Thompson. By her first husband, Alexander Fishbyrne, she had three children, Mary A., William A. and Sarah J. Mary A. was born June 22, 1850, and died Sept. 7, 1871. William A., born Jan. 14, 1852, who married Eliza Wolcott, died May 2, 1916; his wife survived him about eight years, dying June 3, 1924. Sarah J., born Oct. 11, 1853, married Christopher Thompson, as already mentioned. The children of Mrs. Thompson's mother by her second husband, Charles Billings, were: Charles F. and Essie C. Charles F., who was born Feb. 7, 1858, married Emma Holmes, Sept. 16, 1891, and they reside at Lake City, Florida. Essie C., born Oct. 5, 1862, was married Aug. 14, 1883, to Harry H. Gardner and resides at Long Beach, Calif.

Louis L. Thompson, a resident of the village of Elmwood, who was for a number of years a farmer in the town of Eau Galle, where he is well known, was born in that town, June 3, 1867, son of Hiram C. and Ellen L. (Lamphere) Thompson. The father was a native of Canada and the mother of the state of Illinois. Young when they came to Dunn County, they grew up here and were married in the town of Weston, after which they began farming in Section 30, town of Eau Galle, on a 72-acre tract of wild land, on which Hiram C. Thompson put up buildings and fences and was engaged in farming there until 1876. He then sold that place and bought 160 acres in Section 3, which was a tract of heavily timbered land. With the aid of his sons he cleared it all and in time built up a fine farm, residing on it until 1907, or for a period of about 31 years. He then turned it over to his son John, and, retiring from active work, took up his residence in Elmwood, where he died in May, 1922. His wife Ellen, died in 1913. They were the parents of six children: Charles, who is a patrolman in the town of Lucas; Louis L., of Elmwood; Frederick Adelbert; John, of Pepin County; Milton G., of the town of Weston, Dunn County, and Paul, who died in infancy. Louis L. Thompson acquired a district school education in the town of Eau Galle and was reared on his parents' farm, remaining at home until he was 22 years. He then began farming on his own account, buying 40 acres of land in the town of Waterville, Pepin County, of which he cleared a part, farming there until December, 1901. He then sold the place and returned to the old home in Section 3, town of Eau Galle, Dunn County. Soon after this he bought a farm of 88 acres in Section 3, town of Eau Galle, which he built up into fine condition, erecting a good frame house, barn and out-buildings, and clearing, breaking and fencing the land. There he farmed until the fall of 1916, in which year he rented the place and came to the village of Elmwood, where his daughters could have better educational opportunities. He owns a good house and four lots, besides still owning his farm, which is now renting. He has rendered public service as a director and clerk of the school board of his district in Pepin County. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen lodge at Eau Galle. Louis L. Thompson was married May 12, 1889, to Mary Furnia, who was born in Franklin County, New York, Nov. 1, 1868, daughter of Nelson and Esther (Bashaw) Furnia. The family came west in 1870, settling in Pepin County, Wisconsin, where the parents engaged in farming. The father died in July, 1900, and the mother in December, 1906. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Thompson are Isabelle Libbie, Ellen Lydia, Ethel Maria, Mary Leone and Alice Rose. Isabelle Libbie, who was born Aug. 22, 1890, was graduated from the Eau Galle grade and the Dunn County Normal schools, and also attended summer school in South Dakota. For several seasons she followed the occupation of a teacher, becoming assistant school principal at White, S. D. She is now the wife of S. E. Peters, a farmer of Astoria, S. D., and has one child, Burnham. Ellen Lydia, born March 19, 1893, who was educated in the public schools at Arkansaw, Pepin County, Wis., is now the wife of Louis Moritz of the town of Weston. She has a daughter named Gladys. Ethel Maria, born May 22, 1900, is now Mrs. Louis Fuhrman of Eau Galle. She has two children, Muriel and Marvel. Mary Leone, born April 17, 1902, is the wife of Renold Labs of Eau Galle. Alice Rose, born Feb. 10, 1907, died July 17, 1911. The Thompson

family are affiliated religiously with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Walter Crocker, M. D., a noted pioneer of Dunn County, still remembered by some of the oldest residents, was born in Augusta, Oneida County, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1808. When young he moved to Amherst, Ohio, and later in Madison, Lake County, that state—a little village on the shore of Lake Erie—he was married, in April, 1829, to Mary G. Curtiss. After their marriage they resided for a while in Jackson, Miss., where he practiced dentistry. Later, having received a medical degree in 1845, he began practice as a physician in Meadville, Penn. In 1854 he came farther west, spending two years in Illinois and Iowa, and in 1856 coming to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and locating at Dunnville, which was then the county seat. Here he established his home and not only followed his profession but engaged to some extent in farming. Doctors were few and far between in those days in this wild country and their duties were often arduous and dangerous. They had to drive many miles over the roughest roads in the severest weather and occasionally treat cases of such deadly and infectious diseases as diphtheria, smallpox and scarlet or typhus fever, when there was little that the doctor could do to effect a cure and when he, himself, ran a considerable risk. Moreover, the people were poor, and his recompense was very uncertain; often he received none at all. Yet Dr. Crocker did the best he could and never shrank from his duty, bringing hope, comfort, and often relief to many homes. He was the first physician in the valley; his territory extended as far as Chippewa Falls and Menomonie, and all through the pineries and logging camps, and for nearly 25 years, in summer or winter, his buggy or sleigh was a familiar object on the roads throughout this region. In April, 1879 he and his good wife celebrated their Golden Wedding. It was the practical culmination of a long and active career, for in the following year, 1880, the good Doctor passed from this life, greatly missed and mourned by hundreds of his patients and friends. His wife died when 85 years old.

George C. and Walter Curtiss are proprietors of Cedar Park Farm in Section 23, town of Dunn (Government Township 26 N. Range 13 W.); George C., was born March 11, 1855, and Walter, Aug. 18, 1849. They are sons of Charles Solomon and Jane (McCracken) Curtis. The father was born in Ohio, March 3, 1813, and the mother at Gettysburg, Penn., July 21, 1821, her birthplace 42 years later becoming the scene of one of the greatest and most decisive battles in the Civil War. They were married at Meadville, Penn., and in 1856 came west to Dunnville, then the county seat of Dunn County, Wisconsin. Here for two years he conducted the Colburn Hotel, situated on the east side of the river. When in 1858 Pepin County was cut off from Dunn and the county seat changed to Menomonie, Dunnville lost its importance, and also any prospect it might have had of becoming a large place, and Charles S. Curtiss moved with his family to Iowa, where he conducted a stage route between Tipton and Wilton Junction. In 1861 he disposed of that route and, returning to Wisconsin, engaged in the hotel business in Durand, where he remained until 1864. He then returned to Dunn County and engaged in farming with his brother-in-law, Dr. Walter Crocker, but after spending two years in that occupation here, he moved again, this time to Cleveland, Ohio, where he spent two years. In 1858 he again returned to Wisconsin and from that time until 1871 was engaged in conducting a drug store in Durand. Selling out in the latter year he resumed farming with Dr. Crocker in the town of Dunn, Dunn County. Not long afterwards, on Nov. 22, 1872, he died. His wife Jane survived him 39 years, passing away Dec. 21, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Curtiss were the parents of six children: Emma, born April 16, 1844, who survives her husband, Jedediah Shaw, and resides at Hastings, N. Y.; Mary, born Oct. 15, 1846, who became the wife of Joseph Meyers and died at St. Paul in 1914; Walter, born Aug. 18, 1849, who is single and is a co-partner in farming with his brother, George C.; Jennie, born Dec. 25, 1852, who married Peter E. Elting and died at Eau Claire, May 5, 1916; George C., born March 11, 1855; and Ellen, born June 20, 1858, who is housekeeper for her brothers, George and Walter. George C. and Walter Curtiss acquired a good public school education, which George supplemented by taking a business course in the Dixon Business College at Dixon, Ill. He also studied

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medicine for a year at the Medical College at the University of Wooster at Cleveland, Ohio. He was only a babe when he accompanied his parents to Dunn County, Wisconsin, in 1856, but his advent here made him one of the early settlers or pioneers of the county, an honor which he did not then appreciate. He accompanied them also in their migrations from place to place, settling permanently in 1871 in the town of Dunn, this county, on the Dr. Crocker farm in Section 23. On the death of the Doctor in 1880, George C., with his brother Walter, purchased the farm, containing then 200 acres, and they have since continued to operate it in partnership, their business association having continued for 44 years. They have improved the place in various ways, having rebuilt the house and barns, and by the purchase of additional land, having enlarged the area of the farm to 408¾ acres. Always interested in good stock, they have wasted no time on inferior animals, but are breeding good Durham cattle, Oxford Down sheep and Poland-China hogs. Both have rendered some public service. George C. was for several years a member of the town board, and served 18 years on the school board. He was also for 20 years a director of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co.; while Walter has also served as clerk of the school board. Walter Curtiss when a young man learned the jeweller's trade at Elgin, Ill., where he remained for a number of years. Thence he went to Eau Claire, Wis., where until 1880 he had charge of a jewelry store for A. P. Wilder. He then came to Dunn County and engaged in farming with his brother George C. The Curtiss family stands high in the community, the sister Ellen being a member and active supporter of the Baptist Church in Menomonie.

Courtland B. Bird, owner of a considerable farm in the town of Otter Creek, but now living retired, was born at Moundville, Marquette County, Wis., March 1, 1854, son of Nathaniel B. and Mary Ann (Cooper) Bird. The parents came to Wisconsin from New York State, locating at Fort Winnebago in 1847. After a residence there of about one year, they moved to Portage County, and thence in 1855 to Eau Claire. In 1860 they moved to Dunn County, making the journey in a wagon drawn by oxen and bringing a drove of stock with them. On arriving here they took a homestead in the town of Peru, where they started a farm, Nathaniel Bird the first year cutting brush for stock feed, as his land was unimproved. In 1864 he took a homestead of 80 acres in Section 18, town of Menomonie and also bought 80 acres adjoining, making a farm of 160 acres. He and his wife spent the remainder of their lives on this farm, he dying Dec. 11, 1893, and she on Feb. 27, 1899. Their children were: Phoebe Ann and Mary Jane (twins), born Oct. 24, 1835; Lucretia E., born Oct. 29, 1837; Adeline, born Oct. 24, 1839; Serepta, born Oct. 21, 1841; William Henry C., born Aug. 27, 1843; Henry, born Aug. 17, 1845; David Cooper, born May 9, 1848; George Washington, born Aug. 11, 1851; Courtland B., born March 1, 1854; and Austin D., born May 15, 1856. Courtland B. Bird acquired his education partly in Dunn County and partly in the city of Eau Claire. In early manhood he went to Dakota and homesteaded 160 acres of government land, on which he lived for seven years. At the end of that time he returned to Dunn County, Wis., and bought the farm of his father-in-law, G. K. Irvine, in Section 15, town of Menomonie. Later he sold that farm and bought another, near Wheeler. Subsequent to that he bought 520 acres in Sections 14-15, town of Otter Creek, and he has now 65 acres of this wild land under cultivation, the remainder being in pasture. In the fall of 1923 Mr. Bird sold 160 acres to his grandson Ralph, so his own property now contains 360 acres. He is carrying on general farming, stock raising and dairying. He is a man who has well preserved his faculties up to his present age of 70 years and can recall the days of long ago when the lumber industry was the chief enterprise flourishing here and agriculture was in its primitive stage. He himself followed logging and lumbering, and many times helped to drive logs down the river. He also worked on the construction of the "Soo" railroad. For many years he served as chairman of his town board and for several years was chairman of the county board, thus taking a prominent and active part in the direction of the affairs of the county. He was married 60 years ago, on Aug. 1, 1874, to Mary Ellen Irvine, daughter of G. K. and Fannie A. (Cowles) Irvine of Fort Madison, Iowa. Five children were the fruit of this marriage,

namely, Bert C., Grace, William J., Jessie L. and Minnie, all of whom are now living. Bert C., who married Ivie Irvine, resides in the town of Otter Creek. He and his wife have five children, Gladys, Grace, Mary, Elbridge and Harry. Grace married Theodore Decker and they live at Rockford, Wash. Their children are Thelma, Leona and Luella. William J., who resides in the town of Sherman, Dunn County, Wis., married Iva Shafer and they have five children, Fred, Florence, Dean, Raymond and Kenneth. Jessie L., now Mrs. John W. Sherwood of the town of Grant, has had two children, Maud and Mabel, the latter of whom died in infancy. Minnie is the wife of George B. Gregerson of the town of Wilson and has two children, Esther and Ellen. Mr. Bird's farm is now conducted by his grandson, Ralph Bird. Mr. Bird has a cottage on Lake Chetek, where he spends his summers and during the winters he travels. In the winter of 1924-25 he and his wife took the Ozark Mountain trip by auto, being gone for five months.

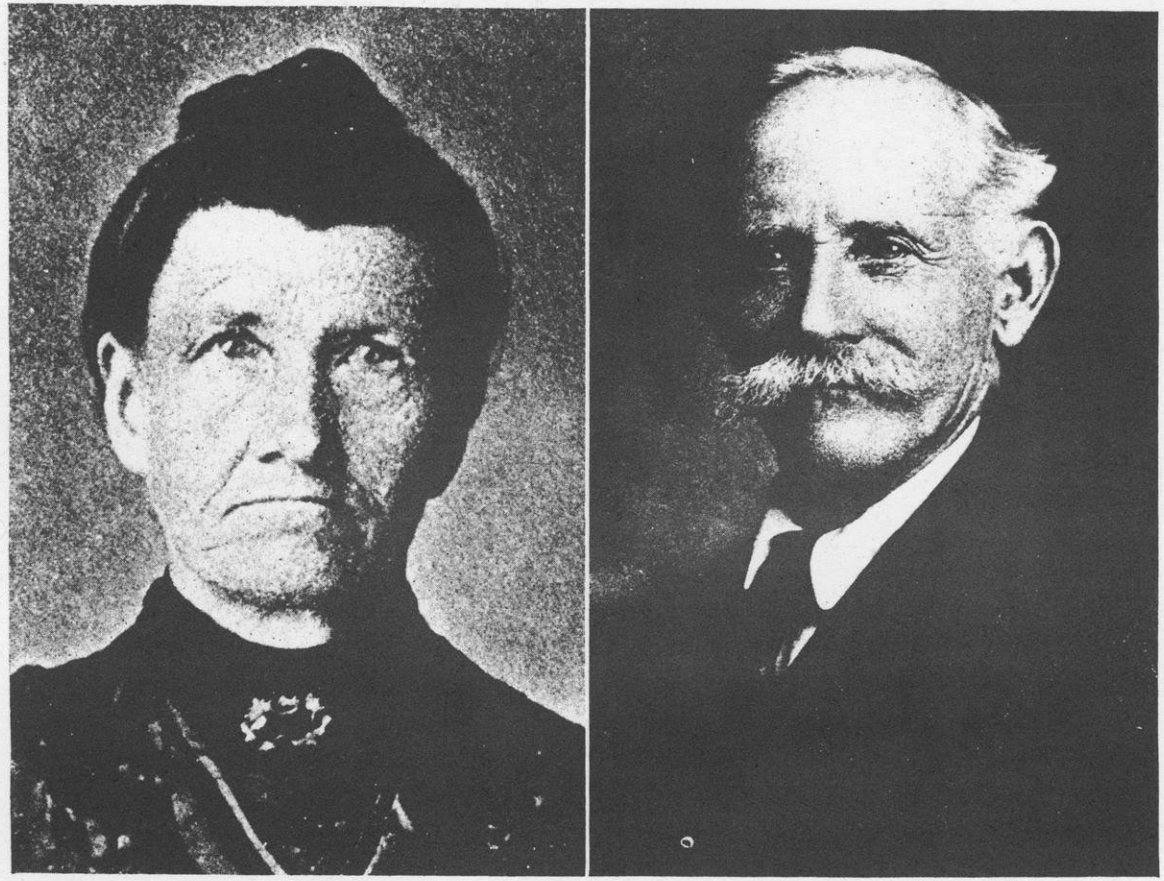
Frank C. Irvine, a former resident of Dunn County, for whom Irvington was named, was born at Fort Madison, Iowa, Oct. 25, 1853, son of George K. and Fanny (Cole) Irvine. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of the state of Maine. They were married in Pennsylvania and resided for some time in Bradford County, that state, coming west to Iowa with Capt. William Wilson (later of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company). In 1854, when the subject of this sketch was a year old, the family came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, settling in the locality now known as Irvington, but then called Bullard Creek. There until 1882 George K. Irvine was engaged in the operation of a sawmill, after which he settled on a farm of about 150 acres one mile to the south. In time he acquired about 500 acres of farm and timber land, in the town of Menomonie. He died on his farm there on March 20, 1901. Before his death his wife had gone to Dakota with her youngest daughter, when the latter married, but later went to live with her eldest daughter in Birmingham, Ala. She died some 10 or 12 years ago. The children of Mr. and Mrs. George K. Irvine were as follows: Maria, now deceased, who married George F. Burton of Birmingham, Ala., and had three children, George, Milly and Florence; Phoebe, wife of N. E. Tuttle of Neswa, Minn., whose children are Edith, Robert, Clara, Lulu, George and Ernest; Ellen, now Mrs. C. B. Bird of Wheeler, Wis., who has five children, Bert C., Grace, William J., Jessie L. and Minnie; Frank Carlton, subject of this sketch; Guy, deceased, who married Luna Curtis of Menomonie and had five children, Fanny, John, Elbridge, Susan and Bernadetta; Susan, who married Charles Hevener of Menomonie, both being now deceased, having died in Oregon, and whose children were Ray, Florence and Marion; Katie, a twin sister of Frank C., who died at the age of 12 years about 1864; and Abraham, who died in the same year as Katie when four years old. Frank C. Irvine received his early instruction from his sister, as there was no school at or near Irvington until 1872. He attended grammar and high school in Menomonie, however, and then became his father's assistant in the sawmill (a water mill), so continuing until 1882, when the father having settled on his farm, and the milling business being in Frank C.'s hands, the latter bought a steam mill situated on the creek, about 80 rods south of the water mill, and this steam mill he operated until 1890. In that year the Coffin Box & Lumber Co. began operations at Irvington and our subject went to work for them as superintendent, remaining in that position there until 1907, when the company ceased operations at Irvington and Mr. Irvine subsequently and until 1909 was in their employ at Midway, Twin Cities. After that until 1917 he worked independently as a mechanical engineer, doing general jobbing work, including the installation of machinery in mills. Since 1917 he has held the position of mechanical engineer with the J. L. Owens Co. of Minneapolis, manufacturers of agricultural machinery. Mr. Irvine was married March 4, 1876, in Menomonie, Wis., to Ida P. George, who was born June 28, 1858, daughter of Reuben F. and Eliza W. (Wiggins) George, her father being a native of North Carolina and her mother of Freedom, Maine. The latter, born July 31, 1831, came to Columbia County, Wisconsin, and was married to Mr. George (her first husband) on May 17, 1849. Their children were Ella, May, Charles and Ida, of whom Ella is now deceased. It was in 1858 that Mr. and Mrs. Reuben F. George settled in

Fall City, Dunn County. Wis. In October, 1865, she married her second husband, Lewis Hughes, and they had a son, Frank, besides one or two children who died young. Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Irvine have been the parents of eight children, namely, Mabel, Royal J., Lewis C., May, Bessie M., Bernice V., Hazel L. and Elsie F., in regard to whom the following data is available: Mabel, born Sept. 11, 1876, married W. D. Adams of Menomonie, where they now live, and has three children, Grace, Ethel and Roy. Royal J., born Sept. 7, 1879, died at the age of 19 years. Lewis C., born March 10, 1881, died when nine years old. May, born May 11, 1884, married R. K. Welch of Minneapolis and has one child, Virginia. Bessie M., born Aug. 28, 1889, married A. W. Lowell of Minneapolis and has one child, Jeanette. Bernice V., born July 19, 1891, died unmarried on Jan. 1, 1919. Hazel L., born Oct. 6, 1895, married Charles C. Clark of Minneapolis; no children. Elsie F., born Feb. 6, 1899, is now Mrs. L. G. Steinmetz of Minneapolis and has two children, Gloria F. and Jack L. Mr. Irvine has always been a Republican in politics and when residing in Dunn County served as school clerk. His fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen. Mrs. Irvine is a member of the Presbyterian Church

Burton F. Blodgett, proprietor of a good farm of 236 acres in the town of Tiffany, was born in the city of Menomonie, Wis., Feb. 8, 1879, son of Roswell P. and Julia E. (Rowe) Blodgett. The father was born in Wisconsin, Jan. 11, 1852, and was married to Julia E. Howe in Iowa on Thanksgiving Day, 1874. It was in 1878 that they came to Menomonie, Wis., where for some time Roswell P. Blodgett worked in the mills. In 1884 he moved with his family to the town of Tiffany, where he took 160 acres of wild land in Section 12 and began the development of a farm. There he lived for about 24 years, during which time he developed 50 acres of the land and erected a good set of buildings. In 1908 he sold that place and bought a wild tract of 200 acres on Section 13, in the same town, on which he resided long enough to make some considerable improvements, but finally he sold it and moved to Oregon, where he died. His wife Julia, who was born in the state of New York, Nov. 25, 1853, is still living, being a resident of Salem, Ore. Their children, seven in number, were: Anna, now Mrs. Edward Simmons of Salem, Ore.; Sarah, who is Mrs. Henry Peterson of Salem, Ore.; Burton F., subject of this sketch; Samuel, deceased; Grace, deceased; Ira L., of Portland, Ore.; and Ida, deceased. Samuel, Grace and Ida all fell victims to diphtheria in the year 1891, a pathetic end to three promising young lives. Burton F. Blodgett was a child of about five years when he accompanied his parents to the land on which they settled n the town of Tiffany, where his environment was similar to that which confronted the pioneer settlers of this county, except that much of the pine timber had been cut by the lumbermen and large stretches of unpicturesque stump land were to be seen in various directions. He acquired the elements of knowledge in District School No. 4, and subsequently becoming his father's assistant, remained with his parents until the age of 23 years, from 1902 to 1906 renting and operating the home farm in Section 12. During this latter period, on Dec. 13, 1903, he was married to Josephine M. Kellogg, who was born near Prairie Farm, Barron County, Dec. 4, 1886, daughter of Elmer E. and Etta M. (Forward) Kellogg. Her parents were farmers who subsequently, about 1911, moved to the town of Tiffany, Dunn County, where they were living at the time of Josephine's marriage. It was in 1901 that Mr. Blodgett bought and settled on his present farm of 236 acres, situated in Sections 11, 13 and 14, town of Tiffany. He has 160 acres under cultivation, and has a good set of buildings, the barn with steel equipment, and has good watering facilities. He has made good progress in general farming and dairying, keeping grade cattle which he is breeding up to the Holstein-Frisian type, and in the village of Boyceville, three miles to the north, he has a convenient market and source of supplies. At election time he votes for the man rather than with any particular party. Mr. and Mrs. Blodgett have been the parents of eight children, who were born as follows: Glen H., Sept. 20, 1904; Percy E., Oct. 20, 1905; Elmer R., Aug. 30, 1907; Harvey M., Jan. 13, 1909; Elva I., Feb. 5, 1910; Roswell P., Jan. 23, 1911; Raymond L., May 6, 1914; and Pearl B., March 16, 1920. The first born, Glenn H.,

was drowned on May 30, 1920, when in his sixteenth year. Elmer E. Kellogg, father of Mrs. B. F. Blodgett, was born in Wisconsin on Nov. 2, 1863, and her mother, in maidenhood Etta M. Forward, in New York State, Sept. 5, 1866. They were married near Prairie Farm, Wis., in 1881, and, as already stated, moved to the town of Tiffany, Dunn County, about the year 1911. Here, however, they did not remain long, but in 1912 went to Colorado, and they are now living at Siebert, that state. They had ten children: Sidney A., who is an invalid living with them in Colorado; Lionel H., residing at Haystown in the town of Tiffany; Josephine M., now Mrs. B. F. Blodgett; Herbert C. B., of Minneapolis; Rue M., who is Mrs. John Jensen of Colorado Springs, Colo.; Roland R., also living at Colorado Springs; Fay M., wife of Clarence Ashby of Denver, Colo.; Boyd, who died in infancy; Lottie B., now Mrs. Philip Mullen of Point Pearl, Colo.; and Hazel I., who is Mrs. Emmett Bell, residing in Colorado.

Albert Lentz, a well known farmer of the town of Stanton, who is conducting his farm of 160 acres in Section 13, along modern lines, was born in Pommern, Germany, Feb. 11, 1860, son of Frederick and Dorothy (Sadler) Lentz. The parents never came to America and are both now deceased, the father having died when our subject was 10 years old and the mother about 1909. Of their eight children those who came to this country were Albert, Theodore, John and Bertha, the last mentioned being now Mrs. William Radke of the state of Washington. Theodore resides in Menomonie and John in Eau Claire. Three other sons, William, August and Furn, died in Germany. Albert Lentz came to the United States alone in 1882, locating in Menomonie, Wis., where he found employment with the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, in whose mills he worked during the summers being employed in lumber camps during the winters. After being thus occupied for ten years he went to Phillips, Wis., where he worked for one year in the mill of the John R. Davis Lumber Co. Then in 1892 he bought 80 acres of wild land in Section 13, town of Stanton. At that time there was no road leading to the property and he had to cut one through the woods over which to haul lumber for his first house, which was a small frame one. His family at that time consisted of himself, wife and three children. To his wife, whose maiden name was Augusta Grutt, he had been married on May 23, 1884. Though born in Germany, Sept. 29, 1862, she was the daughter of Charles and Mary Grutt, of the town of Sherman, Dunn County, and was two years and six months old when she came with them to Wisconsin, the family settling at Watertown, where they remained two years before coming to Dunn County. After moving on to his farm Mr. Lentz had to work that year in Phillips to earn money for current expenses. He had paid for his land in full and had but little money left, but as soon as he was able he began the work of clearing and farm development, his wife helping in the outdoor work, and together they made some progress, both being hard workers. His progress for the 32 years that have since elapsed need not be followed step by step, a brief statement of present conditions being sufficient to all those who have themselves trod in the footsteps of the pioneers. To his original 80 acres he subsequently added 80 more, which gives him his present farm of 160 acres, one half of which is under the plow, the balance being in timber and pasture. The house, having been rebuilt, is modern in all essential respects and is a comfortable dwelling provided with a hot water heating system and lighted by acetylene gas. Mr. Lentz has two large frame barns and other substantial buildings, including hay sheds, tool sheds, granary, hog house and poultry house. His principal barn has cement floors, and is provided with steel stanchions, and litter carriers, and both barns have gas illumination like the house, as well as running water. Mr. Lents keeps Guernsey cattle of good grade, and milks 30 cows, making use of a milking machine. He also raises Chester White Hogs. The farm is four miles south of the village of Boyceville and 13 miles northwest of Menomonie. Mr. Lentz also owns another farm in this vicinity, a farm of 120 acres with good frame buildings, good fences, and with 70 acres under the plow, which he bought in 1914, and which is under the management of his son, Edward. On this farm he has just completed a fine bungalow residence. Though Mr. Lentz himself, retired from the active management of his property in 1924, he



MR. AND MRS. ALBERT LENTZ

is by no means idle, always being able to find something to do though in recent years he has labored under difficulties owing to a crippled leg. In politics Mr. Lentz is theoretically a Democrat, but in voting considers the man rather than the party. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Boyceville. He and his wife have been the parents of ten children: Emma L. M., Leona A., William C. F., Agnes M. L., Stella M. M., Elsie, Robert F. A., Edward H. R., John A. H. and Mabel M., of whom the following is a further record. Emma L. M., born March 8, 1885, is now the wife of Jacob Karlen of Boyceville. Leona A., born July 6, 1887, is the wife of James Keegan of the town of Stanton. William C. F., born Dec. 26, 1889, is now a lumbering contractor in British Columbia. Agnes M. L. and Stella M. M., were twins born Feb. 11, 1893, of whom Stella died in March, 1894. Agnes, who was graduated from the Dunn County Normal School and from a business college in Boulder, Colo., was for some years a teacher of penmanship in public schools in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. She is now employed in a business office in Milwaukee. Elsie, born Oct. 8, 1896, is the wife of Raymond Hale of the town of Stanton. Robert F. A., born April 12, 1898, is engaged in operating the home farm. Edward H. R. and Edna C. M. (twins) were born Sept. 17, 1899; Edward is now conducting his fathers other farm in the town of Stanton, and Edna, a graduate of the Boyceville High School, is a stenographer and secretary in the office of Albert Quilling in Menomonie. John A. H., born March 1, 1902, is a telegraph operator at Harve, Mont. Mabel M., born March 3, 1904, is living on the home farm.

Edward O. Larson, who may be counted among the pioneers of Dunn County, and who, after aiding for many years in its agricultural development, and in other important matters, is now living retired in the village of Colfax, was born near Drammen, Norway, June 10, 1850, son of Ole and Bertha (Ellingson) Larson. On May 17, 1853, he set out with his parents for America, reached his third birthday on board the vessel, and after a voyage of ten weeks and two days, arrived at the port of Quebec. From there they took boat or vessel up the St. Lawrence River to a point where they could make railroad connection for the states and by the latter method of transportation they reached Racine, Wis. There the family remained until 1855, when they moved to Viroqua, Vernon County, Wis., and in 1859 to Coon Valley in the same county. From the latter place they came in 1863 to Dunn County, locating in Running Valley, town of Grant. Young Edward O. Larson attended school in both Vernon and Dunn counties, though intermittently and for a limited period, as he had to help his father in the work of the farm. He remained on the home place until he was 24 years old, and then started in for himself, buying a farm of 160 acres in Running Valley, which was a part of the original Running farm. A little later he bought 200 acres of adjoining wild land, on which he built a good house, into which he moved with his wife, whom he had recently married after living a bachelor for six years on his original purchase. This may be regarded as his real start in the founding of a home for himself, what he had done before being merely preliminary work. Now came years of still harder work, but it was work that brought permanent and satisfactory results. Every season more land was cleared and buildings put up as needed or as soon as he had the means. Among the latter was a fine, two-story barn of 36 x 68 feet, and the other outbuildings were all constructed in a substantial manner and with a view to future contingencies. Thus Mr. Larson became one of the progressive and prosperous farmers of Dunn County, and more than that, as will be shown. He remained on his farm until April, 1904, when he sold it and moved to the village of Colfax, where he has built a fine modern house, which he now occupies. In addition to his agricultural operations, he was for about three years engaged in lumbering on the Chippewa River with his brother Lars. At first they operated on a jobbing basis but later bought their own pine and logged for themselves. In 1879 they went to Cumberland, Barron County, where they bought timber land and a portable sawmill and operated for two years. Edward O. Larson has also cut some figure in the affairs of town and county government. For a total of 16 years, not consecutive, he was chairman of the board of supervisors of the town of Grant, and therefore a

member of the county board, and he also served as school clerk for 20 years. When in 1906 the citizens were considering the question of establishing a municipal judgeship, they asked Mr. Larson if he would accept the office of judge if it were established in Colfax, and, after consideration, he said that he would. The design being put into execution, Mr. Larson was appointed municipal judge by Governor La Follette and after serving one year under the appointment, was elected for a term of four years, and then through re-election served another term of four years. He was the second municipal judge in Dunn County, and as such rendered efficient and valuable service. He is a man of a strong moral and consistently christian character, for many years a faithful member of the M. E. Church, and a doer and not merely a hearer of the Word. He is fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Larson's marriage has already been briefly mentioned. It took place Feb. 18, 1874, and united him with Annie C. Running, who was born in Vernon County, Wis., June 7, 1851, daughter of Ole and Bergetta (Thompson) Running. It has resulted in six children, who were born as follows: Bertha, Dec. 19, 1874; Elvin, July 12, 1876; Emma, Jan. 24, 1878; Lydia, April 19, 1881; Elvin (second), Dec. 2, 1886, and Blanche, Jan. 16, 1894. The first Elvin died in childhood, in 1881. In regard to the surviving children a few more facts are available. Bertha is the wife of Henry Running and lives in Chicago, where Mr. Running is employed in a cold storage plant as manager of the shipping department. Emma is now Mrs. Ole Gilboa and resides with her husband in Winona, Minn., where he is engaged in mercantile business. They have four children, Borghild, Bertrand, Marjorie and Ronald. Lydia married Thomas Braaten and they reside in Colfax, where Mr. Braaten is engaged in a draying business. They have four children, Lloyd, Merle, Evelyn and Doris. Elvin (second of the name) is chief clerk for the United States Steel Co. at McDonald, Ohio. He married Marian Vogel and is the father of three children, Barbara, Edward and Elizabeth Ann. Blanche became the wife of Harry Johnson and they live in Winona, Minn., where he is engaged in mercantile business in partnership with his brother-in-law, Ole Gilboa. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have one child, Robert. Thus the record of the Larson family is seen to be worthy of preservation in the annals of Dunn County. One more important fact, however, it remains to add. On April 18, 1924, Mr. and Mrs. Edward O. Larson celebrated their Golden Wedding at their home in the village of Colfax, keeping open house from 1:00 to 4:00 p. m. In the evening their relations and old neighbors were invited to supper, about 60 being served. Visitors appeared up to a late hour, speeches were made, and the occasion was one of rare interest and enjoyment. The happy couple, spared to enjoy an event that comes only to a few, received many congratulations, to say nothing of numerous presents and $171 in money as gifts, of which amount $160 was in gold. The occasion was also unique in the fact that they were the first couple to celebrate their Golden Wedding in this community who had grown up in it from childhood. All their children and grandchildren were present except their daughter Emma, who was sick at her home in Winona, Minn.

William Gehrking, now living retired on the fine farm in Section 36, town of Elk Mound, which he himself developed from its original wild and primitive condition, was born in Germany, Sept. 24, 1844. He was there educated and grew to manhood. When old enough he entered the standing army of Germany. He also served two years in the war between Germany and France. In 1872, he came to America, locating first in La Crosse, Wis., where he remained for one summer. From there he came to Elk Mound, Dunn County, and for about three years thereafter was employed on the farm of Henry Seidenberg. It was at the end of that time that he bought his first 80 acres of wild land in Section 36, from which starting-point he followed the path of unremitting industry to the goal of final success. From time to time he added to his landed possessions, as his means permitted, until he found himself the owner of 680 acres, some of this additional land being situated in the county of Chippewa, just across the road from his original farm. In his development of the property he showed himself to be a man of foresight and a skilful planner as well as hard worker, exercising care in the arrangement of his buildings

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM GEHRKING, S.
FRED J. GEHRKING AND FAMILY

so as to have them conveniently placed with respect to each other and with ample space between to give passage to teams, thus facilitating work without waste of time or labor. These buildings, in addition to a fine residence, include a large dairy barn of 36 x 66 feet in ground plan, with full basement; a small barn of 24 x 40 feet, and other out-buildings for the storage of corn, small grains, potatoes and machinery, besides a garage for his auto truck and pleasure cars. A good lawn and shade trees form an appropriate setting for the neat and commodious residence, and the whole establishment bears the aspect of a well designed and excellently kept modern farm. Mr. Gehrking followed agriculture on this place with good success until 1904, when he sold 80 acres of it to his son William H., and rented the remainder to his other sons, Fred J., Louis and George, who farmed it until 1918. The land operated by them was then made over to them as proprietors, including the home "forty," on which Mr. Cehrking lives with his son Fred J., and which cannot be alienated as long as he lives. Mr. Gehrking was married July 3, 1875, to Mary Hesemeyer, who was born in Germany, and came to this country in 1874. After living with him in happy wedlock for nearly 43 years, she passed away on March 25, 1918, having faithfully performed her duties as wife and mother. Their children, nine in number, were as follows. Henry, now deceased; John, also deceased; William H., already mentioned; Herman, deceased; George, Fred J. and Louis, already mentioned; and Sophia and Emil, who are both deceased. Mr. Gehrking was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church, of which he is a consistent member.

Fred J. Gehrking, a practical farmer of the town of Elk Mound, member of a well known family, and at present serving as assessor of the town, was born on the farm on which he is now living, June 18, 1883, son of William and Mary (Hesemeyer) Gehrking. He acquired a public school education and grew to manhood on his parents' farm, which he helped to develop. He also attended the agricultural department of the state university at Madison, Wis., for the two terms of 1904 and 1905. In 1904 he, with his brothers Louis and George, rented the home farm and conducted it on rental until 1918, when it became their own property. It now contains 600 acres including the original homestead tract of 40. Here the brothers all live together and work this land with prosperous results. They also own together 800 acres of farm land in North Dakota, and are engaged in mixed farming and dairying. Fred J., besides being an active and capable farmer working successfully to advance himself along the road of prosperity, is also interested in welfare of the general community. He was assessor of the town of Elk Mound in 1908 and 1909. In 1918 he was again elected assessor of the town of Elk Mound, served in that office during the following two years, and, being again elected to it in 1921, is still serving. Mr. Gehrking was married June 17, 1914, to Eleanor Finlayson, who was born in the town of Washington, Eau Claire County, Dec. 31, 1892, daughter of John and Ida (Bleichrodt) Finlayson, who were prominent farmers of that town. Mr. and Mrs. Gehrking are members of the German Lutheran Church. They have a daughter, Ruth M., who was born Oct. 15, 1919.

Jacob Flick, formerly an active farmer in the town of Dunn, but now living retired in the village of Elmwood, with his son, "Tony," was born in Canton Bern, Switzerland, Nov. 15, 1848, son of John and Marguerite (Gruber) Flick. The family emigrated to America in two detachments, the father, with two sons, Henry and Robert, coming in 1868; and the mother with two other sons, Jacob and Peter, and a daughter, Marguerite, following in 1869. Settlement was made in Downsville, this county, the father and sons entering the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co., who were then operating here. But the main object of John Flick and his wife was to get onto the land and build up a home on property they could call their own, and so in 1872 he bought 80 acres in Section 16, and entered upon his career as a farmer. His work was the same that every pioneer of this county had had to do—to make a clearing, build a log cabin and barn, fell trees, grub stumps, and break and cultivate the land—all of it hard work most of which had to be continued for many years. With the assistance of his wife and children he proved equal to the task, and before Mrs. Marguerite died, on Feb. 7, 1885, good progress had been made. He survived

her until Aug. 20, 1898, and then passed away, one of the grand army that built up the wealth and civilization that are Dunn County's heritage today. Into the home life of Mr. and Mrs. John Flick had come eight children, who, as they grew up, had lightened their labors and given them hope of a creditable prosperity. Of these, five are now living, the full list being as follows: John, now living retired in Durand; Fred, deceased; Rudolph, of Hudson, N. Y.; Henry, deceased; Jacob, as already mentioned, a prosperous farmer in Section 16, town of Dunn; Peter, also living in this town; and Robert and Marguerite. Jacob Flick spent the first 21 years of his life in his native land, where he acquired a good education for his class in society. He also learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed there until he came to this country in 1869. His period of employment with the firm of Knapp, Stout & Co., at Downsville lasting two years, and then he joined with his father in buying the 80 acres that constituted the original home farm. He took part in the erection of the log buildings and the clearing and development of the land, and in 1879 he showed his enterprise by purchasing a horse team, which necessitated the building of another log barn. The farm in time coming into his possession, he bought more land, increasing its area to 180 acres, and replaced the original log buildings with a good frame house and barns. Having a good eye for the shadow of coming events, he was one of the first farmers hereabouts to get into the dairy business, also advising others to do so, and he was one of the organizers and a trustee of the first creamery started in this locality, which was at Dunnville, but later on he became a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery and is yet. In 1922 Mr. Flick practically retired, and in the fall of 1924 he rented out the farm and took up his residence with his son "Tony." Though a busy man during his active career, Mr. Flick showed public spirit by helping in the administration of local government. He was a member of the town board for many years, and also road overseer, was assessor 14 years, and clerk of Joint School District No. 4 fo 21 years. His father at an early day having planted two hill pine trees on the home place, which today are large trees, he adopted the name of Twin Pine Farm for it, both for its obvious significance and in remembrance of his father. Mr. Flick was first married in 1870, to Magdalene Michael, who was born in Switzerland, April 11, 1851, and came to America in the year of her marriage. She proved a faithful wife and good helpmate and after 26 years as such passed away on Aug. 14, 1906. She was the mother of Mr. Flick's ten children, Robert, Elizabeth, Paul, Bertha, Victor, Mildred, Helen, Alfred, Edwin and Anton, in regard to whom the following may be added. Robert, born Jan. 3, 1871, became a business man of Addie, Wash. and died Dec. 17, 1924. Elizabeth, born Feb. 16, 1872, is now Mrs. John Roth of the town of Dunn and has three children, Margaret, Ernest and Esther. Paul, born March 23, 1874, who is in the meat business at Kenyon, Minn., married Catherine Fagen and has three children, Helen, Raymond and Walter. Bertha, born Feb. 11, 1876, married Fred Dislin, a contractor in St. Paul, and is the mother of three children, Loraine, Dorothy and Gladys. Victor, born Feb. 9, 1878, and now a farmer in Alberta, Canada, married Olga Beulow, and has two children, Ruby and Irene. Mildred, born Jan. 3, 1880, who is the wife of Conrad Kraft of Menomonie, has ten children, Elizabeth, Lois, Leonard, Howard, Harold, Evelyn, Robert, Kenneth, Madaline and Margaret. Helen, born May 9, 1882, is the wife of Albert Dislin, a St. Paul contractor, and her children are Lucille and Albert Jr. Alfred, born March 3, 1884, is in the bakery business at New Rockford, N. D. He married Madaline Smallick and has five children, four daughters and one son. Edwin E., born Dec. 25, 1885, is now in Florida, where he follows the trade of a carpenter; he married and has one child, Arthur. Anton, born Feb. 10, 1888, who is a baker at Elmwood, Wis., married Edna Weber, and has four children, Dorothy, Clarice, Madlyn and Elizabeth. Mr. Flick is a member of St. Jacob's Lutheran Congregation at Downsville, of which for several years he was a trustee and the secretary.

Martin Fladoes, president of the Bank of Menomonie and who has long been one of the leading citizens of Dunn County, both as a business man and as an incumbent of public office, was born in Norway, Jan. 23, 1860, son of Sever and Ann M. (Overlie) Fladoes. The family came to the United States in 1875, arriving

in Menomonie, Wis., Aug. 23, that year. For the next two years Sever Fladoes, the father, was in the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, after which he settled on a farm in the town of Menomonie which, was his home for the rest of his life. He and his wife had three children: Karen, deceased; Andrew, now a farmer in North Dakota, and Martin, of Menomonie. Martin Fladoes attended school in his native land and was 15 years old when he accompanied his parents to America. Like his father, he entered the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, remaining with them until he was 25 years of age, working in the woods or mills, or on the drives, wherever he was most needed. At the end of his service with them he returned home and for the next nine years was engaged in operating his father's farm. In the fall of 1894, having by that time become well and favorably known throughout Dunn County, he was elected register of deeds, taking office Jan. 1, 1895. His entry into the financial world occurred in 1903, when he became connected with the First National Bank of Menomonie. There during the next two years he learned much relative to the banking business, and, his adaptability being recognized, in January, 1905, he was offered and accepted the position of cashier of the Bank of Menomonie, which he retained until 1910. Then together with L. D. Harvey and others he purchased the James H. Stout interest in the bank, Mr. Harvey becoming president and Mr. Fladoes vice president. As such the latter remained until 1922, in which year Mr. Harvey having died, Mr. Fladoes bought the controlling interest in the bank and has since held the office of president. It has always been his habit to give the best that was in him to the task at which he was engaged and to be the sort of man sought by a job rather than the man seeking it. Before he was register of deeds he held school and town offices at various times, proving himself efficient and reliable as he has done in everything else. He is a member of the Commercial Club and a blue lodge Mason. Mr. Fladoes was married in Menomonie, Jan. 16, 1886, to Anna Midtlyng, daughter of Andrew and Mary Midtylng who are now deceased. Five children, as follows, are the fruit of this marriage: Alice, now Mrs. E. N. Atwood of Malta, Mont.; Karen, who is food demonstrator for the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co. of Minneapolis; Clara, who is in charge of the girls' physical training department in the high school at Virginia, Minn.; Martin A., traveling salesman for Sivyer Steel Casting Co. in Milwaukee, and John A., the present cashier of the Bank of Menomonie. Mr. and Mrs. Fladoes and their children are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Charles Frank, Sr., a retired farmer living in the town of Weston on a fine farm which he developed from the wilderness, was born in Kaddingen, state of Hessen. Germany, son of Conrad and Katherine (Zichner) Frank. The parents, who were farmers by occupation, spent their lives in their native land. In addition to their son Charles, they had four daughters: Katherine, who died in Germany; Elizabeth, who married Carl Schaaf and is now a widow living in Germany; Mary, who is Mrs. Herman Kuesel of the town of Weston; and Bertha, who married a Mr. Geisdorf and lives in Spring Valley, Pierce County, Wis. Charles Frank, Sr., was educated in his native land and worked for his father on the home farm until he came to the United States in 1870. Before doing so he took an important step, which proved a most happy one, being married on March 21, that year, to Elizabeth Beck, who was born in the same locality as himself, on Jan. 17, 1849, daughter of Casper and Mary (Jork) Beck. Both her parents died in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frank took passage for this country on the steamer Lina, which landed them at the port of New York, whence they came west at once to Dodge County, Wisconsin. There they resided for eight years, during the first three of which Mr. Frank worked out for others, during the next five operating a rented farm. In the spring of 1878, with two other men, Herman Kuesel and Louis Naseband, he came to Menomonie, Dunn County, where the party were met by Henry Miller, who acted as guide for them to the locality where they had resolved to settle, in the western part of the town of Weston. Each bought 80 acres of heavy timber land in Section 18, being the first settlers in that part of the county, with the little hamlet of Hatchville as their nearest source of supplies. There were no roads and to reach their land they

had to follow trails through the woods. Mr. Frank cut the first tree that was felled on his 80-acre tract, erected a small dwelling, and that spring by hard work cleared three acres and planted a garden, a very good beginning for so short a time. In the planting and care of the garden his wife helped materially. Their means, however, were small, and in the summer and fall Mr. Frank used to earn a few dollars by working in the harvest fields near Hammond, St. Croix County. As there was no market then for his timber, he had to burn most of it to get it out of his way, and in his clearing operations for six years he used oxen, at the end of that time buying his first team of horses. In 1889, having by that time made fair progress, Mr. Frank bought more land, consisting of an 80-acre tract in the town of Spring Lake, Pierce County, but which lay just across the road from his original place. In 1892 he erected a new house and out-buildings. Ten years later, in 1902, he gave to his son, Charles Frank, Jr., the 80-acre tract of his farm lying in Pierce County, continuing to operate the remainder until 1910. He then retired from active work, turning the farm over to his son Herman, though he has since continued to reside on it. He had built up one of the finest farms in the western part of Dunn County, surmounting all the difficulties experienced by the pioneer settlers. For many years he was also active in various matters pertaining to the general progress and welfare of his locality. He aided new settlers as they came in, helped to build the much needed roads, and was one of the organizers of the Elmwood Cooperative Creamery, in which he was a stockholder for many years. For several years he was a director on the school board of his district and for five years a member of the Weston town board. During the entire period his wife was his faithful companion and co-worker, and to her much of their mutual success is due. They have had six children, Emma, Charles, Ida, Herman, Louis and Mary, of whom they have lost but Emma, who was born Aug. 6, 1872, in Dodge County, where she died in September, 1875. The record of the others is briefly as follows. Charles, born June 22, 1874, and now a farmer in the town of Spring Lake, Pierce County, Wis., married Amelia Podoll. Ida, born March 11, 1875, married William Franka and lives in Pierce County. Herman, born Feb. 17, 1877, and now operating the old home farm, is given separate mention on these pages. Louis, born Sept. 7, 1879, married Anna Hatfield and resides in Elmwood. He and his wife are the parents of two children, Martin and Walter. Mary, born May 7, 1882, is now Mrs. Watt Werner of the town of Weston and the mother of nine children, Arthur, Edna, Helen, Frances, Clarence, Margaret, Elmer, Goldine and Robert.

Herman Frank, now operating the old Frank farm in Section 18, town of Weston, which was built up by his parents from wild land, was born in Dodge County, Wisconsin, Feb. 17, 1877. He is the son of Charles and Elizabeth Frank, whose interesting story of pioneer endeavor and achievement, has already been told. When old enough to toddle to the district school, he began to explore the mysteries of reading, writing and arithmetic, with perhaps a little geography later on; but it was not his destiny to travel much farther along the path of scholastic knowledge as he soon had to solve problems of a still more practical kind connected with the task of developing the parental farm, in which he became his father's assistant. So he remained for many years, in that time becoming a good practical farmer. In 1910, on his father's retirement, he took over the farm, to which he has added 40 acres in the same section, and he is operating it much as his father did, except that he has gone more extensively into dairying. He keeps grade Holstein cattle with a pure bred sire, and is making satisfactory progress. He was married Nov. 18, 1909, in Pierce County, to Otillia Hannack, who was born in Dodge County, Feb. 2, 1883, daughter of Albert and Johanna (Budhan) Hannack. Her parents settled in Pierce County in 1885 and there died many years after, the father on March 29, 1917, and the mother on Nov. 5, 1923. Mr. and Mrs. Herman Frank are the parents of three children: Hilda, born Feb. 12, 1913; Loraine, born Nov. 30, 1915, and Helen, born Sept. 2, 1921. The family are members of St. John's Lutheran Church at Hatchville.

John H. Holland, proprietor of a general store at Graytown, in Section 5, town of New Haven, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Nov. 1, 1865, son of William and Ben-

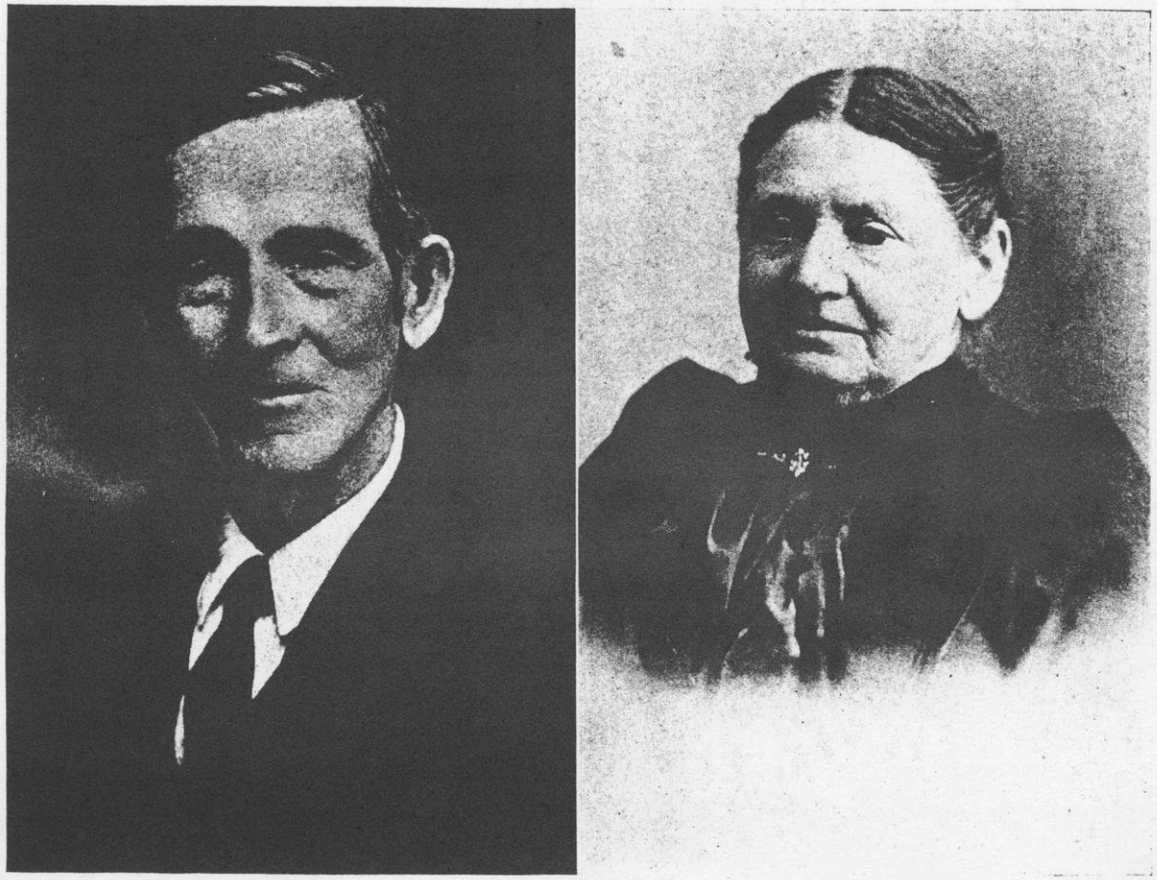
delia (Manning) Holland. The father was for a number of years a merchant in New York City—in the dry goods business—and it was there that he and his wife were married on Jan. 3, 1863, taking up their residence in Brooklyn. Shortly before the birth of their son John, they went back to Ireland on a visit, which accounts for his birth in Dublin. In May, 1866 they returned to New York and to their home in Brooklyn. There John H. was reared, in course of time being graduated from the Jefferson grade school. In 1883 he was graduated from the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., after which he returned to New York City and for about three years was employed in his father's store, In January, 1886, he went to work for the New York Life Insurance Co., and for some time was located at Troy, N. Y., as local agent of the company. He was there but six months when he was made assistant superintendent of the Troy agency. In November, 1886, he was promoted to the local superintendency, but soon after was sent to Minneapolis, Minn., as superintendent of that district, which position he held until October, 1888. He was then made traveling inspector for the company with the United States as his field, but early in August, 1894, he had to resign on account of ill health. Locating in Glenwood City, St. Croix County, Wis., he found employment there with the Glenwood Manufacturing Co.; but in a little over a year they closed out their business, and in October, 1895, he came to Graytown, town of New Haven, Dunn County, and entered the employ of Aaron B. Gray as superintendent of his farm. With him he remained until October, 1906, when he engaged in general mercantile business at Graytown with C. J. Hendrickson of Connersville as a partner. At the end of a year Mr. Holland bought the Connersville stock—they having operated both stores—and continued the Connersville business until April, 1909, when he resold it to Mr. Hendrickson. Then returning to Graytown, he closed up the business here and took charge of the Gray farm. In February, 1910 he bought his present store property and on June 28, the same year, started the mercantile business which ne has since conducted. In addition to this he deals more or less in real estate, owns the 40-acre tract of land on which his store and the sawmill of Chester A. Thatcher stand, and is a stockholder in the Peoples Bank of Clear Lake, Wis. Mr. Holland was married on Aug. 28, 1912, to Mrs. Emma Gray, widow of Aaron B. Gray and daughter of William and Rebecca (Chase) Colbath. She was born at Cameron, N. Y., March 20, 1859. The religious faith of Mr. and Mrs. Holland is that of the Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Holland is a Republican. He was acting treasurer of the town of New Haven for four years, served as treasurer of the Hilton School District No. 2, for two years, was health officer for ten years, and has served a number of years as justice of the peace and notary public.

Aaron B. Gray, who passed from this life on Feb. 16, 1911, was a well known pioneer of Dunn County, whose name is preserved in that of the village of Graytown, which was named after him. He was born at Wheeler, Steuben County, N. Y., on Feb. 7, 1845, son of Daniel and Lydia (Wheeler) Gray. In the same place he acquired his education and resided with his parents until his marriage. That event, which occurred on June 3, 1874, united him with Emma Colbath, of Bath, N. Y., but who was born at Cameron, N. Y., March 20, 1859. In 1879 he and his wife came west to New Richmond, Wis., where they conducted a hotel for two years. This was a new experience for them as in New York State they were farmers. In the fall of 1881 they came to Dunn County, Mr. Gray buying 80 acres of land on Section 5, town of New Haven, later buying 100 acres more. Until 1893 they lived in a log house, but in that year Mr. Gray built a frame one. He was a hard worker and in time developed all of his 180 acres, building up a good farm, and being recognized throughout the northern part of the county as a successful man and a good and reliable citizen. On his father's side he was of Pennsylvania-Dutch extraction, his mother's ancestors being English. In Bath, N. Y., he was made a Free Mason and remained a member of the order to the end of his life. He showed his patriotism in the Civil War by giving four years of his life to military service as a soldier of the Union. As a private in the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry he accompanied Sherman on his famous campaign to Atlanta and the sea, and was in many a sharp

skirmish with the enemy's cavalry who hovered on the flanks and rear of the invading army. Though not actually wounded in battle, a cannon ball on one occasion passed so close to him that he afterwards suffered from the concussion, just as there are many soldiers today who have not fully recovered from the effects of shell shock in the World War. Mr. Gray was a member of the Republican party, and for four years he served the town of New Haven as its treasurer, but otherwise was not active in public affairs. He was a man highly respected and his name is well worthy of the place in the annals of the county.

Frank Duffy, one of the pioneer farmers in the town of Lucas, was born in Rome, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1840, son of Peter and Margaret (Carnes) Duffy. The father was a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland, and the mother of County Monaghan in the same country. They both came to this country when young and single and were subsequently married in Rome, N. Y., where Mr. Duffy, having learned the tailor's trade in his native land, conducted a tailor's shop for several years. In 1844 he came west to Galena, Ill., where he established himself in the grocery business, and was occupied in conducting it from that time until his death. His wife also died there. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Ann, Bridget, Elizabeth, Margaret and Thomas, are deceased. The two living are Bernard, of Dubuque, Iowa, and Frank, subject of this sketch. Frank Duffy was four years old when he accompanied his parents from Rome, N. Y., to Galena, Ill., and it was in the latter place that he obtained his education. As soon as he was old enough he began helping his father in the store, and was thus engaged until the spring of 1862, when he came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and, entering the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co., was engaged in running log or timber rafts on the Chippewa River. Then going to St. Louis, he entered the U. S. government service and was employed on river transports until the close of the Civil War. In 1866 he came to Menomonie and for two years thereafter worked for Knapp, Stout & Co. It was at the end of that period, or in 1868, that he began farming in the town of Lucas, buying 80 acres of timber land in Section 30, which he started to improve. In course of time he bought 120 acres more, thus increasing the size of his farm to 200 acres, of which he cleared and brought under cultivation 70 acres, also erecting a set of good buildings. After operating the farm until 1908, he turned it over to his son William E., though he still resides on it. As a citizen of his town Mr. Duffy has a good record, as he not only worked to advance his own interests, but proved himself useful to the community in many ways. He assisted new settlers as they came in, helped to establish schools and roads, and was one of the organizers of the Hatchville creamery. It was he and Michael McManus who cut the road from the Duffy farm down the hill to the Carter farm, which is now State Highway No. 116. He is now one of the oldest surviving pioneers in the town of Lucas and has a host of friends, being respected by all who know him. Mr. Duffy was married Oct. 23, 1863, in Galena, Ill., to Margaret McGuire, who was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, June 20, 1841. She came to America with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McGuire, who settled in Galena about 1860, where they spent the rest of their lives. After nearly 56 years of wedded life, during which she proved herself a good wife and mother, Mrs. Margaret Duffy passed away on Oct. 11, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Duffy were the parents of five children, Thomas, Peter, Henry, William E. and Elizabeth. Thomas is now in Peru, South America. Peter, who lives in Eau Claire, Wis., married Irene Kinney and has five children, Fay, Francis, Thomas, John and Helen, the last mentioned of whom is now Mrs. William Hill. Henry, who resides in the town of Lucas, married Ina Moore and has eight children, Harry, Gertrude, Alice, Margaret, Helen, Laurance, Mary and Robert. William E., now operating the home farm, married Pearl McMelnamin and has one daughter, Mary Margaret. Elizabeth is now Mrs. Michael Debine of Glenwood City, St. Croix County, and is the mother of three children, Anna (now Mrs. Andrew Revioer), Frances and Esther. The Duffy family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic congregation in Menomonie.

Jackson P. Long, for many years a well known and respected resident of Downsville, now deceased, was born at Petersburg, Rensselaer County, N. Y., Feb. 29,



MR. AND MRS. FRANK DUFFY

1832. He came west in the early 30's and in November, 1861, enlisted for service in the Civil War in Company G, 15th Reg. Wis. Vol. Inf. Being wounded in the battle of Shiloh (April 6-7, 1862), he was given an honorable discharge soon after for incapacity. On Aug. 23, 1862, he was married to Annie M. Harrington, who was born in Illinois, Nov. 7, 1846. In June, 1863, they came to Dunn County, Wis., and settled half a mile south of Downsville, on the Red Cedar River, where they remained until April, 1880, when they moved to a location two miles west of Downsville in the town of Dunn, and there Mr. Long spent the remainder of his life. He was an active and useful citizen, engaged for many years in agriculture, and he also served many years in town or school office, always proving useful and efficient. His widow still resides on the farm, which is operated by their son, Clifford Y. Mr. and Mrs. Long were the parents of a large family, numbering 16 children, whose record is briefly as follows: C. Theresa, born March 11, 1864, has been a teacher for the last 44 years, during the last 20 years having followed her vocation near Vancouver, where she resides, she is also composer and author of a book of poems entitled "Night Thoughts and Day Dreams," which has had an extensive sale. Alethe, born March 13, 1865, is now Mrs. H. G. Surls of Portland, Ore. Cecelia I., born April 26, 1866, died Oct. 25, the same year. Lucius A., born Jan. 8, 1867, is editor of the Hillsboro Argus of Hillsboro, Ore. Lillian H., born Aug. 10, 1868, became the wife of Henry Flemming and died Oct. 21, 1917; Emily, born Jan. 27, 1870, in Downsville, was educated in that village and subsequently taught school for three years. On July 3, 1890, she was married to William E. Fayerweather, who was born in Pepin, Wis., July 3, 1855, son of David and Eliza (Foster) Fayerweather. After their marriage they farmed in the town of Dunn until November, 1902, when they came to Downsville, which place has since been their home. During the summer months Mr. Fayerweather works for the Mississippi Improvement Co. On Dec. 12, 1910, Mrs. Fayerweather was appointed postmistress of Downsville, receiving her commission Jan. 23, 1911, and assuming her duties February 1. She moved the office to her residence, and has been postmistress ever since. Kenyon E. Long, born May 25, 1871, lives in Williston, N. D., where he is yardmaster for the Great Northern Railway. Leon L., born Oct. 27, 1872, is operating a general store in Ravalli, Mont. Paul C. Long, born Sept. 3, 1874, is a chiropractor in Prineville, Ore. Ada E. Long, born Jan. 13, 1876, died April 26, 1892. Clifford Y. Long, born Oct. 19, 1877, is operating the old home farm in the town of Dunn. Geneva Long, born March 23, 1879, is now Mrs. A. E. Erickson of Battleground, Wash. Ethel C., born Dec. 13, 1881, married Benjamin Dennison and died Nov. 12, 1911. Ruby L. Long, born Aug. 23, 1883, is now Mrs. Milo E. Daymon of Vancouver. The other two children of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson P. Long, Gerald and Albert R., both died in infancy.

John Cramer, Sr., one of the very early agriculturists of Dunn County, now living retired in Menomonie, was born in Germany, Aug. 26, 1844, son of John and Elizabeth (Weber) Cramer. The family came to America in 1851, settling in Dodge County, Wisconsin. In 1862 they moved to Dunn County, buying 60 acres of land in the town of Red Cedar, which the parents farmed for the rest of their lives. John, the subject of this sketch, helped to develop the farm and remained with his parents until 1871, when he married and began his individual career as a farmer. The locality he selected in which to begin operations was Section 26, in the town of Red Cedar, where he bought an 80-acre tract of wild land and put up a set of log buildings. From this beginning he advanced by degrees through hard work from one stage of prosperity to a higher until he found himself the owner of a splendid farm of 300 acres, which included the original 60 acres owned by his father. His residence was a fine modern house, equipped with an electric light plant and a home waterworks system with a vacuum vapor heating plant. The barn was one of the largest and best in Dunn County, its surface dimensions being 36 x 150 feet, and it was installed with the James equipment with running water and individual drinking-cups for the stock. In 1911 Mr. Cramer began the building up of a herd of pure bred Guernsey cattle, which today numbers 50 head, being the main asset on the farm, which, as a whole, is one of the finest in Dunn County, and is now

jointly owned by himself and his son John Cramer, Jr., but is rented and operated by another son, Joseph. In 1919, after 48 years' work on the place, Mr. Cramer retired and took up his residence in the city of Menomonie, where he and his wife, who has proved a faithful companion and efficient helpmate, are passing the latter years of their lives in a well earned leisure. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. John Cramer, Sr., took place in Dodge County, Wisconsin, Jan. 23, 1871, her maiden name being Susan Lackas. She was born in Germany, June 16, 1851, and it was in 1853, while still a babe, that she came to the United States with her parents, who settled in the county above mentioned. For more than half a century Mr. and Mrs. Cramer have traveled life's highway together, and they have proved a strong team, each doing his or her part with more than ordinary earnestness and success. Their prosperity has been well earned and it may be hoped that they have long to enjoy it. They have been the parents of 16 children, namely, John, Jr., Elizabeth, Eva, Susan, Emma, Joseph, Regina, Grace, Genevieve, Cornelius, Mary, Anna, Margaret, Jacob and Barbara (twins) and Katie. Of the nine now living, the following is a brief record. John, Jr., born Nov. 19, 1872, is mentioned in a special article which follows this. Elizabeth, born Dec. 22, 1875, is now the wife of John Hanley of Menomonie and the mother of a daughter, Eva. Eva, born Jan. 23, 1879, resides with her parents. Susan, born Jan. 21, 1886, is the wife of L. A. Govin of the town of Dunn, and has five children, James, Janette, John, Helen and Cornelius. Emma, born Dec. 22, 1887, is Mrs. Edward Becker of Colby, Wis., and has four children, Regina, Wilbur, Margaret and Lucille. Joseph, born Dec. 8, 1889, who rents and conducts the home farm, married Anna Traxler, and has one child, Joseph, Jr. Regina, born March 16, 1892, is now Sister Joan in the St. Rose Convent at La Crosse. Grace, born April 17, 1894, is living at home with her parents. Genevieve, born Oct. 22, 1895, is Mrs. Frank Breightsman of Menomonie and the mother of two children, Richard and Donald. Of those deceased, Cornelius, who was born Oct. 18, 1899, died Jan. 27, 1916; and Mary, who was born July 15, 1874, married Frank Ney, and died Dec. 22, 1919, leaving eight children, Gertrude, Frank, Helen, Leo, Leonard, Mary, Bernard and John. The others who died were Anna, Margaret, Jacob, Barbara and Katie, four of whom died of diphtheria within a period of 14 days. The family religion is that of the Catholic Church.

John Cramer, Jr., a well known resident of Menomonie, formerly associated with his father in the development of a fine farm in the town of Red Cedar, was born in that town Nov. 19, 1872, his parents being John S. and Susan (Lackas) Cramer. He was educated in the rural school of his district, and as soon as he was old enough began helping his father in the outdoor work of the farm, the original tract of which had been purchased in 1871, the year before his birth. The story of its development into the splendid piece of agricultural property which it is today has been told in the sketch of his parents' lives and need not be repeated. It is enough to say that much of that development was due to the subject of this article, who worked with his father in improving the land and erecting and equipping the buildings with all modern conveniences, including electric light and power and good waterworks. This work covered a period of many years, each year seeing a better improved, more attractive and more profitable place, the splendid result finally achieved being due to the resolute industry and persistence of father and son. They are now joint owners of the farm, which at present is rented and conducted by Joseph Cramer, a brother of John, Jr. The latter gave up farm work in 1919, and, moving to the city of Menomonie, purchased a good house at 515 13th Street, which he, his father and mother and two sisters now occupy. Since coming to the city he has been engaged in the buying and shipping of livestock. He is a stockholder in the Rusk Creamery Co. of the town of Red Cedar, also in the Clear Oil Co. of Menomonie and in the Waterman-Ehrhard Co., doing a large department store business in Menomonie. A member of the Catholic Church, he belongs also to the societies of Knights of Columbus and Catholic Knights. In this review the fact that stands out most clearly is that it is to such men and women as those to be found in the Cramer family that the advancement and prosperity of Dunn County, and of the Northwest generally, is chiefly due. It is they who have changed the face of the

MR. AND MRS. EDWIN F. LARKAM

country from a wilderness of timber and brush, or a desolate-looking stretch of stump land left by the lumbermen, into beautiful landscapes of smiling fields, rich with waving grain and dotted with orchards and neatly painted residence or utility buildings, the outward signs of civilization and prosperity, not to mention the useful cattle and other livestock which give a homelike aspect to the places formerly inhabited by wolves, bears and deer, or by the picturesque but uncivilized Indian. Such men are the privates and officers in the army of progress and when their work is done are well entitled to rest on their laurels.

Edwin F. Larkam, in his day a well known pioneer of Dunn County, and for many years a trusted employee of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, was born in Voluntown, Conn., son of Lancelot and Mary (Reed) Larkham. The mother, Mary Reed in maidenhood, was a niece of John Quincy Adams, the sixth president of the United States, and her grandfather Reed was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Her father, too, had served as an officer under Washington in the Revolutionary War. Thus it may be seen that the Reed family and their connections took a more or less prominent part in American history. The Larkams also were patriotic, Mr. Larkam's father, Lancelot, fought for the Union in the Civil War, and the father of Lancelot was a soldier in the War of 1812-15 with Gt. Britain. Edwin F. Larkam came west with his parents in 1852, the family settling in Illinois, where the parents spent the remainder of their lives. In 1862 Edwin came to Dunn County, Wis., settling first at Irvington on the Red Cedar River, two and a half miles south of Menomonie. He remained there but a short time, however, taking a homestead of 160 acres in Section 4, town of Menomonie, on which he built a log shack with three small rooms. At this time he had been married for eight or nine years and had a family. He proved up on his homestead, residing on it until 1870, and for the five years following he and his family made their home in Menomonie, Mr. Larkham having charge of the Knapp, Stout & Co.'s lumber yard. Then he moved his family back to the homestead, retaining his position as manager of the lumber yard and going back and forth between his place and Menomonie each day, a distance of about two miles. He remained with the Knapp-Stout people until the mills were closed down in 1900, after which he spent his entire time on his farm, where he died on June 6, 1907. During the 30 years that he was with the lumber company he employed men to clear his farm, and also for several years rented out the tillable land to different parties, and in time he put up a good set of buildings. Naturally progressive, he had good business foresight, and instead of waiting for others, would often set the example in some better way of doing things. He had the first team of horses owned in the community and hauled lumber and logs for other settlers as they came in, assisting them also in other ways. He was recognized by his employers, and by his fellow citizens generally, as being thoroughly honest and straight-forward and his word on any matter of fact was never questioned. He was the first assessor of the town of Menomonie, in fulfiling the duties of which office he had to get the Indians to guide him through the woods. Mr. Larkam's marriage, to which brief allusion has been made, took place Sept. 11, 1853, in Concord, Ill., and united him with Sarah J. Parkhurst, who was born in Plainfield, Conn., Sept. 3, 1834. They had four children: Frank and Lillian, who are now deceased; Lennie, who is now Mrs. P. S. Halleck of Columbus, Miss., and Lillian, who was married Sept. 23, 1907, to Louis Stall. Mr. and Mrs. Stall in the year of their marriage took over the Larkam estate, which they are now operating as a dairy farm and doing a considerable business. Mrs. Sarah J. Larkham lives with them, and though now 90 years of age, is still active and insists on making the bread for the household which she well knows how to do.

Ole Thorud, a worthy pioneer of Dunn County who passed away some 25 years ago, leaving the record of having created a farm from wild land in the town of Red Cedar, was born in Norway, June 24, 1824. He spent the first 25 years of his life in his native land, and then in 1849, while yet a single man, came to the United States to seek his fortune. Those were stirring times, when the superb sailing vessels of the United States, making almost as fast time as steamships, were found in every sea, when men's mind were excited by the news of the gold discoveries in

California and Australia, and when in this country men with their families were pouring over the mountains from the Eastern States to seek new homes in the middle or far west, where they were laying the foundations of new commonwealths. Ole Thorud was a unit in this busy movement, making his way first to Dodge County, Wisconsin, where he found work and remained until 1857. Only three years before that date Dunn County, which then included Pepin also, had been created from Chippewa and the lumbermen were busy here, cutting down the forests and opening up the country for the settlement of farms. There were homes for all on every hand, to be obtained at small cost, save that of labor. It was in the brawny muscles and sinews of the hardy pioneers from Europe and the East that the power lay to wrest from the soil the wealth it contained and make it visible in the shape of fruitful fields, well stored barns and herds of cattle, with other stock. Mr. Thorud had all the foreigner's ambition to become a land proprietor and build up a home that he might pass on to his descendants. He also wished to provide for his parents, so in 1857, he sent for them to join him, he, himself, coming to Dunn County and securing 160 acres of government land on Little Elk Creek, Section 18, (government township 27), town of Red Cedar. There he was joined by his parents, who made the last stage of their journey with an ox team. His land being all wild, he began operations by building a log house and barn. It was the first step in pioneer progress, and from that he advanced through many years of hard work to a position where he could survey the result with satisfaction. During all but three years of that period he was aided by his faithful wife and helpmate, in maidenhood Karie Olson, who was born in Norway, Nov. 28, 1829, and whom he married in 1860. They became people of note and influence in the community, helping in various ways to advance its interests. Many a night they extended the hospitality of their little dwelling to some newly arrived settler, and many hours Mr. Thorud spent in helping to build roads and get school and church established; for all of which their lives are worthy of record. But time brought its inevitable changes and Mr. and Mrs. Thorud felt the approach of age. The labor of operating the farm they left more and more to their children, and at last on Dec. 21, 1899, Mr. Thorud passed away at the age of 75 years and six months, lacking only three days. His wife survived him a little over three years and three months, dying April 3, 1903. Their children were Thore O., Carl, Ida and Henry, of whom the first mentioned is now living on the home farm. Carl, who remained at home until 1904, then went to Alberta, Canada, where he homesteaded land, which he sold several years later, returning to Dunn County. In 1918 he went back to Canada and is now operating the pumping station at Claresholm, Alberta. Ida is now Mrs. Ole G. Berg of Claresholm, Alberta. Henry, who resided on the home farm until his death, served as a volunteer from Wisconsin in the Civil War.

Thore O. Thorud, a prominent citizen and successful farmer of Section 18, (Township 27), town of Red Cedar, was born on the farm he now owns, on Oct. 24, 1863, son of Ole and Karie (Olson) Thorud. His education was acquired in District School No. 4, and as he grew older he became his father's assistant in the task of developing the home farm. Thus his life went on for 27 years, until in 1900, the year after his father's death he received one half the home farm as his share in the property, but has since operated the entire 160 acres, the 80 not owned by himself belonging to his brother, Carl. He has improved the buildings and carried the cultivation of the land to a higher point. He is carrying on general farming and dairying, keeping grade Holstein cattle, and is a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery. A man of public spirit, he has not hesitated, when called upon, to take a helpful part in the affairs of local government. Thus, he served two terms as assessor of the town of Red Cedar and was for three years on the board of supervisors. Mr. Thorud was married at Elk Creek, April 4, 1902, to Olivia Olson, who was born July 19, 1874, daughter of Ole Olson Grimstad and his wife Anna Torgerson Grimstad, who settled near Elk Creek about 1870. Mrs. Anna Grimstad is now dead, but Mr. Grimstad is still living and makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Christ Lee of Red Cedar. Mr. and Mrs. Thore O. Thorud are the parents of five children: Clara, born May 5, 1904, who was graduated from the

MR. AND MRS. NILS E. NILSON AND FAMILY

Dunn County Normal School and is now a teacher in this county; Alice, born June 21, 1905, whose personal record is the same as her sister Clara's; Odin, born June 18, 1907, and Paul, born Aug. 16, 1908, residing on the home farm; and Linka, born Jan. 16, 1911, who is a pupil in the Menomonie High School and resides at home. The family are members of the Little Elk Creek Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Thorud is treasurer.

Nils E. Nilson, a retired farmer residing in Colfax, the father of a large family of American citizens who are contributing to the wealth and prosperity of their native country, the United States of America, was born in Flekkefjord, Norway, July 12, 1847, his father being Nils Tonnesjon and his mother, in maidenhood, Tonetta Laneritson. Both parents died in Norway. Nils E., after attending public school there, came in 1869 to the United States, in 1873, locating in Running Valley, Chippewa County, Wis., where he bought 120 acres of partly broken land on which was a small house and barn, and there he began farming, continuing the work of improvement and later buying 40 additional acres in the town of Colfax, a tract adjoining his original purchase. Later he built a large house and barn, with various out-buildings and for 43 years lived the life of a hard-working farmer, which resulted in time in his acquiring a competence. On this he retired in 1916, renting the farm to his sons Gustav and Alfred, and taking up his residence in the village of Colfax in a house which he built and which he still occupies. For 19 years he was clerk of his school district. To some the story of such a life may seem tame and devoid of incident; but it is not to the rolling-stones of humanity that society owes its greatest debt of gratitude, but to the men who voluntarily assume a humble role in life as factors in the ever necessary work of food production, without which the rest of the world could not exist. It is the farmer, stockman and fisherman who feed humanity, and however necessary may be the work of the miner, mechanic, builder and inventor, with that of other workers in the trades or professions, it is upon the first three mentioned that all the others depend for their daily food, and, however, monotonous may be their toil, they are the kings in the world of labor and deserve an adequate reward. Through his efforts in his own sphere of usefulness Mr. Nilson derived a good living and accumulated a fair competence so that he can now take a well earned rest and leave the management of business and other things to the ambitious members of the new and youthful generation. Among that generation are his own sons and daughters, 14 in all, while a number of grandchildren are also growing up, destined, no doubt, to take an active and useful part in solving the problems of the future. It may be well to enumerate the roll of these descendants of Mr. Nilson, adding a word or two as to their present condition and whereabouts, and also to make fitting mention of Mrs. Nilson, who for nearly half a century has been her husband's faithful friend, companion and helpmate, and a wise and loving mother to her children. Mr. Nilson was married in March, 1875, to Lena Olson, who, like himself, is a native of Norway, having been born in that country Sept. 21, 1856, and who was brought to this country about 1860, her family settling in Houston County, Minnesota, whence in 1862 they came to Chippewa County, Wisconsin. The children born of this marriage are as follows; Carl N., born May 30, 1876, now in Minneapolis, who married Tillie Bjerke and has two children, Bernice and Leroy; Karolone M., born Oct. 14, 1877, who is a resident of Chippewa Falls; Thomas A., born April 20, 1879, now living in Montana; Lyoia K., born Feb. 23, 1881, now the wife of Richard Chase, a farmer in Chippewa County, and who has had two children both of whom are now deceased; Hendri L., born Oct. 23, 1882, who married Jennie B. Jerke and resides in Minneapolis; Teoline K., born June 14, 1884, wife of Richard F. Hayes, a farmer near Thief River Falls, Minn.; Hilda E., born Feb. 17, 1886, who married Henry Olson, a farmer of Running Valley, and has three children, Mildred, Erling and Lyle; Dina G., born Feb. 15, 1888, married to A. B. Wilson of Grant Falls, Mont., and the mother of one child, Archie; Laura M., born Nov. 11, 1889, who is the wife of W. J. Brown of Minneapolis; Gustav W., born Aug. 5, 1891, living and working on the old home farm; Alfred K., born Aug. 4, 1893, also working on the old home farm, who married Caroline Hanson and has one child, Leslie Claude; Ruth, born March 7,

1895, wife of Garfield Heyerdahl of Minneapolis; Joseph G., born Jan. 17, 1897, now in Minneapolis, who married Alice Emmonson; and Esther, born Dec. 5, 1898, also a resident of Minneapolis, the wife of Elmer Anderson and the mother of two children, Loraine and Harold. The Nilson family are members individually of the Lutheran Free Church, and all are worthy members of society adding to the strength and quality of American citizenship, the results of a wise and careful upbringing.

John P. Solem, well known as a successful farmer and dairyman in the town of Spring Brook, was born in Section 2, in the southeastern part of this town, and on the farm that he now owns and operates, on Dec. 19, 1874. His parents were Joe and Helena (Ois) Solem, both natives of Norway, the father of Soknedalen and the mother of Baston. The former, Joe, came to America in the 60's and directly to Dunn County, Wis., first setting foot on the soil of this county as he disembarked from a steamboat at Rumsey's Landing. For several years he was employed at old Meridean by the lumber company then running mills there. In 1873 he was married to Mrs. Peter Nelson, whose maiden name was Helena Ois; and in February, the same year, he purchased 80 acres of land in Section 2, on the Chippewa bottoms, there being a small shack on it and a straw barn. Later he replaced these buildings with better ones, added to his land from time to time until he owned 317 acres, and built up a good farm. He and his wife were good neighbors and were popular in the community. She was the first to pass away, dying Dec. 14, 1912, while he died May 14, 1917. Their family included two children: John P., the direct subject of this sketch, and Martina, now Mrs. Ole Gordan of Minneapolis. John P. Solem as a boy attended the district school near his home, now known as the Fossbrook School. As his father's assistant he helped to develop the home farm, of which he took charge in 1912, and which came into his possession on his father's death. Even before that event he had made some important improvements, in 1914 building a fine barn 36 x 72 feet in ground plan, with 12-foot posts and full basement, and supplied with the James equipment. He keeps grade cattle of mixed breeds but having in his herd a pure bred Shorthorn sire. He also raises pure bred Wyandotte poultry. For some time he has served as a director on the local school board. John P. Solem was married May 21, 1904, in the town of Spring Brook, to Gertrude Berg, who was born in the town of Spring Brook, April 29, 1885, daughter of Andrew and Guri (Wagnild) Berg, the parents both being natives of Socknedalen, Norway. Andrew Berg after a first visit to America in the late 50's had returned to Norway and was there married to his first wife, whom he brought to this country and to Dunn County, Wis., making settlement in the town of Spring Brook. After her death he married Guri Wagnild, his present wife and the mother of Mrs. Solem, who had come to America with her parents when nine years old. Mr. Berg is still living on his farm on the Chippewa bottoms, Mrs. Berg having passed away Feb. 3, 1925. They had ten children: Andrew, now on the home farm; Ole, in Minneapolis; Gertrude, wife of John P. Solem; Betsey, who is Mrs. Joseph Sneen of the town of Spring Brook; Regnild, wife of Ed Olson of Little Elk Creek; Adolph, of Minneapolis; George of Eau Claire; Christ and Emil of Minneapolis, and Anna, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Solem are the parents of four children: Julius A., born March 23, 1905; Helen, born July 12, 1907; Gladys, born Feb. 22, 1910, and Alice, born Feb. 1, 1917. Helen is now employed by the Dumphy Boat Co. in Eau Claire, other being at home. The family belong to the United Lutheran congregation in the town of Spring Brook.

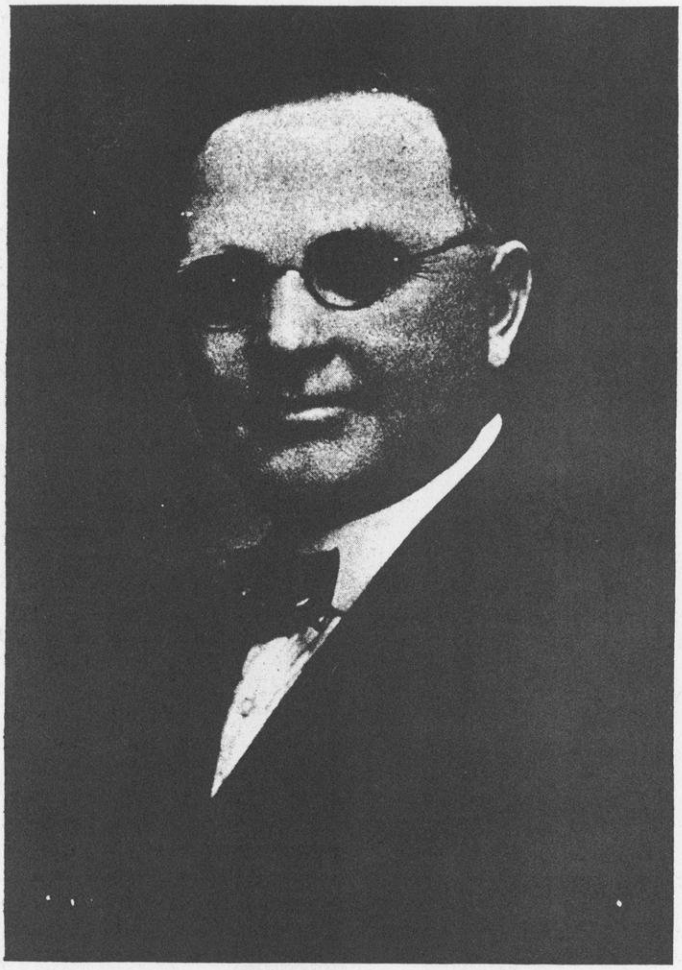
Albert E. Saxton, a retired farmer residing in the town of Spring Brook, on the farm which he started half a century ago, was born in Wayne County, New York, Jan. 10, 1848, son of Albert and Jane (Knapp) Saxton. The parents were both natives of that state, in which they spent their lives, except that the father was for many years a canal boat captain. After leaving that occupation he worked for some years as a brick molder, but finally took to farming as his last occupation. Albert E. Saxton was deprived by death of his parents when quite young and was obliged to earn his own living. As a young man he engaged in buying and shipping eggs, having his headquarters at Walcott, N. Y. In the fall of 1867 he went to Michigan, where, however, he remained only a year, coming at the end of that time

to Wisconsin. The latter part of the journey was made up the Mississippi River from La Crosse to the mouth of the Chippewa, and then up the Chippewa by keel boat to what was known as French Point in the town of Spring Brook, which place he reached October 23. A few days later he went into the woods on the Eau Claire River and for several years thereafter followed the occupation of a lumberjack, his home when he was not in the woods being with the Henry Doane family in the town of Spring Brook. In 1874 Mr. Saxton, having decided to remain permanently in Dunn County, purchased 80 acres of unimproved land in Section 36, of the town of Spring Brook and here began the creation of a farm. As yet he was single, but on Dec. 16, 1877, he was united in marriage in the town of Spring Brook, to Augusta V. Doane, daughter of Sylvester and Sarah Ann (Fuller) Doane, and born in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, Feb. 13, 1858. Mr. Saxton later added 80 acres more land to his farm in the same section, and still later bought 40 acres in Section 26. From time to time he erected buildings on his place until he had a good and complete set, and he continued his operations as a general farmer until 1914, in which year he retired from active work, his son Bert then taking charge and conducting the farm until 1923, since which time it has been operated by Bert Larrabee. Mr. Saxton also owns a 240-acre farm in Dawson County, Mont., which is operated by his son-in-law, Leon Cummings. In addition to his agricultural activities the subject of this sketch has at different times rendered service as a public official; he was town assessor for four years and for some time was a member of the school board of his district and road commissioner. He has worked hard but has been rewarded by having attained a fair competence, which his wife enjoys with him. They have now been married 47 years and have worked effectively together to build up their home, much of the credit for their mutual success being due to Mrs. Saxton. They are the parents of three children, Bert D., Lottie and Donna. Bert D., who was born June 12, 1880, is now a farmer in the town of Spring Brook. He married Hannah Vermilyea and they have two children, Luda and Russell, the former of whom, Luda, is now the wife of Ray Cummings and has two children, Iona and Orvil. Lottie, born May 22, 1885 became the wife of Garfield Tubbs, but died in early womanhood, on June 13, 1910, the mother of two children, Belvia and Norma. Donna, born June 13, 1889, is now Mrs. Leon Cummings of Richie, Mont., and the mother of two children, Saxton and Evelyn.

Sylvester Doane, a pioneer of Dunn County, was a native of Vermont, born Nov. 9, 1808. His wife, in maidenhood Sarah Ann Fuller, to whom he was married Oct. 13, 1831, was born in the same state Aug. 8, 1813. In 1855 they came west to Wisconsin, settling first in Sheboygan County, whence in 1858 they came to Dunn County, the family then consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Doane and nine children most of whom were grown up. They made their home on a farm in the town of Spring Brook, which had been purchased by one of the sons, Lafayette. There Mrs. Sarah Ann Doane died on May 18, 1888, being survived little more than a year by her husband, who followed her to the grave on May 30, 1889. They were representative pioneers of the Northwest, trying to advance their fortunes through hard toil and the endurance of many discomforts, and bringing up a family the members of which in general have emulated their parents' virtues and proved good citizens; several, however, have passed away. The eldest, William H., who was born July 15, 1833, was married July 4, 1857, to Isabelle Dow; he died May 15, 1898. Juliette, the second born, the date of whose nativity was Feb. 15, 1835, was married Jan. 1, 1859, to Charles D. Williams, and died Oct. 26, 1913. Fayette S., born March 18, 1837, married Betsy Burton of Sheboygan County. He was 21 years old when he came to Dunn County and he purchased the land for the family home in Sections 25 and 26, town of Spring Brook, residing on it himself until his death in his eightieth year on Nov. 29, 1917. In the troublesome days of the Civil War period he went into the army and was one of those who marched with Sherman to the sea. His wife Betsy survived him a few years, dying July 4, 1923. Mary Etta, the fourth child, was born Sept. 5, 1839, and was married Feb. 1, 1858, to William K. West; she died April 21, 1917. Celia, the next child, born Sept. 1, 1841, was married July 26, 1859, to August Bemis and died Jan. 20, 1921. Frances A., the

sixth child and fourth daughter, born Aug. 31, 1844, was married Jan. 1, 1862, to Alexander Gunter; she is still living, being now a resident of Sand Point, Ida. Emma E., born Oct. 13, 1846, was married Nov. 23, 1862, to William L. Hines, and died Jan. 23, 1919. Martha A., born Nov. 4, 1854, who was married Sept. 17, 1870, to James S. Burnett, and is now living in Ewing, Nebr. Augusta V., the youngest child, born Feb. 13, 1858, and now Mrs. Albert E. Saxton of the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County, acquired her elementary education in the district school in this town, and subsequently attended the Menomonie High School. At the early age of 15 years she began teaching rural school in Dunn County and was thus occupied until her marriage.

Charles P. Weber, proprietor of Weber Valley Farm in Section 14, town of Eau Galle, was born on this farm, and in the same house in which he now lives, on Jan. 4, 1876, son of Peter and Julia (Kleinschmidt) Weber. The parents were natives of Germany who came to America when young and single, and were married in Elgin, Ill. In the late 50's they came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, settling in the town of Eau Galle, in that part of it that came to be known as the Weber Settlement, the valley in which it was situated being also known as Weber Valley in honor of the family. There were five brothers and a sister who came at the same time, all of whom settled in that locality, namely: Nicklaus, Peter, Bernard, Jake, John and Mary. Peter Weber took a government claim of 80 acres in Section 14. It was a wild tract covered with heavy timber and he had to make a clearing in which to build a log house and stable, after which he began to clear the land. It was the hardest kind of pioneer work and took years to accomplish, but he was finally successful and in time built a frame house and some other small buildings to take the place of his original log structures. Though unpretentious, they marked a great advance over early conditions. He also enlarged his farm by purchasing 25 acres more land, and continued to farm his place until his death on Aug. 14, 1908. He had survived his wife about two and a half years, she having passed away on Feb. 2, 1906. Their children were: Edward, deceased; Rosa, now Mrs. Charles Schoenfield; Adeline, who became the wife of Edward Dowling and resides in Minneapolis; Mary, now Mrs. Peter Seipel of Minneapolis, and Charles P., of the town of Eau Galle, Dunn County. Peter Weber, the father, qualified as a Civil War veteran, enlisting from Eau Galle and serving for a year and a half during the latter part of the war. He took part in the Grand Review at Washington after the surrender of Lee and Johnston. Charles P. Weber acquired his education in the rural schools, the first one he attended being built of logs. He grew to manhood on his parents' farm, which he himself helped to clear and develop, and which he rented and conducted on his own account for several years before his father's death. After that event he bought the interests of the other heirs to the property and it became his own. As proprietor he erected all the buildings that are now on it, except the house. The barn, built in 1919, is a model one and the finest in the valley. It has a full basement, measures 34 x 86 feet, is equipped with the James stanchions and stalls and the Simplex drinking cups, and is supplied also with litter carriers, hay fork and tracks and flowing water from a large cistern reservoir which has been recently installed. Mr. Weber takes a justifiable pride in the fine condition of his place, due to his own wise planning and hard work. He aims to keep abreast of the most modern methods in agriculture, provided they have been tested and proved to be sound, and he is getting good results. He is engaged in mixed farming and dairying, keeping grade Guernsey cattle with a pure bred sire in the herd. About 80 acres of his 105 are cleared and under cultivation, and, as one branch of his activities, he owns an engine and corn shredding machine, which he has operated for 22 falls, doing work for others as well as himself, and he is also a share holder in a threshing machine which he has helped to operate, having done this for 14 years. Were it possible to compare a photograph of Weber Valley Farm of today with one showing what it was when Peter Weber built his log cabin on it over 70 years ago, the contrast would be one to excite wonder and admiration, representing the difference between primitive nature and the highest result obtainable through the art and labor of man. A considerable part of this work has been done by Charles P. Weber



ALFRED E. BOE

of the present generation and to him the credit for it is due. Aside from his personal interests, he has served five years as road commissioner of his district, and for 18 years was a member of the local school board, serving both as clerk and treasurer. It may also be added that for 12 years in his early manhood he used to engage in logging after the farm work had been done for the season, and that he also helped to build the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad between Woodville and Weston. He is a member of the Lutheran congregation in the Weber Settlement, and the land on which the church edifice stands was donated by his father, Peter Weber, and William Fuhrman. Charles P. Weber was married May 22, 1901, to Ida Kelm, who was born in the town of Eau Galle, Sept. 30, 1885, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kelm. The children of this marriage are: Peter O., born March 18, 1902; Clarence and Elmer (twins), born July 14, 1903, who died respectively on October 7 and 8, the same year; Louise J., born July 1, 1905; Earl C., born July 14, 1907, and Carl W., born Feb. 9, 1911.

Alfred E. Boe, one of the early settlers of the village of Weston, where he now keeps the only store, was born in Norway, Dec. 10, 1875, son of Peter and Minnie (Danielson) Boe. The parents, also natives of Norway, came to America in 1882, settling near Baldwin, in St. Croix County, Wis., where Peter Boe followed farming until his death in 1916. His wife, who still survives him, has continued her residence on the farm, which is now operated by her sons. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Boe were as follows: Alfred E., the subject of this sketch; Mathilda, now Mrs. Nicholas Anderson of Baldwin, Wis.; Hilda, who is Mrs. Charles Olson of Baldwin; Marie, who is Mrs. Victor Patnaube of St. Paul; Anna, deceased; Freda, at home; Amanda, deceased; Lillian, now Mrs. Swovland of Strasburg, N. D.; Minnie, who is Mrs. S. Heglund of Minneapolis; Elart, a farmer in the town of Menomonie, Dunn County; Arthur, who operates the home farm, in St. Croix County; and Walter of Minneapolis. Alfred E. Boe, who was seven years old when he came to this country with his parents, attended grade schools in St. Croix County, and subsequently learned the art of telegraphy, becoming an operator on the Omaha railroad. He remained with that road until May, 1902, at which time he came to Weston as the first operator on the Chicago & Northwestern, and so continued until 1914. He then moved to an 80-acre farm which he had bought in the town of Weston, which, however, was at that time rather a tract of wild land, which he proceeded to develop into a farm, putting up a set of good buildings and clearing some of the land, and he was there engaged in general agriculture, including dairying, until 1921. He then rented his farm to a tenant and purchased the stock of general marchandise of W. H. Biles of Weston, since which time he has been proprietor of the only store in that village. Mr. Boe was the first postmaster of Weston, being first appointed in 1902, and holding the office, which was located in the depot, for two years. After returning to the village from his farm, and entering the mercantile business, he was again appointed postmaster and has since served as such, having the office in his store. He is also manager of the Elmwood Lumber & Grain Co. business here, and since 1914 has been agent for the Fidelity Phoenix, Hartford and St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Companies. He is a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery. As he built the second frame dwelling in the village, he may be classed as one of its pioneer settlers, as he has also been one of the most active forces in its advancement. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Masonic order, and identify him as a member of the Blue Lodge in Spring Valley, and the Royal Arch and Eastern Star chapters in Menomonie. Mr. Boe was married, in Downing, Wis., Aug. 22, 1899, to Maude Hooker, daughter of Jackson H. and Margaret (Hughes) Hooker. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Weston, Mrs. Boe also belonging to the Eastern Star chapter in Menomonie.

Jackson H. Hooker, who died in Weston, Dunn County, Wis., on March 29, 1915, was born in Bradford, McKean County, Penn., May 27, 1834. When three years old he accompanied his parents to Manchester, Iowa, where he spent some subsequent years, at the age of 16 starting out to make his own way in the world by learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed in Wisconsin, until 1864. In

1862, he married Margaret Hughes, who was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1846, and who at the age of 12 years went with her parents to Amboy, Wis., and from there to Brookville, in which latter place she completed her schooling. For one year before her marriage to Mr. Hooker she was engaged in teaching school. In 1864 Mr. Hooker moved with his family to El Paso in Pierce County, Wis., and for five years was engaged in operating a sawmill for Thomas McGee. In 1869 he came to Dunn County, locating at Tyrone in the town of Peru, where he spent four years operating a wagon shop for Hamilton Hubbard. At the end of that time he purchased a farm one mile south of Tyrone, and for the next 19 years of his life was engaged in agriculture. After that he spent ten years working in the wagon shop of Charles Fisher of Downing. His next move was to Weston, where he died in 1915, as above recorded. His wife Margaret survived him over eight years, passing away on Sept. 12, 1923. They had two children: a son, William, who died at the age of 24 years, and a daughter, Maude, who is now the wife of Alfred E. Boe of Weston.

Carl Severson, proprietor of Glenn View Farm in Section 28, town of Dunn, was born in this farm, Sept. 12, 1875, son of Henry and Ingeborg (Knudsdatter) Severson. The parents were natives of Soknedalen, Norway, the father born Sept. 8, 1828, and the mother Sept. 28, 1848. They came to the United States in 1868, settling in Dunn County, Wisconsin, in the village of Downsville, where Henry Severson went to work for Knapp, Stout & Co. After being in their employ for six months, he took his first step toward building up a permanent home, buying 80 acres of wild land in Section 28, town of Dunn. There was a poor log house on the place, into which Mr. Severson moved his family, but for six months longer he continued in the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co. At the end of that time he began the pioneer work of building up a farm from the wilderness. The years that rolled by saw gradual progress made, both with respect to the clearance of the land and the erection of buildings. He enlarged and improved his original log house from time to time until he had succeeded in converting it into a neat and habitable residence, and his barns and out-buildings gave evidence of increasing prosperity. He also bought 80 more acres of land, which gave him a farm of 160 acres, which he continued to operate until 1907, when it was taken over by his sons, Carl and Olaf. On Feb. 17, 1912, Mr. Severson died, being survived by his wife, who is still living on the farm, and three of their four children. The four children were: Sophia, now Mrs. Andrew Larson of the town of Dunn; Carl, on the old home farm; Olaf (first), who died young; and Olaf G., a farmer in the town of Dunn. Carl Severson acquired his education in the district school and grew up on the home farm, which he helped his father to develop. In 1907 he and his brother Olaf bought it, and after conducting it together until 1915, Carl bought out Olaf, since which time he continued to develop it and it is today one of the finest dairy farms in the town of Dunn. He has practically rebuilt the house, in 1917 he erected a fine basement barn of 34 x 80 feet, with the James equipment, and has built a large silo and machine shed and installed a waterworks system. The farm is well fenced and shows evidence of good management. It is beautifully situated and the grounds well laid out, the buildings being placed in a picturesque glenn, reached from the main road by a short driveway. The fine lawn beautified with shrubs and flowers shows a keen appreciation of the beautiful. In the fields may be seen a fine herd of grade Holstein cattle headed by a pure bred sire, and Mr. Sever also raises hogs of the Duroc-Jersey breed. He stands high both as a farmer and as a man and citizen and has served both as treasurer and clerk of School District No. 8; also as a member of the town board, on which he is now serving in his third term. On May 28, 1904, Mr. Severson was united in marriage with Christine E. Berg, who was born Jan. 6, 1884, on the farm of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Berg, in the town of Dunn, it being known as Sunny Slope Stock Farm. To Mr. and Mrs. Severson four children have been born, namely: Helmer I., Jan. 27, 1906; Alvin O., Aug. 12, 1908; Elvina C., Oct. 16, 1909, and Clara F., May 17, 1912. The family are members of the Elk Creek Lutheran Church.

Olaf G. Severson, a good practical farmer operating in the town of Dunn, was

MR. AND MRS. EDGAR W. BOW

born on his parents' farm in Section 28, this town, Feb. 15, 1884, son of Henry and Ingeborg (Knudsdatter) Severson. His education was acquired in District School No. 8, and subsequently becoming his father's assistant on the home farm he continued so until the father deeded the farm to him and his brother Carl in 1907. Together they conducted it until 1915. when Olaf G. sold his interest therein to Carl and went to live with his wife's parents in the town of Menomonie, having been married in 1912, to Louise Johnson, who was born March 14, 1884. For a number of years thereafter he followed the carpenter's trade, but on July 23, 1923, he bought his present farm of 120 acres, an improved piece of property, in Section 19, town of Dunn, where he is now engaged in dairying and mixed farming. He and his wife are the parents of a daughter, Irene Clara, who was born June 25, 1913. The family are affiliated by membership with the Elk Creek Lutheran Church.

Elvin J. Stoner, general farmer, dairyman and cattle raiser of the town of Tiffany, was born in the town of Linden, Iowa County, Wis., March 19, 1882, son of John and Ann (Perrigren) Stoner. The father was born in Hancock County, Pennsylvania, in 1837, and after growing to manhood became a miner. His wife Ann was born in Wales, in 1837, and came to this country at the age of 16 years with her parents, who came west to Wisconsin, settling in Iowa County. To the same state and county came John Stoner to work in the lead mines and there he and Ann Perrigen met and were married. After the breaking out of the Civil War he went into the army, becoming a member of Company E, 11th Wisconsin Regiment and serving four years. Though neither killed nor wounded he came home broken in health from the hardships he had to endure. He and his wife finally settled on the farm in Iowa County on which the subject of this sketch was born. Elvin J. Stoner had but little schooling and grew up on his parents' farm, assisting his father after he was old enough. On October 8, 1902, he was married at Mineral Point, Iowa County, Wis., to Elsie Stacey, who was born at Mifflin, Iowa County, Wis., on June 12, 1885, daughter of James and Grace (Bullon) Stacey. For a while after his marriage Mr. Stoner continued to work for his father on the home farm, which he later rented for three years, and altogether he rented farms in Iowa County for eight years. In 1912 the family came to Dunn County and in that year the subject of this sketch bought a partly improved farm of 160 acres in Section 7, of the town of Tiffany. There was a fair frame house on the place but a poor log barn. The house he has made to serve his purpose, as he has improved it, but the barn being inadequate, he has built a new one of large proportions, 100 x 34 x 14 feet with an 8-foot tile basement, and of modern style, having a full steel equipment. Another building erected by him is a combined granary and machine shed, measuring 84 x 26 x 10 feet, and he has also put up a good tile silo having a capacity of 130 tons. His farm is about three and a half miles from Downing, the same distance from Glenwood City and six and a half miles from Boyceville, so he has three good markets, all at a reasonable distance. From 55 to 60 acres of his land are under cultivation. His cattle are Herefords crossed with Shorthorns, having a pure bred Shorthorn bull in his herd. For three years Mr. Stoner served as school director of District No. 3. He and his wife have been the parents of three children: Zelda, born July 4, 1903, who is employed in St. Paul, Minn.; Parley, born Nov. 28, 1906, who died in infancy; Alice, born July 19, 1907, and Harley, born April 30, 1914, the two latter naturally living with their parents on the home farm. Mr. Stoner and his family attend the M. E. Church in Downing, which they help to support, though not members.

Edgar W. Bow, a well known and respected resident of the town of Dunn, owner of Cedar Hedge Farm in Section 34, but now retired from active work, was born in Clinton County, New York, Sept. 26, 1848, son of John and Susan (Begor) Bow. The parents were natives of the same county, where they spent their lives from early manhood and womanhood as farmers. Edgar W. Bow as a boy attended district school in the town of Ellenberg, Clinton County, N. Y. He remained at home with his parents until 1878, when, at the age of 30 years, he came west to St. Croix County, Wisconsin, locating at Wilson Station, where he remained for eight years in the employ of the Western Wisconsin Manufacturing Co. He then

bought a farm of 120 acres in the town of Weston, Dunn County, which he operated until 1894. He then sold it and bought a tract of 190 acres in Section 34, town of Dunn, which was mostly wild, only about 25 acres having been broken. A house and a few sheds had been erected, and, with this for a starting-point, Mr. Bow proceeded to build up the excellent farm which he now owns, and of which 160 acres are under the plow. He erected a fine dairy barn of 36 x 62 feet in ground plan, with basement, and he also put up all the out-buildings now in use. He also planted around the farm a cedar hedge, whence it derives the name it bears. It is nicely located on State Trunk Highway No. 25 and is but a short drive from several important community centers, including the cities of Menomonie and Durand. After following general farming on this place with good success until 1915, Mr. Bow on July 14th, that year, rented it to his son, Roy W., and moved across the road into a nice little bungalow, which stands on another part of the farm, and in which he now resides. He is a stockholder in the Eau Galle Telephone Co., the Farmer's Equity Exchange and the New Richmond Packing Plant. Formerly for several years he served as clerk of Waubeek School District No. 2. On March 27, 1879, Mr. Bow was united in marriage with Caroline C. Fitch, who was born at Norfolk, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., May 10, 1848, and who came to Wisconsin with her parents, Lyman and Clarissa (Smith) Fitch, in 1854, the family settling in the town of Eau Galle, Dunn County, where they arrived on November 8. The trip had been made up the St. Lawrence River to the Canadian shore opposite Niagara Falls, thence by train to Chicago and across northern Illinois to the Mississippi thence up the great river to Read's Landing, and from there by keel boat up the Chippewa and Eau Galle Rivers to Eau Galle. There they lived until a home in the town of Dunn was built, to which place they moved by ox team in 1856. The little daughter Caroline, who was six year old when she arrived in Dunn County, attended school in Eau Galle and Menomonie, finishing her school work in Eau Galle. She began teaching at an early age and continued in that profession for nearly 20 years, teaching for a while in the public school at Wilson for some time after her marriage. After 40 years of happy wedlock, Mrs. Bow passed away Aug. 20, 1919, at the age of 71 years, three months and 11 days. Her health had been gradually failing for several years, but it was not until Sunday evening, Aug. 17, that she was taken seriously ill. She left, besides her immediate family, two sisters, Mrs. F. B. Ames of Waubeek, and Mrs. John Percey of Durand, besides other relatives and many friends. To Mr. and Mrs. Edgar W. Bow four children were born: E. Lyman, at Wilson, Nov. 16, 1883; Roy W., at Wilson, June 18, 1886; Max F., in the town of Weston, Dunn County, March 4, 1890, and Emma, in the town of Weston, on Sept. 8, 1887. Emma died on Sept. 8, 1895, aged just eight years, and Max F. is residing on the home farm with his father. E. Lyman acquired a good education, after completing his elementary studies attending the Dunn County Normal School, the Valley City (N. D.) Normal School and the University of Minnesota. For some years up to 1919 he was engaged in teaching. Then for four years he was a traveling salesman for the St. Paul Equity Exchange. He is now a graduate from the Palmer School of Chiropractic at Davenport, Iowa. He was married Feb. 12, 1914, to Pearl Wilson of Durand, Wis., and he and his wife are the parents of one child, Vivian, who was born May 7, 1917. Roy W. Bow attended the Dunn County Normal School for two years, after which he took a homestead on the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota. Having proved it up and sold it, he returned home and entered the agricultural department of Wisconsin University, being graduated with the class of 1915. From that time until 1919, he managed the home farm, then rented it from his father, and has since been engaged in operating it. He was married June 2, 1910, to Bertha Haggen of Devil's Lake, N. D., who was born June 24, 1889. They have three children: Everett, born Sept. 26, 1914; Fern, born Jan. 28, 1917, and Ruth, born Oct. 6, 1919.

Edward H. Hartung, proprietor of Hillcrest Farm, containing 200 acres in Section 11, town of Eau Galle, was born at Arkansaw, town of Waterville, Pepin County, Sept. 9, 1888, son of William and Ernestina (Bates) Hartung. William Hartung, the father, was born in Hessen Nassau, Germany, Aug. 23, 1856, son of

Conrad and Magdaline (Feuster) Hartung. Conrad died in Germany and his wife subsequently coming to America, finally passed away near Arkansaw, Pepin County, Wis. They had nine children, Adam, Eliza, Karl, Mary, Frances, Chrisensia, Jacob and Jacob, second, of whom the only survivors are William and Karl. William Hartung attended common school to the age of 13, at 15 began to learn the mason's trade, and at 22 entered the German army, in which he served three years. At 25 (in 1881) he came to America, first finding employment in a piano factory in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he worked for two years, four of his sisters being employed in the same factory. In October, 1883, he came to Wisconsin, locating on an 80-acre farm three miles northwest of Arkansaw, Pepin County. There was a small frame house on the tract and 15 acres of the land had been cleared. In the following year—on May 5, 1884—William Hartung was married at Eau Galle, to Ernestina Bates, who was born in Germany, March 25, 1858, daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Noll) Bates. She had come to this country alone shortly before he did, also stopping for a while in Brooklyn. She was one of 16 children, of whom in addition to herself, there are four others now living—Frieda, Edward, Frances and Mary—in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. William Hartung remained on the Pepin County farm until 1913, by which time they had 120 acres developed and a good set of buildings. It was then that they sold out and moved to Eau Galle, where they own a six-acre tract of land just outside the village limits, having a fine brick house and other good buildings. They take a great interest in the success of their children, who are settled all around them. Their family numbers seven, namely: Lena, Mary, Arthur, Edward H., August, Rosa, Emma and Frederick. Lena, born May 5, 1885, is now Mrs. Leo Schlosser of Waubeek, Pepin County, her children are, Clarence, Ethel, Shirley and Paul. Mary, born June 20, 1886, is Mrs. Louis Schlosser of Waubeek and has five children, Lucy, Margaret, Arthur, Ralph and Catherine. Edward, born Sept. 9, 1888, is a prosperous farmer in Eau Galle and has four children, Floyd, Margaret, Carl and James. August, born Oct. 26, 1890, is a farmer in Pepin County and has five children, of whom we have the names of Frances, Esther and Kenneth. Rosa, born Jan. 1893, is now Mrs. Harry Bates of the town of Eau Galle and has had five children, Joseph, Rosanna, Carl, Lawrence and Frederick, the last mentioned being now deceased. Emma, born March 23, 1896, is Mrs. Frank Spindler of the town of Durand and her children are Marion, William and one other. Mr. and Mrs. William Hartung are Catholics in religion. Edward H. Hartung acquired his education in the district school and remained at home assisting his father on the home farm until he was 20 years old. Then for four years he was in the employ of John Keeler of Eau Galle as a carpenter. In 1910 he bought his present farm of 200 acres in Section 11, town of Eau Galle, known as the old Conrad Hofacker farm. It was badly run down and in order to build it up property Mr. Hartung had to tear down a number of the old buildings, replacing them with new ones. In fact, he has built an entire new set of out-buildings, and has remodeled the residence, putting in a hot-air furnace and hot and cold running water, having a pressure tank and soft water cistern. He has also cemented the barn basement and installed the Olson patent barn equipment and drinking-cups. Another of his additions to the place is a cement silo of 12 x 41 feet inside dimensions. Mr. Hartung has also broken and developed several more acres of the land, has brushed many acres for pasturage and completely fenced the farm. In the spring of 1925, he laid cement walks around the house and also fenced his lawn and planted shrubbery and flowers, which has greatly beautified the place. He keeps Guernsey cattle, having a pure bred sire, and at the present time has a herd of 106 pure bred Poland-China hogs. Thus in the last 14 years he has accomplished some notable results and Hillcrest Farm has taken its place among the best in the southwestern part of the county. Mr. Hartung practices both diversified farming and dairying. He is a member of the Catholic Church and of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. Mr. Hartung was married Nov. 15, 1910, to Maude Elizabeth Weinzirl, who was born in the town of Eau Galle, Dunn County, May 22, 1892, daughter of Henry and Clara (Lechler) Weinzirl, prominent farmers in the town of Eau Galle. Henry Weinzirl was born on the farm on which he and

his wife are now living, the latter having been born at Wabasha, Minn. Mrs. Hartung is a granddaughter, on the paternal side, of Adolph and Elizabeth (Send) Weinzirl, natives of Germany who came to America when young and were married at Wabasha, Minn. They came to Eau Galle in 1854, their family being one of the first to settle in this vicinity. Adolph Weinzirl was a millwright by trade and helped to build the mills at Eau Galle, Downsville, Menomonie, Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls. To Mr. and Mrs. Hartung four children have been born: Floyd Edwin, Feb. 2, 1913; Margaret Marie, Sept. 19, 1916; Carl Louis, Nov. 8, 1918, and James August, April 18, 1923.

Ole Torgerson, Sr., an early settler in Dunn County, and one of the pioneers of the Little Elk Creek district, was born in North From, Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, Dec. 24, 1835. He came to America in 1858. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in Company B, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, which company became a part of the famous Iron Brigade. He served most of the time under Brigadier-General Edward S. Bragg in the Army of the Potomac and participated in the battles of Mine Run, the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, Jericho Ford Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad and Hatcher's Run. He was taken prisoner by the Confederates March 31, 1865, at Gravel Run, Va. During the last year of the war he was promoted to corporal, in which capacity he served until the war was over. After receiving an honorable discharge on May 12, 1865, he returned home and became one of the pioneers on Little Elk Creek, Dunn County, settling on the farm which is now owned by his son, Ole Torgerson, Jr., in the town of Red Cedar. He lived on this farm until his death on June 7, 1918. On April 23, 1870, Mr. Torgerson was married to Lisabet Sandvig, who was born in Old Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, May 24, 1847. She came to America in the year 1868, being three months on the ocean in a sailing vessel. She came west to Read's Landing on the Mississippi River, and from there by steamboat up the Chippewa to Meridean, where a brother of Mr. Torgerson, Torger Olson, and his wife Kari, resided, and they received and cared for her, as also for other new arrivals from Norway. Her subsequent marriage to Mr. Torgerson has been already mentioned. With him she shared the hardships of pioneer life on Elk Creek and proved a loving and faithful wife, good mother and hospitable neighbor. She died on the home farm Nov. 30, 1920, when in her seventy-fourth year. Mr. and Mrs. Ole Torgerson, Sr., had a family of eight children, five of whom survive. They are: Ole Torgerson, Jr., living on the old home farm in the town of Red Cedar; Edward of Highland Farm, town of Red Cedar; Johanna (Mrs. Andrew Boland), who lives at No. 1215 Eighth Street, Menomonie; Ellen (Mrs. Lars Njus), of Pennock, Minn., and Josie (Mrs. Christ Larson), of the town of Dunn.

Ole T. Torgerson, Jr., a prominent farmer of the town of Red Cedar, and a member of the town board, was born on the farm he now owns and operates, on May 7, 1872, son of Ole, Sr., and Lisabet (Sandvig) Torgerson. He was educated in the district school and remained at home with his parents, assisting his father in clearing and developing the farm, a tract of 120 acres in Sections 7 and 8. In 1912, six years before his father's death, he took it over and has since bent his energies towards its improvement with good results. He is a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery and one of the leading farmers in his town, having worked for its interests in various ways. For many years he has held the office of supervisor and is still serving in that capacity. Mr. Torgerson was married Nov. 30, 1911, in Red Cedar to Anna Otterson, who was born March 9, 1886. Mrs. Torgerson died Dec. 24, 1923, leaving two children: Norman, born Sept. 9, 1912, and Vivian, born May 21, 1917. The family are members of the Lutheran Church at Elk Creek.

John Flick, a pioneer of Dunn County who had a long career in this county as lumber worker and farmer and who is still living, was born in Brienz, Switzerland, Feb. 3, 1838, son of John and Margareta (Gauber) Flick. After remaining in his native land until reaching the age of 14 years, he came in 1856 to the United States, locating at Dubuque, Iowa, where he remained for about ten months. From there he went to La Crosse, where he spent a month, then coming on to Menomonie,

which place was his home for some seven or eight years thereafter. During that time he was in the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co., working in different branches of the lumber business, sometimes in the woods, at other times in the mills or on the river drives. During the same period also, on March 28, 1863, he was married to Magdalene Kienholz, who was born in Switzerland in June, 1839, and who, like himself, had come to America in 1856. In the spring of 1865 Mr. Flick moved to Downsville, where he continued to work for Knapp, Stout & Co. (later known as the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company) until 1884. That well known lumber company who had been active many years in Dunn County and the vicinity were then drawing near to the end of their operations here, as the timber was becoming exhausted, and they continued but a few years longer in the county. Mr. Flick did not wait for them to fell their last tree. He had some years before, in 1875, bought 160 acres of land in Section 23, town of Dunn, a tract that was partly developed, and he now moved on to it and continued the improvements, repairing the old buildings and carrying on general farming. He also increased the size of his farm by buying another 160 acres. After residing there until 1910 he sold the place, and, having been a widower for some nine years or more, went to live with his daughter, Mrs. Tim Manor on the Manor farm in the town of Dunn. In the spring of 1919 Mr. and Mrs. Manor sold their farm and moved to Durand, he accompanying them, and he is now living with them in that city. During his active career he was supervisor one year of the town of Dunn, and he served many years also as clerk and treasurer of his school district. Mrs. Magdalene Flick died on Sept. 16, 1900, after 27 years of happy wedded life, during which she proved herself a good wife and mother. She had borne her husband 11 children, all of whom are now living but one, William, the first born, having died at the age of 58 years. The others are: Mary, now Mrs. Caesar Flick of the town of Dunn; Mattie, wife of Tim Manor of Durand; Clara, who is Mrs. Frank Thines of Durand; Jake, of Sashkatchewan, Canada; Arnold, who is on the home farm in the town of Dunn; Louis, in Arizona; Margaret, now Mrs. William McNaughton of the town of Dunn; Edward and Elmer, also on the home farm, and Gertrude, now Mrs. Joseph Thines of the town of Dunn. The family are affiliated religiously with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Joseph Thines, an active and successful farmer of the town of Dunn, was born on his father's farm in this town on Dec. 15, 1859. His parents were Charles and Louisa (Heindel) Thines, both born in Germany, the father on Dec. 29, 1823, and the mother on April 28, 1826. They came to the United States when young, were married in Trenton, N. J. ,and came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, in 1858. Settling in the town of Dunn, they bought 160 acres of land, all of which was wild except nine acres that had been broken. Mr. Thines built a frame house and log barns and began the improvement of the place. He and his wife were genuine pioneers of this county, settling in the midst of a wilderness isolated from civilization, many miles away from a railroad, or even a public road, unless it were one of the crudest construction, and with many years of hard work and privation to pass through ere they could hope to enjoy the fruit of their labors and self denial in the possession of a good farm and a few years of comfortable existence. But these were the sacrifices it was essential to make in the great work of building up the Northwest, and were made by many. Mr. and Mrs. Thines realized their ambition, making progress year by year, putting up a good set of buildings to replace the original makeshift structures, and also increasing the size of their farm by the purchase of an additional tract of 100 acres. Mr. Thines continued to operate his farm until his death, which occurred Dec. 18, 1896, his wife, who survived him over seven years, dying May 10, 1903. They were the parents of seven children: Charles, now residing in Necedah, Wis.; Henry, of Ashland, Wis.; Joseph, subject of this sketch; Louisa, who is Mrs. Jacob Gasteyer of the town of Eau Galle, Dunn County; Caroline, who is the wife of Peter Gasteyer of the town of Eau Galle; Frank, of Durand, Wis.; and Kate, who is now Mrs. Edward Kyle of the town of Dunn. Joseph Thines as a boy attended the school of District No. 2, known as the Waubeek school, and as he grew older began to help his father on the farm, thus becoming an active factor in its development. He was 40 years old when in the year 1900 he

began farming for himself on land in Section 28, which he had received as a gift from his father before the latter's death. Later he acquired other land and now has 126 acres, 100 of which are in his farm proper, and 26 on the Chippewa bottoms. In 1902 he built his present residence and a fine basement barn of 36 x 56 feet, and he has also put up a set of good out-buildings. He has continued to develop his land following general and diversified farming with good results. He is also a man who takes a helpful interest in things that concern the welfare of the general community and for two years served as a member of the town board. Mr. Thines was married April 18, 1900, to Gertrude Flick, who was born in the town of Dunn, March 9, 1876, daughter of John and Magdalene Kuenholtz, her parents being natives of Switzerland and early settlers in the town of Dunn. The children of this union are: Ruby E., born May 6, 1909, and Dorothy M., born July 28, 1915.

Thomas Corwin Sutliff, now living retired at Cedar Falls, Dunn County, was born at Columbus, Penn., July 2, 1847, son of Norman and Anna (Brown) Sutliff. The father, Norman Sutliff, was born in the same locality, or near Columbus, in the year 1800, the year in which Thomas Jefferson was chosen president of the United States, and only 18 years after this country had achieved its independence. Sometime after attaining manhood he left his home in Warren County, which is one of the northwest counties of the Keystone State, adjoining the southwestern corner of the state of New York, and went to the little village of Shenango, in Mercer County, Penn., which borders on the Ohio line. What he did there is not stated nor how long he remained, but in 1833 he returned to the neighborhood of his old home, settling on a farm about half a mile from Columbus. It must have been about this time that he married, and he certainly remained there for a number of years, as all his children—12 in number—were born there. In the war with Mexico (1846-1848) he served under the immediate command of General Dearborn, in the army commanded by General Winfield Scott, which ended the war by taking the City of Mexico. He must have been a man of some education, as he afterwards practiced law and was also a civil engineer. It was in 1852 that he heard the call of the West and settled in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, thence going to Jackson County, where he remained until 1865. Then coming to Dunn County, he settled in what is now the town of Tiffany, where he spent his remaining years, passing away on June 4, 1884. His wife Anna, died in Pennsylvania at the age of 55 years. Their 12 children were, Lydia B., Lorenzo D., Laura Elnora, William B., Lucy A., Warren, Helen, Omer H., Eliza A., Hortense, Llewellyn L. and Thomas Corwin. Thomas Corwin Sutliff was two years old when his mother died. At the age of five years he accompanied his eldest sister to Dodge County, where he attended school. From there they moved to Jackson County, where he remained until he was eleven. His next removal was to Fond du Lac County, where he had further schooling, after which he returned with his father to Jackson County, where he remained until 1865. As soon as he was old enough he took a homestead of 160 acres in what is now the town of Tiffany, on which he built a log house and barn, besides other buildings, and began its improvement. Later he bought more land until he had 465 acres. Subsequently he traded that place for a farm of 142 acres in the town of Red Cedar, where he farmed until 1905. He then sold that farm to his son Francis, but for some time thereafter continued to live in one of the houses on it. His next active enterprise was to purchase 40 acres in the town of New Haven, to which he later added 20 acres more. He resided on that place until 1911, when he sold it and rented a house at Connersville, where he remained until the spring of 1912. After that he spent some time in travel, visiting Minnesota and the Dakotas, and also the state of Georgia. In the fall of 1913 he returned to the village of Cedar Falls, where he is now living, and where he resided for a while in the busy lumbering days when he worked in the mills. He was first married March 8, 1874, at Eau Claire, Wis., to Angelia Bishop, like himself a native of Pennsylvania, born at Port Allegheny, in McKean County, about 70 miles east of Columbus, the early home of her husband. She died May 29, 1912, leaving two children, Francis Corwin and Vera M. Francis Corwin, born May 21, 1876, is now a prosperous farmer in the town of Tiffany. He married Bertha Flanigan and they

MR. AND MRS. THOMAS CORWIN SUTLIFF

have six children, Isadore, Harvey L., Donald, Lila M., Nellie R. and Nancy E. Vera M., born Sept. 17, 1879, is now Mrs. Reuben West of Downing and the mother of four children, Clifford, Giles, Ethel and Marjory. Mr. Sutliff was married secondly on Oct. 20, 1913, to Mrs. Ellen C. Plemon, whose maiden name was Ellen C. Burke, and who was born in Hemmingford, Canada East, Jan. 27, 1848, daughter of James and Mary (Bailey) Burke. Her parents, who were natives of England, are now deceased. Mrs. Sutliff came to the United States in 1875, locating in Chicago, where she was first married on Dec. 27, 1877, to Levi O. Plemon. Coming to Dunn County, Wis., they settled at Cedar Falls, where Mr. Plemon conducted a hotel and store, also serving 12 years as postmaster. In addition to this he owned and operated a farm. His death occurred Sept. 10, 1908. His only children were by a previous wife, whose maiden name was Mary Prouty. These were Isadore, Belle and Morris, the last mentioned of whom is now deceased. Isadore resides in California and Belle in Dubuque, Iowa.

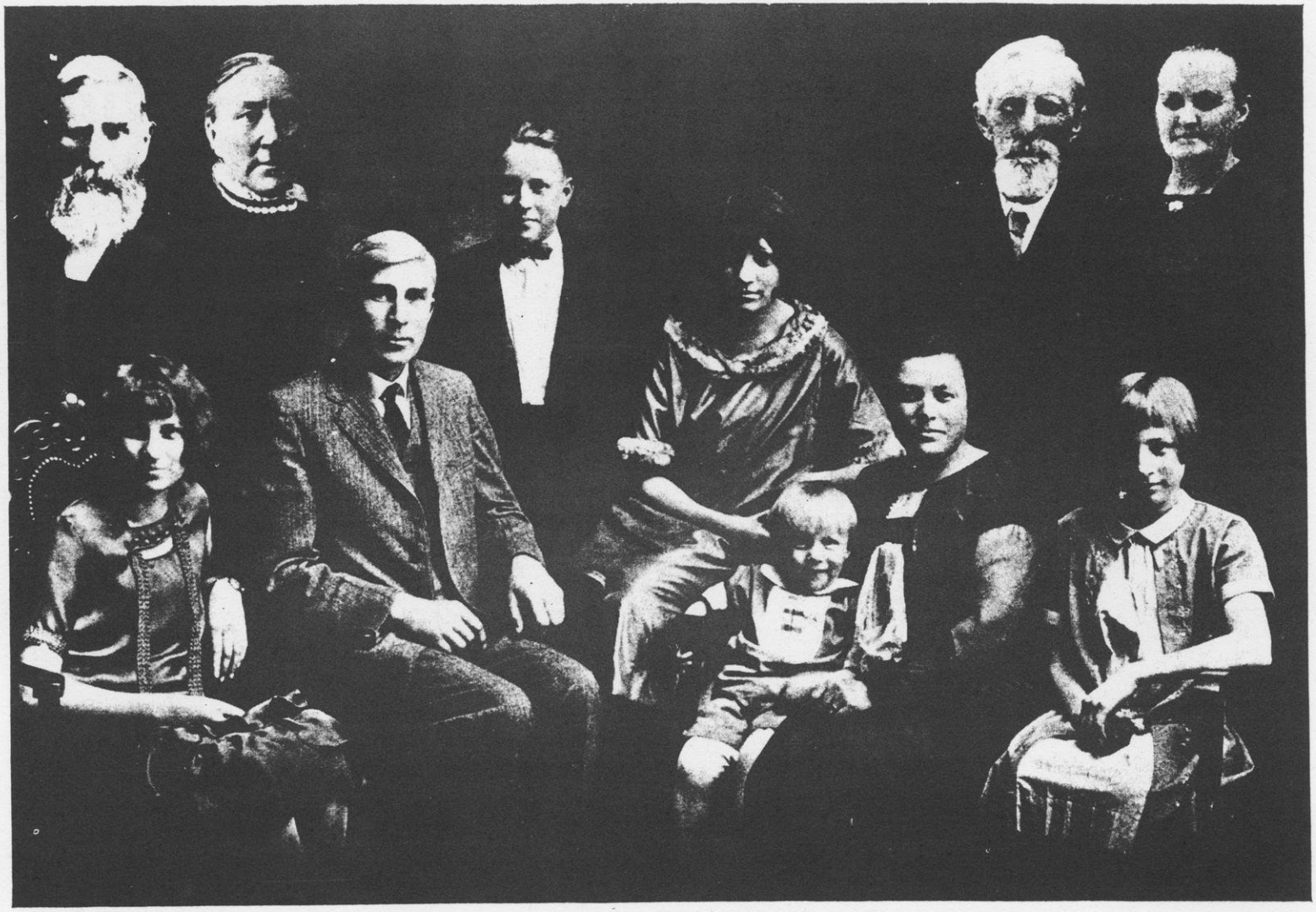
Francis Corwin Sutliff, a respected resident of Section 4, town of Tiffany, who has a long and creditable record in the two industries that have had most to do with the development and civilization of Dunn County—lumbering and farming—was born in Eau Claire, Wis., May 21, 1876, son of Thomas Corwin and Angelia (Bishop) Sutliff. Francis Corwin Sutliff acquired his education in the common schools and until the age of 17 or 18 years remained at home with his parents. When he was but 15 he drove a team of horses and yoke of oxen for his father on a "tow-hill," thus saving him the expense of hiring a man for the work. When he cut loose from the old home he worked as a farm hand for others during the summers and in winters followed the lumber camps, and his connection with the lumber industry extended over many years. Indeed as late as the winters of 1921-22 and 1922-23 he drove a team in a lumber camp at Winter, Sawyer County, Wis. He has, however, spent most of his life in the town of Tiffany. About 1911 he bought a partly improved farm of 160 acres in Section 4, this town, about six miles northwest of Boyceville. The principal buildings were a fair frame house and barn. To this he has since added a tract of 188 acres adjoining, this tract also being partly improved. After operating it until 1914, he moved to Connersville, but in the spring of 1916 returned to his farm, which in the meanwhile he had rented out. In 1919 he again rented out the farm and moved to Boyceville, where he spent three years, returning for the second time to his farm in the spring of 1923, which he operated with hired help, his family having remained in the village. They returned to the farm, in the spring of 1924 and are now living there. Mr. Sutliff has about 120 acres of his farm under the plow, the balance being in timber and pasture. He has a good herd of Shorthorn, Durham and Guernsey cattle, numbering about 50 head, with a pure bred sire of the Durham breed, and he is milking 23 cows. His farm is well kept and in good condition. Mr. Sutliff was married July 21, 1901, at Glenwood, Wis., to Bertha A. O'Flannigan of the town of Dallas, Barron County, she having been born on the farm of her parents, Darwin and Nancy O'Flannigan, in that town, Jan. 20, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Sutliff are the parents of six children, all living, namely: Isadore, Harvey L., Donald D., Lila M., Nellie R. and Nancy E. Isadore, who was born at Cedar Falls, Dunn County, on Sept. 21, 1903, is now the wife of Albert R. Burch of Boyceville, who is a carrier on a rural postal route out of that village. She has one child, Julian, born Jan. 29, 1923. Harvey L., born Jan. 23, 1905, also at Cedar Falls, is with his parents on the home farm, as also are the other children, Donald D., born April 25, 1909; Lila M., born Feb. 9, 1914; Nellie R., born June 2, 1918, and Nancy E., born June 8, 1922.

Theodore Johnson, who for many years has been well established in the village of Wheeler as a contractor and builder, and is a highly respected citizen, was born in Fillmore County, Minnesota, Feb. 6, 1874, son of Lars and Marit (Roen) Johnson. The parents were natives of Norway who came to America in 1871, locating in that county and state. In 1876 they came with their children to Dunn County, Wisconsin, taking a homestead of 160 acres in the town of Otter Creek, which was then but thinly settled. His own land was cut over, but was otherwise wild and obstructed by numerous stumps, the removal of which found him much strenuous

employment throughout a number of years. With patience and industry he worked his way onward, clearing and breaking his land, erecting a house and barns, and in time had a very good farm, and was numbered among the prosperous agriculturists of his town. He died Jan. 7, 1913, being survived by his wife, who now resides just north of Wheeler with her sons, the farm being operated by Leonard Shaw. Theodore Johnson grew up on the home farm, attending the district school, when old enough assisting his father to develop the place. At the age of 26 he took up carpenter work in the village of Wheeler and applied himself to master the trade in all its branches, which he did, becoming widely known as a reliable workman. After a period during which he worked for others, he started in business for himself as a contractor, and as such has made a good reputation. He has erected many of the best residences in Wheeler and the adjacent territory, and also quite a number of business blocks or public buildings. Among the residences in his own dwelling, a very attractive looking house of cement-block construction. He has been active in local movements for the public welfare, being a member of the Wheeler Commercial Club, and in addition to his residence in Wheeler he owns a piece of good farm land in the town of Otter Creek. Mr. Johnson was married June 22, 1909, to Anna McPherson, who was born Aug. 22, 1886, daughter of Alex and Minnie (Hays) McPherson. He and his wife are the parents of four children, who were born as follows: Ruby, Oct. 19, 1911; Thelma, Aug. 11, 1913; Phyllis, Feb. 26, 1915, and Clyde, May 6, 1921. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of Grace Evangelical Church of Wheeler.

William Ponto, a prominent young farmer in Section 32, town of Menomonie, was born on the farm that he is now operating, on Nov. 4, 1892, son of Julius and Caroline (Tetzloff) Ponto. His father and mother came to America with their respective parents when young, the father of Julius Ponto taking a homestead in Section 6, town of Menomonie, Dunn County, Wis., and it was there that Julius was reared and educated. After remaining at home until his marriage, he purchased the old Tetzloff farm in Section 32, which he built up and improved, operating it until 1913, when he retired. Since then he has resided in the city of Menomonie. Mr. and Mrs. Julius Ponto were the parents of three children: William, subject of this sketch; Otto, who died at the age of eight years; and Mabel, who is now Mrs. August Neubauer of the town of Weston. William Ponto acquired his education in District School No. 5, and subsequently worked for his father until he took over the home farm in the fall of 1913, since which time he has operated it successfully on his own account. He is a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery. William Ponto was married in Menomonie, Nov. 4, 1913, to Louise Holtzhueter, who was born April 7, 1893, in the town of Menomonie, daughter of Charles and Minnie (Groff) Holtzhueter. Her father died a number of years ago, and her mother subsequently married William Krueger, who is also now deceased, Mrs. Krueger residing in the city of Menomonie. The children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Holtzhueter were Louise, now Mrs. William Ponto, and Bertha, who is now Mrs. Paul Kueneke of Menomonie. Mr. and Mrs. Ponto are members of the Freedom Lutheran Church of Menomonie. They have two children, namely: Velma, born March 3, 1917, and Gerald, born Oct. 14, 1922.

Knute Jacobson, an early settler in Dunn County, and for many years a well known farmer in the town of Red Cedar, was born in Norway, March 26, 1825. He grew to manhood in his native land and was married there April 6, 1857, to to Randi Dahl, who was born June 27, 1831. In 1865 they emigrated to the United States and came west to Dunn County, Wisconsin. Mr. Jacobson, who had learned the trade of blacksmith in his native land, for two years was employed as such by Knapp, Stout & Co., and could have remained with them longer, had he wanted to continue at his trade. But he was ambitious to own a little section of the soil and found a homestead, and his wife sharing in this ambition, in spite of the hard work and privation it entailed upon them both. In 1867 he purchased 160 acres in Section 18, town of Red Cedar, the place being known as the Iven Nelson farm. On it he erected a set of buildings of log construction and began the work of clearing his land. The hardships of pioneer life have been often told, but those who endured



MR. AND MRS. KNUTE JACOBSON

ANTON JACOBSON AND FAMILY

MR. AND MRS. ADOLPH PETERSON

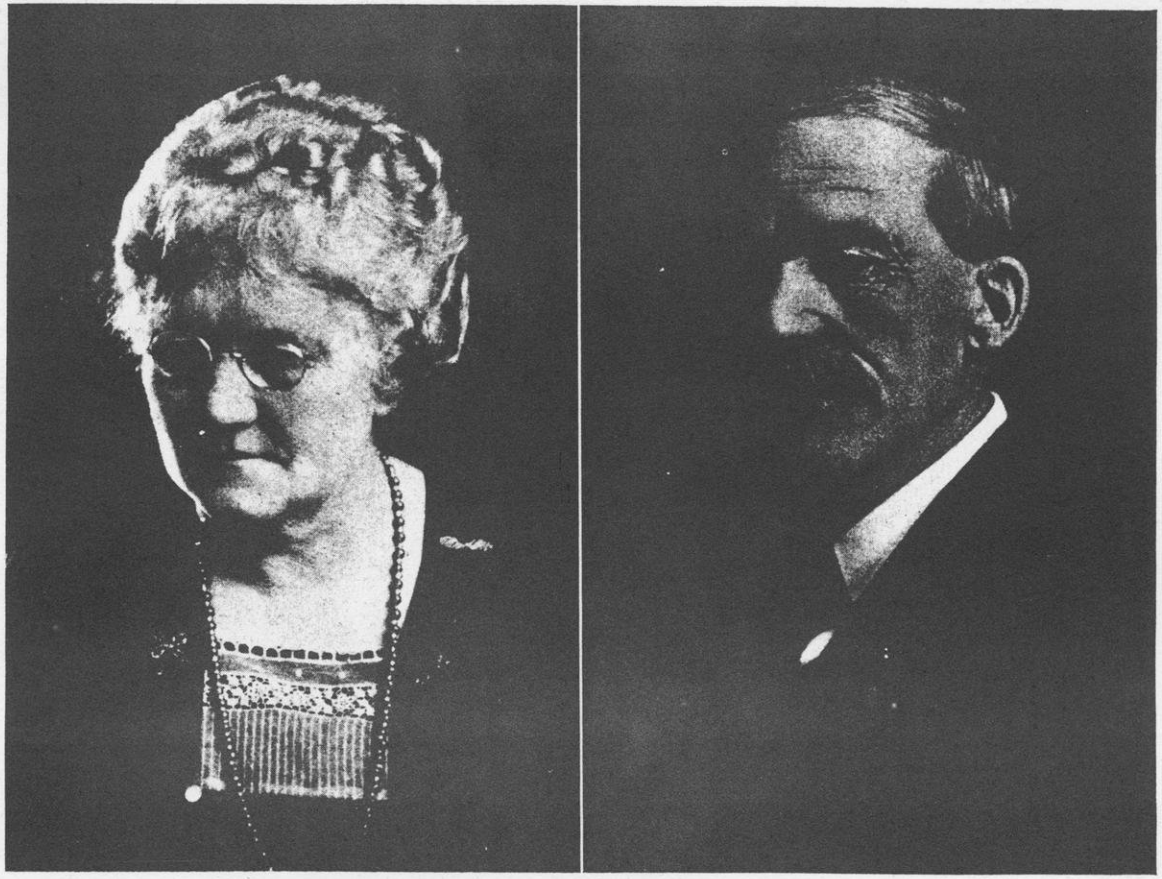
it courageously and patiently, pressing forward with persistent industry, in course of time, unless death first claimed them, reaped their reward. That reward was won by Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson, for in time they found themselves the owners of a fine farm of 280 acres, Mr. Jacobson having purchased an additional tract of 120 acres. This he cultivated with profitable results, aided by his five sons, and continued to do so until 1904, when he turned it over to them. His life was drawing near to its close, however, for on May 16, 1906, he passed away. His wife survived him a number of years, dying March 24, 1920. They were people highly regarded by all who knew them, for they were honest, kind and hospitable and helpful to new settlers. Their home was often in the early days the scene of innocent enjoyment, and Grandma Jacobson will long be remembered for the many good deeds she did. They were the parents of the children whose record follows: Jacob, now conducting a truck farm at Hagerman, New Mexico; Hans, who is also at Hagerman, N. M.; Christ, who resides with his brother Anton, in Section 18, town of Red Cedar; Herman, a farmer in the town of Red Cedar; John, who died in infancy; Anton, to be further mentioned; Clara, now deceased, who married Anton Dahl, and was the mother of two children, Randi and Clara; Thora, who is Mrs. O. J. Myers of Moorehead, Minn., and has eight children, Norman, Ralph, Mabel, Oliver, Levina, Julia, Helen and Alice; and Julia, who is the wife of Jens Jensen of Knapp Hill, Dunn County.

Anton Jacobson, proprietor of Kolenhurst Farm, in Section 18, town of Red Cedar, was born on this farm on April 29, 1875, son of Knute and Randi (Dahl) Jacobson. It was here that he was reared and grew to manhood, assisting his father to develop the place. In 1904 the five brothers took over the home farm and subsequently operated it together until 1909, in which year Anton and Herman bought the interests of the others, and were partners in its operation until 1917. Then Anton purchased Herman's interest and title, except to 85 acres, taking over the rest, with the stock and machinery. In 1904 the Jacobson Brothers decided to go into pure bred stock and accordingly purchased seven Holstein heifers, and in 1909 bought five more. Today Anton has a herd of 55 head, all pure bred, which he has raised himself, and 31 of the cows are producing milk. He is now one of the largest cattle breeders in Dunn County, and is a member of the state and national Holstein-Freisian Association. He is also a stockholder in and member of the Dunn County Fair Association. He has been usefully active in public affairs, serving several years as supervisor and also as clerk of School District No. 4. As a stockholder in and director of the Downsville creamery he has promoted the interests of that important cooperative concern, and he also holds stock in the Waterman-Erhardt Mercantile Co. in Menomonie. Always progressive, he has rebuilt his barn, erected numerous other buildings on his place, and in 1917 built a fine residence of 12 rooms, which is one of the handsomest and best in Dunn County, having complete modern fittings. His energy and enterprise have gained for him a reputation that extends all over the county. Mr. Jacobson was married Sept. 26, 1906, in the Little Elk Creek Lutheran Church to Alice Peterson, daughter of Adolph and Julia (Christopherson) Peterson. To him and his wife five children have been born, as follows: Ruth Claudia, June 20, 1907; Lucille A., April 19, 1909; Russell A., Jan. 19, 1912; Elsie E., Jan. 22, 1914; and Anton, Jr., Oct. 12, 1922. The two eldest are attending high school in Menomonie. Mr. Jacobson and his family are members of the Little Elk Creek Church.

William Fesenmaier, a progressive farmer of the town of Eau Galle, whose farm of 160 acres situated in Section 5, is the old parental homestead on which he lived as a boy, was born in Cumberland, Md., April 22, 1875. His parents were Joseph and Elizabeth (Wolf) Fesenmaier, the father a native of Germany and the mother of the state of Maryland. They were married in Cumberland, that state, where Joseph Fesenmaier was for some years employed in the iron works. It was in the year 1878, that they came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, Mr. Fesenmaier buying 80 acres of partly improved land on Morton Hill. On the tract stood an old log shack, which immediately became their home, and then the development of a farm began, a long, hard task, the more so that when he began Mr. Fesenmaier had neither

tools nor machinery and very little stock. Thus he was handicapped in the race but plodded along as best he could, making gradual progress, and in time getting the machinery, stock, and all other things needed. This long and difficult task was patiently and successfully performed. In 1897 he built a fine nine-room house of brick veneer construction; in 1906 a basement barn of 36 x 66 feet, and in 1907 a silo. Other buildings were also put up from time to time when his means permitted. He also bought 40 acres more land, thus increasing the area of his farm to 120 acres, and he continued to operate his farm more and more successfully, passing gradually from pioneer to modern methods, until 1913. He then retired, renting the farm to his son, and buying a house in the village of Elmwood where he made his home until his death on Nov. 24, 1918. He was survived by his wife, who still resides in Elmwood. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fesenmaier were the parents of ten children, namely: Joseph, now of Seattle, Wash.; Martha, now Mrs. Jacob Weber of Martinsberg, Mo.; Frances, widow of Nicholas Weber, of Elmwood; Anna, now Mrs. Edward Shannon of Eau Galle; William, now proprietor of the old home farm; Nora, who lives with her mother; Agnes, wife of Ralph Ryder of Richmond, Va.; Henry, of San Bonita, Texas; Theresa, now Mrs. John Boehrer of Durand, Wis.; and Matie, who is Mrs. Tony Schuler of Elmwood. William Fesenmaier acquired his education in the Morton Hill district school and grew to manhood on the home farm, where he has always remained, except for about a year and a half, 1896-1897, when he worked out for others. In 1913, when his father retired, he took over the management of the farm, conducting it on rental until 1920, in which year he bought it. Previous to this he had bought 40 acres of land adjoining the home farm, thus increasing the size of his farm to 160 acres. He has also made a number of improvements on the place, having remodeled the interior of the residence, built a milk house, re-roofed the barn, added a porch to the house and re-fenced the farm, which is now one of the best on Morton Hill. Mr. Fesenmaier is following general farming and dairying and is grading up a fine herd of Holstein cattle with a pure bred sire. He also keeps Poland-China hogs. He has served as a member of the school board of District No. 4, and is now serving as treasurer. He is fraternally a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He was married March 11, 1905, to Emma Sperger, who was born in Pierce County, Wis., Oct. 6, 1884. The issue of this marriage is six children, who were born as follows: Everett, April 11, 1906; Raymond C., Jan. 16, 1908; Marion M., Jan. 30, 1915; Andrew J., May 15, 1917; Theresa M., Dec. 31, 1919, and Bernadine M., Feb. 8, 1921. The family are members of the Catholic church, worshipping with the Elmwood congregation.

Joseph Bates, who for many years was engaged in agriculture in the town of Eau Galle, building up a fine farm from a very poor or ordinary place, was born in Germany, Jan. 9, 1862. He was educated in his native land and was 18 years old when he came alone to the United States and to the state of Wisconsin. For 14 years he worked at Shell Lake for the Shell Lake Lumber Co., that is, he worked in their mill there in summer, but in the winter he worked in the woods. In 1894 he came to Dunn County and began farming here, buying an improved farm of 80 acres in the town of Weston, where he remained for eight years. He then sold out there and bought 130 acres in Sections 14 and 21, town of Eau Galle. The buildings on the place were very poor, but since then he has replaced all of them with new ones except the house, which he has remodeled and converted into a fine country residence. In 1908 he built a large basement barn, 34 x 66 feet, and also erected a fine Natco tile silo of 12 x 32 feet. Among the other buildings he put up were a hog house, corn crib and wagon shed, and he became one of the successful farmers of his town, with one of the best farms. After being thus actively engaged until 1921 he rented the farm to his son Harry, and retired taking up his residence in the village of Elmwood, Pierce County, where he is now living with his wife in a fine house he purchased there. Mr. Bates was married April 28, 1889, to Catherine Reitz, who was born in the town of Eau Galle, Jan. 10, 1871. He and his wife are the parents of two children, Frances, born Feb. 17, 1890, and Harry, born Nov. 15, 1895. Frances, who is now Mrs. Paul Lecheler, resides in Pierce County, and is



MR. AND MRS. ALEXANDER HOSFORD

the mother of five children, Margaret, Agnes, Arthur, Raymond and Romanis. Harry, now conducting the home farm, was married June 6, 1918, to Rose Hartung and has four children, Joseph, Rosanna Carl and Lawrence. Mr. Bates and his family are Catholics in religion, belonging to the Sacred Heart Congregation at Elmwood.

Joseph Brunner, a well known and prosperous farmer of the town of Eau Galle, was born in Austria, Aug. 26, 1883, son of Frank and Josephine Brunner. The parents are also natives of Austria and are still living there. Joseph attended the public schools of his native land and remained there until 1901, when he came to America and to the state of Wisconsin, residing in Pepin County, where he attended district school for a while to learn English. Later he took up agricultural work. In 1905, when 21 years old, he came to Dunn County and for two years thereafter resided on a farm near Eau Galle village. Then in 1907 he bought his present farm of 90 acres in Section 9, Eau Galle, a partly improved property, having on it a house and a few other buildings, all of rather poor quality. He has partly rebuilt the house, making it into a good one; has erected a fine barn of 34 x 60 feet with a full basement and installed with the James equipment; also a corn crib, granary, chicken house, wood shed and machine house. He has also opened up several acres of new land, and is following mixed farming and dairying with good results, having a herd of grade Holstein cattle with a pure bred sire. He served as road overseer for one year. Mr. Brunner was married Sept. 5, 1905, to Hannah Fedie, who was born in the town of Lima, Pepin County, April 9, 1887. The children of this union are: Thomas, born Nov. 30, 1906; Mary J., born Nov. 13, 1911, and Catherine A., born July 5, 1917. The Brunner family are members of St. Henry's Catholic Congregation of Eau Galle, Mr. Brunner being also a member of the Knights of Columbus.

George J. Hellum, of Menomonie, an active worker among those who handle the meat supply for the population of Dunn County, was born in Modum, Norway, May 9, 1875, son of John and Boelit (Hendrickson) Hellum. The mother died in Norway, and in 1908 the father came to the United States, proceeding directly to Menomonie, Wis. After his arrival in Dunn County he bought a farm in the town of New Haven, which he operated until 1914. After that he made his home with his son until his death on May 4, 1916. George J. Hellum attended public school in Norway and was about 18 years old when he came to this country, landing on June 16, 1893. Coming west to Menomonie, he found employment at different times at various kinds of work. He was agent for 14½ years for Burkhardt & Son; for the last two years he has followed the butcher's trade. He has bought a comfortable residence at No. 1608 Broadway. Mr. Hellum married Inger Evenson, daughter of Hans and Julia (Salverson) Evenson. Both Hans Evenson and Julia Salverson were born in Norway and came to the United States with their respective parents. They were subsequently married in Chicago and came to Menomonie in the 60's. Hans Evenson served in the Civil War. He was employed as a moulder in the foundry of Knapp, Stout & Co. His wife survived him many years, passing away Feb. 28, 1906. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hellum are as follows: Joy H., born Jan. 16, 1901, who is operator at Knapp for the Omaha railroad; Bloyd Julian, born Oct. 11, 1902, who is a pupil in the Stout Institute; Harriet Leona, born May 25, 1904, now stenographer and bookkeeper for the Minnesota-Wisconsin Light & Power Co. at Menomonie; Faith Georgine, born Dec. 15, 1906, now a student in the Dunn County Normal School; and Evelyn Jeanette, born Sept. 30, 1908. The family are affiliated religiously with the Baptist and Norwegian churches. Mr. Hellum is a member of the I. S. W. A., and Mrs. Hellum of the order known as the Degree of Honor.

Alexander Hosford, now living retired in Menomonie after a business career of many years, during 23 of which he was connected with the First National Bank of this city, was born April 30, 1851, near Kongsberg, Norway, son of Ole and Ingeborg (Buserud) Hosford. After attending school in his native land, he entered industrial life, and was employed as a filer in the government gun shop at Kongsberg, when he made up his mind to emigrate to America. He speedily put his

purpose into effect, and in June, 1871, landed at Quebec, Canada, whence he came directly to Milwaukee, Wis., and from there to Stevens Point. At the latter place he remained two years, during which time for the most part he was engaged in driving logs and running lumber down the Wisconsin River, in the winter being employed in camps. In 1874 Mr. Hosford went to Chippewa Falls, where for several years he worked in the sawmills and in the woods. Later he became a lumber scaler on the Chippewa River and its tributaries, and still later took a position as bookkeeper for the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Co., in their main office at Chippewa Falls. In 1881 Mr. Hosford tried another change of occupation, locating on a farm near Chetek, Barron County, but he remained there for but two years, at the end of that time entering the employ as clerk and bookkeeper of S. W. Briggs, who was proprietor of a general store in Chetek. In the fall of 1885 he resigned that position and went to Downing, Dunn County, to take the position of bookkeeper for the Downing Manufacturing Co. In the following spring he was elected assistant secretary and general manager for the concern and so remained until the fall of 1888, when he was elected county clerk of Dunn County. The latter position he held for ten years. In 1899 Mr. Hosford was elected chairman of the county board and served one year. In 1895 he established a dry goods store in Menomonie in the building now occupied by the Anderson Drug Company, and put his brother-in-law, L. H. Foss, in to manage it. The latter did so until 1900, when Mr. Hosford closed out the business. Mr. Hosford's long career as a banker began on Jan. 21, 1901, when he accepted the position of first assistant cashier in the First National Bank in Menomonie. He served in it until Jan. 1, 1924, at which time he retired from active business life. For the last 20 years he has been a director of the bank. Besides establishing a good business record, Mr. Hosford rendered some valuable public service. He was for six years a member of the Menomonie Police Commission, and for many years a trustee, and also secretary and bookkeeper of the Dunn County Asylum. He has advanced far in Masonry, belonging to the Menomonie Blue Lodge No. 164, of which he was treasurer for many years; Menomonie Chapter No. 53, R. A. M., of which he is past high priest; Menomonie Commandery No. 47, K. T., of which he is past commander; and Eau Claire Consistory of the Scottish Rite, in which he holds the office of orator. Mr. Hosford was married March 25, 1881, in Chippewa Falls, Wis., to Mary Foss, who was born Aug. 21, 1860, daughter of Hellick O. and Torgun (Toetensdatter-Haugen) Foss. He and his wife have been the parents of ten children, Olive, Harris T., Ada, William, Victor A., Myrtle J., Edwin L., William H., Raymond and P. Lloyd. Of these, five are living and five deceased, the further record being as follows: Olive, born Jan. 25, 1882, died May 7, 1884. Harris T., born Nov. 3, 1883, now proprietor of a peach orchard in Shasta County, California, married Flora Galbraith and has one child, Elmer. Ada, born Sept. 28, 1885, was graduated from the Menomonie High School with the class of 1903. She then took one year at the Milwaukee Downer (1904) at Milwaukee, and subsequently entered Leland Stanford Junior University at Palo Alto, Calif., from which she was graduated in 1907 with the degree gf Bachelor of Arts, also receiving Phi-Beta-Kappa. She subsequently took one half year of post-graduate work in the University of California at Berkeley, and one year at Stanford, receiving the Master of Arts degree, after which she taught one year in the high school at Arroyo Grande, San Luis Obispo County, California. In 1917 she received a diploma from the Gregg school in Chicago. She enlisted on June 17, 1918, in Chicago, as first class yeoman, U. S. N. R. F.; served in pay office, Navy Department personel, at Washington, D. C., until July 31, 1919; was released from active duty with rating of chief yeoman U. S. N. R. F. She is now holding the position of assistant cashier and manager of the savings department of the First National Bank of Menomonie, Wis. William H. (first), born May 3, 1887, died March 29, 1904. Victor A. and Myrtle J. (twins) were born April 27, 1890. On June 5, 1917, Victor enlisted in the navy at San Francisco. He trained at San Pedro, Calif., and at Pelham Bay, N. Y., and was subsequently assigned convoy duty as gunner's mate, 3. C., on the cruiser Frederick. After making 22 trips across the ocean, he was discharged at Hampton Roads, Va., Jan. 14, 1919. He is now proprietor of

BEN BJORNSON AND FAMILY

the Hosford Electric Shop in Menomonie. He married Myrtle C. Rongsted, who for 13 years was assistant cashier in the Bank of Menomonie, resigning that position in April, 1925. Myrtle J. married Benedict Cyrus Whittier, a salesman, and resides in Menomonie. Edwin L., born Sept. 17, 1892, died May 3, 1894. William H. (second), born Dec. 19, 1895, enlisted for war service as private in Company H, Third Infantry, W. N. G., on Aug. 4, 1917, and trained with the company at Camp Douglas, Wis., and at Waco, Tex. In Texas the regiment was reorganized and Company H (the Ludington Guard) became Company H, of the 128th Infantry, 32d Division, and as such went overseas in February, 1918. Two weeks later, in France, William was transferred to Company I, 28th Infantry, First Division. He was killed in the battle of Soissons, July 18 to 24, 1918, but his body was never recovered. Hosford-Chase Post, America Legion, at Menomonie, was named in his honor, and in that of John Carleton Chase. Raymond, born March 8, 1897, has also a notable war record. He entered the U. S. service on April 19, 1917, as first class private, trained at Camp Douglas and at Waco, Tex. In France he was transferred to Company I, 28th Infantry, First Division. After the battle of Cantigny, June 9, 1918, he received 14 wounds in his body and was subsequently confined to hospitals in France for several months. He was sent back to the United States in the fall of 1918 and for seven months was confined in American hospitals, being discharged April 29, 1919. He is now attending the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, Ore. He married Gladys Loomis and they have two children, Raymond W. and Robert Bruce. P. Lloyd, born June 18, 1901, died Nov. 1, 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Hosford are members of Our Saviour's Lutheran Church.

Ashley Judson Adams, an early settler in the town of Lucas, now deceased, was born in Pennsylvania, Sept. 15, 1849, son of John B. and Lydia (Cleveland) Adams. The parents were natives of that state, where they remained until 1858, in which year they moved west to Iowa. There they remained until 1872, when they came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and took land in the town of Lucas, where they spent the remainder of their lives in farming. Their son, Ashley Judson, grew to manhood in Iowa, and in Riceville, Mitchell County, that state, he was married on Sept. 15, 1872, to Mary Elizabeth Jester. She was born in Logansport, Ind., July 4, 1848, and had accompanied her parents to Iowa when six years old. Mr. Adams remained in Iowa until 1874, when, accompanied by the wife he came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and bought 80 acres of wild land near his father's farm in Section 17, town of Lucas. Until he had time to build a house on it he and his wife resided with his parents. He then began the development of a farm, having to meet and overcome all obstacles due to a pioneer environment; but having the necessary courage, patience and industry, and his wife, moreover, proving a worthy helpmate, he in time succeeded in his object. He also proved himself a useful citizen and good neighbor, helping to build roads, promote schools, and assist new settlers as they came in. His death, which occurred on Feb. 2, 1916, was an event deeply mourned throughout the community. His wife, who survived him, is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Adams were the parents of one child, Rena Mabelle, who was born May 12, 1874. She acquired her elementary education in the district school near her home in the town of Lucas, subsequently attended the Menomonie High School, and was graduated from the River Falls Normal School in 1900. From that time until 1922 she was engaged in teaching rural and high schools in several states—Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota and Montana. She then gave up teaching in order to look after the home farm and take care of her aged mother. In May, 1924, she was appointed clerk of the town of Lucas to fill a vacancy, the clerk elected having declined to serve. Miss and Mrs. Adams attend the M. E. Church in the town of Lucas.

Ben Bjornson, now living retired in the village of Colfax, who has been a resident of Dunn County for 58 years, during which long period he has seen wonderful and beneficial changes, some of which he helped to bring about, was born in Valders, Norway, May 5, 1848, son of Bjorn Iverson and his wife, whose maiden name was Bertha Thompson. He attended school in his native land, where he remained until he was 18 years of age, at which time, in 1866, he came to America, landing at

Quebec after a five weeks' trip on a sailing vessel. Crossing into the States, he went as far west as Decorah, Iowa, where he remained until the fall of that year, when he came to Dunn County, Wisconsin. Here he found the logging and lumber business in full swing and at once became a worker in the ranks of those who were engaged in felling the forests and clearing the ground for subsequent settlers. He was employed in the woods in winter and on the log drives in spring and also for two years worked in the store and post office at Colfax. Thus a number of years went by, during which time he married and children came to enlarge the home circle. In 1886 he took up agriculture, buying a partly improved farm of 160 acres from Eli Evenson, and which was situated in the town of Grant. His first work on the place was to build a log house 14 x 14 feet in dimensions, with a board leanto of 11x12 feet, after which he began the task of breaking and developing the land. For a few years he and his family experienced a number of hardships and had to go without most of the comforts of life, finding it hard even to procure necessaries, but they survived that trying period, and Mr. Bjornson enlarged and improved his farm, buying an addition 80-acre tract, which increased its area to 240 acres; also enlarging the house and erecting various outbuildings, including a fine barn, while the land was brought to a high state of cultivation. There he and his wife resided for 30 years, or until 1916, in which year he rented the place to his son Edwin J. and retired from active work, taking up his residence in the village of Colfax, where he bought a nice residence. Here he and Mrs. Bjornson are enjoying a period of rest and leisure which they have well earned, leaving the active business of life to be carried on by the younger generation, whose task is less hard than was that of their parents. During his active years, or for over 20 at least, Mr. Bjornson devoted a part of his time to public service, for, as one of the most prominent men in his town, he was called upon at frequent intervals to serve in public office. Thus he was supervisor, chairman of his town board, and therefore a member of the county board, school treasurer, and many times a juryman. To all these duties he devoted himself to his best ability and was recognized as a highly useful and progressive citizen. His marriage, already briefly referred to, took place on Nov. 9, 1877, and united him with Albertina O. Wick, who was born at Wick, Norway, Sept. 10, 1859, daughter of Jacob O. Wick and Petronella Nelson. She accompanied her parents to the United States in 1874, they settling on a farm in Chippewa County, where in time both passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Bjornson have had four children, all now living, namely: Mary B., born June 11, 1879; Emma R., born Feb. 11, 1882; Edwin J., born Nov. 12, 1883, and Alba B., born Feb. 14, 1888. Mary B. is now Mrs. Jacob Strom of Colfax. Emma R. married Andrew D. Daniels, a farmer in the town of Grant, Dunn County, and has three children, Erling, Dalmor and Shelma. Edwin J., who is now operating the old home farm in the town of Grant, married Alba Anderson. Alba B. was graduated from the normal school in Menomonie and for a while was engaged in teaching, making a good record. She married Martin Iverson, who is now engaged in the hardware business at Tonasket, Wash., and has two children, Benjamin and Dorothy. Mr. and Mrs. Ben Bjornson are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, in which Mr. Bjornson was active for many years, serving as trustee. Mrs. Bjornson is a member of the Ladies Aid Society. The family record is one deserving a place in the annals of the county.

Karl E. Anderson, proprietor of Anderson's Drug Store, located at the corner of Second and Main streets, Menomonie, was born at River Falls, Pierce County, Wis., Sept. 20, 1883, son of Otto G. and Emily (Dodge) Anderson. He was three years old when he came to Menomonie with his parents, and when older he attended grade and high school, being graduated from the latter with the class of 1903. He then became a student in the University of Illinois and later entered the Chicago College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated with the class of 1907, being registered in the state of Wisconsin, Idaho, Montana and Mississippi. After a little practical experience doing relief work in several Chicago stores, Mr. Anderson went in the fall of 1907 to Roberts, St. Croix County, where he conducted a store until 1910. He then went to Glasgow, Mont., in which place also he conducted a store, though after a short time he sold out there, going to Hattiesburg, Miss.,

where he was proprietor of a store until 1913. He then returned to Menomonie, Wis., and on August 1 purchased the Tonnar drug store, which he is now conducting under his own name, handling drugs, stationery, school and office supplies. He is one of the prominent business men of the city, also active in civic and social work and is known and respected as a useful and representative citizen. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the D. O. K. K., and the Menomonie Commercial Club. Mr. Anderson was married Oct. 15, 1908 in Hattiesburg, Miss., to Grace Morford, who was born Feb. 26, 1886, daughter of William H. and Francine (Shipman) Morford. To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson two children have been born: Dorothy J., Feb. 6, 1912; and Emily F., Feb. 16, 1916. The family are members of the Episcopal Church.

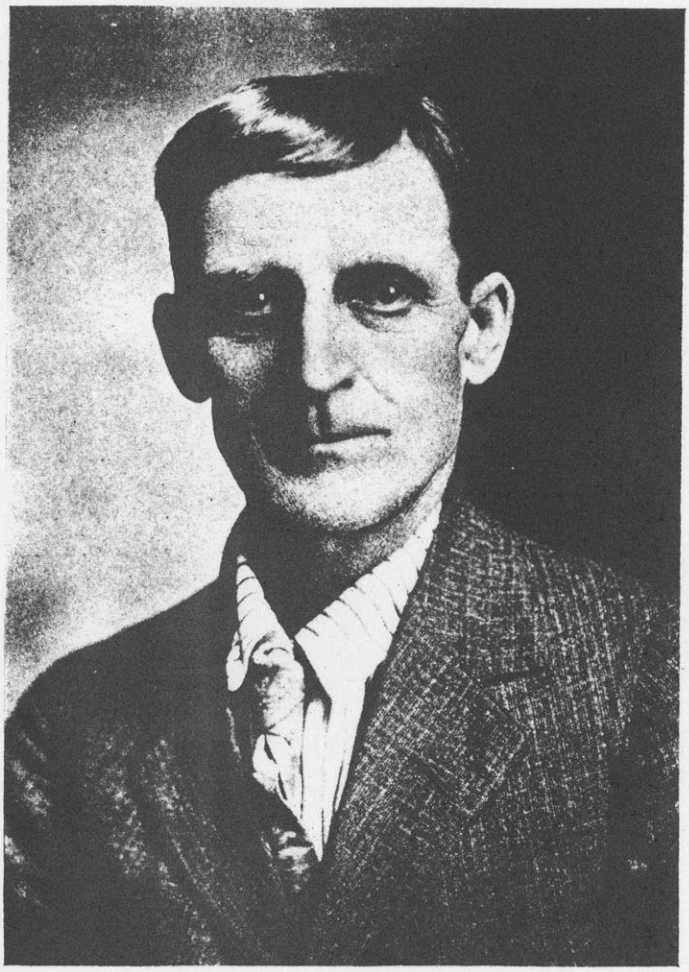
Edwin Anderson, a member of the agricultural fraternity whose fertile farm with its waving fields of grain and browsing cattle may be seen in Section 5, of the town of Colfax, was born on a farm in Section 2, of this town, April 4, 1880, son of Andrew and Anna (Halvorson) Anderson. The parents came fron the northern part of Norway, where the father followed fishing in the summer and cut timber in winter, also running lumber rafts on the rivers. It was in 1861 that they came to the United States, settling in Dunn County after a short residence in La Crosse. Taking a homestead of wild land in Section 2, they went to work to convert it into a farm, their first house on it being built of logs, as were all, or nearly all, the dwellings of the early settlers. Though primitive and lighted only by small windows, they gave good protection from the weather when well constructed. Oxen were used for breaking the land, but Andrew often used his own legs in bringing supplies from Eau Claire, a distance of nearly 25 miles, arriving home with a sack of flour or other provisions on his back. Nothing was wasted, as everything needful was too hard to procure without great exertion. But such a life compelled habits of thrift, and thrift and labor led in time to prosperity. They had been the parents of 11 children, of whom those now living are Anton, Halvor, Albert, Edwin, Clara and Caroline. Those deceased are Peter (a twin brother of Halvor), Mary, Anton (first), Eddie and Clara (first). Caroline is the wife of Ole O. Peterson and Clara (second) is the wife of Fred J. Smith of Colfax. Edwin Anderson was reared on the home farm and was educated in the district school. After working on the home farm until he was 20 years old, he started in for himself, buying 80 acres in Section 3, town of Colfax. He cleared some of the land, then sold the farm, on which was a small house and log barn. He cleared that land and built an 8-room frame house of 26 x 28 feet and other buildings. Then he sold 40 acres of the land and bought 70 acres of bottom land in Section 6 and 7, and at the present time has 100 acres under the plow. He is doing general farming and dairying, keeping 35 head of Durham cattle, and raising Poland-China hogs. His farm is well equipped with modern machinery, including a Rumley tractor, and he also operates a threshing-machine, having done threshing for himself and others for the last five years. Mr. Anderson was married in 1909, at Colfax, to Mary Sundem, daughter of Tom and Anna Sundem, who were early settlers in this locality, the mother now living but the father deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have four children, Ella, Adolph, Mayme and Belva, all living on the farm with their parents. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Ole G. Bjerkness, a retired farmer residing in Section 15, town of Grant, was born in Norway, Sept. 19, 1860, son of Gunder and Mary Bjerkness. The parents were farming people who came with their family to the United States in 1882, settling in Dunn County, Wisconsin, and for many years thereafter making their home with their son Ole G., who later bought a farm in the town of Grant. The mother died in 1908 and the father in 1910. Of the five children in the family, two, Martin and Sophia, are deceased. The three living are Ole G., Sever A. and Rudolph, of whom Sever A. is a mail carrier and Rudolph is a farmer in the town of Grant. Ole G. Bjerkness as a boy attended school in Norway and subsequently did farm work and logging there. When he came to America in 1882 he was about 22 years old and ambitious to be his own master. For about eight years he worked in the woods in winter and on farms in summer, and then in 1890 he started in for

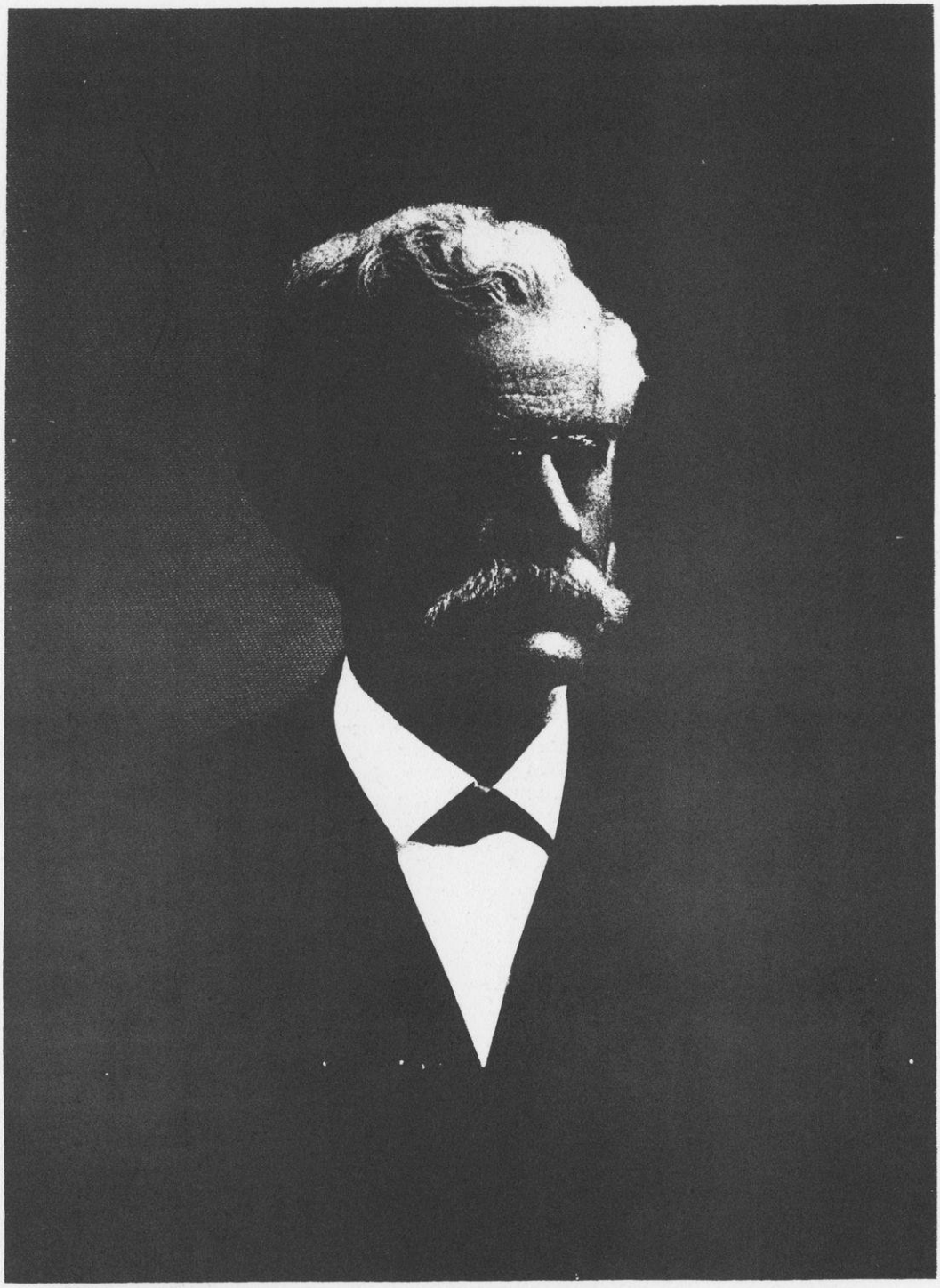
himself, buying 120 acres of railroad land in Section 23, town of Grant. The tract was wild land and Mr. Bjerkness had to do pioneer work on it. He built a frame house and a straw barn, later replacing the latter by a frame structure, and, clearing his land, carried on general farming, making gradual progress, sometimes faster or sometimes slower, according to the good or bad seasons he experienced; and he continued to do so until 1910, when he rented the farm out. In 1920 he sold it and has since made his home with his brother Rudolph. He has never married. Rudolph Bjerkness was born in Norway in 1870 and came to America with the other members of the family in 1882. For a while he attended school here and also worked on the farm. When he grew big and strong enough he worked in the woods during the winters, being employed on farms during the summers. He began farming for himself in 1910, buying 80 acres of wild land in Section 18, town of Grant. This he has cleared and has also built a frame house, barn and other buildings. He carries on general farming and dairying, keeping 17 head of Holstein cattle. He was married in 1908 in Colfax to Helga Lee, daughter of Andrew and Martha Lee. Eight children have been born of this union, two of whom, Harry and Helmer, are dead. The living are Alpha, Glenn, Martha, Olaf, Reuben and Helen. Ole G. Bjerkness is a member of the Holden congregation of the Norwegian Lutheran Church in the town of Grant.

Robert Denning, one of the early settlers and developers of the town of Weston, was born in Pennsylvania and after attaining manhood was married in Ohio to Susan Brown, a native of Nova Scotia. They began housekeeping near Mt. Cory, Ohio, from which place they came in 1871 to Dunn County, Wis., arriving in Menomonie, April 15, that year. Mr. Denning bought land from the Fox River Company in Section 13, town of Weston, the tract being wild and covered with heavy timber, and there were no roads and but few settlers. Mr. Denning built a log dwelling and began clearing his place that winter. In the harvest season he went west to work on farms and earn money on which to support his family, and as he found time and opportunity he proceeded with the development of his own farm. He was an active and useful man in the community, helping new settlers as they came in, and he served for several years as a member of the town board, helping to decide on the building of roads and schools. His death occurred on the farm, Jan. 21, 1895; his wife died Oct. 7, 1905. They had seven children, all of whom now living, namely: Simeon, a farmer in the town of Weston; Phineas, an invalid who resides with his sister, Mrs. Anderson; Thomas B., a farmer in the town of Weston; Lenora, who is the wife of Frank Knopps of McAllen, Texas; Martha, wife of Uriah Anderson of the town of Weston, Dunn County; Hulda, now Mrs. Lloyd Taplin of Unity, Clark County; and Susan, who is Mrs. Walter Rogers of the town of Dunn.

Thomas B. Denning, proprietor and owner of Spring Grove Stock farm in Section 13, town of Weston, was born at Mt. Cory, Ohio, June 28, 1866 son of Robert and Susan (Brown)Denning. In 1871, a child about five years old, he accompanied his parents to the town of Weston, Dunn County, Wis., where they took land in Section 13, and began farming. The place was practically covered with heavy timber and the surrounding country for the most part unimproved, there being but few settlers there at that time. Neither were there any roads, so young Denning grew up under pioneer conditions and had to help his father on the farm at an early age. He attended the district school, however, and so acquired the rudiments of knowledge. After the father's death, which occurred January, 1895, he operated the farm for his mother until her death on Oct. 7, 1905. Having then bought the interests of the other heirs, he has since continued to operate it. During his active career as an independent farmer he put up some additional buildings and made many other improvements, so that the farm is now one of the best in the county. He also developed a good herd of pure bred Holstein cattle. Starting with two pure bred heifers, he increased his herd to 34, the number it now contains. He has many blue ribbons which he won at different fairs with his cattle and hogs, and in 1921 he took the sweepstakes with seven head of cattle at the Inter-County fair held at Durand, the counties represented being Dunn, Pepin and St. Croix. He served



THOMAS B. DENNING



William Carson

at different times on the school board and in all the town offices, and while a member of the county board did good service on the road and bridge committe and the board of equalization. Mr. Denning was also one of the organizers of the Downsville Co-operative Creamery Co., of which he has been president since 1910, and he is also a director in the Downsville Telephone Co. and the Farmers Mutual Insurance Co. of Menomonie. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America and the order of Beavers. Mr. Denning was first married Dec. 25, 1889, to Agnes Guinard, who died in February, 1898. By her he had three children, Hulda, Myrtle and Alma, all of whom are now deceased. On March 22, 1899, Mr. Denning married Hannah Neubauer, daughter of Charles and Eureka (Pieper) Neubauer. Of this second union there are nine children, Beulah, Robert, Alfred, Clarence, Florence, Elsie, Jennie, Vada and Ruby. Beulah is now Mrs. Ben Thompson of Kenosha, Wis.; Robert operates a farm in Weston, and the younger children live with their parents. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

William Carson, one of the most notable pioneers of Dunn County, was of Scotch ancestry, born at Iverness, Lower Canada, on Oct. 5, 1819. At a very early age he was left alone in the world owing to the death of his parents, and when just entering his teens he began making his own way in the world. Some three years before attaining his majority he came to the United States and for about a year lived in Cambridge, Mass., where he had an uncle. From Cambridge he moved on to southern Illinois, where he tarried for a time, then went to St. Louis, Mo., in which city resided a brother of his. There he remained for a year, at the end of which time he came north by way of Prairie du Chien, reaching Eau Claire, Wis., about 1838. Here he filed a claim on a tract of land that afterward became, and is now, the site of North Eau Claire. He had held this claim but little more than a year when he sold it at a handsome profit. It was on or near this tract of land that he did his first lumbering. He cut the logs in the winter and in the following spring floated them down the Chippewa and Mississippi rivers to where he sold them. The money earned in these employments, together with the profit derived from the sale of his claim, gave him his start on the road to success and fortune. Even as a boy William Carson seemed endowed with keen faculties and a determination to succeed in the financial world, and so, carefully watching every opportunity for advancement, he moved on with a full and settled conviction that led to the glad fruition of his hopes. In 1840 young Carson located at Eau Galle in Dunn County, and soon became associated in partnership with Capt. George Wales, and Henry Eaton, the partners acquiring large timber interests in that section. They built and operated a sawmill with a daily capacity of ten thousand feet, which was a large mill for those days. Young Carson had become a member of the firms by acquiring the interests of Thomas Savage and the business was carried on for some time thereafter under the style of Carson, Eaton and Wales. In 1884 Capt. Wales disposed of his interest, the firm then became Carson, Eaton and Rand. Later Mr. Eaton sold his interest to Mr. Carson and Mr. Rand and moved to Winona, Minn., and engaged in the wholesale lumber business. From that time on the firm became known as Carson and Rand. By 1874 their soft wood timber had been exhausted to the extent that the sawmill could no longer be operated at a profit, so it was discontinued as a pine mill. That same year Mr. Carson transferred his active lumber operations to Eau Claire. At Eau Claire Mr. Carson became the manager of the Valley Lumber Co., in which he and Mr. Rand held large interests and of which Mr. Carson had been made president and treasurer. Though Mr. Carson had large investments in other enterprises and held many important official positions in the lumber industry, it is probable that his official connection with the Valley Lumber Co., marked him more prominently than any other. With the exception of ten years' residence in St. Paul, Minn., Mr. Carson resided in Eau Claire from 1874 to the time of his death on Jan. 4, 1898. He was a heavy stockholder in the Eau Claire National Bank and its vice president. He was not only interested in several of the largest lumber companies of this state, but also in the Rand Lumber Co. and the Burlington Lumber Co., both of Burlington, Iowa, and

also in the Carson-Rand Co. in Keokuk, Ia. He was looked upon as one of the representative lumbermen of the state. William Carson was not an ordinary pioneer, as this brief sketch of his life has already shown. He was essentially a leader and his personal progressiveness typified the American spirit. He was also deeply interested in every enterprise that made for the betterment of his state or the community in which he lived. It was he who brought the first horse into the Chippewa Valley, it was he who sowed the first wheat in the valley, and he who built the first house in it with plastered walls. He maintained all his life a high standard of personal conduct and character, and his career may well serve as an example for the enterprising youth of today. In politics he was always a Democrat, and active in all political campaigns except the Free Silver Campaign of 1896, in which, as a believer in sound money, he declined to support his party. On two occasions he consented to run for congressman from his district, making a campaign the first time but not the second, but he was defeated on each occasion. Such was this remarkable pioneer, for many years one of Dunn County's foremost citizens, and worthy to be remembered for generations to come as one of the builders of the great state of Wisconsin. William Carson married Mary Edmunds Smith of Prairie du Chien Wis., who was born May 5, 1828, and died Nov. 25, 1887. To them were born five daughters, three of whom are now living, and a son, William, residing in Burlington, Iowa. The latter has successfully managed his father's business since the latter's death and is a prominent figure in the lumber industry.

James D. Millar, proprietor of Bonniekeek Farm (registered) in the town of Red Cedar, and who is a member of the state assembly besides holding various other offices of a business or political character, was born in the city of Eau Claire, Wis., Jan. 8, 1869, son of William and Sarah Jane (McCormick) Millar. His genealogy has been traced back to his great grandfather on the paternal side, William Miller, a farmer of Ayr, a shire or county in the western lowlands of Scotland. This William was a Presbyterian of the strict Scottish type, a man of high and rigid principles, with which his daily life corresponded. His wife in maidenhood was Mary Brown, of an old Scotch family. They reared a family of five sons and one daughter, namely: William, Jr., John, David, James, Robert and Margaret. Of these, John became a scholar, and, obtaining a government position in Australia, later became a successful merchant in Sydney, that country. James, who became an architect in stone, died at a comparatively early age. Robert, Margaret and William, Jr., also died in Scotland. Of the last mentioned it is said that he was a giant in strength. David Millar, son of William, Sr., and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a scientific agriculturist and manager of a large estate owned by members of the nobility. In course of time he emigrated to the United States, resided for a year in Lockport, N. Y., and then came west to Waukesha County, Wisconsin, where he farmed for several years. In 1857 he came to Dunn County and farmed in what is now the town of Red Cedar. In a period when drinking was a common habit, he was always strictly sober, and was, besides, a man of social attractions and a good story teller, as now well remembered by some of the surviving "old-timers." In the years shortly previous to the Civil War when the slavery question was dividing society into two strongly antagonistic parties, he was a strong abolitionist and not afraid to declare his sentiments. He saw the triumph of his principles, as he lived for eight years after the war, dying in 1873 at the age of 69 years. David Millar was married in Ireland to Margaret Riley, a native of that country and a Presbyterian in religion. She was a woman of energy and ambition, and after coming to the United States she indentified herself with the interests of her adopted country—of the northern part of it at least—sharing her husband's anti-slavery and anti-secession sentiments. Two of her sons took part in the war, and the death of James in that titantic struggle was one of the indirect causes of her death, which took place in December, 1868, when she was 53 years old. The children of Mr. and Mrs. David Millar were Mary A., William, James, Margaret, Robert, Jane, Elizabeth and David, Jr. Mary A., now deceased, became the wife of John Borland. Margaret, who became Mrs. Duncan McLennan is deceased, and Elizabeth is Mrs. Edward Bement. William Millar, son of David and Mar-

garet, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born near Dublin, Ireland, Oct. 5, 1839. In his native land he attended a select school and after coming to this country was a pupil in the La Crosse High School. As a youth he worked on the farm, but at the age of 19 years entered the employ of Dole, Ingram & Kennedy, lumber manufacturers of Eau Claire, being first engaged to help in rafting lumber, but shortly afterwards becoming a pilot, and as such he piloted rafts and steamboats on the Chippewa and Mississippi rivers for 16 years. He was very successful in this occupation and during all the time he was engaged in it had but one raft broken when under his care. After piloting for a few years he engaged in logging operations during the winters, doing contract work, chiefly for the Ingram-Kennedy Company and the reorganized Empire Lumber Co. As a woodsman in the lumber industry William Millar gained very thorough experience, enjoyed the confidence of his employers and the respect of the men who worked under him, and by the former was given a financial interest in the logging part of their business. The first money that he earned in the lumber business he invested in a quarter section of government land in the town of Red Cedar, Dunn County, and he later added to it until he owned 400 acres of as good farming land as was to be found in the county. This he worked on scientific principles, putting in modern improvements to keep abreast of the times, and he really developed an excellent farm and was one of the prominent figures in the agricultural business in Dunn County, being actively interested also in matters pertaining to live stock breeding. In 1885 he assisted in the organization of the Dunn County Agricultural Society and was elected its first president, an office that he held for several years. In 1886 he was elected to the legislature, largely through the support of his many friends in the lumber industry, and through his work in connection with the Agricultural Society, which made him acquainted with most of the farmers in the county. It was while he was engaged in the lumber industry that he acquired the art of managing men, which later proved useful to him on the farm and in public life. While an assemblyman he served on the road and bridge committee, and being subsequently elected to the Senate, served the first session as a member of the committee on military affairs, and afterwards on the committee on roads and bridges. His public record was a good one and highly pleasing to his constituents. By his wife Sarah Jane, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin McCormick, were early settlers in Dunn County, he had eight children: James D., John H., Maude, Mary, Cornelia, Nellie, William and Marguerite. William Millar, Sr., died Feb. 5, 1913, being survived by his wife, who is still living. They were fully representative of the best class of pioneers who laid the foundations of civilization in this county. James D. Millar, the direct subject of this sketch, after acquiring his elementary education, pursued further studies in the Menomonie High School and the River Falls State Normal School. He then taught school for a while in Dunn County and for one year near Crookston, Minn. He then went to Rice Lake, where for some years he was employed in the lumber industry by the Rice Lake Lumber Co. to thoroughly learn the general principles and methods of the lumber business, and, having done so, became a competent lumber inspector. From Rice Lake he went to New London, Waupaca County, where he kept books for the Micklejohn & Hatten Lumber Co., later acquiring an interest in the concern, with which he was associated for ten years. A temporary loss of health causing him to sell his interests there, he came to Dunn County and bought 80 acres of improved land in Section 35, town of Red Cedar, and engaged in farming. This 80-acre tract was a part of his parents' home farm, and had been pre-empted in 1857 by his grandfather, David Millar, as already narrated. He has erected on it a complete set of buildings, including a fine modern residence, with modern out-buildings and an up-to-date equipment. He is giving special attention to dairying, according to the most scientific methods, his present herd consisting of 35 registered Guernsey cattle. The farm is beautifully located on Trunk Line (Federal Highway) No. 12, and is under the direct supervision of Mr. Millar, who drives to and fro between the farm and his office in the city of Menomonie every day. As an adjunct to his direct farming operations, Mr. Millar is interested in bee culture and honey production, and has been since he was 14

years old. He has about 100 colonies of pure Italian bees, and it was he who brought the first pure Italian queen bee to Dunn County. In 1908 he was elected secretary of the Dunn County Agricultural Society, which office he has since continued to hold, having rendered faithful and efficient service. In the following year, 1909, he was made president of the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Dunn County, becoming its secretary in 1919, which office he is now holding. For a number of years Mr. Millar has been quite prominent in state and local politics. He has been four times elected to the Wisconsin State Assembly, first in 1911, and again in 1913, 1923 and 1925. In the 1911 session he was a member of the taxation committee that drafted the state income laws, and also served on the vacational education committee of the same session, which inaugurated the provisions for the continuation schools of the state, and the taking over of the Stout Institute by the state. In the 1913 session he was chairman of the general committee on education and held the same position in 1923. He was also a member of the committee on house rules. In the 1925 session he is serving as a member of the committee on taxation and of the committee on insurance and banking. In 1892 he joined the order of Knights of Pythias, and he has been a member of the Equitable Union since 1896. As he is still in his early fifties, it is probable that there are still many more years before him of usefulness and distinction, either in the political or some other field. Mr. Millar was married Oct. 25, 1904, to Magdalena J. Nussbaum, who was born in New London, Wis., Oct. 25, 1879. He and his wife are the parents of three children: Marshall W., born April 4, 1906; Gordon D., Aug. 27, 1907, and Donald R., Nov. 2, 1912. The two elder sons are attending the Dunn County Agricultural School, while Donald R. is a pupil in the public schools.

R. J. Flint, a resident of Menomonie for more than half a century, was for 37 years publisher of the Dunn County News, during which period he exerted a forceful influence in promoting the growth and welfare of Dunn County. Rockwell Joseph Flint, only son of Joseph Flint, Jr., and Lora A. (Fuller) Flint, was born at Williamstown, Vermont, March 23, 1842. His earliest ancestor in this country was Thomas Flint who came from Wales about 1640 and settled near Salem, Mass. Some of the descendants of Thomas Flint moved to Hampton, Conn., where Jonathan Flint, great-grandfather of R. J. Flint, was born Nov. 17, 1755. He was sergeant of a Connecticut company in the Revolutionary War and after the war the family moved to Braintree, Vt. In 1848 Joseph Flint, Jr., was engaged in the manufacture of wagons and sleighs at New Haven Mills, Vt., in partnership with his brother, Samuel B. Flint, and when the news of the discovery of gold in California spread like wild-fire over the country, he made the long journey to the new El Dorado in 1850 by way of the Panama route. He spent a year in the placer mines on Feather River, when his health failed, and, returning home, he died in June, 1852. Two years later the widowed mother married Samuel B. Flint and the family moved to Wisconsin in 1855. They settled on a farm in Buffalo, Marquette County, and for five years the subject of this sketch had the full measure of experience of a boy on a farm in a new country. Mr. Flint received his education in the common schools and the country printing office. He entered the office of the Wisconsin State Register in April, 1861, to serve an apprenticeship of three years in the printer's trade. But the Civil War came on and thousands of "boys in blue" were mustering on the tented field to preserve the Union. In response to the call of President Lincoln for "three hundred thousand more," Mr. Flint enlisted as a private in Company C, 23d Wisconsin Infantry for three years, or during the war. His regiment was assigned to Burbridge's Brigade, Gen. A. J. Smith's Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. He participated in Gen. Sherman's attack on Vicksburg at Chickasaw Bayou in December, 1862, and the capture of Fort Hindman at Arkansas Post, Jan. 11, 1863, where 5,000 prisoners were taken. During the siege of Vicksburg Mr. Flint was transferred to the Signal Corps and sent to the signal camp of instruction at Memphis. He was promoted to sergeant in October, 1863, and transferred to the Department of the Gulf, where he continued in active service, taking part in the Bayou Leche campaign in October, 1863. He went with the troops under General Granger to Dauphin Island in August, 1864, and from his signal

ROCKWELL J. FLINT

station near Fort Gaines saw Farragut's fleet pass Fort Morgan in a shower of shot and shell, and witnessed the desperate naval battle in Mobile Bay with the Confederate gunboats that resulted in the capture of the famous ram Tennessee. He was also present at the formal surrender of Fort Gaines and the subsequent surrender of Fort Morgan. Returning to New Orleans, Sergeant Flint was appointed quartermaster sergeant of the Signal Corps, Department of the Gulf, in which capacity he served until mustered out July 4, 1865, by order of the war department. The war was now over and after an absence of three years Mr. Flint again entered the State Register office and completed his apprenticeship. He formed a partnership with Edwin H. Weber in November, 1868, and bought the Prescott (Wis.) Journal. The firm of Flint & Weber published the paper until the plant was destroyed by fire in June, 1871. It was then deemed advisable for business reasons to seek a new field. The following August they bought the Dunn County News at Menomonie and the firm continued its publication for 27 years. This partnership was dissolved by the death of Mr. Weber in January, 1898. He had transferred his interest in the business to Mr. Flint, who remained the sole owner until November, 1901, when Fred F. Morgan was admitted to partnership under the firm name of Flint & Morgan, and in 1906 Joseph T. Flint became a member of the firm. Mr. Morgan died in February, 1908. During the same mouth Mr. Flint was appointed United States marshall by President Roosevelt. The position required his official residence at Madison, and it was deemed advisable to part with the old "family paper" with which he had been closely associated for 37 years. The News was accordingly sold to W. R. Hotchkiss, June 1, 1908 and Mr. Flint thereby was enabled to devote his entire time to the discharge of his official duties. In politics Mr. Flint is a Republican and during his long and active career has rendered good service to his party and held many positions of trust. He has often served as delegate to county, congressional and state conventions. He was a member of the Assembly in 1875, state senator in 1876-77, and again in 1882-83. For eight years he was chairman of the county board of supervisors and under his administration the Dunn County Asylum for the chronic insane was erected and put in successful operation. In 1889 President Harrison appointed him a member of the commission authorized to purchase a large section of the Crow Indian reservation in Montana that required the expenditure of nearly a million dollars. He was then appointed a member of the Chippewa Indian Commission at White Earth, Minn., in 1892, and served nearly two years. In 1894 he was elected mayor of Menomonie and re-elected for a second term, during which the sewerage system of the city was installed. He received the appointment of United States marshal from President Roosevelt in 1908 and was reappointed for a second term in 1912 by President Taft. In addition to his other activities, Mr. Flint for many years has been indentified with several fraternal societies. He was made a Mason in Fort Winnebago Lodge, No. 33, at Portage, Wis., receiving the master's degree Nov. 18, 1865. He affiliated with Menomonie Lodge, No. 164, June 28, 1872, of which he is still a member. He received the capitular degrees in Fort Winnebago Chapter, No. 14, but demitted April 23, 1877, to become a charter member of Menomonie Chapter No. 53, of which he was the first high priest. The orders of Knighthood were conferred upon him in January, 1869, in Fort Winnebago Commandery, No. 4, of which he is still a member. He received the cryptic degrees in 1879 in Madison Council of Royal and select Masters. Mr. Flint was elected deputy grand high priest of the Grand Chapter in 1888 and 1889 and was grand high priest in 1890. He received the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in Wisconsin Consistory of Milwaukee in 1916. In all these Masonic bodies he has been an active and zealous craftsman. His attachment to his comrades who fought for the preservation of the Union in the Civil War has been manifest in his loyal support of the Grant Army of the Republic and its auxilliary societies. He is affiliated with William Evans Post, No. 58, at Menomonie, of which he is a charter member and served as its first commander. Mr. Flint is one of the trustees of the Mabel Tainter Library Association, who have in charge the splendid free library at Menomonie, which was erected by the pioneer lumberman, Capt. Andrew Tainter. He is also a life mem-

ber of the Wisconsin State Historical Society at Madison. Mr. Flint was united in marriage to Miss Alice Prentice at Portage, Wis., Nov. 9, 1871. She is a daughter of Dr. James Prentice and Emily (Bonney) Prentice, and was born in the surgeon's quarters of old Fort Winnebago, near Portage, on Dec. 7, 1851. Dr. Prentice was one of the pioneer physicians and surgeons of Columbia County and served in the Civil War as surgeon of the Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry with the rank of major. Four children were born of this union, Anna Katherine, James Prentice, Fred Rockwell and Joseph Turner, all of whom are living. In this outline sketch of Mr. Flint's life much has been necessarily omitted, but enough has been given to present the picture of a busy and useful career that has covered a long stretch of years. A large part of Mr. Flint's driving force has been derived from his inborn spirit of optimism, operating along lines of progress with an abiding faith in the future, whatever present conditions might be, and with a strict adherence to high principles and an unshrinking fulfilment of personal duty.

Joseph T. Flint, secretary and treasurer of the Flint-Douglas Printing Co., and manager of the Dunn County News, was born in Menomonie, Wis., Nov. 7, 1880, son of Rockwell J. and Alice (Prentice) Flint. As a youth he attended the grade and high schools of this city and was graduated with the class of 1903 from the University of Wisconsin. For a year thereafter he was reporter and city editor for the Wisconsin State Journal at Madison. He then spent a short time in Menomonie and during the legislative session of 1905 was a member of the Wisconsin State Journal staff. Having returned once more to Menomonie, he became connected with the Dunn County News, in which in 1907 he acquired a one-third interest. In the following year, 1908, the paper was sold to W. R. Hotchkiss and Mr. Flint went to Eau Claire, Wis., where he took a position as advertising manager with the Eau Claire Leader and was thus occupied until 1913. Then, with M. C. Douglas, he purchased the Dunn County News, of which he has since been manager. In February, 1914, the Flint-Douglas Printing Co. was incorporated, Mr. Flint being elected secretary and treasurer, which he is still. He is a member of Menomonie Lodge No. 164, F. & A. M., of which he was master in 1909; of Menomonie Chapter No. 53, R. A. M.; Menomonie Commandery No. 47, K. T. and of Ed C. Gottry Lodge, No. 170, K. of P. Mr. Flint was married in Menomonie May 9, 1907, to Lucile Wilcox, daughter of John C. and Sarah W. (Heller) Wilcox, and he and his wife are the parents of two children, Joseph W. and Sara. The religious affiliations of the family are with the Unitarian Society.

Charles H. Ingraham, a prominent citizen of Menomonie, a member of the firm of Ingraham Bros. & Torrey, jewelers and opticians, was born in Lake City, Minn., April 16, 1868, son of Marcus M. and Lucinda L. (Fuller) Ingraham. As a youth he attended school in Lake City, being graduated from the high school with the class of 1887. In the same year he came to Menomonie, becoming a member of the firm of Ingraham Bros. In 1893 he took a course in optical science in the Chicago Optical School, and in the same year added that department to the business of the firm. In 1907 Mr. Ingraham went to Wausau, Wis., where he established himself in the jewelry business, which he carried on there for 16 years, during the first seven years alone, and after that—from 1914— in partnership with John Brushart. In September, 1923, he sold his interest to Mr. Bushart and returned to Menomonie, buying an interest in the old firm now operating under the name of Ingraham Bros. & Torrey, which is a well established concern and enjoys a large patronage. Mr. Ingraham has also been active in various public capacities. serving four years as alderman from the Third Ward before going to Wausau. He was also a director of the Ludington Guard Band, and it was he who suggested that name for the organization, which it took in 1888. He is a member of the Menomonie Commercial Club and of the Menomonie Country Club, and is president of the Merchants' Association. As a Mason he belongs to the Blue Lodge in Menomonie and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Modern Woodmen of America. As a business man he has achieved a marked success and in social circles he is equally well known and popular. Mr. Ingraham was married on Sept. 8, 1891, in Superior, Wis., to Naomi Bailey, daughter of Stewart J. and

Mary (Catt) Bailey, and of this marriage two children have been born: Ruth and Harold G. Ruth is now Mrs. E. C. Dawley of Wausau and has two children, Beth and Stuart. Harold G. Ingraham was graduated from the Armour Institute as construction engineer, specializing in papermill construction, and is now living in Chicago. After the United States entered into the World War he entered the first officers' training camp at Ft. Sheridan, and was commissioned second lieutenant and later first lieutenant. For about a year he was engaged in training men at Camp Grant and subsequently went to France with the 86th Division. Later he was transferred to the 35th Division, holding the rank of company captain. He was discharged from the service at Camp Pike two years later.

Stuart J. Bailey, who in his day was one of the best known men in Dunn County, which he twice represented in the state legislature, and who had many other claims to the respect of his fellow citizens, was born at Logansport, Ind., Feb. 13, 1838. A young man of 23 when the Civil War broke out, he entered the ranks as one of the defenders of the Union and served three years in the Ninth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. With a good record as a soldier Mr. Bailey came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, in 1870, and subsequently made his home here, with the exception of four years that he spent at Superior. It speaks well for his force of character that he had only been here two years, or less, when he was elected to the legislature, in which he served again in 1881. He also held many positions of trust and importance, including those of city engineer and alderman. While at Superior he was president of the city council. For many years Mr. Bailey was employed by the government as a superintendent of construction of Indian school buildings in various states of the west. In this capacity he erected schools in Oklahoma, Oregon, Nevada, Montana, South Dakota, Wyoming and Arizona, embodying in his work those qualities that enriched his character and made everyone who knew him the better citizen therefor. The buildings stand as monuments to his integrity of purpose in every channel of useful effort. Although in poor health for a number of years, Mr. Bailey possessed a spirit which rose triumphant over physical limitations, and continued to live an active, useful and influential life up to within two days of his death, which took place in 1910. He passed painlessly and unconsciously to the world of rest, surrounded by his family, thus realizing a hope he had often expressed. He was an active member and worker in G. A. R. circles, also a charter member of the Old Settlers' Society. A broad-minded, public-spirited citizen, loyal to every project which meant the betterment of the municipality, he was always found on the right side of every important issue, and his passing left a void in the civil life of Menomonie that was not easy to fill. Stuart J. Bailey was married in December, 1862, to Mary Catt, who lived but a few years after the marriage. After her death he married her sister, Amanda Catt, on April 5, 1873. She survived him, together with two children of the first marriage, Harry Bailey of this city, and Naomi, now Mrs. Charles H. Ingraham of Menomonie. Of Mr. Bailey's second union three daughters were born, Pearl, Grace and Beth.

Robert Yourell, a pioneer of Dunn County, whose industrial career as lumber worker and farmer was connected largely with the development of the town of Eau Galle, where he is still living, and is still more or less active, was born in Canada just across the river from Niagara Falls, on Jan. 6, 1855, son of Edward and Margaret (Mason) Yourell. The father was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and the mother of Montreal, Canada. Married in the state of New York, they came west in 1856 to Dunn County, Wisconsin, settling in the village of Eau Galle, where Mr. Yourell found employment with the lumber firm of Carson, Eaton & Rand, later known as Carson & Rand. For seven years while in the employ of this concern he drove the same pair of mules. At the end of that period he began farming on an 80-acre tract of land in Section 34, it being the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of that section. It had been taken up by his father-in-law, Robert Dixon. Edward Yourell served two and a half years in the Civil War as a member of Company G, 37th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded at the battle of Petersburg and was for some time confined in a hospital, but recovered in time to take part in the Grand Review in Washington after the surrender of Lee and

Johnston, which brought the war to an end. After receiving an honorable discharge, Edward Yourell returned home to his farm, which he continued to operate until 1870. Then selling it, he went to Cadott Falls, Chippewa County, Wis., and there bought 320 acres of land in Section 12, Township 26 N, Range 14 W (town of Edson, Chippewa County), and on his land he kept a stopping-place for "tote" lumber teams. There he died on Oct. 20, 1878. His wife, who survived him 13 years and a few days, passed away on Feb. 23, 1891. They had five children: Robert, subject of this sketch; Jeanette, who married James Karns and lives in Oregon; Nina, wife of James Hennigan of Montana; Emma, now Mrs. John Davis and residing in Illinois; and Edward, who lives in Outlook, Canada. Robert Yourell, who was a babe when his parents settled in the village of Eau Galle, later attended the local school, which was then conducted in an end room of the Carson, Eaton & Rand boarding-house. He continued to live with his parents until he was 16 years old, at which time he went to work in the Robinson Mills in Eau Claire County. His activities for some nine years thereafter were connected with the lumber industry. For five years he was employed in the company's boarding-house, as "cookie" and cook, and at times cooked in logging camps and drove "tote" teams, continuing to be thus employed until he was 25 years old. During this period for one year he drove the stage coach between Eau Claire and Chippewa. He then considered that it was time for him to strike out in an independent career that should lead to future prosperity and comfort, instead of being a wage earner all his life, and so naturally turned to farming, in which there was abundant opportunity for a strong and active youth to make his way. He had all the greater reason for doing this from the fact that in that year, on April 9, he was united in marriage with Mary Wilson. He was fortunate in receiving a present of land from his grandparents, Robert and Jeanette Dixon, which comprised 80 acres, being the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 34, town of Eau Galle. This tract had been placed in his name years before. The locality was known as "Barney Branch," and a part of the 80-acre tract was the first land cleared in the valley. Mr. Yourell's maternal grandparents, above referred to, were still living here and, it may be said—to anticipate events—that he subsequently cared for them until their death, Robert Dixon passing away on July 12, 1889, and his wife, Jeanette, several years previously, on July 18, 1884. Mr. Yourell has since continued to live on the farm except for an occasional short absence, when he resumed his old occupation of cook for a few months; also in 1923 he spent eight months at Ceylon, Sashkatchewan, Canada, on the large farm of his son, Henry. The first buildings on his own farm were erected by his grandfater, Robert Dixon, the house being a log shanty with a "scoop" roof, the out-buildings being also of primitive construction. In 1912 Mr. Yourell completed his present set of buildings, which are of modern type, substantial and commodious. He now has about 60 acres of his land cleared and developed, and occupies a recognized position in the community as a good, practical farmer and reliable citizen, his personal popularity being widespread. In spite of occasional absences, his home has been in Dunn County for 67 years, and he may be regarded, therefor, as one of the oldest pioneers now living in the county, though he is but 70 years old. For 14 years he served as road commissioner of Road District No. 3, and showed conscientious fidelity to his duties. He and his wife have been the parents of seven children, Edward C., Henry, Anna B., Myrtle, Nina and Robert W., whose respective records are, in brief, as follows. Edward C., born Feb. 27, 1881, is now manager of the large department store of the Robinson Company at Los Angeles, Calif. He was married, April 5, 1905, to Inez McLaughlin, and has four children, Dorothy, Maxina, Eugene and Axzena. Henry, born May 11, 1884, as previously mentioned, is a farmer at Ceylon, Sashkatchewan, Canada, where he owns an entire section (640) acres of land. He was married, July 12, 1910, to Tilda Meixner, and has two children, Beulah and Catherine. Anna B., born June 7, 1886, was married June 28, 1909, to William Poquette of the village of Eau Galle, and has a daughter, Maggie M., who was born Feb. 10, 1889, and who is living with her parents. Myrtle, born Jan. 5, 1893, was married June 9, 1916, to Lyman Whipp, and lives at Rock Elm, Pierce County, Wis. She is the mother of three

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES W. DEAN

children, Garland, Lyle and Blaine. Nina, born Dec. 8, 1895, was married Jan. 1, 1913, to Herman Weber, and lives in the town of Weston, Dunn County. She has three children, Darrell, Dorothy and Mabel. Robert W., born April 5, 1901, was married on Feb. 2, 1923, to Gladys Sand. They live in Menomonie and have one child, Loraine. The religious affiliations of the Yourell family are with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Charles W. Dean, now living retired in the village of Irvington, a representative of one of the pioneer families of Dunn County, was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, Dec. 7, 1848, son of Charles H. and Polly (Eaton) Dean. The paternal grandfather was a native of Wales who served in the War of 1812-15 with Gt. Britain. Charles H. Dean was born in Pennsylvania and was married to Polly Eaton in St. Joseph County, Mich., she being a native of New York State. They remained in that county until 1856, when they moved west to Iowa and for nine years subsequently were residents of that state. In 1865 they came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, taking a homestead of 80 acres in the town of Weston where they began improvements by the erection of log buildings. That place was their home for the remainder of their lives and in time Mr. Dean cleared 35 acres of the land and put up a set of good modern buildings. He was a very active man and also a useful one in the community, doing much to help new settlers as they came in. Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Dean had a family of eight children, of whom the following is a brief record: Olive, who became the wife of Theodore Washburn, is now a widow residing in the village of Eau Galle. Charles W., the next in order of birth, is the direct subject of this sketch. Deborah is the widow of Charles Howison and resides in the town of Weston. Elizabeth, widow of Frank Axel, resides in the state of Washington. Levi is living in the village of Irvington. Edwin is a farmer in the town of Weston, and the two youngest, Mary and Emma, are deceased. Charles W. Dean acquired his schooling in Iowa and came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, in 1864 at the age of 16 years. From Little Beaver Creek, the first place he stopped at, he went to Downsville, where he found work in the mills and was thus occupied for 13 years. In 1878 he went to Portland, Ore., but returned to Wisconsin at the end of three months. He has owned and operated three different farms in Dunn County, the last one being situated in Section 18, town of Menomonie, on to which he moved in 1899, and where he remained until 1920, since which time he has lived retired at Irvington. He has taken an active and useful part in public affairs, once serving two years as treasurer of the town of Weston, also several years as supervisor of the Menomonie town board, one year being chairman, and therefore a member of the county board; and he was treasurer of his school board for several years. He is a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery. Mr. Dean was first married Oct. 31, 1869, in the town of Menomonie, to Dollie E. Bishop, who died in 1894. She had been the mother of four children: William, who died at the age of 20 years; Fannie, now Mrs. O. E. Steinman of the state of Washington; George, a farmer in the town of Menomonie, and Edna, who is deceased. Mr. Dean was again married, March 24, 1898, to Mrs. Francis Bird, who in maiden life was Frances Waite, daughter of Emery and Fannie (Chickering) Waite, who came to Dunn County in 1864, settling in the town of Weston, where they subsequently died. Frances Waite was first married Oct. 3, 1873, to George Bird, who died April 28, 1892. They were the parents of five children, namely: Fred M., now of Seattle, Wash.; Charles E., of the state of Washington; Mildred L., who married Bert Butler and is now a widow residing with her mother; George K., now deceased; Fannie W., now Mrs. James Abbott, Jr., of Waubeek, Dunn County.

John F. Hitz, proprietor of Maple Hill Dairy Farms, consisting of two farms, one of 143 acres in Section 31, town of Red Cedar and the other of 34 acres on 14th Avenue within the limits of the city of Menomonie, was born in Germany, Aug. 29, 1861, son of John F. and Fredericka (Asmus) Hitz. Both parents died in their native land. John F. attended school in Germany and subsequently learned the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed there until 1881. In April, that year, he came to the United States and to Menomonie, Wis., where he followed his trade, also doing carpenter work, until 1909. Then buying an improved farm in the town

of Red Cedar, he rebuilt the house, and put up a granary, wood house, machine shed and horse and cow barns, all in modern style and with modern equipment. There he farmed until 1917, when he rented the farm to his son on shares and bought the farm within the city limits above mentioned. The buildings on this place were old and in their place Mr. Hitz erected new ones, including a fine modern stucco residence, and a modern dairy barn of 30 x 40 feet in ground plan. Mr. Hitz is following dairy farming with good success, keeping Guernsey cattle with a pure bred sire at the head of the herd. He was married April 26, 1890, to Anna Beguhn, who was born in the town of Red Cedar, March 9, 1870; and of this union three children have been born: Gustav A., May 16, 1892; Erwin J., Oct. 19, 1895; and Ferdinand, May 24, 1900. Ferdinand, who resides with his parents, is conducting the home farm in the town of Red Cedar. The Hitz family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Gustav A. Hitz, one of the brothers interested with their father in the Maple Hill Dairy Farms, was born in the city of Menomonie, May 16, 1892, son of John F. and Anna (Beguhn) Hitz. He has taken an active part in the establishment and development of the farms, one of which is located in Section 31, town of Red Cedar, and the other within the city limits of Menomonie. In August, 1917, he and his brother, Ervin, took over the original farm, which they have since operated together. In July, 1917, Gustav A. Hitz enlisted in Company H, 128th Infantry, W. N. G. He trained at Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, and at Waco, Texas, remaining at the latter place several months, and going from there to Camp Merritt, New Jersey. On May 16, 1918, he sailed for France, was subsequently landed at Brest, France, and was sent to a training sector. After being there a while he was sent to the front and was in action in the Somme sector, in the Meuse-Argonne and at St. Mihiel. After the signing of the armistice he was transferred to the headquarters company of the 33d Division, and was with the army of occupation in Germany, and, subsequently returing to the United States, was discharged at Camp Grant in August, 1919. After his return home he resumed his work on the dairy farms. In September, 1923, he was appointed captain of Company A, 128th Infantry, W. N. G., and he has done good work in building up the company, which at present is the largest in the state, having 103 members. As a member of the Reserve Corps, he held the rank of color sergeant and was commissioned lieutenant. He is a member of Hosford-Chase Post, No. 32, Am., of Menomonie.

Ervin J. Hitz, a member of the Maple Hill Dairy Farms Co., was born Oct. 19, 1895, in the city of Menomonie, son of John and Anna (Beguhn) Hitz. He was educated in the common and high schools and became a member of the dairy company above mentioned in 1916, as such being associated with his father and with his brothers Gustav and Ferdinand. In August, 1917, he became more closely associated with his brother Gustave in the management of the original home farm. He was married July 15, 1916, in the city of Menomonie, to Nettie Quilling, daughter of Otto and Augusta (Miller) Quilling. In 1920 Mr. Hitz bought a farm of 70 acres in the town of Menomonie, which he rents out.

Jacob Karlen, better known as "Jake" Karlen, proprietor of the Karlen sawmill at Boyceville, was born in Switzerland, Feb. 25, 1878, son of Jacob, Sr., and Mattie (Schutz) Karlen, the parents being Swiss by birth. In 1883, accompanied by five small children, they came to the United States, reaching Knapp, Wis., with a cash capital of five dollars. For a year thereafter they lived on the old Dahl farm, at the end of which time Jacob Karlen, Sr., took a homestead of 40 acres, one mile south of Boyceville, in the town of Stanton, erecting a small log shanty thereon, which he and his family moved into and used as a dwelling. Being a carpenter by trade, he found employment with the Hall & Dean Company in Knapp, working for them a short time, and afterwards for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, building logging camps, and also stores. Later he did a considerable amount of carpenter work in the village of Boyceville, helping to build the first church, the first hotel, a warehouse, and many of the dwelling-houses. In fact, during his first 12 years in Dunn County, he was thus occupied for most of the time. After that he gave his chief attention to his farm, which, owing to an

MR. AND MRS. OLE LARSON
MR. AND MRS. CARL O. LARSON

additional purchase of 120 acres, now contained 160 acres, of which in time he cleared up some 40 or 50, besides erecting a set of more modern buildings. There he resided for some 24 years, dying Sept. 9, 1907. His wife died in 1893. Their children, seven in number, were: Lizzie, now Mrs. Henry Hoeper of Neenah, Wis.; Rose, wife of Charles Albright, a farmer in the town of Tiffany; Etta, wife of Ernest Albright of Centralia, Wash.; Jacob, usually called Jake, who is the subject of this sketch; Fred, of Boyceville; Bertha, wife of Richard Carlson, of St. Petersburg, Florida; and Robert, of Boyceville. Jacob Karlen as a boy attended the Granger school in the town of Stanton and resided at home, first with his parents, and after his mother's death, with his father, until reaching the age of 22 years. During the next six years he was connected with the lumber industry, being employed in the woods in winter and working for the rest of the time in sawmills. In 1900, buying 80 acres of land on the Boyceville-Knapp road in the town of Stanton, he took up his residence on it and there spent the next two years. He then sold the place and came to Boyceville, where he has since operated a small sawmill, doing custom sawing, and he has averaged about 400,000 feet each season. During the harvest season he operates a threshing machine. He is one of the busy workers of the village and is respected as a useful and reliable citizen. He has some society affiliations, belonging to the Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America and the Mystic Workers of the World. Mr. Karlen was married, Sept. 11, 1904, in Boyceville, to Emma Lentz, who was born March 8, 1885, daughter of Albert and Augusta Lentz, who were early settlers in the town of Stanton. Mr. and Mrs. Karlen have been the parents of three children: Leona, born Oct. 20, 1907; Herbert, born Sept. 21, 1909, and Calvin, born Sept. 12, 1912. Leona met an accidental death, July 1, 1924, being thrown from an auto in a collision.

Ole Larson, an early settler in the town of Grant, where he developed a good farm and became a well to do and prominent citizen, was born near Drammen, Norway, in 1842. He grew to manhood in his native land, where he learned the trade of carpenter and cabinet-maker. There also in 1846 he married Bertha Ellingson, who was born in the same locality as himself in 1822, and was therefore about two years older than he. In 1853 they emigrated to America, leaving their native land in a sailing vessel on May 17, and landing in Quebec, Canada, after a voyage of ten weeks and three days. From there they came to Racine, Wis., and in 1855 moved from Racine to Viroqua, where Mr. Larson established a shop and followed his trade on his own account, doing door, sash and window-frame work to order, also making coffins and other things pertaining to his line of industry. After conducting that business until 1860, he moved with his family to Coon Valley, Vernon County, where he bought 80 acres of land and farmed until 1863, when he sold out there and came to Dunn County, taking 160 acres of government land on Eighteen-Mile Creek in Running Valley, in what is now the town of Grant. Hastily putting together a frame shack, he and his family made it their home until he had time to construct a substantial log cabin. With his sons' assistance he gradually developed his farm, in time replacing the log cabin with a good frame house and building good barns and out-buildings. He also increased the area of his farm by purchasing 160 acres more, which adjoined his original tract. Still later he bought another tract of 120 acres adjoining his farm, but which was across the county line in Chippewa County. After making this last purchase he had a farm of 440 acres. By this time he had advanced considerably in prosperity and was well known in the northeastern part of the county. In time he sold 240 acres of his farm to his sons, Oscar and Martin, keeping 200 acres for himself, on which he continued to reside until 1909. In that year, being 85 years old and no longer active, he sold his farm and moved to the village of Colfax, where he lived some seven years longer, passing away in 1916. His wife died in 1914. They had been the parents of seven children: Lars O., of Minneapolis; Edward O., of Colfax; Josephine, widow of Ole O. Moen of Colfax; Carl O., also of Colfax; Oscar and Caroline, deceased; and Martin, a farmer in the town of Grant.

Carl O. Larson, one of the leading citizens of Colfax, now engaged in the milling business, and who has gained a good position in life through ability and industry,

was born in Veroqua, Vernon County, Wis., Dec. 7, 1857, son of Ole and Bertha (Ellingson) Larson. In 1863, as a child of five years, he came to Dunn County with his parents, and his boyhood and early youth were spent on their farm in the town of Grant, where he acquired practical experience in pioneer farming as his father's assistant. At the age of 22 he gave up agricultural work for a while and going to Cumberland, Barron County, was employed for six years there as engineer in the sawmill of his brother, Lars O. At the end of that time he bought from this brother an improved farm of 160 acres in Sections 10 and 15, town of Grant, Dunn County, and taking up his residence on it, began making further improvements. These included the erection of a fine barn, the remodeling of the house and the construction of other buildings, besides the cultivation of the land. There Mr. Larson remained for about 15 years, a busy and successful agriculturist, but finally other business projects entered his mind, and in 1910 he sold the farm and moved to the village of Colfax, buying a residence here, and also purchasing the Colfax Feed Mill and electric power plant from T. E. Thompson. For about 10 years he conducted both these enterprises, but in 1920 he sold the power plant to the Colfax Light and Power Co. He is still conducting the mill, however, with his son, Reuben O. as partner, the business going under the name of the Colfax Milling Co. In 1923 the Larsons, father and son, built a fine Kellystone filling station which supplies Standard Oil gasoline to motorists. Mr. Carl O. Larson has always shown a good citizen's interest in the welfare and progress of the community in which he lives and has been willing to do his part in enhancing it. While living on his farm in the town of Grant, he served as a member of the board of supervisors, and was thus closely connected with the affairs of local government. He was married Sept. 10, 1888, to Minnie Bergerson, who was born in Christiania, Norway, March 27, 1857, and was educated in her native land, attending public school. At the age of 15 years she came to America with an aunt, resided for a while in Grand Rapids, Wis. (now Wisconsin Rapids), and from there went to Evanston, Ill., where she found employment and earned money to enable her to attend a preparatory school and learn the English language. Mr. and Mrs. Larson are the parents of four children, Bowman, Melvin B., Wesley R. and Reuben O. Bowman, born Sept. 10, 1889, married Idabelle Alvina and lives in Spokane, Wash. He has two children, Bowman, Jr. and Marilyn Eileen. Melvin B., born June 23, 1891, is now in the dry goods business at Clintonville, Wis. He married Jessie Tilleson and has two children, Janet and Dunnan. Wesley R., born Nov. 12, 1895, is an electrician living in Colfax. He married Carrie Simeon and has one child, Raymond W. Reuben O., born Oct. 14, 1897, who is his father's partner in the milling and gas business in Colfax, married Hazel Hovre and has one child, Orville. The Larson family are connected religiously with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Isaac Adams, an early settler and farmer in the town of Dunn, where he lived for many years as a live factor in the agricultural improvement of the town, was a native of Scotland who came to this county about 1861. In 1866 he married Jane Cunningham, who was born in Canada and had come to Dunn County with her parents about 1860. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Adams settled on a farm in Section 4, town of Dunn, or, rather, upon a tract of government land of 80 acres which they proceeded to convert into a farm, Mr. Adams building a log house and log barn among the trees. It was a true pioneer beginning under the most primitive conditions and there lay before them a long road to travel ere they arrived at the goal of their wishes—the possession of a comfortable home and a flourishing and productive farm. But under the stimulus of hope they pushed forward, Mr. Adams clearing his land as fast as he was able. His winters were spent at logging in the woods, whereby he earned money for the support of his family during the hardest period before the farm was sufficiently developed to yield them a living. As time passed he added 40 acres more in the town of Dunn and 40 acres in Eau Galle, making a farm of 160 acres. In the meanwhile he and his wife had children growing up, two sons and two daughters, but the eldest son and child died in boyhood, and it was the second son, Robert D., upon whom the father depended for aid as the years went by. Together they added another 80 acres to the farm, thus making

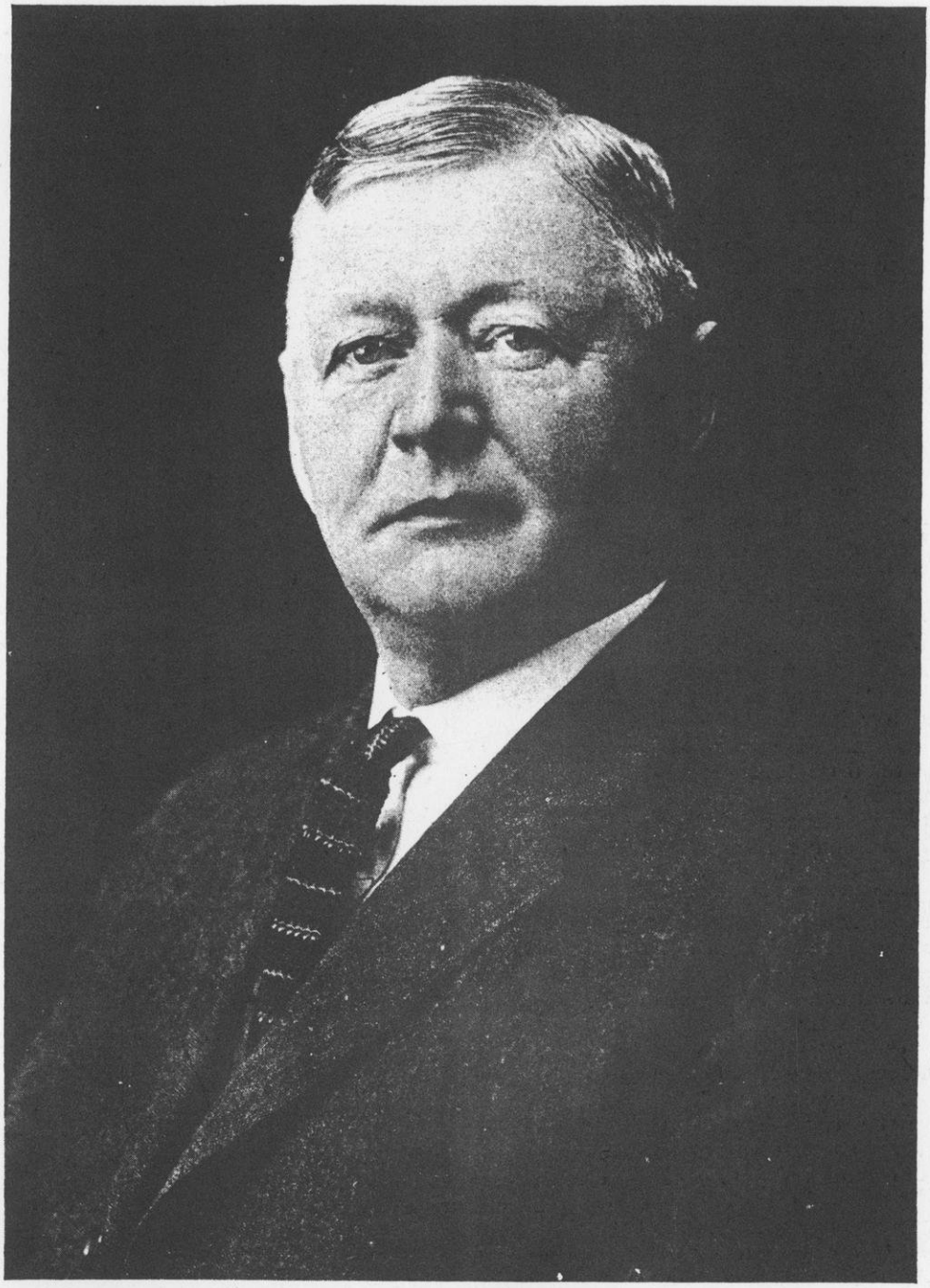
a farm of 240 acres. The place was also being improved in other ways. The log buildings were giving place to good frame structures, Mr. Adams' house being the first frame dwelling in that neighborhood. In 1903, when nearly at the end of his active career, Mr. Adams built a good basement barn, with a ground plan of 34 x 60 feet. He farmed only two years longer, retiring in 1905 and taking up his residence in Downsville, where his good wife and helpmate passed away on March 21, 1908. He survived her less than a year, dying March 7, 1909. Though not distinguished above their neighbors, they belonged to that class of hard-working, law abiding people that form the backbone of any civilized community and whose work counts for more in the end than the brilliant exploits of the most erratic genius. The world may in time forget them, but their work will live on and benefit the generations yet to come. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Adams, to whom casual reference has already been made, were four in number: James, who died at the age of 13 years; Robert D., the present proprietor of the old home farm; Sarah E., now the wife of Dr. J. F. Denham of Boyceville; and Jessie, now Mrs. Jesse Howard of Red Wing, Minn.

Robert D. Adams, proprietor of a fine farm in the town of Dunn, located largely in Section 4, which he had a large share in developing from its primitive condition of wild land, was born on this farm Dec. 12, 1869, son of Isaac and Jane (Cunningham) Adams. The story of his parents' lives and labor has already been told. As he grew up he became more and more closely associated with his father in the development of the home place, taking the place of his elder brother James, whom death had permaturely removed, and as the years went by the father, growing old, became more and more dependant upon him. In the early years they bought cattle by the carload at the South St. Paul yards and fed and stalled them for the market, their farm being an ideal one for that purpose. After the father's retirement in 1905 Robert D. became the sold manager and on his death the proprietor. Since then he has made a number of valuable improvements on the place in the erection of new buildings and the construction of fences. He has also added 80 more acres to its area, and the farm now covers a half section of 320 acres. About 200 are under the plow, the balance being in pasture and timber. Within the last few years Mr. Adams has changed from stock farming to dairying and has a fine herd of Holstein cattle. In 1920 he rented his farm and moved to Menomonie buying his present residence at 908 Ninth Street. In 1922, however, he got rid of his renter and since that year has conducted the farm himself, keeping a foreman on it and he, himself, going back and forth between it and the city. He is one of the enterprising farmers of Dunn County whose activities have exerted a benefical influence upon agricultural and civic affairs. He is a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery, also in the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Downsville, in the Howard Lake State Bank of Howard Lake, Minn., and in the Heinrich Chemical Co. of Minneapolis. Robert D. Adams was married, July 26, 1896, to Lizzie Larson of Downsville. She died some 13 years later, on March 21, 1910, leaving one child, Reba, who was born Aug. 10, 1899. The later became a teacher and is now Mrs. Rudolph Steiner of Minot, N. D. On Oct. 30, 1911, Mr. Adams was married secondly to Mrs. Caroline Rogers (nee Bosse) and of this union four children have been born: Lyle, on July 23, 1913; Evelyn, Aug. 11, 1914; Harvey, Sept. 1, 1915; and Verelia, Dec. 18, 1920. Mrs. Adams, as Caroline Bosse, was first married to Charles Rogers, who died in 1909, and of that union there is a living child, Elvera, who was born Dec. 8, 1907.

Ole Noer, for a number of years engaged in mercantile business in Colfax but now deceased, was born in Norway, in 1846, and came to America with his parents at the age of 15 years. His first home in this country was at Beloit, Wis., where the family remained for a year, at the end of that time coming to Dunn County and settling on a farm on Trout Creek. In 1873 Ole Noer started a general merchandise store in the village of Sand Creek, Dunn County, and on March 25, 1875, he was married to Karen Johnson. After continuing in the mercantile business in Sand Creek until 1890 he returned to Norway, accompanied by his family and remained there for a year and a half. He then came back to the United States, locating in

Eau Claire, where he conducted a store until 1899, in which year he moved to Colfax and opened a general store and drug store. In 1912 he sold the general store to O. J. Tilleson and subsequently conducted the drug store until 1917, when he sold it to his son Victor. He died on April 12, 1922, his wife having passed away in 1916. He was a member of the Lutheran Church and a worthy and reliable citizen who was respected throughout the community. He and his wife were the parents of five children: Christine, now Mrs. Dr. L. A. Larsen of Colfax; Maria, a nurse residing in Colfax; Victor, conducting the drug store formerly conducted here by his father; Ebba, who is a music teacher in Chicago; and Juul, who died in 1912 at the age of 34 years.

Lauritz A. Larsen, M. D., of Colfax, one of the best known medical men in Dunn County, and who has claims to recognition in various other respects, was born in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 10, 1864. He attended parochial school in that city until the age of 14 years, and was then sent to Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, where he was a student until the fall of 1884. He then entered the German Concordia College in Fort Wayne, Ind. In January, 1885, he returned to Luther College, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1886 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the fall of the same year he entered Luther Seminary at Madison, Wis., which institution, after he had been a student there for two years, was moved to Minneapolis, and there he was graduated in 1889 with the degree of Cand. Theol. In the fall of that year he was called as professor of German and music to the Albert Lea Lutheran Academy at Albert Lea, Minn. After two years' work there he was promoted and became disciplinarian, secretary of the faculty and professor of universal history, German, grammar and chorus work in the Lutheran Normal School at Sioux Falls, S. D. Then, in the fall of 1893, he took up the study of medicine at Rush Medical College and in 1896 was graduated Doctor of Medicine, during his last two years there having been house physician to Tabitha Hospital. On May 13, 1896, he came to Colfax, where he established himself in his profession and has since remained. He was health officer of the village for several years. He has been the recipient of various honors, both within the limits of his profession and outside of it. In 1917 he was appointed by Governor Phillip as state delegate to the National Tuberculosis Congress held at Cincinnati, Ohio. After the United States entered into the World War he joined the volunteer medical corps and was commissioned lieutenant, but was not called upon to serve away from home, as he was placed in charge of the medical department of the council of defence for Dunn and Pepin counties, and in that capacity rendered valuable and patriotic services. When the Dunn-Pepin County Medical Society was organized he became a charter member of it and during his membership served several times as its president. He is a member, and now president, of the Chippewa County Medical Society; also a member of the State Medical Society and the National Medical Association, and is local surgeon for the "Soo" Line Railway. As a physician and surgeon Dr. Larsen has made a good record and stands high among his professional brethren. Not only that, he has proved himself a useful and public spirited citizen along other lines of activity, being always willing to lend a helping hand to any practical movement for the benefit of the general community. He was a member of the first village board when Colfax was organized as a village, and also served several years on the school board. As a member of the Commercial Club, which he formerly served as president, he has worked for the material advancement of the community in promoting public improvements and encouraging new business enterprises. His musical knowledge and ability have also been turned to account, as for several years he has been leader of the Colfax band, a position for which he qualified himself to a large extent while in college, as he there acted as conductor of the Luther College Band, and the Colfax aggregation has profited materially through his services. He is a stockholder in the Colfax Store Company, being one of the directors. Dr. Larsen was married Dec. 26, 1897, to Christine Noer, daughter of Ole and Karen (Johnson) Noer of Eau Claire, and he and his wife have been the parents of four children: Alf, who died at the age of three months; Erling N., born Feb. 7, 1899; Valborg, who died at the age of two years; and Lilah, born April 12, 1910,



DR. L. A. LARSEN

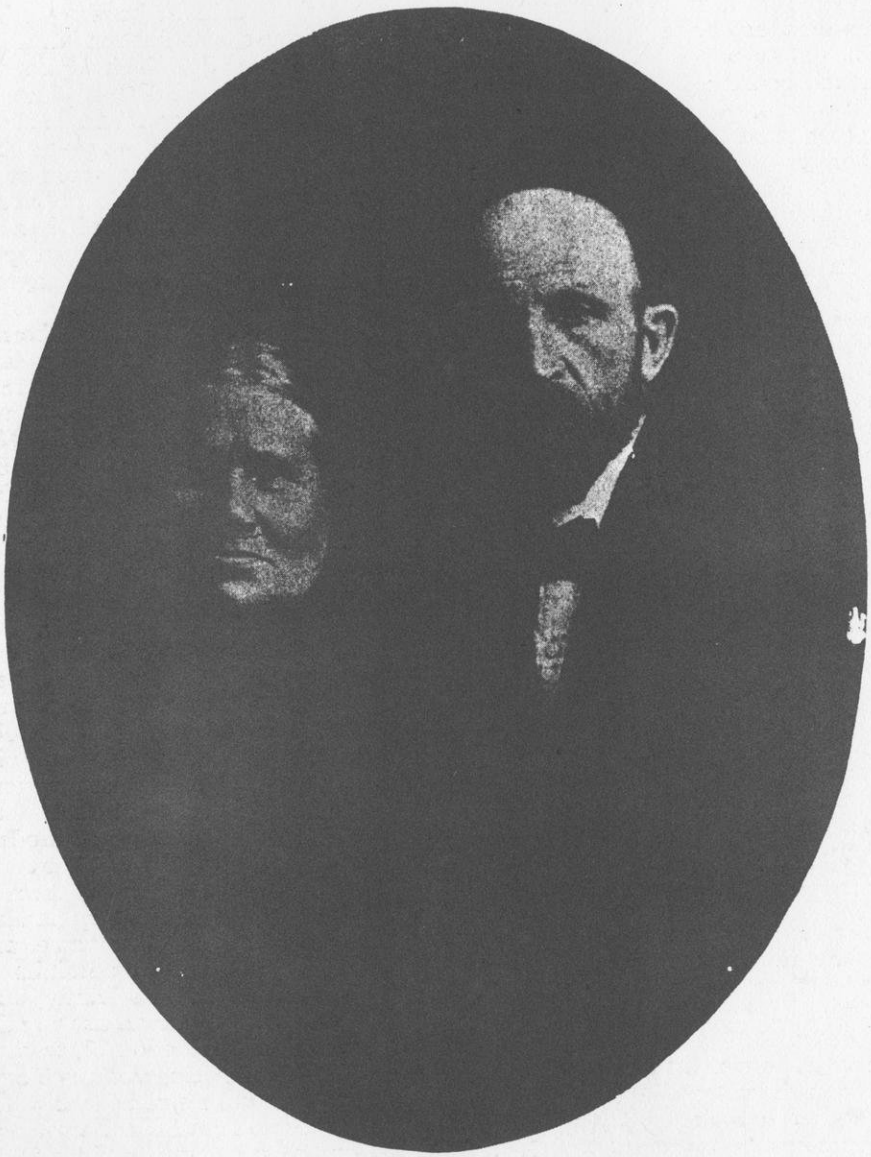
who is attending high school. Erling N., who was graduated from Luther College at Decorah, Iowa, with the class of 1922, subsequently entered the University of Wisconsin, where he was graduated with the class of 1924. He is now studying medicine at Rush Medical College, Chicago. The Larsen family are members of the Lutheran Church of America. The Doctor's record is pre-eminently one of service, and, whether ministering to the needs of suffering humanity, promoting the material interests of the village, or training the local band so as to make it a creditable musical organization capable of giving pleasure to those who hear it, he puts his whole heart into the work and seldom fails to accomplish satisfactory results.

Joseph J. Schumacher, the creator of a fine 200-acre farm in Sections 5 and 6, town of Elk Mound, known as Evergreen Lane Farm, which has taken 40 years of planning and hard labor to carve out from the wilderness, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Ozaukee County, April 27, 1862, son of Nichalaus and Elizabeth Schumacher. The parents were natives of Luxemburg, who settled in Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, on coming to this country in 1852. There Nichalaus Schumacher followed farming until his death in 1863; his wife Elizabeth survived him many years, dying in 1904. Their son, Joseph J., acquired a district school education and remained at home with his mother until he was 17 years old. He then spent six years in Kenosha County and in 1885 came to Dunn County, where he entered upon his career as a farmer. He began by buying 120 acres of land in Section 6, town of Elk Mound, all of which tract was wild except a few acres which had been broken. Some time later he bought 80 acres of railroad land adjoining in Section 5, which gave him a 200-acre farm. Starting with a small frame dwelling and some ordinary out-buildings, he has gradually built up from year to year until he is now the owner of a fine modern farm with 80 acres under the plow—the balance being in pasture and timber—and with substantial and well arranged buildings. The latter include a good frame dwelling, a good dairy barn 26 x 56 feet in ground plan and a fine set of out-buildings. He has a good herd of cattle, headed by a pure bred sire and is following general and dairying farming with good judgement leading to practical results. He is also a stockholder in the Colfax Produce Co. at Colfax. Mr. Schumacher was married May 21, 1895, to Mary Remel, who was born in the town of Red Cedar, Dunn County, March 11, 1873, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Casper Remel of Menomonie, who are elsewhere mentioned in this volume. Nine children have been the issue of this union, whose records in brief are as follows: Margaret, born March 24, 1896, and now Mrs. Julius Hoffman of Milwaukee, has two children, Richard and Angeline; John, born Sept. 15, 1897, is on the home farm; Casper, born April 27, 1899, died three days later, on April 30; Mamie, born March 24, 1900, is now Mrs. Joseph Tiegen of the town of Otter Creek and has one child, Loraine; Lillian, born Dec. 25, 1902, is Mrs. Edward Klukas of the town of Elk Mound, as are also the remaining children, namely: George, born Dec. 25, 1904; Theresa, born Feb. 21, 1907; Angeline, born June 9, 1911, and Frances, born Jan. 23, 1914. The Schumacher family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Congregation in the village of Elk Mound.

Fred W. Rebb, a representative railroad man living in Menomonie, was born July 12, 1868, in Jackson County, Wisconsin, son of Nicholas and Sarah (Haas) Rebb. The parents were natives of Germany who came to the United States about 1866, locating at Black River Falls, Wis., where Nicholas Rebb became a section hand on the Omaha Railway, an occupation in which he continued for many years. Finally, as he was getting old, he ceased work and he and his good wife took up their residence in St. Paul, Minn., where they died within 11 hours of each other, Mr. Rebb on October 12, and Mrs. Rebb on Oct. 13, 1913. They had had seven children: Reka, who married Wheaton Franklin but is now deceased; John, in the employ of the Omaha Railway and a resident of Minneapolis; Fred W., subject of this sketch; Sarah, now Mrs. Frank Helbing of Black River Falls, Wis.; Elizabeth of St. Paul, Minn.; Mary of St. Paul, and Sophia, also a resident of St. Paul and the wife of Christ Bower. Fred W. Rebb as a youth attended school at Black River Falls. At the age of 17 he began work as a railroad man and for three and a half years was fireman on a switch-engine, operated by the York Iron Company at

Black River Falls. In August, 1890, he became an employe of the "Omaha" railroad and worked as brakeman on the Altoona-Elroy division until October, 1893. He was then promoted to the position of conductor on that division and remained there until 1895, when he was transferred to Menomonie and assigned to the run between this city and Menomonie Junction, where he has since been employed during a period of 29 years. Thus he is well known to practically every citizen of Menomonie who has occasion to use that line, and also to many others, and is popular with all. Mr. Rebb was married May 15, 1893, to Lottie Fox, daughter of William and Caroline (Funk) Fox, and of this union there is one child, Mary Margaret, born Aug. 25, 1905, who is a student in the Stout Institute. The family are members of the Congregational Church, Mr. Rebb being fraternally affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Their home is a neat residence at 1221 Broadway. William Fox, the father of Mrs. Fred W. Rebb, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1852, and came to the United States when he was a boy of 12 years. His first home in this country was in St. Cloud, Minn., where he resided for some years with an uncle. It was in 1871 that he married Caroline Funk, who was born in St. Louis, Mo., and they began home making in Eau Claire, Wis., where they remained until 1878. They then came to Menomonie, which city has since been their home except for two years when they were farming in South Dakota. When the world was startled by the news of gold discoveries in Alaska in 1898, Mr. Fox joined in the rush to that distant part of the United States' territory to try his fortune, but after a year's stay was obliged to return on account of ill health, and without having accumulated much wealth. In their later years he and his wife came to live with their daughter, Mrs. Fred W. Rebb, at whose home Mr. Fox passed away on Jan. 24, 1924.

Fred C. Blair, proprietor of Balsam Grove Farm in Section 36, town of Eau Galle, was born at Read's Landing, Minn., Nov. 1, 1860, son of William E. and Miami (Forrest) Blair. The parents were from eastern states, the father having been born at Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y., April 26, 1805, and the mother at Towanda, Bradford County, Penn., Aug. 20, 1820. To go somewhat farther back in the ancestry of our subject, the paternal grandfather, William E. Blair, was of Scotch-Irish blood, and a son of William Knox Blair, while his wife, whose maiden name was Anna Conna (Connor?), was two-thirds Scotch and one-third Irish. The maternal grandfather, Asa Forrest, was of French ancestry, while his wife, whose maiden name was Esther Eames, was born in England. William E. Blair and Miami Forrest were married at Athens, Bradford County, Penn., on Dec. 1, 1844. After residing in that state until 1852, they joined the tide of western emigration, moving to Iowa. There they spent a few years, in 1858, moving to Read's Landing, Minn. That place, on the Mississippi River, opposite the mouth of the Chippewa, was then a very lively village, as many steamboats stopped there on their way up or down the two rivers, those coming up the great river generally landing immigrants from the East or from Europe, who had come to this territory to seek new homes in Minnesota or Wisconsin, while great lumber rafts frequently passed down on their way to St. Louis or other markets to the south. Mr. and Mrs. Blair remained there until 1863, when they, too, resolved to get a piece of land and try farming. For this purpose they came to Dunn County, taking 80 acres of wild land in Section 28, town of Eau Galle. Mr. Blair was then 58 years old, a rather advanced age at which to undertake the strenuous work of building up a farm from unimproved land, but his courage was equal to the task, and he built a log house and barns and set about it. In time he succeeded in clearing about 25 acres, keeping up the work as long as he was able, and finally passing away on Sept. 8, 1885, at the age of 80 years. His wife, though nearly 15 years younger, died before him, in November, 1882, at the age of about 65. They were the parents of nine children: Mary, born Nov. 2, 1845, at Athens, Penn.; Lilly M., born June 11, 1847, at Athens, Penn.; Esther Ann, born Feb. 28, 1849, at Athens, Penn.; Frank Eames, born March 21, 1851, at Athens, Penn.; Susan Arvilla, born April 27, 1853, at Epworth, Dubuque County, Iowa; Angeline, born Sept. 13, 1854, at Epworth, Iowa; William E., born Dec. 18, 1857, at Epworth, Iowa; Frederick Forrest, born Nov. 1, 1860, at



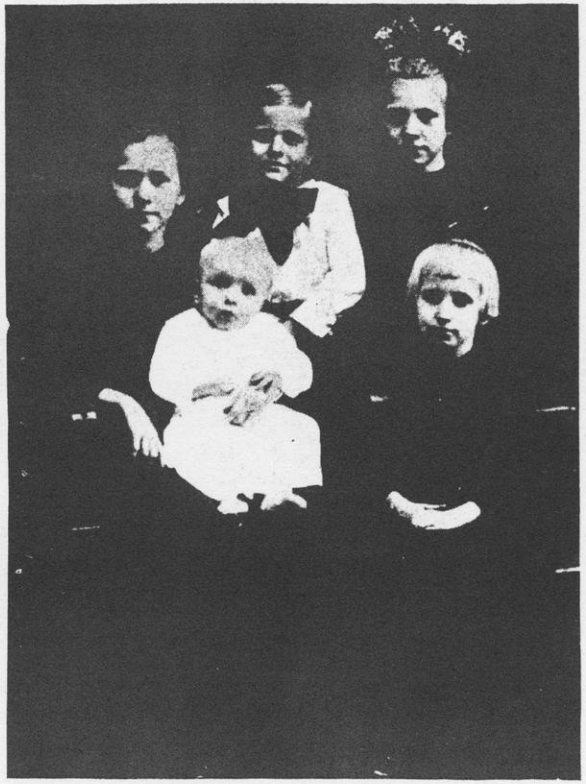
MR. AND MRS. HANS C. LARSON

Read's Landing, Minn.; and Walter Omar, born Aug. 30, 1865, in the town of Eau Galle, Dunn County. Fred C. Blair, who was still an infant when his parents brought him to Dunn County, a few years later began attendance at the Chase Hill School (District No. 5), in the town of Eau Galle, where he acquired his education. After that he helped his father, the farm work develving largely upon him after the latter had got too old to be very active. On the father's death in 1885, he bought the farm and continued to improve and develop it, building a large log house, which he later sided, lathed and plastered; also a double log barn. He also bought an additional tract of land of 40 acres in Section 33, which adjoined his farm, and continued operations there until 1909. He then sold that place and bought the Copeland farm of 80 acres in Section 36, on which he erected a fine house and other good buildings, and which he has since continued to improve. This is his present place which he has called Balsam Grove Farm, and on which he has resided continuously except for a period of four years, during which he lived at Devon, Mont., moving there in April, 1914, and taking up a homestead of 320 acres, or half a section, which he "proved up." While he and his family were away his home farm in the town of Eau Galle was rented out. He is successfully engaged in dairy farming a herd of grand Guernsey cattle with a pure bred sire. Mr. Blair was married in Eau Claire, July 4, 1887, to Lilly May Copeland, who was born at Fall River, Wis., May 20, 1869, daughter of Leland C. and Nellie (Pease) Copeland. Of this union three children have been born: Lloyd Frederick, Jan. 1, 1890; Nellie Irma, Sept. 2, 1891; and Archie L., June 18, 1893. Lloyd Frederick, who acquired his elementary education in the Chase Hill School and subsequently took a course in the agricultural school at Menomonie, is now manager for the Eau Galle Telephone Co. He married Florence Muffle of Spokane, Wash., and has four children, Frederick O., Virginia May, Verla Lou and Vera Beth. Nellie Irma, was graduated from the normal school at Menomonie and taught school several years. On Dec. 14, 1916, she became the wife of Harry J. Bishop, who died from influenza in December, 1918, leaving her with a daughter, Sadie May. After his death Mrs. Bishop taught school at Chippewa Falls, Wis., until the fall of 1923, when she married Otto E. Egeberg, who is engaged in the milling business at Amery, Wis. Archie L., who accompanied his parents to Montana, there married Elizabeth Taylor of Devon. He had taken a land claim there and was intending to prove it up, but on Nov. 18, 1921, accidentally shot himself while taking a gun out of a wagon for the purpose of shooting rabbits. His wife, a graduate of Stevens Point Normal School, is now engaged in teaching. Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Blair are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Eau Galle, of which he is a trustee. He served some years as clerk of School District No. 5. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen lodge at Eau Galle. Mrs. Blair belonging to the Royal Neighbors.

Martin H. Larson, proprietor of Golden Grain Farm, in Section 12, town of Menomonie, was born Feb. 25, 1871, in Norway, son of Hans C. and Mary (Anderson) Larson. The father came to America in 1881, locating in Menomonie, and during the first winter working for the Omaha Railway Co., who were building a spur from their main line to Cedar Falls. In 1882 he sent for his family, who joined him. From 1884 to 1890 he was employed as night watchman at the mill, and it was in 1884 also that he bought 80 acres of wild land in Section 12, town of Menomonie, on which they settled in the same year, the farm being not much over a mile from the village. Their first dwelling on this place was a small shack which they repaired to make it habitable, and which they occupied until Mr. Larson was able to put up a better residence. He continued to improve his place until his death in October, 1898, after which it was carried on by his wife with the assistance of her sons until 1902, when it was bought by her son, Martin H. Mrs. Larson passed away in February, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Hans C. Larson had five children: Louis, now deceased; Anton, in the employ of the Carter Ice & Fuel Co.; Martin H., on the old home farm; Ole, deceased; and Christ, who is a farmer in Chippewa County, Wis. Martin H. Larson was 11 years old when he came with his mother to America. At the age of 17 he found employment in the lath mill of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company at Cedar Falls, where he worked for six years. For the next four years

he had charge of the retail lumber yard there. In November, 1897, he and his brothers Anton and Christ bought a portable sawmill and for the next ten years were engaged in custom sawing, at the end of which time Martin H. sold his interest in it, and in 1902, he bought the home farm, which he has since operated, doing general farming and dairying, and keeping grade Holstein and Guernsey cattle. He has improved the place considerably, having erected a complete set of buildings and remodeled the house. Mr. Larson besides attending to his farm, has made himself of use in town affairs, serving as assessor in 1912, and as clerk of School District in 1921, and in 1924 he was appointed weed commissioner. He belongs to the Scandanavian-American Fraternity, and he and his family are members of Our Saviour's Lutheran Church in North Menomonie. He was married in Menomonie, May 31, 1902, to Laura Peterson, who was born in Norway, Aug. 4, 1880. Seven children have been born to them, namely: Louis, born March 10, 1903, who is employed in the Armour Packing Co.'s plant in St. Paul; Oscar, born Jan. 22, 1905, who works in the Creamery at Rusk; Mabel, born Sept. 3, 1906, now attending the agricultural school in Menomonie; and William, born Nov. 2, 1910; John, Sept. 22, 1912; Clarence, June 27, 1914, and Luella, Sept. 26, 1915, who reside at home with their parents.

George H. Talmage, who has been engaged in agricultural pursuits in Dunn County for many years, having been 26 years on his present farm in Section 23, town of New Haven, was born in Linn County, Iowa, Oct. 28, 1866, son of John H. and Adelia (Brown) Talmage. The father, a native of New York State, and the mother of New England, were married in Linn County, Iowa. While the Civil War was in progress John Talmage went into the army and served three years as a private. He took part in the battles of Chickamauga, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and others, and, escaping death, wounds and sickness, came back to his family at the end of the war, or of his term of service. In 1870 they all moved to Wisconsin, settling near Dallas in Barron County, where he pre-empted 80 acres of wild land, but after remaining there for three years, he gave it up and moved into the town of Hay River, Dunn County, where for five years he operated a farm under rental. At the end of that time he moved to Section 27, town of Hay River, where he homesteaded 160 acres of wild land and began anew. Ten years were spent on that farm, at the end of which Mr. Talmage sold out and moved to the vicinity of Ridgeland in the northern part of Dunn County. In the fall of 1892 he moved to the village of Wheeler, where he resided for a few years. He next moved to North Menomonie for a few years' residence, then resided with his son, George H., one year, after which he moved to Strawberry Point, Iowa, where he died in August, 1906. His first wife, Mrs. Adelia Talmage, died when the subject of this sketch was four years old, or about 1870-71, and he subsequently married Lydia E. Hughes. George H. Talmage was reared to manhood in the town of Hay River and acquired a common school education. After remaining on the home farm with his father until the spring of 1883, he entered the employ of an uncle, Lewellyn Brown, of the town of Sheridan, as a farm hand, and remained with him subsequently for eight years. Toward the latter part of that period he was married, Dec. 4, 1890, to Anna M. Luehr, daughter of Henry and Anna (Schmidt) Luehr of the town of Sheridan. She was born on a farm in the town of Verona, Dane County, Wisconsin, March 2, 1870, and was one year old when her parents came to Dunn County. The father died in 1908 but the mother, Mrs. Anna Luehr, is still living in the town of Sheridan. In the fall of 1892, Mr. Talmage and wife moved to Section 24, town of Hay River, where they bought on contract the farm of his step-mother, Mrs. Lydia E. Talmage. At the end of three years, however, they gave up that farm and in the fall of 1895 moved to the town of Tainter, where they operated a rented farm until the spring of 1898. Then they made another move, this time to a farm on Section 11, town of Tiffany, which they rented, which they operated under rental for two years, their next move being to the farm on which they are now living, in Section 23, town of New Haven, and which they bought after renting it for one year. It was a farm of 156 acres situated 12 miles north of Boyceville, and 65 of its acres were improved and under cultivation. The house and barn were log buildings.



WILLIAM H. GEHRKING AND FAMILY

Mr. Talmage by purchase has added to it 40 acres adjoining, but having sold one acre for a cemetery and school site, the present area of the farm is 195 acres, of which 120 are under the plow. Mr. Talmage has erected a set of good frame buildings including a silo and has a good operating equipment. He has a herd of grade Shorthorn cattle with a pure bred sire, and has had a successful career as a general farmer and dairyman, being well known throughout the northwestern part of Dunn County. In national politics he is a Progressive Republican and has served a number of times in local office—four or five terms as assessor, one term as supervisor and one as chairman of the town board by the virtue of which latter office he became a member of the county board, and he has served School District No. 1 as director for 20 years, being now clerk of the school board. He and his wife have been the parents of ten children: John E., born Sept. 18, 1891, who is unmarried and lives on the farm with his parents; Ida E., born June 5, 1894, who is Mrs. Oscar Waalen of the town of New Haven; Ralph E., born Oct. 29, 1895, a farmer in the town of New Haven; Mildred M., born Feb. 8, 1897, now Mrs. Walter Hamann of the town of New Haven; Ernest W., born Jan. 3, 1899, on the home farm; Amelia A., born April 20, 1900, wife of Evan French of the town of New Haven; Alice L., born Aug. 28, 1902, now Mrs. Oscar Stevens of the town of Hay River; Nellie M., born Sept. 21, 1905, who is Mrs. Carl Hedlund, and two that died in infancy. On July 23, 1918, Ralph E. was drafted into the United States' service, being sent to Camp Grant, where he was assigned to the 86th Division, Depot Brigade. Shortly afterwards he was sent to Camp Mill, L. I., whence he left for overseas Sept. 7, 1918, and was landed at Liverpool, Sept. 21. It was at a crisis in the war and he and some thousands with him were hurried at once to France, where they were transferred to the 28th Division. On arriving there he was sent at once to the trenches, where he spent two weeks, at the end of which time he was sent back for rest. On the morning on which he was to go back to the trenches he answered to sick call and was sent to the field hospital with bronchial pneumonia. From there he was transferred to a base hospital, where he was on November 11, when the armistice was signed. He reached New York on his return home on March 28, 1919, was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., April 24, 1919, and arrived home April 25, 1919. The Talmage family are members of the German Lutheran congregation at Connersville.

William H. Gehrking, the present chairman of the board of supervisors of the town of Elk Mound, and, therefore, a member of the county board, was born on his parents' farm in Section 36, April 26, 1878, the parents being William and Mary (Hesemeyer) Gehrking. William H. was educated in the Elk Mound schools and grew up on the home farm, where he resided until 17 years old. For some years after that his time was spent working the the woods at logging in winter and in summer either in sawmills or at farming. It was in 1904 that he began farming on his own account, buying 80 acres of land from his father in Section 25, situated just across the road from the place where he was born. About 40 acres of this tract has been broken and partly developed, and there was a poor set of buildings on the place. Since then 20 years have elapsed, which have been years of action and achievement on the part of Mr. Gehrking, the result of which may be seen in the fine modern farm of which he is now proprietor, and of which 65 acres are now under cultivation. He has a large dairy barn of 34 x 60 feet with full basement, and an equipment of litter carrier, steel stanchions, drinking cups and water system. The other out-buildings are in keeping with the barn and the house is a substantial and comfortable residence, flanked by tasteful lawns and shrubbery. The farm is well fenced and its whole appearance gives evidence of capable management, and the direction of a mind in harmony with modern and progressive ideas. Mr. Gehrking has served as supervisor for nine years. He was elected chairman of the town board for the term of 1923-24, the incumbency of that office making him also a member of the county board, and as such he is still serving. He is a stockholder in the Elk Mound Cooperative Creamery. On March 29, 1905 Mr. Gehrking was united in marriage with Mary Kackman, who was born in the town of Elk Mound, Feb. 9, 1882. He and his wife are the parents of five children, who were born as follows:

Lucille M., Feb. 20, 1908; Hazel E., June 22, 1912; Mabel E., Feb. 2, 1914; Clarence W., Sept. 28, 1916; and Norman H., born Nov. 23, 1919. Mr. and Mrs. Gehrking and family attend the Evangelical Church at Elk Mound.

August Reckin, for many years an active factor in the agricultural development of Dunn County, but now retired and a resident of Menomonie, was born in Germany, Nov. 6, 1856, son of Charles and Fredericka (Weber) Reckin. The family came to the United States in 1858, locating in Milwaukee, which city they made their home for five years. Then coming direct to Dunn County, they bought 40 acres of railroad land in Section 27, town of Eau Galle. This tract was covered with heavy timber, and the first task of Charles Reckin was to make a clearing, on which he first put up a log house and then other buildings. The house was completed on April 14, 1865, the day of which President Lincoln was assasinated. The father, assisted by his sons, August and Charles (when the latter was old enough to work) gradually cleared off the timber, grubbed out the stumps and ultimately developed a fine farm, also increasing its area by the purchase of more land. Charles Reckin, Sr., died in May, 1894, at which time the farm contained 320 acres. After that event the sons remained with their mother on the farm until Charles was married, at which time another house was built, into which he moved with his wife, also taking 160 acres of the land, the tract on which the new house stood. August continued to reside with his mother, conducting and continuing to develop the home farm, which by that time had been brought to a high state of of cultivation and was well provided with buildings, the residence being a fine eight-room brick house, 30 x 30 feet and two stories in height. The barn, provided with a full basement, measured 36 x 80 feet, and these buildings, together with the others were served by an adequate home waterworks system. Mr. Reckin's mother lived to the venerable age of 90 years and four months, passing away in 1906. August remained on that farm until 1920, when he traded it for a large farm of 300 acres in the town of Red Cedar. In December, 1921, he suffered a heavy loss from fire, when his large barn and 30 head of stock were burned, also his granary and elevator with 4,000 bushels of grain, his machine shed with machinery, with a garage. The loss amounted to 35,000, on which he had $23,000 of insurance, his actual loss, therefore, being $12,000. He remained on the farm, however, until the spring, caring for his stock as best he could, then sold the farm and retired, taking up his residence in Menomonie, where he has since made his home. Mr. Reckin has the reputation of being one of Dunn County's most reliable and useful citizens. He not only helped to develop its agricultural and dairying resources, but devoted a part of his time to the public service whenever called upon. For 15 years he was a member of the board of supervisors of the town of Eau Galle, and for many years was an efficient member of the school board of his district, serving at different times as director, treasurer and clerk, and when the new schoolhouse of District No. 2 was built he had charge of its construction and the buying of the materials. Mr. Reckin was married in April, 1886, to Matilda Schrader of Arkansaw, Pepin County, in which place she was born March 26, 1868. Of this union six children have been born, namely, Amelia, Ernest, Minnie, Irving, Esther and Mary. Amelia, who is now Mrs. Frank Schreiner of Menomonie, has one child, Cleo. Ernest, who conducts a filling station at Black River Falls, married Clara Weber and has one child, Madeline. Minnie is the wife of Earl McRoberts, a merchant in the village of Eau Galle, and has two children, Gordon and Junior. Irving, who is associated with his brother-in-law, Frank Schreiner in the operation of the Energy Filling Station above referred to, married Lola Baskin and has three children, Dorothy, Donald and Ruth. Esther, now Mrs. Archie Persons of Eau Galle, has two children, Virgil and Mary. Mary is bookkeeper at the Energy Filling Station. The Reckin family are affiliated religiously with the German Lutheran Church.

Lewis E. Root, proprietor with Oscar Hovland of an up-to-date meat market in the village of Colfax, was born in the town of York, Clark County, Wis., May 15, 1888, son of George and Emma F. (Gibson) Root. The parents were born, reared and married in Fond du Lac County, and were among the pioneer settlers of Clark

County, being one of the first families to settle in the town of York. George Root died on his homestead there on March 19, 1916. His wife, who survived him, is still living there. The following children composed their family: Chloe, now Mrs. John Griffith of Oshkosh; Elwin, now operating the old family homestead in Clark County; Lewis E., of Colfax; Ross N., of Conroth; Allie, wife of Victor Baker of Wheeler, Dunn County; and Elsie, who is deceased. Lewis E. Root as a boy attended district school in Clark County and subsequently took a commercial course in the business college at Neillsville. For several years he worked at home and on other farms in Clark County, also in Green Lake County. In 1914 and 1915 he attended the dairy school of the University of Wisconsin at Madison and was there graduated in 1915. For the next two years he operated the cheese factory at Howard, Chippewa County, and from there went to Norton, Dunn County, where he built a cheese factory and house, operating the former until June 15, 1923, when he sold it to William Prange. Then coming to Colfax, he formed a partnership with Oscar Hovland, they together purchasing the old Fred Hovland meat market, which they are now conducting. It is equipped with the latest style of refrigerator, show case and counter, and cutting and slicing machines; and they have a workroom with the necessary appliances for making their own sausage links and head cheese; also a modern slaughterhouse and 45 acres of land just outside the village limits, where they do all their own killing. Mr. Root was clerk of the town of Tainter for three years and in 1920 bought a 120-acre farm in Section 13, town of Colfax, which he rents out. He was married May 20, 1920, in Colfax, to Olga Johnson, daughter of Erick and Mattie (Knutson) Johnson, both her parents being now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Root are members of the Colfax Lutheran Church, Mrs. Root also belonging to the Ladies' Aid and other societies. They have one child, Vivian, born Jan. 29, 1922.

Oscar Hovland, an enterprising citizen of Colfax, engaged in the meat business, was born in the town of Sand Creek, Dunn County, Wis., son of Samuel S. and Torgin (Loftus) Hovland. The parents came to the United States from Norway in the late 50's, first settling in Goodhue County, Minn., where, however, they stayed but a short time, coming to Dunn County, Wis., before the Civil War. They were the fifth family to settle in the town of Sand Creek, and, naturally, had to go through pioneer experiences, suffering various hardships. Samuel S. Hovland died on the farm in 1884, and it was subsequently carried on by his widow with the assistance of her sons, until she, too, passed away in 1917. They were the parents of 13 children, namely: Samuel and Ole, now farmers in the town of Sand Creek; Theodore, a real estate dealer in Bloomer; John, also engaged in that business in Bloomer; George, a farmer in the town of Sand Creek; Albert, deceased; Oscar, of Colfax; Martin, of Glenwood City; Sewell, of Chippewa Falls; William, deceased; Anna, now Mrs. Charles Kitzman of Eau Claire; Rena, wife of A. A. Anderson of Colfax; and Gertrude, who is Mrs. Thomas Peterson of Rice Lake, Wis. Oscar Hovland was educated in the district school in the town of Sand Creek. He remained with his parents until arriving at the age of 20 years. He then became connected with the lumber industry, which he followed on the woods and on the drives for about four years. In 1902 he came to Colfax and learned the butcher's business from his brother Albert, after whose death he operated the market for the estate until it was sold in 1919 to Fred Hovland. Oscar was then employed by the Colfax Store Co. as clerk until October, 1923, when, in company with Lewis E. Root, he bought the Hovland meat market which they are now conducting with good success. Oscar Hovland was married May 14, 1909, in Running Valley, to Clara Samson, daughter of Samuel and Karen (Olson) Samson; both her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hovland are affiliated religiously with the Colfax Lutheran Church.

Henry Wade, engaged in diversified farming in Section 2, town of Eau Galle, was born in Green County, Wisconsin, Nov. 27, 1857, son of William and Ruth (White) Wade. The father was a native of Maryland and the mother of Ohio, it being in the latter state that they were married. It was from Ohio that they moved to Green County, Wisconsin, where they remained until 1866, when they came to Dunn County, buying 80 acres of wild land in Section 2, town of Eau Galle.

There was a small clearing on which stood a small frame shack, into which Mr. Wade moved with his family and where they made their home for a number of years. He then improved the house by building a log addition to it. There he farmed until 1883, clearing some of the land, and then his son Henry took over the management of the farm, the parents residing on it for the rest of their lives. The death of William Wade occurred in 1890, when he was about 78 years old, having been born in 1812. His wife Ruth, who was born in 1813, died in 1897, aged about 84 years. They had two children: Rebecca, born in 1843, who died at the age of 34 years; and Henry, subject of this sketch. Henry Wade first attended school in Green County, Wisconsin and was nine years old when he came to Dun County with his parents. Here his education was continued in the public schools and he subsequently took up teaching, which profession he followed for several years in Dunn County. On Sept. 2, 1883, he was united in marriage with Kate Goercke of Fall City, this county, where she was born Nov. 13, 1862. After his marriage Mr. Wade took over the management of the home farm and continued its development, caring for his parents while they lived. He cleared several more acres and built the nice house he now occupies, as well as the barn and other buildings. In the practice of diversified farming he has made steady progress and been successful. He has also rendered some useful public service. For six years he was a director on the school board of Joint District No. 1, Eau Galle and Weston, was assessor for the town of Eau Galle one year, and for the last 15 years has been town clerk, having been repeatedly elected to that office without opposition. As a member of the Beavers' Reserve Fund, he has passed through all the chairs, for ten years served as its secretary, for seven years of that time being also treasurer. On July 11, 1913, Mr. Wade suffered a bereavement in the death of his wife. She left one child, George, born Dec. 3, 1886, who is now living in Los Angeles, Calif., where he follows the trade of carpenter. This son George married Etta Shaw and has two children, Ruth and Catherine.

Amund Bygd, a successful farmer of the town of New Haven, where he has been settled for the last 17 years, was born in Goodhue, County, Minn., March 17, 1868, son of Hans and Catherine (Bolstad) Bygd. The parents were natives of Norway who settled in Goodhue County before the Civil War, being among the earliest settlers there. They developed a good farm of 160 acres, which was one of the best in that section, and was situated near the village or hamlet of Aspelund. There both of them died at an advanced age, the mother in 1901 and the father about a year later. Amund Bygd grew to manhood on his parents' farm and as a youth attended common school, residing at home until he was 21. Then going to Dodge County, Minnesota, he bought an 80-acre farm near Kenyon. This was an old run-down farm the buildings of which were very poor. During the first two years he had a family living on the place with whom be boarded. On Sept. 6, 1891, he married Johanna Naseth, daughter of Carl and Oline Naseth, the parents being natives of Norway who settled in Goodhue County at an early day and developed a 200-acre farm there on which their daughter Johanna was born Sept. 6, 1873, the second eldest child of a family subsequently numbering 12, and of whom eight are still living. As a first dwelling for himself and wife Mr. Bygd had built a small grout cottage, which stood on the place when he got it, but in time erected a substantial set of frame buildings and brought the land into good condition. He and his family resided there until 1907, when he sold out and came to Dunn County, buying a partly improved farm on Section 24, town of New Haven. Twenty acres of it were improved but the dwelling was only a small frame shanty. On this place Mr. Bygd has erected a good set of farm buildings including a silo and has now 60 acres of the land under the plow. He has a good herd of grade Shorthorn cattle, with a pure bred sire and is successfully following general farming and dairying. At various times he has served efficiently in public office. In Dodge County, Minn., he was for several years school clerk, and he has served eight years in that capacity in his present school district, having also been town assessor for one year. He and his wife are the parents of 11 children, as follows: Helmer, born July 18, 1892, now residing at Clear Lake, Minn., where he is butter maker in the local creamery;

MR. AND MRS. T. EDWARD BASKIN
GEORGE BASKIN AND FAMILY
MR. AND MRS. GEORGE KIRK

Carl S., born April 24, 1894, residing in Connersville, Dunn County, Wis.; Catherine O., born Feb. 23, 1896, who is Mrs. William Newbauer of St. Paul; Tilda, born Feb. 19, 1899, residing in St. Paul; Anna H., born Dec. 17, 1900, wife of Daniel McConaghie of Farmington, Minn.; Clara F., born June 21, 1903, residing in St. Paul; Oscar O., born Sept. 2, 1906, on the home farm with his father; Arthur J., born Aug. 5, 1909, also on the home farm; Helen J., born April 1, 1911; Lucille C., born July 19, 1913; and Leonard, born Feb. 14, 1916, the last three being also at home. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, those at home belonging to the Aker congregation. Mr. Bygd is nominally a Republican in politics but votes for his preferred candidates whether in or out of that party's lines.

George Baskin, the second man to settle in the Hay Creek Valley in the town of Eau Galle, was born in province of Ontario, Canada, July 12, 1832. He was educated in his native place and at the age of 20 years in 1852 he came to the state, and to Wisconsin, and at once settled in Eau Galle village, where he entered the employ of Carson & Rand, remaining with them for about ten years. During that time he bought 120 acres of wild land in Section 8, town of Eau Galle, which he began to clear and develop after he had quit working for the lumber company. In 1864 he built a good frame house on his place, also log barns and other out-buildings, and homesteaded another tract of 40 acres adjoining his original land, which gave him a farm of 160 acres. On this place he followed farming until 1900, in which year he turned it over to his son, Thomas Edward; but he continued to reside on the farm, until his death on April 13, 1909. He was a man of solid worth in the community and a loving husband and kind father. George Baskin was married Oct. 26, 1864, in the village of Eau Galle, to Martha Kirk, who, like himself, was born in Canada East, but in the province of Quebec, Nov. 25, 1843. She was brought to Dunn County in 1853, when she was ten years old and at that tender age, with her mother, an aunt, a cousin and three sisters, walked from Lake Pepin to the town of Eau Galle—their father having preceeded them on the journey. From their starting-point to the village of Eau Galle, the distance was about 30 miles in a straight line, but for them it was lengthened considerably by the winding trials, to say nothing of the roughness of the ground that had to be traversed. They passed only three or four houses on the way, one of which was on the prairie, where they bunked over night. Her parents, George and Mary (Cuskaden) Kirk, settled on land in the town of Eau Galle and started farming, an occupation which they followed for the rest of their days. Mr. and Mrs. Baskin were the parents of six children, as follows: the first born, who died in infancy; Belle, now Mrs. Charles Barnes of Ladysmith, Wis.; Frederick, who died in 1916; Clara, who became the wife of Fred Allen and died in 1910; Thomas Edward, now proprietor of the old home farm, and Edith, who is Mrs. P. H. Doughty of Juneau, Wis.

Thomas Edward Baskin, better known to his friends as "Ed Baskin," proprietor of the Hay Creek Valley Farm, registered, in Section 8, town of Eau Galle, was born on this farm, Sept. 24, 1875, son of George and Martha (Kirk) Baskin, his parents being pioneers of this town. After acquiring his education in the district school, he began helping his father to develop the home place, felling the timber, grubbing stumps and breaking the land, and he was thus occupied for a number of years. In 1900 he took over the farm, paying his father a stated sum each year, the arrangement being made with the further understanding that he should provide for both father and mother as long as they lived. These articles of agreement have been faithfully kept, and he is still providing for his mother, who lives on the farm with him, his father having died 15 years ago. Mr. Baskin has paid a good round sum for the place since taking it over, but it is an excellent farm and has been improved greatly by his self. He has erected a complete set of new buildings. In 1902 he built a fine residence of 18 x 26 feet, to which he later made two additions, one of the same dimension 18 x 26 feet and another 8x 14 feet, which gave him a house of 11 rooms. He had already, in 1901, built a fine basement barn of 28 x 80 feet, to which he subsequently made an addition of 32 by 96 feet, which increased the size of his barn to a length of 122 feet and made it L-shaped. In 1908 he built a double corn crib, with a driveway and a shed of 20 x 30 feet. Then in the following year, 1909,

he erected a fine machine barn of 20 x 80 feet. He has also put up a fine cement block chicken house. In the spring of 1925 he built a concrete hog house of 28 x 56 feet, with modern equipment. He has also put up several other out-buildings. The beautiful Hay Creek flows through the farm between the barn and the residence, and here the stock for years were watered, the water for the household being obtained from a cool spring. Such was the usage until 1904, in which year Mr. Baskin sunk an artesian well. In 1912 he sank two more, one to supply the barns and the other for pasture use. In addition to all these improvements, he has kept the old farm residence in repair for his mother, it standing in the same yard as his own house. He has also from time to time bought additional land until he now owns 600 acres, altogether making an unbroken tract of land except for 40 acres. Four hundred acres of the farm are in Section 8, 160 acres in Section 17, and 40 acres in Section 5. Mr. Baskin farms all of his land, about 300 acres of it being under cultivation and the balance in timber and pasture. About 140 acres of the land has been brought under cultivation by Mr. Baskin himself. The farm is lighted by illuminating gas fed from a pressure tank. Mr. Baskin is following general farming and dairying, having a fine herd of grade Holstein cattle, with a pure bred sire. As proprietor of so large a farm and in such excellent condition as to be a model of its class, and which he has to a large extent built up himself so far as modern improvements are concerned, he stands high among his fellow townsmen. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and has rendered some public service as treasurer of Joint School District No. 4, Eau Galle and Dunn. Mr. Baskin was married Sept. 10, 1901, to Lottie Stevens, who was born in the town of Peru, Sept. 12, 1880, daughter of Charles and Mary (Vradenberg) Stevens. Mr. and Mrs. Baskin have four children: Russel E., born Sept. 5, 1902; Charles Erwin, born Feb. 18, 1905; Lila May, born Aug. 1, 1908, and Frederick W., born July 7, 1918. The family are affiliated religiously with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Charles Stevens, who was for many years one of Dunn County's substantial citizens, but who is now deceased, was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, July 12, 1855. When a small boy he moved with his parents up the St. Lawrence River, thence to Fond du Lac, Wis., and later to Buffalo County, Wisconsin, where he was educated and grew to manhood. In 1879—the year in which he was married—he settled in Red Cedar, Dunn County, and engaged in farming. In 1900 he sold the farm and moved to Eau Galle, where he spent the remainder of his life, passing away June 1, 1924. For many years he had been a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Stevens was married Jan. 5, 1879, to Mary Vradenberg, who was born in Columbia County, Wisconsin, April 9, 1855, and who resides with her daughter, Mrs. Ed Baskin. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens were the parents of four children, namely: Lottie, now Mrs. Ed Baskin of the town of Eau Galle; Glenn, of Downsville, Dunn County; Herbert, of Ogilvie, Minn.; and Ernest, of Eureka, Mont.

John H. Danielson, a well known farmer and tobacco raiser in Section 34, town of Grant, was born in Norway, July 6, 1869, son of Daniel Ericson and Pauline Ericson. The father was a farmer and fisherman, and came with his family to the United States in 1880, locating at Deer Park, St. Croix County, Wis. From there he moved to Dane County, where he lived with his sons. In 1894 John H. Danielson went to southern Texas, where he bought land and raised cotton. After 18 months time there, however, he sold out and returned to southern Wisconsin. In 1900 he located in Dunn County. Here he farmed three years on shares, after which he bought 160 acres of land in Section 32, town of Grant, at the same time also taking a homestead of 120 acres in Section 32, town of Grant. On the tract some clearing had been done and there were some buildings, though the latter were old and inadequate to his needs. Accordingly he remodeled those he had use for, and built others. There he carried on general farming for 15 years, also raising considerable quantities of tobacco. At the end of the 15 years he sold that property and with his sister Marie bought 320 acres in Sections 32 and 34, town of Grant. They built a tobacco barn, storehouse, and garage, remodeled the residence, and made other improvements, converting the place into one of the nicest farms in this

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES NEUBAUER

region. Mr. Danielson makes a specialty of tobacco raising, being one of the largest growers in the county. He is a member and one of the directors of the Northern Wisconsin Tobacco Cooperative Association. As a dairyman he keeps Holstein and Shorthorn cattle, having at present 20 head, and he also raises sheep and high grade Poland-China hogs. Mr. Danielson's mother died in 1891, the father surviving her until 1914, when he, too, passed away. They had eight children, seven of whom are now living, namely: Signal, wife of Thomas Orvold of Chippewa Falls; Ole, of Norton, Wis.; Detlof J., of the town of Colfax; Andrew, of Chippewa Falls; Peter, of Edgerton, Wis.; John H. and Marie, the latter being the housekeeper for herself and brother. She was born in Norway, in 1872, and was eight years old when she came to this country with her parents. Mr. Danielson and his sister are members of the Holden Congregation of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of the town of Elk Mound.

John Schutz, Sr., proprietor of a good farm in Section 11, town of Stanton, three miles south of the village of Boyceville, was born in Switzerland, June 3, 1858, son of Jacob and Johanna (Karlin) Schutz. The parents never came to America but died in their native land. John, who remained with them until he was 25 years old, was educated in the common school. It was in 1884 that he emigrated, landing in New York, April 12. He had so little money that he had to borrow some to pay his railroad fare from New York to Knapp. When he arrived in Dunn County the West Wisconsin Railway was in process of construction between Downing and Colfax and he obtained work on it. After that he worked two years for The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. Industrious and economical, he saved his money with the intention of getting on to the land and building up a rural home. It was in 1892 that he took this important step, buying 80 acres of wild land on Section 11, in the town of Stanton, and early in the same year, on January 24, he was united in marriage with Rosina Gobeli, whom he had known, and to whom he had plighted his troth, in Switzerland. She was born in that country, Oct. 21, 1862, daughter of Peter and Katherine Gobeli, and came to the United States alone in the fall of 1891. Mr. Schutz's land was heavily timbered and he had to clear a spot to build. Since then with the assistance of his wife he has developed a good farm, and together they have reared a fair sized family. The farm is provided with a good set of frame buildings and an adequate equipment of tools and machinery. It is now managed and operated by a son, August, Mr. and Mrs. Schutz taking life more easily now than in their younger days when they were engaged in building up their fortunes. Their children are John, Matilda, Rosalie, Wilhelmina, August, Katherine and Ernest. John, the first born, is now a farmer in the town of Stanton. Matilda is the wife of Charles Carlson of the town of Tiffany. Rosalie, who married Halvor Landsverk of Towner, N. D., is now a widow residing with her parents. Wilhelmina married Charles Molsahn and resides with her husband in Chicago. August, who, as already mentioned, is operating the home farm, married Lena Karlin of Thorpe, Clark County, Wis. Katherine is Mrs. Indermuhle of the town of Stanton. Ernest, a laborer living at home, is unmarried. Mr. Schutz served three years on the town board and nine years on the school board of District No. 5. The family are members of the German Lutheran Congregation in Boyceville. In the spring of 1925 Mr. Shutz built a modern bungalow next to the old home in which the son, August resides.

Charles Neubauer, now deceased, who during his active career developed a farm from wild land in the town of Menomonie, was born in Pommern, Germany, Feb. 26, 1855. He was educated in his native land, where, on July 22, 1877, he was united in marriage with Fredericka Pieper, who was born in Pommern, March 4, 1856, daughter of Christian and Wilhelmina (Fick) Pieper. Both her parents died in Germany. In 1881 Mr. Neubauer emigrated with his family to the United States, landing at New York and coming west to Neenah, Wis., where they remained for five and a half years. They then came to Menomonie, residing two and a half years in the city, during which time Mr. Neubauer worked in the sawmills of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. In the fall of 1889 he began farming, buying 140 acres of timber land in Section 24, town of Menomonie, of which tract only four

acres had been cleared. There was a log shanty on the place, however, in which he and his family lived for several years. Like other pioneers Mr. Neubauer had to make a slow start, being obliged to work for others to support himself and family, but he found time at intervals to log off the timber from his own place, which he sold to the Coffin Box & Lumber Co. at Irvington, thus clearing about 80 acres of his land. He also in time erected a good and substantial set of buildings and carried on general farming there until 1916. He then sold the farm to his son Charles, and took up his residence in Irvington, where he spent the rest of his life, dying Feb. 12, 1919. His wife still resides there. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Neubauer were the parents of 13 children, namely, Ferdinand, William, Anna, Alemia, Emma, Charles, Mary, Edith, Bertha, August, Albert, Minnie and Elizabeth, of whom the following is a further record. Ferdinand, who was born July 25, 1878, married Clara Singerhouse and is farming near Downsville, Dunn County. William, born March 29, 1880, and who married Jessie Klosch, died in 1923. Anna, born March 9, 1881, is now Mrs. Thomas B. Denning of Menomonie. Amelia, born Nov. 9, 1883, is the wife of Henry Hall of Menomonie. Emma, born Oct. 7, 1884, is Mrs. L. O. Brooks of Vestport, N. D. Charles, born Oct. 1, 1885, is now a farmer near Downsville. Mary, born Sept. 28, 1886, died on Sept. 28, 1906, (her birthday), at the age of 20 years. Edith, born Jan. 30, 1890, became the wife of Martin Gackly, and died May 1, 1914; she left a son Myrlin. Bertha, born Feb. 20, 1891, is now Mrs. Edward Werner of the town of Weston, Dunn County. August, born Feb. 2, 1893, is a farmer in the town of Weston. Albert, a twin brother of August, entered the U. S. army July 6, 1918, and was killed in France, Oct. 16, 1918. Minnie, born April 11, 1894, died May 12, 1923; she was Mrs. William Voelker and the mother of two children, Morris and Lucille, who live with their grandmother Neubauer. Elizabeth, born June 9, 1896, is now Mrs. Joseph Werner of Weston Village. Thus eight of the 13 children of Mr. and Mrs. Neubauer are now living and are well performing their respective parts in the upbuilding of the communities in which they reside.

Otto Draeger, Sr., in former years a farmer in the town of Sherman, but now deceased, was born in Germany, Sept. 24, 1840. In his native land he attended common school, and also received military training there, in accordance with the national law, and was ranked as orderly sergeant. About 1870 he came to the United States, arriving in Chicago with but five dollars in his pocket. As he worked there for two years, he must have been there at the time of the great fire, which occurred in October, 1871. When he left Chicago he went to Jefferson County, Wisconsin, where on June 25, 1875, he married Augusta Sebaska, whose parents were farmers. In the following year he came with his wife to Menomonie and entered the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co. With that concern, which became The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company in 1878, he remained for two or three years, at the end of which time he began farming for himself in the town of Sherman, buying 80 acres of land in Section 28. Only seven acres of this tract had been cleared, and the buildings were old and constructed of logs. Such as it was, however, it served him for a start in his new occupation. In time he bought more land until he had 136 acres, of which he cleared about 75. He also erected a good set of frame buildings, and his work in the improvement of this place entitles him to be classed among those who helped to build up the agricultural resources of the county. He died on the farm on Jan. 27, 1911. He had been a widower for a year and four months, his wife having passed away on Sept. 19, 1909. They had six children: Emma, now Mrs. Nelson Le Claire of St. Paul, Minn.; Otto, Jr., the present owner of the old home farm; Gusta, who died in infancy; Martha, who is Mrs. Charles Mewers of St. Paul; Lena, wife of William Hanke of St. Paul, and Frederick, who is a prosperous farmer in the town of Sherman. Mr. Draeger and family were members of the German Lutheran Church in Menomonie. In politics he was at one time a Democrat but became a Republican after the election of Grover Cleveland to the presidency.

Otto Draeger, Jr., proprietor of the old Draeger farm in Section 28, town of Sherman, was born in Menomonie, Wis., Feb. 11, 1881, son of Otto and Augusta (Sebaska) Draeger. As a boy he attended rural school and also studied for two

ARNT MITLYNG AND FAMILY

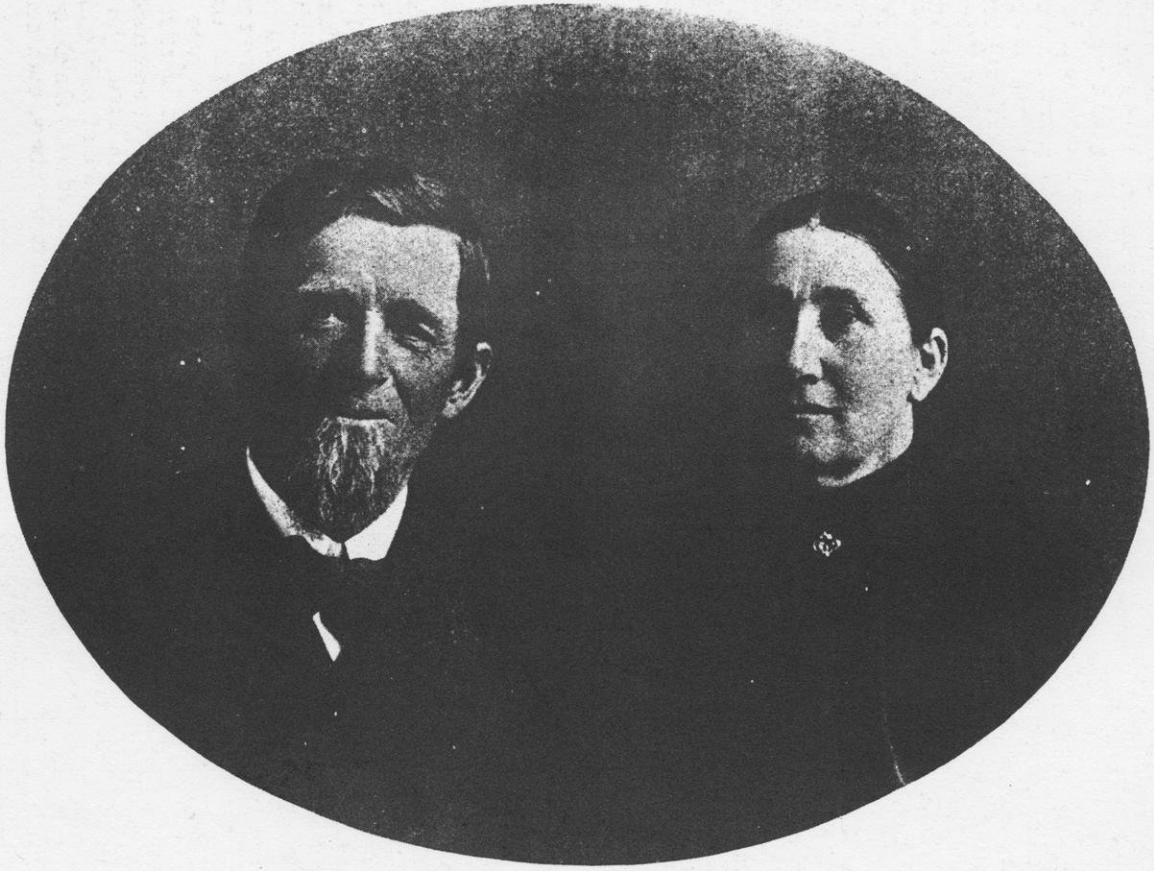
years in a German school. His life up to the present time, with the exception of his first year of infancy, has been spent on the farm he now owns and cultivates, of which he came into possession on his father's death. He had helped his father to improve it and he has since continued its development. There are 136 acres of land, a good set of frame buildings, and an adequate operating equipment. Mr. Draeger carries on general farming successfully, giving close attention to dairying, and his farm is well stocked with good grade cattle. He has served as a member of his district school board and pclitically is a Republican. He was married June 30, 1912, to Emma Woinowski of the town of Menomonie, who was born on a farm in that town, June 11, 1888, daughter of Carl Jacob and Anna (Haneberg) Woinowski. He and his wife are the parents of three children: Eileen, born July 22, 1918; Grant C., March 12, 1920; and Leo M., June 14, 1921. The family are affiliated religiously with the German Lutheran Congregation in Menomonie.

Carl J. Woinowski, now living retired in the town of Sherman, was born in West Prussia, Germany, April 27, 1849, son of Wilhelm and Caroline (Frost) Woinowski. In his native land he attended school up to the age of 14 and afterwards followed farm work there. On Dec. 17, 1871, he was united in marriage with Anna Haneberg, who was born June 6, 1849, daughter of Jacob and Marie Haneberg. In 1879 Mr. Woinowski came with his family to the United States. His destination was Menomonie, Wis., but being short of funds on landing, he had to borrow $50 to get farther than New York. On arriving in Menomonie he found work with The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company and was with them for five years. Then in 1884 he bought 80 acres of wild land in the town of Menomonie, where North Menomonie now stands. The tract was one of wild bush land and the Woinowski family was the second to locate there. Mr. Woinowski built a good hewn log house and a log barn and began to clear and cultivate the land. In 1890 he traded that farm for one of 180 acres in the town of Sherman, on which were some old log buildings. On this place he erected a good set of frame buildings and resided there for 16 years, at the end of that time selling the place and moving back to North Menomonie. He and his wife worked hard and had their reward in the attainment of prosperity. On Nov. 1, 1924, Mrs. Woinowski died at the age of 75 years at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Otto Draeger in the town of Sherman, and since her death Mr. Woinowski has resided with the same daughter and his son-in-law, Mr. Draeger. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Woinowski, ten in number, were as follows: Gustav, who is deceased; Charles, of Everett, Wash.; Theresa, deceased, who was Mrs. Max Besch of Everett, Wash.; Herman, of Chicago; Otto, of Dallas, Texas; Rudolph, deceased; Adolph, of Kenosha, Wis.; George, deceased; Emma, who is Mrs. Otto Draeger of the town of Sherman; and Emil of Menomonie. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Woinowski has always been a Republican in politics.

Arnt Mitlyng, proprietor of one of the finest farms in the town of Lucas, which town he served as assessor for 20 years, was born in Norway, Feb. 1, 1854, son of Andres and Matret Mitlyng, the mother's maiden name also having been Mitlyng. After his wife's death, which occurred in 1887, Andres Mitlyng came to the United States and spent his remaining years residing with his children. These children were: Arnt, the subject of this sketch; Holver, who built up a farm on the Hudson Road, which he operated until his death in 1922; Anna, who is Mrs. Martin Fladoes of Menomonie; Sarah, who is Mrs. Ole Walseth of Menomonie; Louis, deceased, and John, of North Menomonie. Arnt Mitlyng acquired a common school education in Norway, where he subsequently did railroad work and also worked in the woods at lumbering. In 1877, at the age of 23, he came to America direct to Menomonie, to which place his brothers and sisters had preceeded him, and obtained employment of the T. B. Wilson farm. Afterwards he spent about seven years working in sawmills and was also for one summer in Minneapolis, but returned to Dunn County again and during the following two years was employed in the Kelly brick yard at Menomonie. On Nov. 13, 1886, he was married at North Menomonie, to Mary Oas, who was born in Norway, Jan. 17, 1866, daughter of Knute and Mary (Lackley) Oas. The father had come to America in 1882, being followed by the

rest of the family in 1884, and they lived in and about Menomonie for some time. To glance ahead a little, it may be said that they later moved to Barron County, near Rice Lake, where they operated a farm until the death of Mr. Oas on May 26, 1909, Mrs. Oas dying a number of years later, on Sept. 24, 1922. Early in 1887, or not long after his marriage, Mr. Mitlyng began to look around for a good farm home, but not satisfied with anything he saw that was procurable, he decided to begin at the beginning and build one up himself. Accordingly he bought 80 acres of wild land in Sections 26 and 35 of the town of Lucas and erected a set of log buildings, which was the beginning of his present farm. Making improvements as he was able, he advanced steadily along the road of success and prosperity, he and his family living in the little log house until 1906, when they moved into a fine frame one which he had erected. From time to time he has put up other buildings, including a fine barn, and silo, and has added 80 acres more to his farm. He has about 70 acres cleared and today has one of the best developed farms in the town of Lucas, well stocked with grade Holstein cattle. Mr. Mitlyng is a stockholder in the new Hudson Road Creamery. He has efficiently served the town of Lucas three years as supervisor and served his twentieth year as town assessor in 1924. Mr. and Mrs. Mitlyng are the parents of five children, as follows: Axel, born Sept. 18, 1887, is assisting his father on the home farm. Carl, born April 15, 1889, and who is a farmer in the town of Lucas, married Julia Husby, and has three children, Carlton, Ruth and Arnt J. Marie, born Jan. 3, 1894, is residing in Minneapolis, Minn. Ida, born Aug. 17, 1896, is attending the University of Minnesota. Louis, born Jan. 8, 1901, is at home. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church in Menomonie.

Rufus Schöber, a well known farmer of the town of Eau Galle, who has made a good record along agricultural lines, was born in Austria, April 13, 1879, son of Ferdinand and Josephine (Wole) Schöber. It was in 1880 that the family came to the United States, locating in Durand, Wisconsin, and for two years thereafter living on a farm in the town of Waterville, Pepin County. In 1882 they came to Dunn County, settling in the town of Eau Galle, where for two years Ferdinand Schober worked for The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. He then bought a farm of 80 acres in Section 34, which he operated until May 14, 1902, after which his son Rufus took it, the parents moving back to the town of Waterville, Pepin County, where they spent the remainder of their lives in agricultural pursuits. Mrs. Schober passed away first, on June 7, 1916. Mr. Schöber dying July 28, 1917. They were the parents of nine children, of whom six are now living, namely: Rufus, subject of this sketch; Matt, of the town of Eau Galle; John, who lives in Pierce County; August, of the town of Waterville, Pepin County; Bertha, who is now Mrs. Joseph Baier of Eau Galle and Frances G., now Mrs. Frederick Krause of Pierce County, Wis. Rufus Schöber acquired a district school education in the town of Eau Galle, and remained on the home farm assisting his father until 1902. He then took over the 120 acres of the farm on Section 34, which he operated until 1910, when he sold it and bought his present farm of 140 acres in Sections 17 and 18, town of Eau Galle. It was a partly improved place but had a poor set of buildings. Mr. Schöber has greatly improved the property by the erection of a new set of buildings. In 1923 he built a fine full basement barn of 34 x 80 feet in ground plan, and furnished with the Olson equipment; and he has also remodeled the house, fenced the entire farm and brought his land into an excellent state of cultivation. He has a good herd of grade Guernsey cattle, with a full bred sire at the head, and also raises Poland-China hogs. The place bears the name of Sunnyside Guernsey Farm, and is pleasantly situated on a broad, level plateau on the summit of the ridge. It bears all the marks of good management and prosperity and is a picturesque spot among the many rural beauties of this part of Dunn County. Mr. Schöber was for seven years a director of Joint School District No. 7. He was married May 5, 1902, to Mrs. Catherine Weber, whose maiden name was Catherine Hofacker, and whose first husband, William Weber, died Oct. 7, 1898, leaving one child, Lucy Isabelle, who was born Aug. 17, 1897. This daughter is now following the occupation of a trained nurse. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Schöber, aside from the above, are: Mary



MR. AND MRS. HENRY JESSEL

M., born June 4, 1903; Margaret W., born Jan. 2, 1906; Conrad J., born May 31, 1907, and Grace J., born May 2, 1910. Conrad J. and Grace J. are students in the Elmwood High School. Conrad has joined the Elmwood Sheep Club, an organization for interesting the agricultural students in the scientific breeding of sheep. He will exhibit for prizes in 1926, having just started in with pure bred Oxfords. Mrs. Catherine Schöber was born in the town of Eau Galle, Aug. 2, 1878, daughter of Conrad and Wilhelmina (Rauenbihler) Hofacker. Her father was a native of Kurhessen, Germany, her mother being born at Fort Madison, Iowa, U. S. A. They were married in Eau Galle, Wis., and engaged in farming in this town, where Mrs. Hofacker died on March 4, 1904. In 1907 Conrad Hofacker rented his farm to his son Charles A., and made a trip to Germany, visiting his old home. On his return to this country he sold the farm and went to reside in Durand, where he remained for two years. The next two years he spent in Pierce County, after which he returned to Durand, and later took up his residence in the village of Eau Galle, where he died Sept. 8, 1917. He had married for his second wife, in 1910, Genevieve Pomasol, who survives him and is now a resident of Eau Claire. The children of Mr. Hofacker by his first wife, Wilhelmina, were: Alois, now of Pierce County, Wis.; Joseph A., also of Pierce County; Mary, who is now Mrs. Herman Reitz of Eau Galle; Anna E., wife of John F. Pitman of Waterville, Pepin County, Wis.; Charles A., of Eau Galle; Josephine, who married Alfred De Marce of Waterville and died March 1, 1912, and Catherine, who, as already stated, first married William Weber and is now the wife of Rufus Schöber, subject of this sketch.

Clifford F. Clark, D. D. S., who has successfully practiced his profession in Menomonie for 22 years, was born in the town of Rock Creek, Dunn County, Feb. 3, 1878, son of Jared and Eliza J. (Thompson) Clark. The father, born in Fond du Lac, Wis., came to Dunn County with his parents in 1858, the family settling in the town of Rock Creek among the pioneer farmers there. In 1888 Jared Clark moved to Louisville in the town of Dunn, where he continued in agriculture until 1908, when he sold his farm there and bought a small place in the town of Weston, where he made his home until January, 1920. He then moved to Menomonie, where he died in the following month of February. His wife is still living and now resides with her son, Clifford. There were four children in the family: Clinton W., now of Spokane, Wash.; Clifford F., subject of this sketch; Forest, who is a farmer in the town of Lucas, and Fred, who is farming near Boyceville, Dunn County. Clifford F. Clark acquiring his general education entered the Chicago Dental College, where he pursued the prescribed course of study, being graduated with the class of 1902. In the same year he opened offices in the First National Bank building, Menomonie, where he has since been located. He has built up a good practice, stands high in professional circles and belongs to various societies, including the local, state and American dental societies, the G. V. Blank Dental Club of St. Paul, the Menomonie Rotary Club, and, as a thirty-second degree Mason, to the lodge, chapter, commandery, consistory and shrine of the order. Dr. Clark was married June 30, 1903, in Plattville, Wis., to Grace Wilson, daughter of John H. and Martha O. Wilson. Mrs. Clark's father is now deceased but her mother is living and resides with Mrs. Clark. Dr. and Mrs. Clark are the parents of three children: Jared, born July 7, 1907, and Janet, born Jan. 8, 1909, both of whom are attending high school; and Mary, born Aug. 22, 1918. The family are affiliated with the Congregational Church, of which Mrs. Clark and Janet Clark are members, both being active workers in the church.

Henry Jessel, now deceased, who had a long and creditable record in the agricultural and dairying industry, was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, April 30, 1852, son of Henry J. and Sophia (Schultz) Jessel, the parents also being natives of Germany. The family came to the United States in 1858, landing in New York and at once coming west to Chicago, in which city they remained for a short time. Then they moved to Whitewater, Walworth County, Wis., where Henry J. Jessel for two years and a half worked as a common laborer. They were evidently economical, for at the end of that time Mr. Jessel bought a farm in Monroe County, to which the family moved and where they lived for 17 years. He then

traded that farm for one in the town of Clifton in the same county, which he owned for nine years or until 1884, the farm, however, being managed by his son Henry, as by that time Henry J. Jessel was advanced in years and was no longer able to do hard work. On May 7, 1884, the family made another change of location, moving to Dunn County and buying a farm of 160 acres in Section 2 of the town of Spring Brook. It was a farm that had been improved to some extent, though the buildings were poor. Its management and further improvement devolved upon the subject of this sketch, who did the work in very complete fashion, erecting two large barns, measuring 32 x 54 feet each, a silo of 12 x 30 feet, a hog house, granary and other buildings, all well designed and equipped with modern appliances and conveniences. He also supplied all the buildings with running water by digging a well on some elevated land to the north. There he did general farming for many years, his parents residing with him until their death. Gradually he gave more and more attention to dairying, keeping high grade Guernsey cattle with a pure bred sire and conducting the farm successfully until he sold it in the spring of 1915 to his son Louis, and retired, taking up his residence in the village of Elk Mound, where he passed away Nov. 25, 1924. For many years Mr. Jessel was one of the prominent citizens of his town and was active in the affairs of local government. He was supervisor for 15 years, and chairman of the town board for three years, which latter office gave him a seat on the county board and made him one of the factors in county government, as, besides casting his vote on all matters that came up for consideration, he served on a number of important committees. He also served for one year as treasurer of School District No. 5, in the town of Spring Brook. After his retirement, he was still interested in all public questions and in seeing them correctly solved for the welfare of the present and future generations. Mr. Jessel was married May 29, 1877, in the town of Kildare, Juneau County, Wis., to Ernestina Hintzman, who was born in Watertown, Wis., Dec. 18, 1855, daughter of William and Anna (Koplin) Hintzman. Her parents, now deceased, were natives of Germany who came to this country in 1854, first settling in Watertown, Wis., and later moving to Juneau County, where they made their home subsequently until death. Mr. and Mrs. Jessel were the parents of six children, Elinora, Minnie L., Emma, Lora, Louis H., and Irwin, whose further record, in brief, is as follows. Elinora, born March 28, 1878, is now Mrs. Edward Ausman of Elk Mound, Dunn County. Minnie L., born March 28, 1881, became the wife of Emil S. Gregorson and died in June, 1918, leaving two children, Frederick and Helen. Emma, born Sept. 11, 1884, is living at home with her parents. Lora, born April 14, 1887, is the wife of Frank Livingston of Wolf Point, Mont., and has two children, John and Robert. Louis H., born June 24, 1891, and who is now operating the old home farm, as its owner, married Ida Witcher, and has two children, Beatrice and Merton. Irwin, born Sept. 28, 1894, who lives in Elk Mound, married Mabel Benson and has two children, Lois and Dale. Mr. Jessel was affiliated religiously with the Evangelical Trinity Church of Elk Mound, to which the family belong.

William A. Smith, the present sheriff of Dunn County, was born in Menomonie, Wis., Aug. 25, 1885, son of Henry D. and Anna E. (Gebert) Smith. The father was born on a farm in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin. His father (paternal grandfather of William A.) having died, the mother remarried and the family moved to Clark County, Wisconsin. In 1876 Henry D. Smith came to Dunn County and located on the Chippewa Bottoms. It was in the year 1881 that he married Anna E. Gebert of the town of Menomonie, and a year later he and his wife moved to the city of Menomonie. Later they moved to Grassland in the town of Red Cedar, Mr. D. Smith finding employment with Peter Wilson. Two years later he entered the employ of Eliza Wilson on a farm in the town of Spring Brook, and for her he worked for ten years. He then moved to Menomonie, occupying a house on Ninth Street, where he spent his last years. In 1904 he suffered a paralytic shock, but it was not until Sept. 10, 1921, that he finally passed away. In politics he was a Republican and he and his wife were members of the German Lutheran Church. Mrs. Anna E. Smith is still living and resides with her daughter Mrs. Milton Swant of Menomonie. Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Smith were the parents of five

children, namely: Emma E., born July 8, 1883, now Mrs. Milton Swant of Menomonie; William A., born as already mentioned, Aug. 25, 1885; Louise, born Nov. 26, 1889, who is now Mrs. A. Hennesy of Alhambra, Calif.; Allen L., born Nov. 19, 1894, now a resident of Springfield, Ill.; and Grace G., born June 10, 1899, who died May 28, 1903. William A. Smith in his youth passed through the eight grades of the common school, after which he learned the trade of painting and paperhanging, which he followed until 1924, when he was elected to the office of sheriff. He entered upon the duties of that office on Jan. 1, 1925, taking up his residence in the county jail, though he owns a good home at No. 1320 Ninth Street, Menomonie. Politically he has always been a Republican. For 13 years he was a member of Company H (The Ludington Guard), and at one time served as second lieutenant. His election to the office of sheriff proves him to be a man well and favorably known throughout Dunn County, and his friends have confidence in his ability to make a good record as a county official. William A. Smith was married, April 5, 1913, to Olga C. Olson, daughter of Charles and Carrie Olson of Menomonie. Her parents, natives of Norway, for years conducted a hotel in Menomonie, but both are now deceased, the father having passed away in 1900 and the mother in 1922. They had a family of four children: Olga C., now Mrs. William A. Smith; Inga, wife of Henry Lang of Menomonie; Clarence of Seattle, Wash.; and Martha, also residing in Seattle, Wash. Mr. and Mrs. William A. Smith have been the parents of three children. Emily Grace, born Oct. 28, 1914; Helen C., born March 12, 1917, and Mary F., born Jan. 15, 1918. The last mentioned died June 11, 1919. Mrs. Smith, who was graduated from the Dunn County Normal School, taught rural school for a year in Dunn County.

August Zitelman, a resident of Menomonie for many years engaged in railroad work, was born in Pommern, Germany, Aug. 31, 1863, son of John F. and Louise (Swant) Zitelman. The mother having died in Germany, the father married again and in 1882 came to America, landing at New York, August 6, after a voyage lasting six weeks, the delay having been caused by the breaking of a shaft. The family came direct to Menomonie, Wis., where John F. Zitelman went to work for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, in whose employ he remained for the rest of his life, or for as long as he was able to work. He died June 7, 1897. There were two children in the family: August and William F., both now living in Menomonie. August Zitelman attended school in Germany and was a youth of 19 when he came to the United States. In his native land he had served a partial apprenticeship to the trade of blacksmith, which he finished in the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, for whom he worked ten months, and he subsequently followed that trade until 1887. November 27, that year, he entered the employ of the Omaha Railway Company at Altoona, Wis., as engine wiper, remaining there for one year. He then returned to Menomonie and went to work as fireman on the "stub" line connecting this city with Menomonie Junction. Later he operated the pumping stations between Hudson and Woodville and ran the crusher engine at Wilson. From 1894 to 1897 he was engineer of the pile driver during the summer months, working between St. Paul and Elroy and on the Northern and Western divisions. On June 7, 1897, he was ordered to Hudson to work on the pile driver between that place and Northline, and while the crew were returning after dinner from Hudson to Northline, they had a bad wreck and six members of the crew, which were all except himself, were killed. He had one of his legs broken in two places his nose broken, his body badly skinned, and he was also badly bruised in various places. On the same day his father died, but he knew nothing of the latter's death for several days afterwards. Since he recovered from the accident he has been fireman on the "stub" train running between Menomonie and the Junction. Mr. Zitelman was married July 1, 1885, in Menomonie, Wis., to Louise Ebert, daughter of Christ and Dorothy Ebert; both her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Zitelman are the parents of three children, Henry T., Agnes M. and Clarence W. Henry T., who is a director of manual training in the north side high school of Minneapolis, married Dorothy Bryne and they have three children, Onetta, Lois and Stanley. Agnes M., is now Mrs. Joy Hanson of Menomonie and has one

child, Marion. Clarence W. is time keeper for the Wisconsin-Minnesota Light and Power Company. The Zitelmans have a good family home at 1102 Tenth Street, Menomonie. They are members of the German M. E. Church and Mr. Zitelman is a blue lodge and chapter Mason.

Oliver Thompson, a farmer in Section 10, town of Menomonie, was born in this town Sept. 10, 1866, son of Ole and Berget (Strandrud) Thompson. The parents were natives of Norway who came to the United States in 1860, residing for a while near Muskego, Waukesha County, Wis., whence they came to Dunn County in 1861, taking land in Section 11, town of Menomonie, which they developed into a farm. In 1884 they sold that place and bought 120 acres in Sections 10 and 11, where they built up another farm. That was their last earthly home, as Ole Thompson died there in December, 1898, and his wife 20 years later, in 1918. Though a farmer during a large period of his life, his original trade was that of carpenter, and he worked at it occasionally both in his own neighborhood and in the city of Menomonie. He was prominent among his neighbors and for several years served on the town board of supervisors. Mr. and Mrs. Ole Thompson were the parents of 13 children, as follows: James, deceased, Bessie, now Mrs. Frank Gray, residing in Idaho; Anton, a farmer in the town of Menomonie; Knute and Oliver, residing on the old home farm; Theodore, a farmer in the town of Menomonie; Benjamin, in Idaho Helen and Bertha, deceased; Simon, now in Idaho; Anna, wife of Pete Peterson of the town of Dunn; and Tony and William, who died in infancy. Oliver Thompson as a boy attended District School No. 5, in the town of Menomonie. When older he became connected with the lumber industry, working in the woods for several years. Later he made several trips to the Pacific coast. After his father's death in 1898 he returned home and with his twin brother Knute has since been engaged in operating the home farm, they taking care of their mother unti her death. Neither of them has ever married.

Peter Olson, proprietor of a good farm in the town of Tainter, was born in Norway in 1854, son of Ole and Ingeburg Olson. The parents were farmers until Ole Olson died. His wife, surviving him, passed away in the year 1900. Peter Olson was reared in his native land, where he attended school, afterwards working out for three years. In 1882 he came to the United States to better his fortune, settling first at Whitehall in Trempealeau County, Wis. For two years he worked on farms in that vicinity; then came to Dunn County and worked on farms here. In 1900 he started in for himself, buying 160 acres of land in Section 2, town of Tainter, of which ten acres was broken. His time since then has been spent in improving this property, including the clearing of the land and the erection of substantial and convenient buildings. He now has 120 acres under the plow, the balance being in pasture. He has 23 head of grade cattle and is carrying on general farming and dairying with good results. Mr. Olson was married in Norway in 1881, to Mattie Bergh, daughter of Gilbert and Gunda Bergh, and her parents, both natives of that country, are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Olson have had 11 children, of whom nine are now living, namely, Palmer, Ole, Mary, Helmer, Louise, Dora, Melvin, Nickoli and Eleanor. Mary is the wife of H. Erickson of the town of Otter Creek; Louise the wife of Fred Evenson of Hudson, and Dora the wife of Charles Evenson of Hudson. Nickoli enlisted for service in the World War and trained in Mississippi but was not called out of this country. The two deceased are Peter and Levi.

Harrison Dodge, a pioneer farmer of Dunn County, now passed away, but who in his day was well known and as widely respected, was born in the state of Maine, Oct. 21, 1816. He grew to manhood in his native state and there married Martha Webb, who was born in Maine, Jan. 9, 1820. In 1856 they came west to Rock County, Wis., and from there to Dunn County in 1859. In the town of Spring Brook Mr. Dodge bought 360 acres of government land, the tract being all wild except that on one of the "eighties" which constituted it, a squatter named Ritter had erected a shanty and was living there with his wife. Not wishing to disturb them, Mr. Dodge let them remain for a while; but a little later a man named Archie Dickson came along looking for a piece of land to settle on, and Mr. Dodge, wanting

MR. AND MRS. HARRISON DODGE
JACKSON DODGE AND FAMILY
MR. AND MRS. ANDREW STEPHENS — JOHN STEPHENS

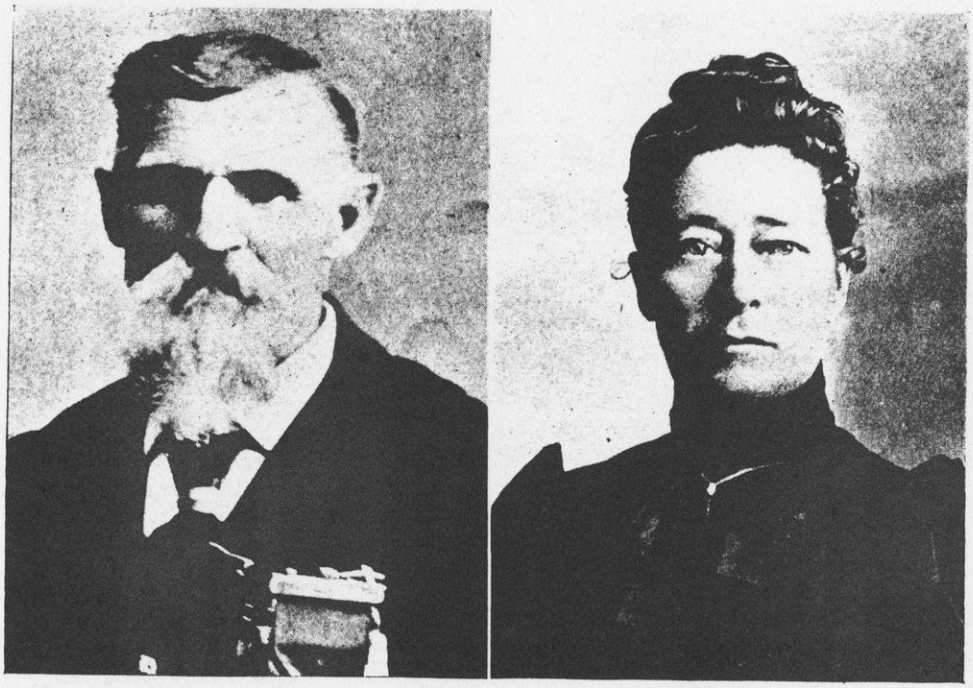
some good neighbors, sold him the "eighty." The Ritters were obliged to move and Mr. Dickson remained on that place for many years, in fact until he was an old man, when he moved to Platte, S. D. When Mr. Dodge began to develop his farm he began at the beginning, building a primitive log house and barn and in time gradually increasing the number and improving the quality of his buildings. In the early days there was an abundance of game in the vicinity, including bear, deer and timber wolves. His improvement of the land kept pace with that in his buildings, or, rather, preceded it, and his well cultivated, well fenced fields presented the pleasing picture of many broad acres of waving grain. It was in the year 1863 that he replaced his original log dwelling with a good frame house, which was an important event in his life. The rough timber was hauled from Menomonie, and the window frames and doors were made on Mr. Dodge's place; Warren Potter and Woodbury Grover, contractors, built the house. Thus Mr. Dodge advanced in prosperity, working hard for success and being ably assisted by his faithful, loving and highly efficient wife. He named the place Lyndale Stock Farm and as such it was known far and wide. There Mr. Dodge passed away on Feb. 22, 1902, and his wife Jan. 19, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge had a large family, numbering in all ten children, only two of whom, however, are now living. They were as follows: Abbie, born April 27, 1840; Alvin, May 6, 1843; Sylvania, Feb. 15, 1845; Alfonse, Feb. 2, 1847; Charlotte, Oct. 4, 1849; Artemus, April 27, 1851; Lorenzo, Feb. 4, 1854; Augustus, Sept. 7, 1856; Eliza, June 9, 1858, and Jackson, Oct. 27, 1862. The two survivors are the two youngest, Eliza and Jackson, the former of whom married Frank Webster and is now a widow residing in Menomonie.

Jackson Dodge, for many years proprietor of Lyndale Stock Farm, an estate founded by his father in the town of Spring Brook some 45 years ago, was born on the property mentioned, Oct. 27, 1862. His parents were Harrison and Martha (Webb) Dodge. He acquired his elementary education in a rural school and also attended school in Menomonie for a short period. He always remained at home, helping his parents to develop the home farm and his personal work was a large factor in its improvement. In the early days that work was sufficiently strenuous, being nearly all done by hand, but it became easier with the introduction of machinery, though even then at the end of each day Mr. Dodge knew he had been working. In 1896 he took over the management of the farm, then consisting of 280 acres, and in 1902 at the time of his father's death he became its owner as willed by the father. He continued to improve it, devoting considerable attention to dairying, as that branch of farming was growing in importance and proving more renumerative. He kept shorthorn cattle with a full blooded sire in his herd, and soon became one of the most prominent dairy farmers in his part of the county. He also cleared additional land and erected a full basement barn of 36 x 72 feet, and put running water into the barn and house. Besides attending to his personal interests he served for six years as treasurer of his school district. In 1921 Mr. Dodge, feeling that the time was drawing near when it would be advisable for him to retire from active work, bought an attractive and comfortable house in the city of Menomonie, at No. 1103 Sixth Street, and in 1924 he turned the farm over to his son Andrew J., who is now conducting it, having changed the breed of stock from Shorthorn to Brown Swiss cattle, and took up his abode in the city in the house mentioned, where he and his wife have since made their home. Mr. Dodge was married Jan. 11, 1891, to Climena Stephens, who was born in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County, April 14, 1871, daughter of Andrew and Harriet (Beeman) Stephens. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge are the parents of six children, Bertha, Hazel D., Andrew J., Elden, James and Ruth, of whom the following is a brief record. Bertha, who was born Nov. 9, 1891, is now Mrs. Emil Jensen, her husband being one of the leading young farmers of the county and a breeder of Brown Swiss cattle. Their farm is in the town of Spring Brook, and was originally started by Mrs. Dodge's grandfather, John Stephens. Mr. and Mrs. Jensen have two children, Raymond and Mildred. Hazel D., born Dec. 1, 1892, is now Mrs. Richard R. Carryl of New York City and the mother of two children, Marion and Kathleen. Andrew J. is, as already stated, conducting the Lyndale Stock Farm established by his grandfather and subse-

quently carried on and improved by his father. He married Lillian Fregein and has a son, Leonard. Elden, born Nov. 27, 1903, is a graduate of the Dunn County Agricultural College and resides at home with his parents. James, born June 27, 1906, is a student in the Dunn County Agricultural College and resides at home. Ruth, born July 24, 1909, is also a student in the Dunn County Agricultural College The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John Stephens.—Nearly 70 years ago, or, to speak more accurately, in the year 1856, a heavy wagon or cart, drawn by a team of stolid oxen, might have been seen winding its lumbering way through the timber and brush that then covered most of the present town of Spring Brook, until, a suitable location being found, a halt was called and the newly arrived settlers proceeded to make themselves at home in the wilderness, or rather to establish the foundations of a future home that in course of time was to be one of the best and most desirable in that locality. These pioneer settlers were John Stephens and his family, from Illinois. John Stephens was an Englishman, having been born on a farm known as the "Polmagan Farm," in the parish of St. Winnow, Cornwall, England, May 20, 1800. On July 19, 1823, he married Mary Harding, daughter of William and Mary (Ead) Harding, and they became the parents of 11 children. It was nearly 26 years from the date of the parents' marriage when they decided to seek a home in America, and on April 3, 1849, the family of 13 persons took passage for America on board of a small sailing vessel called the "Adelaide," and started on the voyage across the Atlantic. Six weeks later they landed at Quebec, Canada, but they spent practically no time there, coming at once to the States and stopping at Ashtabula, Ohio, where they remained until the fall of the year. They then packed up their belongings, boarded a steamboat on Lake Erie and came by way of the Great Lakes to a port in Illinois—perhaps Waukegan—and then after a journey overland of 40 or 50 miles, they found themselves in McHenry County, that state. They bought land at Chemung, near Harvard Junction and remained there until 1856, when they came to Dunn County, as already described. Mr. Stephens' land in the town of Spring Brook consisted of 240 acres and its development involved the inevitable hard work, privations, and slow progress of the average pioneer. But progress was made, nevertheless, the signs of civilization multiplied, and in the Stephens family comfort and, to a moderate extent, even wealth, took the place of poverty and hardship. In later years the place was generally known as the William Stephens Farm, owing to its being then owned and operated by Mr. Stevens' son William. John Stephens, the pioneer, died May 14, 1880, his wife having passed away less than five years previously, on Aug. 13, 1875. Of their children it is well to make particular mention of their son Andrew, who became the father of Mrs. Jackson Dodge. Andrew Stephens was born at Bridge End, near Lostwithiel, Cornwall, England, on July 24, 1845, and so was a very young child when he accompanied his parents to America. He was about 11 when he arrived in Dunn County, Wisconsin. Here he grew to manhood on his parents' farm, which he helped to improve. He was married April 25, 1869 to Harriet Beeman, her father, the Rev. Daniel Beeman, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, performing the ceremony, and for many years thereafter they enjoyed life as successful farmers in the town of Spring Brook. They had four children: Climena, born April 14, 1871, now the wife of Jackson Dodge (familiarly known as Jack Dodge) of Menomonie; Rose, born March 9, 1874, who died Dec. 21, the same year; John Wesley, born Nov. 1, 1879, who died Oct. 17, 1881; and Ruth L., born Nov. 11, 1882, now the wife of William Miller of the town of Red Cedar, Dunn County. Mrs. Harriet Stephens, the mother, died Sept. 27, 1887, and on May 23, 1892, Mr. Stephens married for his second wife Isabelle Squires, who died Sept. 12, 1919.

William Stephens, a son of the John Stephens mentioned in the preceeding biography, was born on the "Polmagan Farm" in the parish of St. Winnow, Cornwall, England, July 9, 1841. He accompanied his parents to America in 1849, landing with them at Quebec, thence coming west to Ashtabula, Ohio, and in the fall of that year settling in McHenry County, Illinois, where they remained until they came to Dunn County in 1856. On July 1, 1877 William Stephens married



MR. AND MRS. SYDNEY DODGE

Emma Sleppy of Randolph, Dodge County, Wis. In time he became the owner of 120 acres of the original Stephens farm in the town of Spring Brook, which he had helped to create, and there he carried on agriculture until his death on Feb. 3, 1922. He was a man of solid worth, one who took and active part in promoting the best moral, social and educational interests of the county, and for many years was a member and firm supporter of the M. E. Church. His wife Emma passed away before him, on July 1, 1915. They had been the parents of four children: Grace, who died in infancy; Anna Elizabeth, born Sept. 5, 1879, who married John K, Young and died March 24, 1898; Lily Sophia, born July 5, 1889, who married William Tubbs and is now a widow residing in Downsville; and William H., born May 28, 1893, now of Tarrytown, N. Y.

Christian Johnson, founder and proprietor of the Concrete Silo Manufacturing Co. of Wheeler, was born in Fillmore County, Minn., Sept. 29, 1872, son of Lars and Marit (Roen) Johnson. He was brought to Dunn County in 1876 by his parents, who located on a farm in the town of Otter Creek. There he attended district school and helped his parents until 29 years old, when he began agricultural operations on his own account, buying a farm of 80 acres in the same town. After farming the place for four years he sold it and, buying property in Wheeler, established his present business in the manufacture of cement blocks, which he has since conducted very successfully. Mr. Johnson was married Dec. 19, 1902, to Iva Marion Dodge, daughter of Sidney W. and Ella (Darling) Dodge. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

Sydney W. Dodge, a retired farmer, and a veteran of the Civil War, was born in Herkimer County, New York, July 13, 1843. At the age of four years he accompanied his parents to Big Brook, Ill., they later moving to Wisconsin and settling near Lake Geneva. There he attended school for a while, but had to move with them to a farm near Delevan, and it was in the vicinity of the latter place that he completed his schooling. He was not yet 18 when the Civil War broke out and thousands of patriotic youths enlisted to defend the Union. Among them was Sydney W. Dodge, who on April 13, 1861, enlisted to serve three years, becoming a member of Commpany F, Fourth Regiment Wis. Vol. Inf., this command being later transferred to the cavalry branch of the service. At the expiration of his term of service he reenlisted for three years more in the same company and regiment, and served until mustered out in June, 1866. Mr. Dodge saw some real fighting during his soldier days and was wounded five times, on four of those occasions at Port Hudson and once while on scout duty, and spent some time in St. Charles Hospital at New Orleans. After receiving his discharge, he returned home and engaged in farming for himself in the town of Sherman, Dunn County, taking a homestead of 80 acres of timber land. In attempting to transform that considerable tract of tall trees thrusting their roots deep down into the soil, into a fertile farm showing fields of grain and open pastures, Mr. Dodge was confronting a harder task than that of fighting rebels, but he attacked it and stayed there eight years, at the end of which time he had a set of log buildings and had cleared about 10 acres. He then sold the place and moved to a farm of 80 acres in the town of Hay River. A little later he sold 40 acres of that to the Minnesota Brick Co., and still later disposed of the remaining 40. Then buying 80 acres of railroad land in the town of Otter Creek, he farmed it until 1907, in which year he sold his farm and bought his present home in the village of Wheeler. He was a member of the school board of his district for three years and for an equal length of time served as road commissioner. For many years he has been a member of the G. A. R. It was in May, 1863, while Mr. Dodge was home on a furlough, that he was united in marriage with Ella Darling, with whom he lived in happy wedlock for 60 years, he death occurring Oct. 4, 1923. They became the parents of five children, Irene, Cora, Maude, Earl and Marion. Irene and Cora are deceased. Maude is now Mrs. John Coombs of Intake, Mont., Mr. Coombs, being a section foreman on the Northern Pacific railway; they have two children of their own and an adopted son, named Paul. Earl, a section foreman on the "Soo" road, residing at Stanley, Wis, married Bertha Andress and they have a son, Ralph. Marion is the wife of Christian Johnson of

Wheeler, cement block manufacturer, and Mr. and Mrs. Johnson reside with Mr. Dodge. The family attend the Evangelical Church.

George W. La Pointe, Jr., president of the La Pointe Lumber Co., and secretarh and manager of the O. and N. Lumber Co. of Menomonie, was born in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 5, 1873, son of George W. and Jennie (Wilson) La Pointe. The father was born in Monroe, Mich., and the mother at Fort Madison, Iowa. The latter came to Menomonie when a small child with her parents, her father being Capt. William Wilson, one of the earliest settlers here and one of the original members of the concern later known as The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. It was while George W. La Pointe, Sr., was on a leave of absence from the army and visiting his home at Monroe, Mich., that he became acquainted with Miss Wilson, who was attending a ladies' seminary there. They were married in Menomonie, Wis. George W. La Point, Sr., who served in the Civil War with the rank of colonel, after the war held a government position in the custom-house at Detroit. In 1874 he moved to Wilson, St. Croix County, Wis., to engage in the lumber business. After finishing his timber cut in that vicinity, he entered the mercantile and real estate field and was thus occupied for many years. He and his wife are now living retired in the village of Wilson, St. Croix County. They are the parents of two children: George W., Jr., of Menomonie, and William, who succeeded to his father's business at Wilson. George W. La Pointe, Jr., was graduated from Shattuck Military School at Faribault, Minn., with the class of 1893, and from Cornell University in 1897, as a law student. Though admitted to the bar, he has never practiced law, having confined his attention to the logging and lumbering business. Up to 1911 he operated several small mills, and then, having bought out the Wilson-Weaver Lumber Co., he changed the name of the concern to the La Pointe Lumber Co. He holds the office of president and is engaged in the retail lumber business. In 1915 he founded the O. & N. Lumber Co., which is composed of the John S. Owen Lumber Co., the Northwestern Lumber Co., and himself, and this concern operates a chain of 35 yards scattered throughout Dunn and adjoining counties. Mr. La Pointe served this main company in the capacity of secretary and general manager. He is and has been for years a strong and active factor in the material progress of Menomonie and the surrounding territory. He is a member of the Commercial Club and Rotary Club, and also of the Menomonie Country and Golf Club. He was married July 1, 1916, in Chicago, to Irene Walker of Duluth, daughter of Frank and Eleanor (Kelly) Walker.

Charles J. Owen, deputy sheriff of Dunn County, residing in North Menomonie, was born in Farmington, Tioga County, Penn., Sept. 5, 1860, son of Isaac B. and Julia A. (Marks) Owen. The father was native of New York State and the mother of Pennsylvania. While living in Pennsylvania Isaac B. Owen followed farming. In 1872, he brought his family to Dunn County, Wis., locating at Cedar Falls, in the town of Red Cedar, where he engaged in general contracting and building and was thus occupied in that locality up to 1878. He then moved to Minneapolis and later in Spokane, Wash., where he continued in the building business until he was 80 years old. He died at the age of 84. His wife Julia died in Dunn County in 1874, when only 33 years of age and is buried at Cedar Falls. Charles J. Owen attended public school in Pennsylvania and also at Cedar Falls, Dunn County, Wis. He remained with his parents, and after his mother's death, with his father, until the latter left Dunn County. He then entered the mills to learn the trade of sawyer, at first learning to saw shingles and later running band and rotary saws on general work. He was with the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Co. and for several years with the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, remaining with the latter company until they closed out their business. After that he worked for other companies in a similar position until 1905. In that year he changed his occupation, going to New Richmond, Wis., where he was proprietor of the National Hotel for one year and later for eight years of the Central Hotel. In 1913 he returned to Menomonie, where he has since resided. While living in the town of Red Cedar, Mr. Owen in 1896-97 was a member of the town board. He was deputy sheriff in 1919-20, was then elected sheriff to serve in 1921-22, and being again appointed deputy, is now

serving in that office. He is also supervisor from the first ward of North Menomonie and by virtue of that office is a member of the county board and helps to shape the policies of local government. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Owen was married Oct. 17, 1881, to Roxy Lenora Hawley of Menomonie, who, after 32 years of married life, during which she discharged her full duties as wife and mother, died Nov. 30, 1913. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Owen, seven in number, have been as follows: Harry N., now of St. Paul, Minn., who married Mary Quinlan and is the father of four children, Alice, Harriet, Howard and Lloyd; Mark, who died at the age of 11 months; George, of Eau Claire, Wis., who married Louis La Marsh; Nellie L., who married E. D. Wells and resides at Carlisle, Mont., has six children, Eva, Geraldine, Charles, Grenfall, Lemuel and Loraine; William R., who now lives in Denver, Colo., married Gladys Stratton of New Auburn, Wis., and has three children, Harry, June and John; Charles Lemuel, who was killed in France in the Great World War; and Beatrice Loraine, who is a student in the Menomonie High School. The family residence is at No. 14 Railroad Avenue and their church is the Methodist Episcopal. The personal record of Charles Lemuel Owen, including war service, is as follows: He was born at Cedar Falls, Dunn County, July 19, 1897. From 1905 to 1913 he attended school in New Richmond, residing with his parents, and he was one of the first boy scouts to enroll in that city. He subsequently lived at New Auburn and in 1914 again took up his home in Dunn County, at North Menomonie. In 1916 he enlisted for military service in Company H, and during the summer of that year served on the Mexican border. Early in 1917 after the United States entered the World War, and when his company was stationed at Superior, Wis., he was promoted to the rank of corporal, was subsequently stationed at Waco, Texas, and served in France as a member of Company H, 128th Inf., 32d Division. He was killed in action Oct. 20, 1918. In 1921 his father brought his remains back to America and he was buried with military honors in Cedar Falls cemetery.

Gottfried F. Stobb, a member of the "retired" colony in Menomonie, whose active career was spent in agriculture in Dunn County, was born in West Prussia, Germany, March 30, 1858, son of Gottfried and Minnie (Gerbginsky) Stobb. The parents came to America with their family in 1873, settling first in the city of Guelph, Ontario, Canada, where they remained for three years and a half. In 1877 they came to the States, locating in the town of Menomonie, Dunn County, where they bought 40 acres of wild timber land and began the life of pioneer farmers. This they did by making a clearing and building a log house, and with the help of his wife and children Mr. Stobb made fair progress. Later he added another 40 acres which adjoined his original property, and there he continued his agricultural operations until his death in 1887. His wife survived him until 1916, when she passed away at the venerable age of 92 years and 20 days. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Caroline, now Mrs. Fred Oferofsky of the town of Stanton, Dunn County; Minnie, who died in 1915; Mary, who, having married Anton Nier, went west with him, where she and four children were drowned; Charles, of Minneapolis; Gottfried of North Menomonie; Fred, who was accidentally shot, thereby losing his life; and August, who resides at Snohomish, Wash. Gottfried F. Stobb first attended school in Germany. He accompanied his parents to Canada and to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and helped to develop their farm in the town of Menomonie, working on it until he was 22 years old. He then began his own agricultural career, buying a tract of 80 acres of wild land in the town of Sherman, this county, on which he built a house and barns, with other necessary buildings, and where he was engaged in farming until 1885, in which year his wife died. They had been married on Nov. 29, 1879, her maiden name being Fredericka Suckow. Mr. Stobb, being left with three young children, sold his farm and went back to the parental homestead, which he conducted until his father's death in 1887, when he became its owner. There he continued in general farming until 1911, when he sold that place and bought a fine farm of 160 acres in the town of Elk Mound. This was partly improved, having a good house and set of buildings on it. Mr. Stobb took his mother to it and subsequently cared for her until her death in 1916.

In the following year he sold that farm to his son and retired from active work, taking up his residence in the city in a good house he had previously purchased. Mr. Stobb's children by his first wife, already referred to, were: Lena, now Mrs. Edward Krueger of Eau Claire, Wis.; William, who also lives in Eau Claire; and Tilda, who is the wife of Emil Peter of North Menomonie. Mr. Stobb was married secondly on April 17, 1887, to Minnie Finder, and they have had four children, who are as follows: Amelia, wife of George Hornberger of the town of Red Cedar, Dunn County; Emma, who is Mrs. William Rose of the town of Elk Mound; Arthur, who is the present owner of his father's last farm, and who married Olga Frogner; and Annie, who is Mrs. George Lemke of Menomonie. The Stobb family are affiliated religiously with St. Paul's Lutheran Church. Mr. Stobb's record deserves preservation as that of one of the hardy builders up of the agricultural interests of the county. He also served his town at one time as path master and was an influential citizen in most local affairs. He and his wife, who has proved a good helpmate to him, are now taking their ease to compensate for their many years of arduous toil.

Maurice J. Birge, proprietor of an excellent drug store in Elk Mound, which he has conducted successfully for the last nine years, was born in the town of Wilson, Dunn County, Wis., June 20, 1888, son of Gunder and Martha Birge. The parents, natives of Norway, after coming to the United States, settled first in La Crosse County, Wis. In 1874 they came to Dunn County, locating in the town of Wilson, where they remained until 1898. They then moved to Eau Claire, where they spent their last years, both being now deceased. The education of the subject of this sketch was begun in the public schools of Eau Claire, after which he took an academic course in Gale College at Galesville, Wis. With this educational foundation he entered the Minnesota Institute of Pharmacy in Minneapolis, from which he was graduated with the class of 1912, being registered in South Dakota, Iowa and Wisconsin. Then until April, 1915, he worked in different drug stores in Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska. In the month and year last mentioned he came to Elk Mound, Wis., and purchased the drug business of William Nussbaum, which he has since conducted, carrying a complete line of drugs, together with a select assortment of stationary, kodaks and smokers' supplies. His store is one that adds weight and impressiveness to the business interests of the village, and in addition to his activities in this direction, Mr. Birge has always shown himself ready to lend a helping hand in promoting the general interests of the community. He is a member of the local colony of Beavers, which he is now serving as secretary. Mr. Birge was married in Ettrick, Trempealeau County, Wis., on June 29, 1916, to Anna Peterson, daughter of Iver and Mary (Nelson) Peterson. Her mother resides in Ettrick, the father being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Birge are the parents of two children: Marjorie Anna, born July 15, 1919, and Mary Jenis, born June 8, 1922.

Albert H. Larsen, an enterprising and successful farmer of the town of Stanton, proprietor of Pleasant Knoll Dairy Farm, Registered, was born in this town, April 30, 1888, son of Hans and Olena (Larson) Larsen. He acquired his education in the common school at Knapp, which he left at the age of 17 to take up the sterner duties of life. After helping his parents on the home farm until 1910, he and his brother, Fred W., rented it and operated it together until the spring of 1912. Then until the fall of 1914 Albert H. operated it alone under rental, after which he bought the west 80 acres, which was cleared but had no buildings on it. These he supplied, putting up a good set of modern frame construction. In addition to the house and barn he has a machine shed, poultry house, milk house, hog house, garage, woodshed, corn crib, silo and granary. He is engaged in general farming and dairying, keeping good grade and pure bred Guernsey cattle, with a pure bred sire. He also raises Chester-White hogs. The farm buildings are lighted by an acetylene gas plant, and the barn has a cement floor and is provided with steel stanchions. Mr. Larsen has now between 45 and 50 acres under cultivation and milks usually about 12 cows. His farm lies just outside the village of Knapp, to the northeast. Since 1918 he has served as treasurer of the town of Stanton. He is politically a Repub-

PETER A. WEBER AND FAMILY

lican but in local elections considers the man before the party. Mr. Larsen was married Dec. 28, 1911, to Olive M. Clack, daughter of Henry and Lena (Beemis) Clack of the town of Sherman, her parents having been early settlers in Dunn County. She was born on their farm in that town Dec. 11, 1889, and was graduated with the class of 1908 from the tenth grade of the Knapp school. After a two years' course in the River Falls Normal School she staught school two years in Joint District No. 8 of the town of Sherman and Tainter. Mr. and Mrs. Larsen are members and active workers in the Baptist Church at Knapp. They have one child, Margaret Elaine, who was born Jan. 3, 1922.

Destin J. Cummings, who for 21 years was an active farmer in the town of Dunn, but is now living retired in the city of Menomonie in a comfortable residence which he earned in his years of toil, was born in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, April 25, 1850, son of Orin and Katherine (Coleman) Cummings. The parents were natives of New York, who came west in the early 40's, locating first in Sheboygan County, Wis., where they remained until May, 1858, when they came to Dunn County. Here they located at Forest Center in the town of Spring Brook, the place being named by Mrs. Cummings. Orin Cummings purchased 107 acres on the banks of the Chippewa River. Having been slightly disabled not long before, he was unable to do hard work on his property, consequently the bulk of it fell to the lot of his sons, the eldest of whom was Destin J. The mother passed away in 1866, leaving a family of four small children, and thereafter the only daughter, Anna, did the housework for the family until her marriage. The father died June 4, 1892. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Orin Cummings were: Destin J.; Anna, who is now Mrs. Charles Powers of Owen, Wis.; Leander, of Sidney, Mont.; and Eugene, who is a farmer in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County. Destin J. Cummings acquired what little schooling he had in the district schools, and remained on the home farm until 25 years of age. From that time until 1883 he operated rented farms and then purchased 80 acres in the town of Dunn, which was a tract of wild stump land. There, undismayed by the prospect of hard work before him, he proceeded to make a home. When he left the farm in 1904 he had 50 acres cleared and a complete set of buildings on it, the whole constituting a desirable piece of agricultural property. After retiring he rented it for a few years and then sold it, and since 1904 he has lived in Menomonie in the comfortable residence already mentioned at 302 Twelfth Avenue. Mr. Cummings was married April 25, 1875, at Louisville, Dunn County, to Lucy Yoder, who was born in Elkhart County, Indiana, May 11, 1857, daughter of John and Caroline (Keck) Yoder. Her parents came to Dunn County in 1883, settling in the town of Tainter, where they took a homestead and proved up, but instead of continuing to farm the place, sold it and went east. Later they returned to Dunn County and for several years farmed at Forest Center, in the town of Spring Brook, subsequently spending their last years in Menomonie. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings have been the parents of two children: Charles V., born Feb. 14, 1876, and Ida, born Sept. 13, 1878. Charles V. remained at home with his parents until the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, when he enlisted and died while in the service. Ida is now the wife of Louis St. Louis of Menomonie, and has had three children, of whom the first born, Laura May, is deceased. Her two surviving children are Lyle Luverne and Sibyl. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings are members of the Old Settlers' Association of Dunn County and are widely known and highly esteemed.

Peter A. Weber, proprietor of Oak Valley Farm in Section 15, town of Weston, was born in the town of Eau Galle, Dunn County, Wis., Dec. 24, 1870, son of Bernard and Legartha (Lathler) Weber. The parents came to this country from Germany when young and were married in Wisconsin in the 60's, locating in the town of Eau Galle, Dunn County, in what was known as the Weber settlement. There they continued to reside until Mrs. Weber's death in 1881. In the year following that event Mr. Weber moved to the town of Weston, buying of "Jack" Carson the old Lemon farm of 160 acres in Section 15, which he operated up to within a few years of his death. He died Sept. 30, 1899. He and his wife were the parents of four children, Peter A., Mary, Lena and Kate. Mary, who married Levi Everett

lives in Pepin County. Lena and Kate are both deceased. Peter A. Weber as a boy attended school in the towns of Eau Galle and Weston and remained with his parents, taking over the home farm a short time before his father's death. He has added 240 acres to it and now owns 400 acres. He has also erected a complete set of new buildings, including a barn of 36 x 96 feet in ground plan, a fine eight-room house, and a silo measuring 14 x 42 feet. He used a Delco lighting system for illumination and his farm is now one of the best in the town of Weston. His cattle are Guernseys, including a pure bred sire, and he is a stockholder in the Downsville Creamery. He has served as a member of the District school board and as trustee of the village of Weston, and is fraternally affiliated with the Beavers. Mr. Weber was married Nov. 26, 1890, to Mary E. Bates, who was born in the town of Weston, Dec. 28, 1873, daughter of Charles and Josephine (Haag) Bates. To Mr. and Mrs. Weber have been born seven children, as follows: Charles, Feb. 25, 1897; Elizabeth, June 25, 1899; Anna J., July 7, 1901; William, Aug. 23, 1903; Ida, Nov. 26, 1905; John L., Feb. 11, 1908; and Clarence A., April 28, 1910. Charles, who owns and operates his farm in the town of Weston, residing in Section 10, married Emma Wolfe, and has one child, Bernard, born March 21, 1924. Elizabeth, who is Mrs. Amandus Krueger of Weston village, has two children, Dorothy M., born June 20, 1920, and Arthur J., March 25, 1922. Anna J. is now Mrs. Oscar Weber of the town of Eau Galle and the mother of one child, James C., born March 2, 1922. The other children of Mr. and Mrs. Peter A. Weber reside with them on the home farm.

Sam Dahl, a well known pioneer of Dunn County, still living on his farm in the town of Elk Mound, was born in Christiania, Norway, Feb. 2, 1838, son of Solie Elefson and wife, the latter's maiden name being Guri Johanson. Both parents died in Norway, their native land. Sam Dahl was educated in the Lutheran school and confirmed in the Lutheran church of his parish and remained in his native land until the year 1857. Then, at the age of 19 years, he came to the United States, settling first in Chicago, and, except in winter, following the life of a sailor on the lakes. One year, however, he spent in La Crosse, but subsequently resumed a sailor's life and spent three more seasons at it. He then became connected with the lumber industry, running lumber rafts from Reads' Landing down the Mississippi River to St. Louis, but later held a stationary position as watchman in the lumber yards of Knapp, Stout & Co. at Read's Landing. After being thus occupied for three years, he came to Dunn County, Wis., and engaged in agricultural pursuits in the town of Elk Mound, but later selling that farm, he bought land on Poplar Creek, in the town of Grant, where he farmed for several years, developing the property, which he subsequently gave to his children. Then returning to the town of Elk Mound, he bought a farm of 105 acres in Sections 8 and 9, on which he erected a good set of buildings, conducting it until 1920, when he rented it to his son, Delbert. While living in the town of Grant he served for some years as constable and as a member of the town board. He owns and occupies a nice bungalow residence in Colfax, where he has other village property. Mr. Dahl was married, April 28, 1866, to Marn Olena Anderson, who was born in Norway, April 3, 1848. He and his wife became the parents of seven children: Stena, Henry, Sam and George (twins), Ida, Alfred and Delbert, of whom the four first mentioned are now deceased. Ida is the wife of Martin Christianson of Eau Claire and the mother of three children, Mabel, Melvin and Luella. Alfred, elsewhere mentioned, is a prominent farmer in the town of Elk Mound, and Delbert, who is unmarried, is living on the home farm.

Alfred S. Dahl, a thriving farmer in the town of Elk Mound, was born in this town Jan. 3, 1879, son of Sam and Marn Olena (Anderson) Dahl. His education was acquired in the rural schools and he grew to manhood on his parent's farm, acquiring a good practical knowledge of agriculture while helping his father. At the age of 16 he began working out at intervals and he continued to divide his time between the home farm and that of others until Oct. 7, 1904, when he entered into agricultural operations on his own account on a rented farm in the town of Sand Creek, which he conducted for two years. Then moving to Chippewa County,

he rented a farm in the town of New Auburn, making his home there for a year and a half. On Feb. 28, 1908, he bought the farm he is now operating in Section 2, town of Elk Mound, Dunn County, on which at the time there were only a few poor buildings, including an old log house. This investment had good results, brought about, however, through his own exertions supported by those of his wife. He has shown a progressive spirit, constantly improving his place until it is now as good and as up-to-date a farm as any of its size in the eastern part of the county. The full-basement barn measures 36 x 64 feet in ground plan; there is a stave silo 12 x 28½ feet; a machine shed of 16 x 28 feet; a granary 14 x 22 feet; also a corn crib and several other out-buildings. He plans to erect in the spring of 1925 a nice semi-bungalow residence of modern type, installed with a heating plant so as to provide for hot and cold running water. He has broken and developed several more acres of his land and is carrying on general farming and dairying successfully, keeping Brown Swiss grade cattle, with a full bred sire in the herd, and also raising Duroc-Jersey hogs. On Oct. 1, 1902, Alfred S. Dahl was united in marriage with Lucy Tietz, who was born in the town of Sand Creek on Aug. 30, 1881, daughter of Henry and Minnie (Lamberg) Tietz, the latter of whom is still living in that town, Henry Tietz having died Jan. 22, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Dahl are the parents of one child, Edward A., who was born at Bloomer, Wis., Oct. 7, 1903.

Edward A. Dahl, one of the younger farmers in the town of Elk Mound, born, as elsewhere stated, on Oct. 7, 1903, acquired his elementary education in District School No. 3, and was graduated from the Colfax High School with the class of 1923. He then took a summer course in the state normal school at Eau Claire, and during the winter of 1923-24 taught school in Johnson County, Wyoming. Since then he has been assisting his father on the home farm in Section 2, town of Elk Mound. A young man of sound, steady principles, a lover of books, and with a good educational equipment, his ambition to succeed in the world and be helpful to others while advancing his personal interests, seems likely to be realized.

Peter Bodette, an early settler in the town of Tiffany, who passed away more than a quarter of a century ago after establishing a good farm, was born in Lower Canada, Jan. 30, 1819, of French parentage. In 1833, when Peter was a boy of 14, the family came to the States, settling in Vermont, where the parents spent the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1897. The date of the mother's death is not known. After remaining at home until 1837, Peter returned to Canada and after that looked out for himself. In 1840 he married Louise Mellette of New Hampshire, who, however, lived but a few years after her marriage, leaving him with two children, Peter and Mary, the first born of whom, Peter, served in the Civil War and died in 1863. About 1837 Mr. Bodette was married in New Hampshire to his second wife, whose maiden name was Josephine Orcutt. In 1857 he came to Wisconsin, settling with his family in the town of Vernon, near Waukesha. The family included his daughter Mary, by his first wife, who was subsequently married in Waukesha to Henry Wells, and who died in 1918. In 1861 the Civil War broke out and in August, 1862, Mr. Bodette enlisted for service in Company B, 28th Wisconsin Infantry. He served with credit for three years, being mustered out in Texas, on Aug. 24, 1865, when he returned home to Waukesha. It was in April, 1870, that he came to Dunn County, taking a homestead on Section 14, town of Tiffany, which consisted merely of a tract of wild land of 160 acres. He was now 48 years old, but still strong and vigorous, and he set to work to build up a farm. He still had 30 years life before him, though he did not need to work that long, for he had sons who were growing up and were able to help him. By 1892 he had 280 acres, with 100 improved, a good set of buildings, and plenty of good stock, and had attained a position as one of the successful and substantial farmers of his town. His death took place on the home farm on June 29, 1897, when he was in his seventy-ninth year. His wife Josephine survived him many years, dying in the village of Boyceville on Feb. 7, 1921. In politics Mr. Bodette was a Democrat, though not active beyond casting his vote. He was born a member of the Catholic Church but in later years his religions consisted not in dogma or the profession of any particular creed, but in following the Golden Rule and doing onto others as he

would have others do onto him. He was a man highly esteemed and his passing was a distinct loss to the community in which he lived. Of his 13 children, those now living are the following: George, of Boyceville; Jack, of Knapp; Joseph, of Boyceville; Betsy, who is now Mrs. Benjamin Aken of Minneapolis; Peter, of Boyceville; Adelbert, of Boyceville; Addie, now Mrs. F. Z. Appleby of the town of Tiffany; Charles, of Boyceville; Maggie, who is Mrs. Cland Sheplor of Mason City, Iowa; Jessie G., who is Mrs. George W. Appleby of the town of Tiffany, and Wallace, residing in Boyceville.

Charles F. Smith, proprietor of Silver Leaf Stock Farm in Section 17, town of Eau Galle, was born in the town of Burnett, Dodge County, Aug. 8, 1866, son of Ira J. and Harriet A. (Lawrence) Smith. The father was a native of Rutland, Vt., born April 19, 1838, son of John and Caroline (Taylor) Smith, John Smith having been born in Massachusetts in 1914. He, John, died in Oneida County, Wisconsin, in 1902. He was a son of Thomas Smith and the latter a son of Israel Smith, both of whom fought for American freedom in the Revolutionary War, Israel at Bunker Hill. John and Caroline (Taylor) Smith were the parents of seven children, four of whom died in infancy. Of the others, Edward T. lives in Oregon, George W. at Tomahawk, Lincoln County, Wis., and Ira J., father of the subject of this sketch, is now deceased. Ira J. Smith spent ten years in his native state and then came westward with his father, settling in Dodge County, Wisconsin, where he remained until he was 29 years old. He acquired his education in the schools of Vermont and Wisconsin. He started out in life for himself at the age of 20 and in 1868 left Dodge County and came to this section. He was a stock raiser on a large scale, breeding large numbers of hogs and sheep. A Republican in politics, he served as chairman of his town for seven years; for 22 years he was one of the county poor commissioners, and he also served as president of the Highland Telephone Co. He was a man of good attainments and equally of good character—one who would scorn to stoop to a mean act. Mr. Smith was married in 1861, to Harriet A. daughter of Daniel and Mary Lawrence. She was born in Winooski, Vt., in 1835, and died in 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Ira J. Smith were the parents of seven children, Irene H., Ira E., George E., Charles F., Willis H., John L. and Maude J. Ira E. lives in Oneida County, Wis.; George E. and John L. are prominent farmers in Pierce County; Willis H., born in 1867, died in 1881; Maude J. married W. L. Smith and lives in Eau Galle, Dunn County. Charles F. Smith was educated in a log schoolhouse near Farm Hill in Pierce County and remained at home with his parents until he was 21 years old. The winter of 1887-88 he spent in the woods employed in the lumber industry. In 1892 he entered the employ of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Co. as a painter. At the end of ten years he was made foreman of the road painting crew, which position he held for seven years. He then resigned and, coming to Dunn County, settled on a tract of 40 acres which forms a part of his present farm and which he had previously purchased. It was cut-over land but otherwise unimproved. Mr. Smith began the development of his place by erecting a small frame house and a log barn and then gave his attention to clearing and breaking the land. Later he bought 40 acres more which gave him a farm of 120 acres, all in Section 17. He now has 85 acres developed and is successfully engaged in general farming and dairying, keeping grade Guernsey cattle with a pure bred sire; he also has 50 head of "O. I. C." swine and raises grade Belgium horses. Silver Leaf Farm in located in a picturesque location on Baker Ridge, overlooking what is called the Missouri Valley, which extends east and west through the town of Eau Galle. The farm is a well managed and well cared for piece of property presenting a wonderful contract to the aspect of the place when Mr. Smith first took hold of it. The comfortable frame residence large barn and other substantial buildings, combined with the pleasant perspective of field and pasture make the farm an ideal rural home. For seven years Mr. Smith served as clerk of Joint School District No. 7. He was married March 14, to Mina E. Hoyt, who was born at Ellenburg, N. Y., March 15, 1870, and who before her marriage was an efficient teacher in the Dunn County schools. Four children have been born to them: Gwendolyn F. and Gladys R. (twins), born

MR. AND MRS. HANS LARSEN

Nov. 3, 1899; Carol F., born Nov. 2, 1904, and Robert G., born May 1, 1908. The two twins, Gwendolyn and Gladys, both attended rural schools and were graduated from the Elmwood High School. They then entered the River Falls Normal School and were graduated from the rural department class of 1919, since which time they have both followed teaching, Gwendolyn being a teacher in the St. Croix, Buffalo and Dunn County field, and Gladys having taught in Dunn and Pierce counties. Carol F. was graduated from the Elmwood high school in the class of 1921, and from the normal department of the River Falls Normal School in the class of 1922, and is now engaged in teaching. Robert G., is taking a three years' agricultural course in the Elmwood High School and is his father's assistant on the farm. He is interested in athletics and plays on the football and basketball teams.

Fred W. Larsen, an enterprising farmer in the town of Stanton, was born in this town June 21, 1882, son of Hans and Olena (Larson) Larsen, whose history as pioneer settlers in this town is narrated in this volume. The parental farm being situated close to the village of Knapp, almost adjoining it on the northeast, he as a boy attended school in the village. He grew up on the farm helping his parents when he was old enough and contributing in no small measure to the improvement. In 1910 he and his brother Albert H. began to conduct the home farm together, which they did for two years. In 1912 Fred W. moved onto his present farm of 80 acres in Section 26, town of Stanton, which he had previously bought, and which adjoins the old home farm on the east. Forty acres of the land had been cleared but there were no buildings on it. Mr. Larsen has erected a good set of modern buildings, and he and his wife took up their residence on the place as soon as he had built the house, which is of modern construction and attractive appearance. Mr. Larsen's barn measures 32 x 70 feet, and is provided with a full basement with cement floors, and with the Lowden barn equipment. Among his other buildings are machine sheds, a corn crib and poultry house, all well adapted to their respective purposes. He has installed a waterworks system furnishing running water to both house and barns, and also an acetylene gas plant to light his house, barns and yard. Engaged in general farming and dairying, he has a good herd of grade Guernsey cattle with a pure bred sire at the head, while 60 acres of his land are under the plow. Numbered among the successful farmers of the county, he has also rendered some public service. He formerly served the town of Stanton three years in the office of supervisor, and, having declined further service at that time, was off the board for two years, but recently he has been again elected and is now serving his fourth term. Mr. Larsen was married Oct. 25, 1916, to Evelyn Hanson of Elk Mound, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hanson. He and his wife are the parents of three children: Alton, born Feb. 21, 1918; Dorothy, born June 10, 1920; and Myrna, born Dec. 31, 1923. The family are members of the Baptist church at Knapp.

Hans Larsen, who as a pioneer of the town of Stanton became a factor in the agricultural development of Dunn County, was born in Lolland, Denmark, Jan. 1, 1852, son of Lars and Anna Hansen. When quite young he lost both his parents, the father dying when Hans was an infant and the mother when he was nine years old. He was taken care of by relatives and acquired a common school education. At the age of 18 he emigrated to the United States, locating first near Waukesha, Wis., and from there going to Michigan, where he worked in sawmills and as a logger in the woods. In 1880 he returned to Wisconsin and located in Roberts, St. Croix County, for two years thereafter working as a farm hand. It was there that he met Olena Larson, to whom he was married in Knapp, Dunn County. She was born near Christiania, Norway, Sept. 29, 1849, daughter of Lars and Ingeborg (Peterson) Larson, and when Mr. Larsen met her she was employed in the home of the farmer for whom he was working. Her father had died when she was four years old and her mother when she was 27, and it was after the latter's death that she came to the United States and to St. Croix County, Wisconsin. In the fall of 1880, a few months after his marriage, Mr. Larsen bought from a homesteader 160 acres of land on Section 26, town of Stanton, Dunn County. It had been heavily covered

with pine timber, which had been cut off, and in place of the timber there was a heavy growth of brush. He and his young wife drove to the place with an ox team, having difficulty in getting to it in their wagon, on account of the numerous big stumps and the thickness of the brush. There were some deserted log buildings on the place which had previously formed part of the lumber camp, and which were not fit to live in; but in one of them they made their temporary abode. The situation was one which had confronted many a pioneer, but which excites a never-failing interest in the thoughtful student of the history and growth of this country and the development of its people; for it was just such situations that developed character and produced the sturdy population of the Northwest of today. In fact none but the strong and sturdy could endure the hardships inseparable from life on a pioneer farm in a country that had been previously timbered; for the labor of extracting the numerous stumps of great trees (called "grubbing" by the early settlers), cutting out the brush and breaking the land was not a task to be performed by the weak or lazy. It was the hardest of work from sunrise to sunset, and for the most part the pioneer settlers got up and went to bed with the birds, hard toil filling every daylight hour except the brief time taken for meals. Those meals at times were scanty, for the nearest store was perhaps 14 to 18 miles away and the walking or driving difficult on account of the lack of roads, and carrying supplies on the back for such a distance, fording streams and forcing one's way through the heavy brush, was as hard work as grubbing or land breaking. Usually the settlers laid in all the supplies they could when they had the opportunity, as they could afford to waste but little time traveling to and from the village. But supplies cost money and when Mr. and Mrs. Larsen started they had very little. They had had to make a small payment on their land, and with what was left they bought a few of the most necessary articles, such as flour, salt, etc., but it was not long before their supplies were exhausted and they found themselves without funds, besides being in debt. Mr. Larsen worked out at times, however, and earned a few dollars and by practicing extreme frugality they survived the hardships and made gradual progress. For two years they occupied the poor log dwelling they had first moved into and then Mr. Larsen built a small frame house to which they transferred their portable belongings. The day on which they occupied this new dwelling was one of those red letter days which in the life of a pioneer marked a certain definite stage of progress, and was a joyous one accordingly. It gave them heart and courage for further effort and in time other red letter days came, marking the erection of a new barn or granary, or the sowing of another newly broken tract of land. Oxen were the draught animals used for the first two years, after which a team of horses was obtained. Without sketching every step of their progress, it may be said that the small frame house above mentioned was the family home until 1905, in which year Mr. Larsen built a two-story frame house, and in 1903 a good frame barn was erected, and later other useful and necessary buildings, among them being a silo. They were now long past the pioneer stage and were prosperous modern farmers, with many acres under cultivation, a comfortable home, good farm buildings and an adequate supply of modern machinery and tools. Close by was the village of Knapp, affording a good market and convenient place of supplies. Mr. Larsen was not blessed with a long life, as he died before he was 59, on Oct. 27, 1910; but it is not the number of years a man lives, but what he does, that counts, and his life had been well employed, for, aided by his devoted wife and help-mate, he had successfully founded a home and created a spot of rural beauty and productiveness out of what had been an unattractive section of the dreary wilderness, an achievement worthy of remembrance. After his death his wife remained on the farm until January, 1920, when she moved to the village of Knapp, where she is now residing in a comfortable dwelling which is her own property. But she still recalls as the most joyous part of her life the early days of labor and trial, when she and her husband, both young and strong, were inspired by hope and courage, and their children were growing up around them. Of these children there were seven, three sons and four daughters, some of whom has passed away. The eldest, Margaret, born Dec. 30, 1880, is now Mrs. H. Gaustad of Woodville, St. Croix County, Wis.

Fred W., born June 21, 1882, is proprietor of a farm in the town of Stanton, adjoin- the old homestead; Elizabeth, born May 14, 1884, was for many years her mother's companion, but died May 14, 1924; Emma, the third child, born Feb. 1, 1886, died in her seventeenth year, on Nov. 8, 1902; Albert H., born April 30, 1888, is a farmer on part of the old home farm; Martha, born April 7, 1891, died in infancy; Joseph M., born June 15, 1892, died at Colorado Springs, Colo., on March 21, 1917. Thus Mrs. Larsen has been bereaved of four of her seven children over whose young lives she watched with all a tender mother's care; but, as the poet Tennyson said, " 'Tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all," and she can look forward with glad hope to meeting husband and children again in the land beyond the grave. After Mr. Larsen's death Mrs. Larsen joined the Baptist Church in Knapp, of which all her children became members, and which she still attends. Mr. Larsen left behind him the precious heritage of a good name. He was a good husband and father and highly esteemed by his fellow townsmen, being honorable in all his dealings. Politically he was a Republican, and for some years he was a member of the Knapp village school board. Thus one by one the pioneers pass on, but their deeds live after them, and generations must come and go ere they be forgotten.

Anton Anderson, now living retired in the city of Menomonie, was born in Norway, July 8, 1852, son of Andrew and Marti (Monson) Anderson, who were farmers on a small scale. He was educated in a parochial school in his native land, and received the rite of confirmation in the Lutheran church. Before he had reached his fifteenth birthday, a young friend of his named Olson, who had gone to America, returned to Norway on a visit. When about to return to America this friend persuaded Anton to come with him, lending him the money to pay for his transportation. Accordingly he came, the two youths landing at Quebec after a voyage of four and a half months in a sailing vessel. From the Canadian port they came west to Milwaukee in company. In the summer of 1867 Anton arrived in Janesville, Wis., a youth of 15 unable to speak or understand the English language. After a month in that place he found employment as a farm hand with a man named Pat McGinnis, whose farm was situated at or near Orfordville, a village not farm from Janesville. Mr. McGinnis paid him $12.50 per month that summer and fall, but during the following winter he worked for the same man for his board, lodging and washing. In the spring of 1868 he again began earning wages of $12.50 per month. On Aug. 15, that year, he left Mr. McGinnis' employ and started for Dunn County, from Orfordville journeying to Prairie du Chien by rail, thence to Read's Landing, Minn., by boat, and from Wabasha, Minn., to Menomonie, Wis., by stage, the latter destination being reached Sept. 1, 1868. The next morning he entered the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co. at wages of $16.00 per month. That winter (1868-69) he was one of the employes in "Bill" Young's camp on the Jolly River. The life in the woods suited him, and as he proved useful in the blacksmith and repair shop, he was allowed to work there much of the time. After four and a half years in the service of Knapp, Stout & Co., he entered the employ of Siver Siverson of Menomonie, who conducted a blacksmith shop and an agricultural machinery depot at the corner of Eagle and Second Street West. When, four or five years later, Mr. Siverson was elected sheriff, Mr. Anderson purchased his business, which he conducted for about six months, when the place, together with his residence was burned down, he losing nearly everything he had. This was a serious setback, but with the courage and energy of youth he rebuilt, continuing the business until 1883, when he sold it back to Mr. Siverson, and went on the road selling agricultural machinery. In this manner he was occupied until the spring of 1924, when he retired, but was persuaded by his employers to renew his relations with them in order to close up a lot of unfinished business. This he did by the spring of 1925, when he finally resigned and is now, after 43 years' service on the road, enjoying a well earned leisure at home, having a comfortable residence at No. 1214 Main Street. For nearly the whole period of his career as a traveling salesman he was employed by one firm, selling machinery in every state in the Union and in Canada, and in the winter of 1890-91 he made a trip to the Sandwich (Hawaiian)

Islands in the interests of his company. Through energy and ability he rose to a high position from that of an ordinary salesman, and for the last 21 years of his business career he was manager of the company's branch house at Peoria, Ill. He acquired fair competence and is now in easy circumstances. Mr. Anderson was married Oct. 17, 1877, to Kari Peterson of Menomonie, daughter of Peter and Marti Peterson. She was born in Norway, Jan. 9, 1855, and came to America in 1875. Her parents never came to this country, but lived and died in their native land. To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson five children were born: Helen Mathia, now deceased; Pauline Marie, wife of Dr. James McKahan of Warsaw, Wis.; Alma C., deceased; Aloysius L., of Menomonie; and Carl A., of Warsau, Wis. The family are of the Norwegian Lutheran faith and members of Our Saviour's congregation of Menomonie. After Mr. Anderson had been in this country four years, he sent for his parents, who came with their three other children—Mary, Mickel and John—to Menomonie. He bought a good 80-acre farm for them in St. Croix County, with good buildings and operating equipment, and always looked after his parents as long as they lived. The father died on the St. Croix farm at the age of 60 years, and the mother at Mr. Anderson's home in Menomonie in 1914. The daughter, Mary, who married Charles Nelson of Rice Lake, is now deceased, as also is John. Mickel is engaged in the meat business in Minneapolis.

Thorvald H. Solberg, a substantial farmer and respected citizen in the town of New Haven, proprietor of Greenview Farm, was born in Ringerike, Norway, May 18, 1875, son of Helge and Maren (Olson) Solberg. The family arrived in Dunn County, Wis., from Norway in April, 1881, settling in Menomonie; but they remained there until Helge Solberg had had time to find a suitable piece on which to begin farming. He secured 80 acres of land on Section 3, town of New Haven, which was a wild tract without buildings and in course of time he made a good farm out of it, and after being engaged in its improvement for many years, he died there on June 13, 1904. His wife Maren passed away a few years later, on Nov. 3, 1919, at the home of her son, Thorvald. Thorvald H. Solberg in his boyhood acquired a common school education and remained on the home farm until he was 17 years old, at which time he began working out and at the same time helping his parents by giving them a part of his earnings, which he continued to do until he was 29. Within a month after his twenty-ninth birthday, or on June 7, 1904, he was united in marriage with Carrie Hilsen, who was born in Modum, Norway, April 14, 1880, and had come with her parents to Dunn County, Wisconsin, when but two years old, the family settling in the town of New Haven. Some years before his marriage, or in 1895, Thorvald H. Solberg had prepared for that event by purchasing a piece of land, consisting of 80 acres on Section 3, town of New Haven. It was all wild except for a small clearing which had been made in which to build a house, though no house had been built nor any other buildings. Mr. Solberg put up a dwelling into which he and his wife moved, and during the years which have since elapsed he has added other buildings until he now has a very complete set, all of frame construction and in good condition. He follows general farming and dairying, having a herd of good grade cattle and milking from 15 to 18 cows, while 30 acres of his land are under the plow. He and his family have resided on this farm except from 1906 to 1908, when they lived in Minneapolis, where Mr. Solberg was employed as a motorman on the street car line; their return to the farm was on July 1, 1908. Mr. Solberg stands high as a citizen in the town of New Haven, which he has served as assessor, and also as a member of the town board, being at the present time chairman of the town board and county board. He has also for 15 years been clerk of School District No. 1. In politics he is nominally a Republican. He and his wife have been the parents of five children: Herbert O., born Aug. 6, 1905, who is now on the home farm helping his father; O. Kenneth, born April 2, 1907, also on the home farm; Irene M., born April 26, 1909; Evelyn C., born April 13, 1913, who died Dec. 12, 1913, and Elbert N., born Aug. 1, 1915, who died July 9, 1921. Mr. Solberg and his family attend the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and occupy a good social position in the town in which they reside.

Henry G. Ballard, who was for a number of years a respected citizen in the town

HENRY G. BALLARD AND FAMILY

of Weston, but is now deceased, was born in England, where he spent the first 11 years of his life. He then came to the United States with an uncle, Steve Palmer, who settled in Ohio, in which state Henry G. resided for ten years. Then at the age of 21 he came to Dunn County, finding work in the sawmill at Rumsey's Landing. After that he worked for a while in a sawmill at Mud Creek, near Elk Mound, and then returned to Ohio. But he was soon back in Dunn County again and he then began farming, buying 80 acres of wild land in Section 34 and 35, town of Lucas, where he lived a bachelor's life for three years. He then sold that land and traded a team of oxen that he had for the old Briggs farm in the town of Menomonie, which place he kept only a short time, on selling it buying 80 acres in Section 15, town of Weston, on which latter tract he built a log house, and, having married, proceeded to build up a home. For the first few years he worked for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, being from home six days a week and returning each Saturday night to spend his Sundays with his wife and family. On these occasions he came loaded with provisions packed on his back to support the family during the following week, and his weekly return, as might be surmized, was always a joyful occasion, the Saturday night supper being an event of good cheer. In time he bought an additional tract of 80 acres in Section 16, and also owned a house and four lots in Weston village. He spent the rest of his days on his farm, cultivating and improving it until 1905, when he turned the management of the place over to his son, William J., though he continued to reside on it until his death on Feb. 3, 1920. Henry G. Ballard was married Jan. 1, 1874, to Isabelle Decker, who survived him a little over three years, dying March 19, 1923. Their children were five in number, namely: Charles, born Oct. 2, 1874, now residing in the village of Weston; Anthony, born Aug. 1, 1876, who is a farmer near the village; William J., operating a part of the home farm; "Baby" (a daughter), born March 15, 1886, who died in infancy; and Edna H., born Nov. 5, 1892, who died Dec. 11, 1902.

William J. Ballard, proprietor of Big Spring Farm, in Sections 15 and 16, town of Weston, was born on this farm May 21, 1884, son of Henry G. and Isabelle (Decker) Ballard. The story of its early development by his father has already been told. William J. as a boy attended district school in the town of Weston and resided on the home farm, helping his father to improve and cultivate it when he was old enough. He was 21 years old when he took over its managementship in 1905, and from that time until his father's death he operated it on shares. Then when the father died he received 80 acres which the latter had deeded to him and which constitutes his present farm. He is successfully carrying on general farming and dairying, and has further improved the place by erecting a new barn in 1922, measuring 34 x 60 feet in ground plan. He is a stockholder in the Peoples State Bank at Elmwood. Mr. Ballard was married, Dec. 10, 1920, to Mrs. Sina Brensdel, who in maiden life was Sin Kjetland, having been born in Norway July 18, 1875, daughter of Andres and Trina (Instefjord) Kjetland. Both her parents died in Norway and she came to the United States in 1899, spending several years in South Dakota. In 1912 she came to reside at Forest Center in Dunn County and in 1915 moved to Weston. She was first married to John Brensdel in 1896, and of that marriage there are two children born: Ole, now deceased; and Anton, who married Vernice Owens. He operates a garage in Fall City, Dunn County, and has one child, June Marie.

Philip L. Fuhlrott, an industrious and successful farmer in the town of Dunn, was born in this town, on his parents' farm in Section 26, which now forms a part of his own, on June 7, 1865. His parents were Louis P. and Charlotte (Grepe) Fuhlrott, the father born at Worbiss, Prussia, Jan. 16, 1830, and the mother at Brutenbach in Saxony, Germany, on June 5, 1835. They came to the United States when young people and single, and were married in the then existing village of Dunnville, on June 3, 1859, Louis P. Fuhlrott having arrived in the county in 1852, and having been for several years employed as a raftsman, and in other capacities, by Knapp, Stout & Co. In 1859, the year of his marriage, Mr. Fuhlrott began his career as a farmer, buying 40 acres of land on the Chippewa bottoms in the town of Dunn. It was an unfortunate choice, for two years later the high water flooded

his place and drove him out, and he then bought 120 acres in Section 27. As the tract set back a little from the main road, he bought an additional two-acre strip, which enabled him to make a driveway to the road. The land was all wild and it took him many years to clear and break it and put up the buildings which stook on the place at the time of his death on Sept. 22, 1909. His son Philip had been the manager of the place for some years before that. Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Fuhlrott had five children: Anna, born April 15, 1860, who died Aug. 30, 1876; Edward, born April 11, 1862, now residing with his brother Philip; Philip, born June 7, 1865, owner of the old home farm; Ida, born Aug. 22, 1866, who lives in Durand; and Augusta, who died Aug. 12, 1871, aged nine months and 21 days. Mrs. Charlotte Fuhlrott, the mother, died Jan. 25, 1899. Philip L. Fuhlrott as a boy attended the Waubeek District School and grew up on the home farm, which he helped to clear and develop, and, as already mentioned, in time he became its manager. After his father's death in 1909, he received a part of the farm as his share of the inheritance and then bought out the interests of the other heirs. By several purchases of other land he has since increased its area to 227 acres, and in 1914 he built a good basement barn of 36 x 72 feet, installing in it the Michaels patent equipment. He successfully follows diversified farming and dairying and is a patron of the Downsville creamery. He has never married, and he and his brother Edward live together on the farm, employing a housekeeper.

Robert A. Retz, for many years owner and operator of a good farm in Section 17, town of Hay River, but now engaged in the automobile business in Boyceville, was born on a farm in this town, two and a half miles northeast ot Boyceville, on March 16, 1881, son of William and Anna (Mueller) Retz. The parents were natives of Pommern, Germany, who came to America, the father as a widower and the mother as a widow, for each had been married to different partners in their native land. By his first wife, William Retz had a son, William, Jr., who is now deceased, and by her first husband Anna Mueller had a daughter, Minnie, now deceased, who was the wife of Gottlieb Spellman of the town of Hay River, Dunn County. The parents of our subject, who had both settled in Dunn County, were married in Menomonie in 1868, and lived there for a few years. Then they began farming, homesteading a tract of wild land on Sections 19 and 30, town of Hay River, on which William Retz built a small frame house. He spent the rest of his life in developing the farm and died there April 5, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. William Retz had a family of six children, namely: Minnie, Herman, Charlie, Frank, Anna and Robert A. Herman is a farmer in the town of Sheridan. Charlie was a farmer in Dunn County. Frank is a farmer in the town of Hay River. Anna is the wife of Aug. Peshow of the town of Hay River. After the father's death Mrs. Retz with the help of her children carried on the farm, by purchase increasing its area to 384 acres and its cleared and cultivated area in due proportion, Robert A. being manager for his mother from 1903 until the time of her death on Oct. 8, 1919. He then bought out the other heirs and became sole owner. While operating it for his mother he made substantial improvements on the house and other buildings, and in 1920 he erected a modern farm barn, with a full basement with cement floors and steel equipment. He also had a good stave silo, hog house, machine sheds, and all necessary machinery. He had 100 acres of his land under the plow, had a herd of grade Holstein cattle with a full bred sire, and raised Chester-White and Duroc-Jersey hogs. On Jan. 9, 1925, Mr. Retz rented his farm and engaged in the automobile business in Boyceville, buying the Chevrolet garage, and formed what is now the Dahl & Retz garage, where he and his partner are doing a nice business. They handle the Chevrolet automobiles and do a general garage business, having a well equipped shop for general repair work. Mr. Retz has always been a hard worker and whatever measure of success he has achieved has been well earned. It was on July 2, 1908, that Mr. Retz was united in marriage with Elizabeth Schultz, who was born at Ashland, Maryland, Sept. 28, 1883, daughter of Frederick and Bertha (Spielman) Schultz. Her father died in Maryland, and when Elizabeth was ten years old she accompanied her mother and the other members of the family to Saginaw, Mich., and soon after—in November, 1893, to the town of Wilson,

Dunn County. Here Mrs. Schultz married again and two years later Elizabeth left home, and subsequently lived in several different places in this county or the vicinity until her marriage to Mr. Retz, to whom she has been a good wife and very effective helpmate. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Retz are as follows: Elsie M., Oct. 26, 1910; Mabel R., July 3, 1913; Carl H., June 10, 1915; Reuben H., April 6, 1917; Emil W., June 1, 1919; and Lawrence L., Jan. 24, 1922. The family are members of the German Lutheran congregation in Boyceville. Mr. Retz has served one term as town supervisor, and for ten years as director and treasurer of School District No. 4, and he and his family occupy a good social position.

George Trainor, one of the progressive young farmers of the town of Eau Galle, was born in the town of Weston, Dunn County, Wis., Dec. 3, 1902, son of Thomas and Lettie (McCarthy) Trainor, who are prominent farmers of that town. He acquired his elementary education in the district school, then attended public school for one year in Menomonie, and afterwards was a student for one year in the Dunn County Agricultural School. He then became his father's assistant on the home farm and so continued until 1922, in which year he started for himself on his present farm of 150 acres in Section 10, town of Eau Galle. Here he is making a marked success in dairy and general farming, following the most modern methods. He has a good herd of grade Holstein cattle, with a pure bred sire at the head. He is now serving as road commissioner, to which office he was elected by his fellow townsmen. Mr. Trainor stands, as it were, on the threshold of his active career, but has already made a beginning that promises well for the future. He was married April 22, 1923, to Gladys Olson, of Arkansaw, who was born Jan. 2, 1904. He and his wife are members of St. Henry's Catholic Congregation at Eau Galle village.

Elmer E. Harshman, a native of Dunn County who has spent nearly all his life here and is a good type of the sturdy farmer who has done so much to create the wealth and build up the civilization of the great Northwest, ofttimes with but an inadequate reward, was born in the town of Spring Brook, Nov. 14, 1861, son of Daniel and Laura Lavina (Curtiss) Harshman. Daniel Harshman was a pioneer, coming to Dunn County with his parents in the early fifties. It was in October, 1854, that he married Laura Lavina Curtiss, and in 1856 they settled on a farm on Mud Creek, near Waneka, where they remained for about four years. At the end of that time they moved to Section 1, town of Spring Brook, making their home there until 1865, in which year they again moved, this time to a location near the Palmer school in the town of Lucas, where they spent three years. Then returning to the town of Spring Brook, they spent the next three years on the farm of Daniel Harshman's parents at Waneka. In 1871 they went to Fall City, settling on the farm in Section 29, that is now the property of Fred Harshman, and there they made their home until 1883. In that year Daniel Harshman went to Minewaukon, N. D., where he spent the most of his remaining years, dying in North Dakota, Oct. 26, 1905. In 1886 Mrs. Laura Harshman joined her husband and lived two years in North Dakota, returning to Wisconsin in 1888. She spent the rest of her life—except part of one year that she spent in Kalispell, Mont.—with her daughter, dying Sept. 21, 1902, in Wisconsin. They were the parents of 12 children, three of whom died in infancy, the other being as follows: Eugene, born Dec. 8, 1855, who died in April, 1908; Lillie, now Mrs. H. W. Reed of Kalispell, Mont.; Sterling, who died in 1886; Elmer E., the direct subject of this sketch; Daniel, now living in the John E. Vasey home in the town of Dunn; Ora, deceased; Mary, who is Mrs. J. K. Bingham of Fargo, N. D.; Clarence, deceased; and Agnes, wife of John E. Vasey of Louisville, this county. Elmer E. Harshman acquired his education in the Wakena and Fall City schools. In 1883, when 21 years old, he signalized the attainment of his majority by going to Devil's Lake, N. D., where he took a homestead of 140 acres, which he proved up, returning to Dunn County in the following year. Then for several years he worked at farm labor in the town of Spring Brook. It was in that period of his life, or on April 19, 1885, that he was married in this town to Edith Gill, who was born in Green County, Wis., Nov. 26, 1869, daughter of George and Amelia (Reed) Gill. Her parents, who were natives respectively

of the states of Ohio and New York, settled in Green County, Wisconsin, in 1868. Two years later they went to Missouri, where Mrs. Gill died in 1871, and Mr. Gill subsequently returned to Wisconsin. He died at Monroe, Green County in 1884. After continuing at farm labor for three years after his marriage, Mr. Harshman went to North Dakota and for a year resided on his land there. He then returned to the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County, Wis., where he has lived most of the time since, though in 1902 he was engaged in operating the George Shofer farm in the town of Lucas and in the years from 1902 to 1905 inclusive he worked on the John E. Vasey farm in the town of Dunn. In 1905 Mr. Harshman settled on his present farm of 110 acres in Section 23, which he bought in 1889, and where he is engaged in general farming and dairying. He has erected all the buildings now in use on it and has made it into a good farm. He is a man of long practical experience in the two industries that have had the most to do with the development of this county—lumbering and farming, for in earlier manhood he spent 22 winters in the woods, working for jobbers. He is a member of Fall City Camp, No. 6050, M. W. A. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Harshman are the parents of ten children, Dora, Helen, Lem, Charles, Mabel, Clarence, Blanche, Laura, Elmer and Hulda—in regard to whom the following data is available. Dora, born Dec. 2, 1885, was married Dec. 24, 1902, to Charles Batchelder and died Jan. 4, 1917. She was the mother of seven children, Velma, Lee, Burton, Henry, Mark, Rexford and Lillie. Helen, born June 28, 1888, was married Nov. 23, 1905, to Walter Jump and they live on a farm near Wheeler. They have eight children, Edmond, Alvin, Mabel, Hiram, Delbert, Wesley, Alice and Howard. Lem, was born May 28, 1890. He was married Aug. 12, 1909, to Florence Van Duyn and they reside with Mr. Harshman's parents. They have one child, Verne. Charles, born March 26, 1892, was married Nov. 8, 1922, to Edith Hintz, and has one child, Beatrice. They live in the town of Spring Brook. Mabel, born Sept. 13, 1894, was married Dec. 24, 1920, to Charles Batchelder, a farmer near Wheeler, and has two children, Gladys and Florence. Clarence, born July 8, 1896, was married Oct. 4, 1915, to Laura Christianson, and has four children, Hazel, Ellen, George and Claire. Blanche, born March 22, 1898, was married Nov. 18, 1919, to George Drinkwine, and is the mother of one child, Elaine. They reside near Wheeler. Laura, born July 23, 1901, was married Nov. 27, 1923, to Frank Boggs, and lives at Clarion, Iowa. Elmer, born July 2, 1904, and Hulda, born June 13, 1909, are still on the home farm. In addition to their ten children, Mr. and Mrs. Harshman have 24 grandchildren, enough altogether to make a large family party. Still better is the fact that the quality of citizenship they represent is of the highest.

Emil S. Gregerson, president of the Bank of Elk Mound, of which village he is one of the foremost citizens, was born in the city of Eau Claire, Wis., Oct. 12, 1884, son of Andrew and Ellena (Jorstad) Gregerson. The parents were born in Norway, and the father, Andrew, on growing to manhood learned the trade of machinist, which he subsequently followed for a number of years in Eau Claire. He and his wife are now living retired in Rice Lake, Barron County. Emil S. Gregerson as a boy attended school in Eau Claire, and also in Stanley, Chippewa County. It was in the latter place that he began to learn the banking business in 1903, with the Citizens State Bank, and he remained there until the latter part of that year. He then went to Cameron, Barron County, where he resided until 1904, engaged in banking. After that he attended one term of commercial college in Minneapolis, and then, returning to Stanley, became assistant cashier in the Farmers & Merchants State Bank of that place. In February, 1906, Mr. Gregerson came to Elk Mound, which he held until January, 1917, when he was elected president of the institution. As such he has proved notably competent, and it was under his supervision that the new bank building was completed in November, 1921. He was also active among those who brought about and supervised the erection of the new schoolhouse which was constructed in 1922, and since 1917 he has been president of the school board. He was the first village clerk after the incorporation of Elk Mound in 1909, and he has been village president, justice of the peace, and a member of the village board, in each of these positions rendering efficient service. A Free Mason, he belongs to

EMIL S. GREGERSON

THE BANK OF ELK MOUND

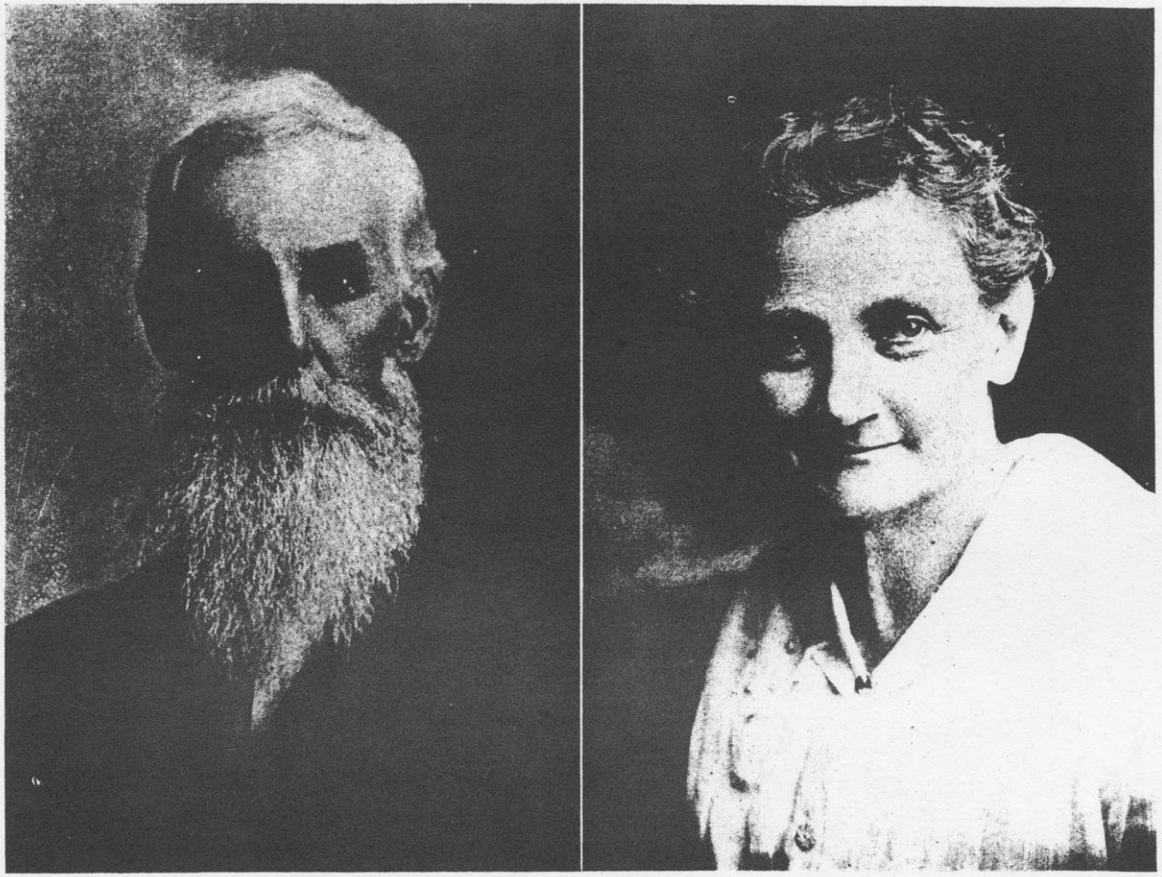
the lodge and chapter in Menomonie, the commandery and consistory in Eau Claire and the Shrine in Milwaukee, as well as to the Chippewa Valley Shrine Club, and the camp of Modern Woodmen in Elk Mound. Mr. Gregerson was married in Elk Mound, Oct. 30, 1907, to Minnie L. Jessel, who died in June, 1918, leaving two children, Frederick and Helen. On Nov. 5, 1919, Mr. Gregerson married Olive L. Way, of which union there is one son, Robert. The family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Edwin Jacob Gasteyer, who for many years was one of the leading farmers in the town of Eau Galle, but is now retired and living in Eau Galle village, was born in Woodbridge, N. J., Oct. 24, 1857, son of John Philip and Anna Mary (Weber) Gasteyer. Coming west with his parents, he lived with them for a while in Illinois and accompanied them in 1861 to Dunn County, Wisconsin, a little later beginning the pursuit of knowledge in the Weber school, which was the school of their district in the town of Eau Galle. At an early age, however, he had to begin work on the farm, he being the eldest son, and the next child in the family younger than himself being a sister. As time went on and his father got older, more of the work fell upon his own shoulders, and he was kept busy on the home farm until he was 28 years old. His father then bought him an 80 acre tract in Section 15, for which it was agreed that he was to pay $300, and he at once began the task of developing it. It was uphill work, especially considering the indebtedness to his father, and the fact that when he started he had but $65. Moreover the land was covered with heavy timber and only a small clearing had been previously made. But he went at it in the right spirit of industry and patience and in time he got the desired results. The timber he cut he hauled to Downsville, selling it for $8.00 per thousand feet, and he resorted to various other schemes—all involving hard work—to gain a few extra dollars. As fast as the money came in it went out, mostly to pay bills, but knowing it would be that way for a few years, he was not discouraged but looked forward to the time when he should have a surplus. Whenever he was able he put up a building, until he had all that he needed. These included a frame house of 16 x 24 feet in ground plan, with 12-foot studdings; and a log barn of 26 x 30 feet, with other buildings. He also bought machinery and stock and in time found himself the owner of a good farm. After operating it until 1901, he sold it and on the same day bought an 80-acre farm in Section 14, on to which he moved with his family. There was a good frame house on it, with some other buildings, and he set to work to make a model farm out of it, a task which he accomplished very thoroughly. Known today as Shady Lawn Stock Farm, it is one of the best dairy farms in the County, and is much larger than when he bought it. Later he purchased an adjoining tract of 80 acres; also he bought an 80-acre farm in Section 16, and another in the Hay Creek Valley, but the latter he afterwards sold. He also remodeled the house on his 160-acre farm, and in 1912, built a fine basement barn of 36 x 84 feet supplied with the Lowden equipment. In addition to this he built on his farm one of the finest hog houses in Dunn County, costing $1,500, with a Lowden equipment, with cement floors, styes and water supply; and among his other buildings is a silo measuring 12 x 36 feet. On the whole, it is doubtful if there is another farmer in the town of Eau Galle who has accomplished more or made a greater success than Mr. Gasteyer. In doing all this he was not only building for himself but for those who would come after him. Years ago he promised his three sons that if they would stay at home and be of assistance to him, when the time came for them to start out for themselves he would give each of them 80 acres of land, and this promise he redeemed, as they all proved worthy. In 1922 he retired from farming and bought a house in the village of Eau Galle, where he and his wife are now living, enjoying a period of well earned leisure. With the thoroughness that has characterized his every action in life, he has partly rebuilt this house, converting it into a good modern residence, well heated, and electrically lighted. He has also sunk a well in the cellar, 115 feet deep, with a pumping apparatus and pressure tank for the supply of running water. He is a stockholder in the Eau Galle Telephone Co., the Peoples State Bank of Elmwood, and the New Richmond Packing Plant. Formerly he rendered public service as a member of the school

board. Mr. Gasteyer was married Dec. 26, 1883, to Louise Thines, who was born at Waubeek, town of Dunn, on March 31, 1863, daughter of Charles and Louise Thines. Mr. and Mrs. Gasteyer have been the parents of eight children, Mary, Anna, Will E., John, Edwin, Clara, Emma and Lena. Mary, who was born March 7, 1884, is now the wife of August Reckin, Jr., of Eau Galle, and has two children, Vera Louise and Laverne Charles. Anna, born Sept. 1, 1886, is Mrs. Charles H. Reckin of Eau Galle and the mother of two children, Floyd C. and Vernice J. Will E., born March 1, 1887, who is a farmer in the town of Eau Galle, married Mrs. Clara Brenner, whose maiden name was Clara Zeilinger, and of this union there are three children, Lila, Rosella and Eunice. Mrs. Will E. Gasteyer is also the mother of two children by her first husband, Edward Brenner, namely, Anna Belle and Edward. John, born Nov. 16, 1888, who entered the army for service in the war with Germany, died at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, while in training. Edwin, born June 21, 1890, and now on the home farm in Section 13, town of Eau Galle, married Louise Bauer of Waterville, Pepin County, Wis. Clara, born Nov. 22, 1891, is the wife of Roy Sands of Eau Galle and the mother of three children, Leonard, Elnora and Melvin. Emma, born March 8, 1894, and Lena, born May 23, 1896 are living at home with their parents. Mr. Gasteyer and his family enjoy high social position in the community.

John Phillip Gasteyer, an early settler in the town of Dunn, where he carved out a farm from the wilderness, and thus established a claim to be mentioned as one of the worthy pioneers of Dunn County, was born in Germany, whence he emigrated to the United States and was married in New Jersey to Anna Mary Weber, a native of that state. For eight years Mr. Gasteyer followed the occupation of millwright at Woodbridge, N. J., whence he moved with his family to Illinois, residing there one summer, and in 1861 coming to Dunn County, Wisconsin. Those were early days, and days of great unrest and excitement, owing to the breaking out of the Civil War and the bitterness of feeling which it engendered among neighbors and even members of the same family owing to strong differences of opinion on the questions of slavery and secession. But to a large extent Mr. Gasteyer and his family were isolated from these troubles, as they had settled in the wilderness and were busily engaged in trying to build up a farm from 80 acres of wild land in Section 13, town of Eau Galle. When they took possession of it they had to walk to it along a blazed trail from the village of Eau Galle. Mr. Gasteyer made a clearing and built a log hut with a "shake" roof; also a log stable with a straw roof. The first winter he cut some timber, which he burned, making a clearing in which to plant corn and potatoes for the use of the family. This planting he did in the spring, and not yet being provided with necessary agricultural implements he had to chop holes in the ground with an axe to receive the seed. But, little by little, he got the tools and machinery he needed and kept on improving his place until he had about 50 acres cleared. The little log house in which he and his wife began housekeeping was in time replaced by a dwelling of hewed logs, with a surface measurement of 18 x 26 feet, and he also put up a granary and other buildings and bought 80 acres more land. At the age of 65 years he ceased active work and in 1906, he died. His wife Anna Mary is also deceased. They had four children: Edwin Jacob, now living retired in Eau Galle; Lena, who is Mrs. Christ Pauley of Menomonie; Peter who owns the old home farm; and Mary, who is deceased.

Peter W. Gasteyer, a respected citizen and an enterprising and successful farmer of the town of Eau Galle, was born on the farm on which he is now living, on June 29, 1862, son of John and Anna Mary (Weber) Gasteyer. As boy, youth and man he lived on the home farm assisting his father, except for five years, during which period he was engaged in buying stock for Henry Owens; but when 40 years old he took over the home farm, which is situated in Section 13, and has since conducted it. He has, however, made extensive improvements in it, having added to its area so that he now owns 315 acres, and having also put up some excellent buildings. The latter include a fine brick residence; a large dairy barn of 36 x 94 feet in ground plan, fitted out in modern style and provided with a waterworks system; and a silo of 12 x 42 feet erected in 1917. His herd of cattle are of the Brown Swiss breed.



MR. AND MRS. HENRY CLACK

Mr. Gasteyer was married June 29, 1886, to Caroline Thines, who was born in the town of Dunn, Aug. 15, 1865. He and his wife are parents of 11 children: Anna, wife of John Arndt of the town of Dunn; Kate, who is Mrs. John Cook of Menomonie; Phillip, who married Lena Kroft and lives in Hatchville, Pierce County; Frank, at home; Caroline, who married Richard Sheldon and lives in Detroit, Mich.; Louise, now Mrs. Paul Manore and a resident of Pepin County; Christ, at home; Martha, who is Mrs. Lee Niles of Durand; and Joseph, Lucille and Vera, who are living on the home farm. Mr. Gasteyer and his family are members of the Lutheran Church.

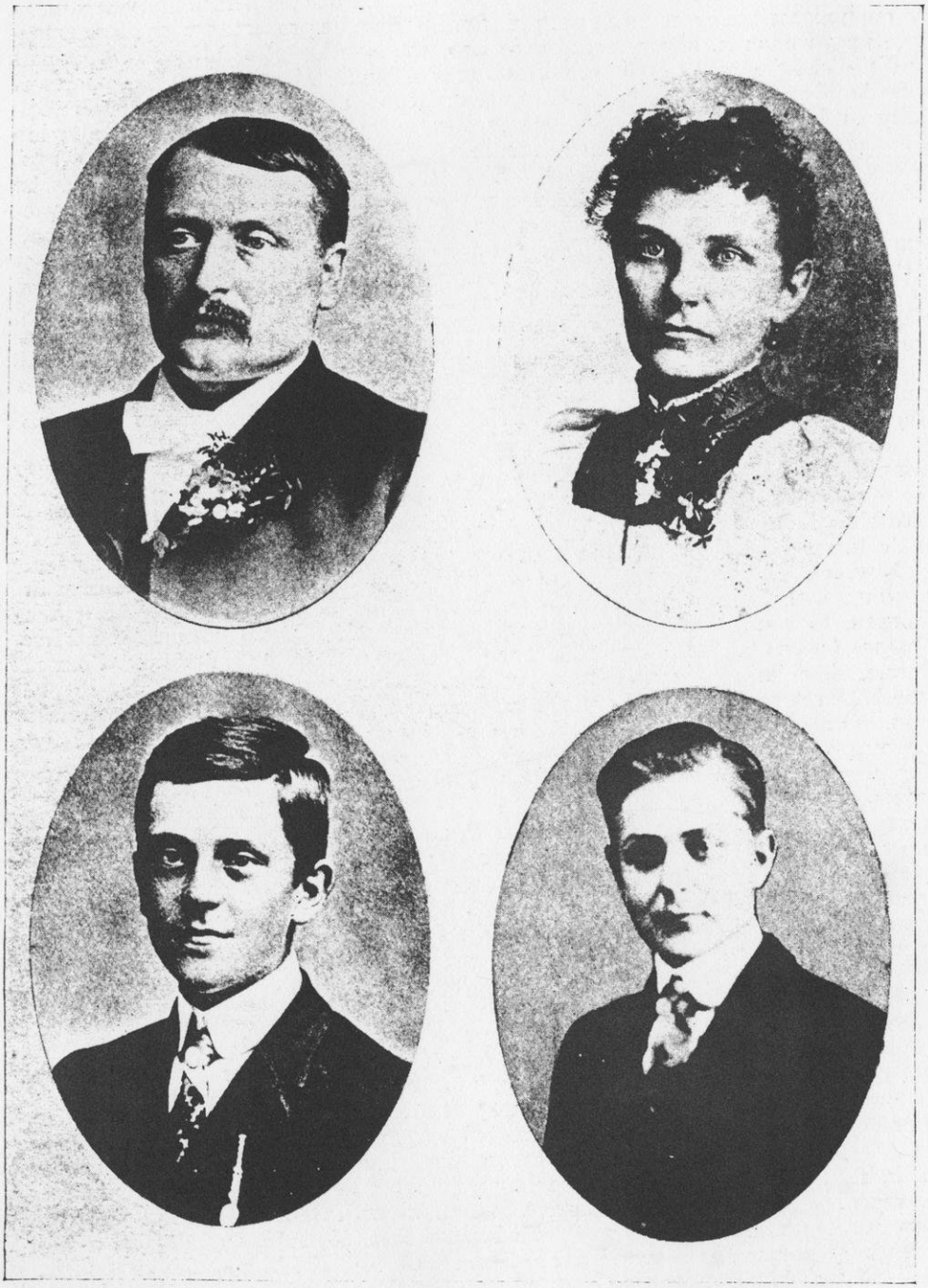
Amherst Bemis, now deceased, who settled in Dunn County nearly 45 years ago and was a resident here for many years, was born in Mentor, Lake County, Ohio, about 25 miles northeast of the city of Cleveland, on July 8, 1838. As a boy he attended school in his native state and when a young man went to Illinois, and later to Milford, Jefferson County, Wis., where he remained until 1880. It was after he came to Wisconsin that the Civil War broke out, and in February, 1862, he tried to enlist but was rejected. In February, 1864, however, he succeeded in enlisting in Company D, 29th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, of which organization he was a member until he received an honorable discharge on July 4, 1865, several months after the war had ended. In was in 1880 that he came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and for a year thereafter he operated a rented farm in the town of Sherman. Then, in 1881, he came to the village of Knapp and went to work in the planing-mill, where for four years he was a foreman. He then moved to Downing, this county, and for 11 years was foreman in the mill there. In 1896 Mr. Bemis went to Minnesota and took a homestead of 160 acres at Park Rapids, Hubbard County. There he remained for 10 years operating the farm, at the end of which time, his health failing, he gave it up and returned to Knapp, and for the remainder of his life he made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Henry Clack in the town of Sherman, Dunn County. His end was already near, however, and while on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Grant McClure of Milaca, Minn., he passed away on Feb. 24, 1907. His remains were brought back to Dunn County and interred at Downing. He was a member of Frazier Post, No. 147, G. A. R., at Park Rapids, Minn. A brave soldier of the Union and a worthy citizen, hard-working, steady and reliable, he had many friends to mourn his loss. Mr. Bemis was married in Milford, Jefferson County, Wis., Oct. 15, 1861, to Mary M. Spitzer, who was born in that place Aug. 22, 1846, daughter of Garrett B. and Lucy Anna (Carter) Spitzer. Her parents were natives of New York State who came west in 1845, settling in Jefferson County, Wis., where they made their home for the rest of their lives. To Mr. and Mrs. Bemis five children were born: Lena, who first married Henry Clack and is now Mrs. C. F. Searle of Knapp; Mary, who is Mrs. Grant McClure of Milaca, Minn.; and Frances, Floy and Archie, who are deceased.

Henry Clack, a worthy pioneer of Dunn County whose death some 12 years ago left many aching hearts, was born in London, England, May 26, 1837. He was a young boy when he accompanied his parents to this country, the family settling in Detroit, Mich. He was 19 years old when he came to Dunn County, locating in the town of Red Cedar, and later in that of Sherman, where he made his subsequent home. He was twice married: first on April 1, 1861, to Lucy A. Blaine, who died July 18, 1880. By her he had six children; three of whom are now living, namely: Mrs. F. H. Barber, of North Platte, Neb.; George Clack of Sherman; and Mrs. H. Peck of Graceton, Minn. On Feb. 1, 1882, Mr. Clack was united in marriage with Lena Bemis of Knapp, daughter of Amherst and Mary M. (Spitzer) Bemis, and of this union there were two children born: Ruth E. who is now Mrs. Edwin Schmidt of the town of Sherman, and Olive, who is now Mrs. A. H. Larsen of Knapp. Mr. Clack's life in Dunn County covered a period of nearly 56 years, he at the end of that time being one of the oldest surviving pioneers of the county. For years he had been a member of the Dunn County Old Settlers' Society. But his life was drawing to a close and at 5 o'clock a. m. on Monday, May 13, 1912, after an illness of several months he passed away at his home in the town of Sherman, his remains being laid to rest in Evergreen cemetery. Such are the simple facts of

his career and as such they were not so very different, perhaps, from those marking the lives of other pioneers of this and adjacent counties. But in his case there is more to be said. His death was the passing of a noble character, "a full and splendid life, well rounded out to over 74 years filled with good deeds, kind words and tender offices." His Christian character, kindness of heart and gentleness of manner had endeared him to everybody, and it was well said of him, that, "Were everyone to whom he did a loving service, to bring a blossom to his grave, he would sleep today beneath a wilderness of flowers." What better epitaph could any man desire? The fragrance of such a life lingers long after the bodily presence has departed and its influence is a power for good, it may be for generations yet to come. Those who knew Henry Clack will never forget him, but it is well that others should be told what manner of man he was. It is not too much to anticipate for him his Master's blessing, "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." Mrs. Lena Clack, after remaining a widow for over 11 years, was married on Nov. 17, 1921, to Charles F. Searle, and she and her husband reside in the village of Knapp, her mother Mrs. Bemis residing with them.

Julius A. Williams, an early settler in the town of Hay River, but now deceased, was born in the state of New York, March 2, 1831. After growing to manhood there, he moved with his parents to southeastern Wisconsin, the family settling on a farm near Janesville, Rock County. Being his parents' only son, he naturally became his father's assistant and right hand man on the farm. On Dec. 12, 1854, he was united in marriage with Laura Yeadon, and in 1864 they moved to Minnesota, where he enlisted in Company F, First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. In 1877 they came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, taking a homestead of 160 acres in Section 8, town of Hay River. This tract they proved up, Mr. Williams clearing and grubbing it, putting up a set of buildings, and farming there until 1886. He then sold that place and bought an improved farm of 160 acres in Section 14, known as the Bedell farm. There his wife died on April 30, 1903, but he continued to reside there until 1919, in which year he sold the place to his son Adelbert, and moved with his son Frank to an adjoining farm. But his life was drawing near its close, as on Dec. 27, that year, he had a stroke of apoplexy, and on Jan. 1, 1920, he passed away. He and his wife are the parents of five children, Charles H., Arthur G., Adelbert C., Frank E. and Laura Etta, the last mentioned being the wife of George W. Gunter of Menomonie.

George W. Gunter, now living in the city of Menomonie after an active acreer of 35 years or more in several successive lines of industry, was born in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County, Wis., Dec. 10, 1864, son of Alex and Frances (Doane) Gunter. The paternal grandfather, George Gunter, at an early day owned land in the south part of Chippewa Falls—the part which at that time was known as French town. He was among the early emigrants to California, where he died, never having returned east. His widow subsequently became the wife of a Mr. Page and at one time they conducted a store on the Chippewa bottoms. She died about 1885. Alex Gunter was born in Virginia and became a farmer; he also followed the lumbering industry, both in the woods and on the drive. Until 1879 he resided in the town of Spring Brook and then moved to the village of Knapp, where he and his wife made their home until about the year 1900; from there he went to Minnesota, where he died soon after. Mrs. Frances Gunter, a native of New York State and daughter of Sylvester Doane, is now living at Sand Point, Idaho. They had been the parents of nine children: Clara, who is deceased; George W., of Menomonie; Adelbert of Mitchell, S. D.; Emma, who is Mrs. Daniel Knight of Sand Point, Ida.; Maude, wife of Fred Cook of Hope, Ida.; Ludia, who is Mrs. David Piatt of Sand Point, Ida; Bertha, residing in California, wife of William De Mars; Henry, who died in infancy, and an unnamed child who died soon after birth. George W. Gunter acquired his education in the public schools of the town of Spring Brook and the village of Knapp. After residing at home until he was 21 years old, he took up mill and factory work and was thus occupied until 1898. In that year he went west to Sand Point, Ida., where he remained for 12 years engaged in lumbering. At the end of that time he returned to Dunn County, Wisconsin,



PEDER J. MAHLA AND FAMILY

and began the clearing of a farm, buying 80 acres of brush land in the town of Hay River of which not a furrow had been plowed. He began operations by building a frame house in which he dwelt with his family while he proceeded with more extensive improvements, which included in time the erection of a full set of buildings and the clearing and developing of 70 acres of land. He also bought 40 acres of woodland in the same section and on his place followed general farming successfully until 1920. He then rented out the farm—which he still owns— and moved to Menomonie, buying his present residence at 2202 South Broadway, with two lots, where he has since made his home. Since taking up his residence in the city he has done some logging and also keeps a team and does hauling for different contractors. While a resident of the town of Hay River he rendered useful service as road commissioner for some years. Mr. Gunter was married April 21, 1908, to Laura Etta Williams, who was born in Waseca County, Minn., March 20, 1874, daughter of Julius A. and Laura (Yeadon) Williams. He and his wife have no children of their own, but by a former marriage Mr. Gunter has two daughters, Eva and Marguerite. Eva is now Mrs. Benjamin Kvool of Hudson, Wis., and the mother of three children, Donavan, Norman and Lauretta. Marguerite, who is Mrs. Milo Sampson of Amery, Wis., has one child, James. Mr. and Mrs. Gunter attend the Baptist Church and are people esteemed by those who know them.

Fayette Shepherd Doane, a widely known and highly respected pioneer of Dunn County, who resided on the same farm at Fall City for 60 years, but who has passed away, was born at Pulaski, N. Y., March 18, 1837. At the age of 18 he came west with his parents to Sheboygan, Wis., where he lived three years. Then they moved to the farm at Fall City, where he spent so many years of his life, and where he died on Nov. 29, 1917, at the ripe age of 80 years. On Jan. 8, 1860, he was united in marriage with Betsey Burton, who survives him. To this union were born five children, four daughters and one son, namely: Mrs. Henry Owens and Mrs. Thomas Owens of Fall City, Mrs. Fred Goercke of Forest Center, and Charles Doane, all of whom survived him, and Eva Hughes, who died in 1910. His 19 grandchildren and 20 great-grandchildren were nearly all able to visit him in his last sickness and received a smiling welcome and a word of good advice. He left five sisters: Mrs. A. D. Bemis of Plymouth, Mrs. Frances Gunter of Sand Point, Ida., Mrs. Emma Hines of Knapp, Mrs. Martha Burnett of Ervin, Neb., and Mrs. A. E. Saxton of Forest Center; also one sister-in-law, Mrs. Isabelle Doane. One brother, Henry Doane, and two sisters, Mrs. Julia Williams and Mrs. W. K. West, preceeded him to the grave. Mr. Doane was a man greatly liked in his community, and for good reason. He was helpful to friends, charitable to the poor, hospitable to the stranger, and genial to all. He was most happy, indeed, when contributing to the happiness of others. He was a soldier in the Civil War and marched with Sherman to the sea. About two years before his death he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. His passing left a void in the community and there are few whose memory it is most fitting to preserve.

Peder J. Mahla, who for a number of years was an active farmer in the town of Elk Mound, and one of its well known and respected citizens, but who is now deceased, was born in Trondhjem, Norway, Feb. 16, 1857. It was in 1880 at the age of about 23 that he came to the United States, reaching Eau Claire, Wis., on May 23. There he made his home until 1894, working in the mills during the summers and in lumber camps during the winters. The year 1895 was an important on in his life, for it was then that he married and began the building up of his farm. His marriage, which took place Sept. 8, united him with Gina S. Sorenson, who was born in a log house in the town of Elk Mound Dec. 14, 1863, on the farm of her parents Engebreth and Anna (Larson) Sorenson. Mr. Mahla had already bought the land for his farm, consisting of 160 acres in Section 13, town of Elk Mound. There were no buildings on it except an old corn crib. He at once built a granary which he and his wife occupied for some time as a dwelling. When winter came, however, he had to go into the woods to cook in lumber camps, during which time his wife resided with her parents, such separations being a part of the hardships of those who had to do pioneer duty in developing the wild lands of this county.

In the following summer—that of 1895—Mr. Mahla built a house on his farm and continued the work of developing the soil, but had to cook in lumber camps for three more winters. After that, or from the year 1898, until his death, he gave his entire attention to his farm. He put up in time a fine set of buildings and brought his land into a good state of cultivation, becoming one of the representative farmers of the town of Elk Mound. The buildings which he erected, in addition to the house, were: a fine basement barn of 34 x 56 feet, a granary, wagon shed, wood shed, and a silo of 12 x 34 feet in size. With an eye to making the place beautiful, he laid out a good-sized lawn and planted trees and shrubbery, showing that he was a man of modern ideas. He was also a stockholder in the creamery in Elk Mound village. He accomplished the work he set out to do, was honored in the achievement, and finally passed from this earthly life on Aug. 30, leaving a wife and two children to mourn his loss. Mrs. Mahla, who had been her husband's faithful companion and counsellor for 28 years, has since carried on the farm with the help of her sons. She and her husband had but three children, the first of whom, Anna Olena, born March 3, 1898, died Sept. 29, the same year, a little babe less than six months old. The other two are John E., born March 21, 1899, and Paul G., born June 17, 1904. Mrs. Mahla and her sons are carrying on general farming including dairying, keeping grade Guernsey cattle and Poland-China and Chester-White hogs. Lutherans in religious faith, they are members of what is known as the Baerum congragation, Mrs. Mahla being a member of the Ladies' Aid Society.

Louis Goetz, in former years a well known farmer in the town of Spring Brook, was born in Eau Claire, Wis., March 5, 1864, son of Adam and Helena (Daring) Goetz. The parents were natives of Germany who emigrated to the United States in 1860, coming direct to Wisconsin and settling first in Eau Claire, where they made their home for nine years. In 1869 they came to Dunn County and bought a tract of 160 acres of wild land in Section 1 (N. E.), town of Spring Brook, where they proceeded to make a home and develop a farm. There Adam Goetz passed away on Dec. 25, 1906, his death casting a gloom over the usually happy Christmas season. His wife survived him a little more than five years, dying March 19, 1912. They had had a fairly successful career, having attained prosperity through hard work. Their children, six in number, were as follows: Mary, who became the wife of Fred Vollendorf and is now deceased; Lucinda, who is the wife of Henry Paff of Eau Claire; Henry, deceased; Louis, deceased; Lena, who married Jacob Poff but has also passed away; and one who died in infancy. Louis Goetz, subject of this sketch (known as Louis Goetz, Jr.), was five years old when he came to Dunn County with his parents and soon began attending the old Rock School, where he acquired his education. When a little older he began assisting his parents on the home farm and took an active part in its development. Later, when his father was ready to cease active toil, he bought it and for the rest of his life operated it on his own account as a general farmer. His improvements were considerable, as he cleared a large amount of land and erected a complete and more modern set of buildings. Doubtless he would have done more, had his life been spared, but it was not his lot to reach old age, as he died Dec. 9, 1907, in his forty-third year, a man respected by his neighbors, whose early demise was regretted by all. Mr. Goetz married Eva C. Battenberg, who was born in Germany, June 25, 1865. She came to America when young and until her marriage resided at Cadott, Wis. She survived her husband a number of years, passing away on Sept. 22, 1920. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Goetz, Jr., were the parents of five children, Laura, Anna, Edwin, Wesley and George. Laura, who was born Aug. 3, 1895, is now Mrs. Louis Scholer of Zumbro Falls, Minn. and has one child, Robert. Anna, born March 13, 1897, is Mrs. Milton E. Ausman of the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County, and has two children, Irving and John. Edwin, born Dec. 9, 1899, married Melvina Buschendorf and he and his wife are now operating the old Goetz farm. Wesley, born Feb. 6, 1904, is assisting his brother Edwin. George, born Jan. 23, 1907, is also residing on the farm.

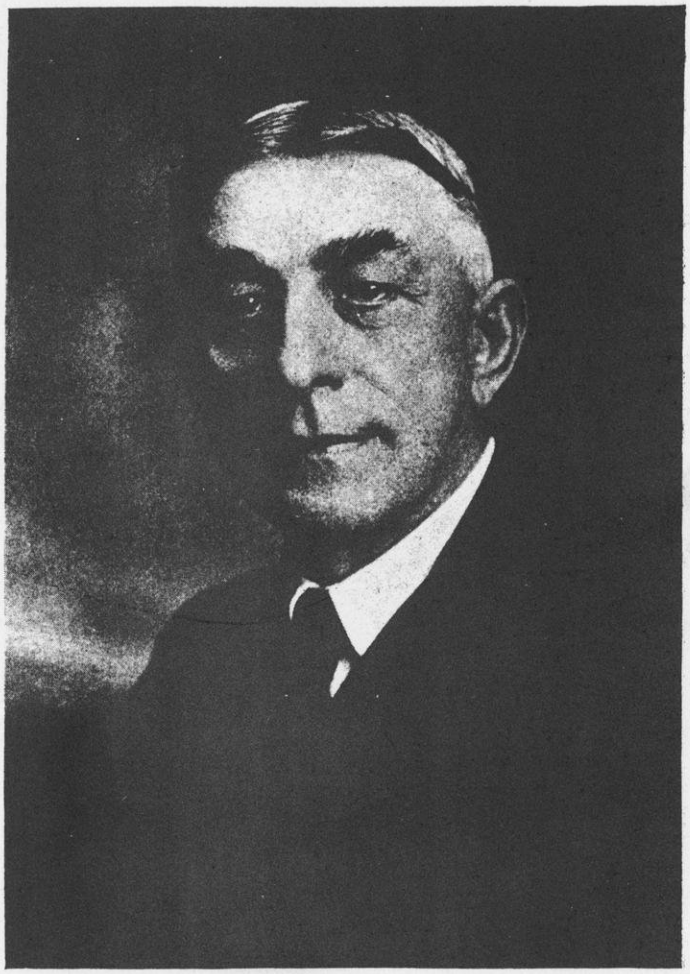
Peter P. Graven, of "The Graven-Wilcox Shoe Men," Menomonie, one of the most important mercantile concerns of the city, was born in Norway, May 1, 1857,

son of Peter and Sigrid (Overby) Graven. The parents, who were farmers, came to America in 1868. Landing at New York, they came west to Wisconsin, settling at Avoca, Iowa County, which place they made their home for ten years. In 1878 they came to Dunn County, and from that time until their death resided in Downsville, Peter Graven (Sr.) being employed in the lumber yards. He died in 1901 and his wife in 1910. Their children were as follows: Thomas, who is deceased; Peter P., the subject of this sketch; and Martin and John (twins), of whom Martin is now agent for the C. M. & St. P. Railway at St. Paul, and John is a ranchman at Bonner, Mont. Peter P. Graven as a boy attended common school in Norway and subsequently in Iowa County, Wisconsin. He then worked three years in the lumber yards and mills at Downsville for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, after which he was transferred to Menomonie and for eight years was manager of their hardware store here. On April 16, 1891, he formed a co-partnership with J. C. Wilcox and the established the Graven-Wilcox Shoe Store. Their store building was located one door east of the present Bank of Menomonie on Main Street, and they remained there until 1896, at which time they removed to their present location, 336 Main Street. This building measures 30 x 90 feet in ground plan and has 2,700 square feet of floor space, including a full basement. The concern carries the best and most popular brands of shoes and operates a large repair department, equipped with the most modern machinery of the Goodyear type and employing two or three men. This co-partnership has now lasted 33 years and is one of the oldest in the state. Mr. Graven does the clerical work and Mr. Wilcox the buying, though both also work on the floor as salesmen. Mr. Graven is a member of the Rotary Club and also of the Menomonie Commercial Club and the Menomonie Improvement Association. On Oct. 13, 1887, he was married in Duluth, Minn., to Ragna Wollan, daughter of Halvor and Ingeborg Wollan. Her parents, natives of Norway, came to Menomonie, Wis., in 1882, later moving to Duluth, where the mother still resides, the father being deceased. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wollan were as follows: Harold, who is general superintendent for the Mahoning Iron & Steel Co. at Hibbing; Ingvald, deputy auditor for St. Louis County, Minn.; Hannah, now Mrs. Torvic, a widow residing in West Duluth; and Ragna, wife of Peter P. Graven of Menomonie. Mr. and Mrs. Graven have three children, Paul, Anker and Leif. Paul is now supervisor of vocational training in Madison, Wis., and lieutenant governor of the Kiwanis Club in southern Wisconsin and Michigan. He married Emily, a grand-daughter of H. D. Fisher of Florence, Wis., and he and his wife have two children, Pauline Emily and Paul Fisher. Anker resides in Chicago, being associated with the firm of Rapp & Rapp, architects. He is a graduate of the University of Illinois. Leif, who was graduated from the dental department of Northwestern University, is now a dentist in Chicago, having offices in the Stewart building. The Graven family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church in Menomonie, and Mrs. Graven is a very active worker in its societies.

Charles Bates, an early settler in Dunn County, of which he was a resident for many years, engaged first in lumbering and later in farming, but who has passed away, was born in Hessen, Germany, Dec. 8, 1847, son of Joseph and Margaret (Wolf) Bates. Both parents died in Germany, which was their native land. Their son Charles was reared and educated there and subsequently learned the trade of shoemaker. In 1865 he came to the United States, landing in New York and coming direct to Chicago, where for a short time he remained, working at his trade. Then going to Menomonee, Mich., he became connected with the lumber industry, working in the woods. About 1869 or 1870 he came to Dunn County, locating in Eau Galle, where he entered the employ of Carson & Rand, who sent him into the woods as a "lumberjack," in which manner he was occupied for four years. At the end of that time, or in 1873, desirous to establish a home, as he was now married, he bought 80 acres of timber land in Section 13, town of Weston, from the Fox River Lumber Company and began to improve it. By 1886 he had broken a considerable portion of the land. He then bought other land, in Sections 22, 23 and 26, in the same town of Weston and started to build up another farm. This latter he operated

until 1906, in which year he retired from farming, and, with his wife, moved to the village of Elmwood, Pierce County, where he followed the occupation of stock buyer until 1918, when he finally retired. He remained a resident of that village until his death, which took place April 27, 1924, when he was in his seventy-seventh year. During his active period Mr. Bates showed himself a useful citizen in various ways and was a prominent man in his community. For several years he was treasurer of the town of Weston and he also helped to organize the Downsville Creamery Company and build its plant. He was a Catholic in religion and a member of the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Bates was married Jan. 5, 1873, in Eau Galle, to Josephine Haag. She was born in Germany, Oct. 13, 1854, daughter of Peter and Mary (Seng) Haag, also natives of that country. They came to America and to Dunn County, Wisconsin, in 1856, settling in Eau Galle, where for six or seven years Mr. Haag followed the carpenter's trade. At the end of that time he settled with his family on land in the town of Eau Galle, and there in time built up a good farm, which is now owned by Henry Weinzel. Mr. Haag, who was born Feb. 3, 1821, died Sept. 20, 1906. His wife Mary, born Oct. 17, 1824, died March 9, 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bates were the parents of five children, namely: Mary, now Mrs. Peter A. Weber of the town of Weston; Edward and Henry, both of whom are prominent farmers in the same town; Bertha, who is Mrs. Bertha Morrison and is now living in the village of Elmwood with her mother; and Florence, who is teaching school at Ely, Minn.

Frederick Borm, proprietor of a successful lumber business in Downsville, is a man who gained his experience many years ago in the woods and mills, when the logging and lumbering industry was the most flourishing in this region. He was born at Belschwitz Thiergart, West Prussia, Germany, Aug. 1, 1864. Of his parents, the father died when Frederick was very young, but the mother, Mrs. Wilhelmina Borm, is still living, being a resident of Frystadt, West Prussia, and now 84 years old. She resided with a daughter, Anna, who is Mrs. Friedrich Stein of Frystadt. Frederick Borm as a boy attended public school in his native land. In 1883, at the age of 19, he emigrated to the United States, leaving Germany, April 11, on the steamer Rhein, and, coming directly west after landing, arrived at Menomonie, May 4. Here he found work in the sawmill of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, and was thus occupied for three weeks. The company then transferred him to Cedar Falls as lumber grader and in that branch of the industry he remained for six years, at the end of that time being promoted to the position of lumber salesman there. In 1890 the company sent him to Cumberland, Barron County to grade 7,000,000 feet of lumber and direct how it should be sawed. That job took him four months, at the end of which time he returned to Cedar Falls, but in the fall of that year the company transferred him to Downsville as lumber salesman and general outside superintendent, and he officiated in those capacities until the mill closed down in 1900. He remained with the company until 1904, to help on the clean-up. He then purchased the retail yard of The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, and has since been proprietor of the same, handling lumber and general builders' supplies, such as lath, shingles, windows, doors, building paper and cement. He has built up a good business and has long been one of the substantial and leading citizens of Downsville. In 1904 he was elected secretary and manager of the Downsville Co-operative Creamery Co., which is the largest creamery in the county, and he is still serving as such, being also a stockholder in the concern. In 1917 he was elected secretary, manager and treasurer of the Downsville Telephone Co., in which position he is still serving. He has also served in various other capacities of either a business or official nature. From March, 1904 to 1916 he was secretary of the Beavers' Fraternal Reserve Fund. From 1901 to 1918 he was a member of the school board, acting as its clerk for all of that time except for three years, and in 1921 he was elected treasurer of the board and is still serving. When in 1914 a law was passed that each county in the state should have a committee on common schools, representing the county, he was elected a member of it and served as such until the law was revoked in 1919. He is a stockholder in the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Downsville and is interested more or less in farm holdings in the



FREDERICK BORM

county. He owns and occupies a fine residence on Main Street which he built in 1894-95. Mr. Borm was married Dec. 22, 1894, to Eva Brown, of the town of Weston, a daughter of Edwin and Adelia (Howison) Brown, and who was born Jan. 31, 1873. Her father was a native of Vermont and her mother of Canada and they were early settlers in Dunn County. After eight years of married life Mrs. Eva Borm died on May 24, 1903. She left two children, Velma Gladys, born Oct. 19, 1895, and Stanley Edwin, born Feb. 15, 1899. Velma Gladys, who was graduated from the Menomonie High School and the La Crosse Business College, subsequently worked for some time in Montana in a telegraph office and later in the office of the O. & N. Lumber Co. of Menomonie. She married C. A. Timmerman of Weston, Dunn County, Wis., and they now reside on a farm in that town. They have two children, James Edwin and Mildred Jeane. Stanley Edwin Borm was graduated from the Menomonie High School and was later a student for one year in Ripon College. During the war period he joined the students' training corps at the Stout Institute and was a member of it at the close of hostilities. He is now clerk in a general store in Downsville.

Lawrence Kearns, now deceased, but formerly a well known and respected farmer in the town of Eau Galle, was born in St. John, New Brunswick, and grew to manhood in his native province, where he married Rosanna Mansfield, who was also born in St. John. In 1868 they came to Wisconsin, settling in the town of Eau Galle, Dunn County, on 80 acres of wild and heavily wooded land, without buildings, in Section 30, on the elevation known as Chase Hill. Making a clearing, Mr. Kearns put up a log dwelling and some log barns, and then began the task of developing a farm. He had set his feet in the path marked out by the many pioneers who had come into this region before him, and he and his family had to endure the same privations and perform the same or a similar amount of hard work carried on for a period of many years. But all this they did and in due time reaped their reward. With each passing year the appearance of the Kearns farm improved, and after some years Mr. Kearns bought an additional tract of 80 acres, which gave him a farm of 160 acres. He also built a more commodious residence to replace the original log structure, and although the new one was built partly of logs, it was larger, more substantial and more commodious. There he and his wife lived until 1896, in which year he retired, rented the farm, and moved to the village of Eau Galle. Later he and his wife moved to the village of Rock Elm in Pierce County, but still later returned to the home farm, then and now owned by their son, Thomas. Here Mr. Kearns died Dec. 5, 1919, and Mrs. Kearns on Oct. 5, 1921. They were the parents of six children: William, deceased; Thomas, now operating the old home farm; Mary, who married Cornelius Glass and resides in Rock Elm, Pierce County, Wis.; and Richard, Edward and Susan, who are in California, Susan being the wife of John Schafner.

Thomas Kearns, a substantial and progressive farmer of the town of Eau Galle, was born in this town, on the farm he now owns and operates, on Aug. 15, 1869, son of Lawrence and Rosanna (Mansfield) Kearns. His parents had settled on it in the previous year, and it was still little more than a tract of wild land with several log buildings on it, in one of which the family lived. It was situated on Chase Hill in Section 30, and where he was old enough, young Thomas attended the Chase Hill District School, when he acquired the elements of an English education. Before he was through with his books he had begun an apprenticeship to farming. The work was mostly of a primitive kind, and was all hard, consisting of grubbing, clearing and breaking the land from 16 to 18 hours a day, the only restful interval coming on Sunday, when church services were attended by the family. But, as Mr. Kearns says, it was the sort of work to make men, and he grew up strong and self-reliant, as did most of the boys of his day who went through the same experience. In course of time, as the farm became more developed, the work lightened and it was not necessary to toil so laboriously for so many hours a day. In 1892 he was united in marriage with Margaret Murray, with whom he spent six happy years, when death called her and she passed away in 1898 leaving three children: Nellie, now Mrs. James McDonald; William, who died at the age of eight years; and Rosa,

who became the wife of Robert Carter and resides in California. For two years after his wife's death Mr. Kearns worked out for others, the home farm being rented out to a tenant by his father, who had retired two years before. Then in 1901, Thomas bought it and in October, of the same year, he was married to Anna Apple of Morton Hill, town of Eau Galle. The home farm being now his own property and every improvement he made on it so much direct advantage to himself, he threw himself with a renewed spirit of vigor into his work, and since then has cleared and broken 15 acres more of the land, fenced the entire farm, and erected a large basement barn of 36 x 70 feet in ground plan and installed with the humane equipment, besides building a milk house and making other minor improvements which need not be specified. Thus he has gained high standing as a representative of the agricultural interests of his town. Of his second marriage seven children have been born, namely: Maggie, Ethel, Edward, Esther, Mabel, Neil and Rita Mae. The family are members of the Catholic church.

Andrew Seipel, an early settler in the town of Eau Galle, who died many years ago, was born in Germany, whence he emigrated to the United States, settling at Eau Galle, Wis. He was married at Eau Claire, Wis., to Mary M. Reid, who also was a native of Germany. In 1859 they came to Dunn County, locating in the village of Eau Galle, where at first he worked for Knapp, Stout & Co., and later for Carson & Rand, both in their mills and in the pine woods. In 1862 he bought 160 acres of wild land in Section 23, town of Eau Galle. There were no buildings on the property and no clearing, which latter Mr. Seipel made at once, after which he put up a log dwelling and stables, his family moving into the house. For several seasons, however, he continued to work for Carson & Rand. He also built a small barn and developed some of his land, following general farming. Later he sold 80 acres of his 160, but continued his residence on the other 80, which was improved, and where he made his home until his death on Nov. 15, 1873. His wife Mary, who still survives him, is a resident of Plum City, Wis., and is now 82 years old. They had four children: Henry, who owns and conducts the old home farm; Peter, who lives in Minneapolis; Charles, of Plum City, Wis., and Andrew, who died in 1905.

Henry Seipel, an industrious and successful farmer of Section 23, town of Eau Galle, was born on this farm Jan. 2, 1865, son of Andrew and Mary M. (Reid) Seipel. His parents had taken the land in 1862 and had made very little progress on it, owing to the father's being in the employ of Carson & Rand. The early death of the father, in 1873, when the subject of this sketch was only eight years old, made it particularly hard for the mother, he being the eldest son and child. How she got along for the next few years has not been told, but when Henry was a boy of 12 a large part—indeed, the principal part—of the hard work, fell upon him, and he became in a sense the head of the family, the one on whom his mother placed reliance, caring for and helping to rear his younger brothers. He has never forsaken the old place, but has stuck to it through all the different periods of his life, doing a man's work and improving it according to his opportunities. In time he bought the interests of his brothers in the home place and became sole owner, it being a farm of 80 acres. In 1889 he built a fine nine-room residence, and in 1905 a good basement barn of 35 x 52 feet, equipped with James stanchions. The year 1919 saw further advancement, as he then erected a tile silo of 10 x 32 feet, a fine machine shed of 29 x 42 feet with sliding doors, a corn crib and other necessary buildings. The soil of the farm is a fine clay loam, producing abundant crops, and both the Big and Little Missouri creeks pass through the farm, furnishing good drainage and a good water supply for both crops and stock. Mr. Seipel has a fine herd of grade Holstein cattle, and he and his sons are working into pure bred stock, having a pure bred sire and two pure bred heifers. He is also raising Poland-China hogs. He belongs to the Beavers' Reserve Fund, and he and his family are members of St. Henry's Catholic congregation at Eau Galle. Mr. Seipel was married in 1889, to Johanna Hilmueller of Union, Pierce County, Wis., she having been born June 19, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Seipel are the parents of 11 children, Bertha, George, Henrietta, Clara, Anna, Henry J., Arthur B., Andrew, Richard, Ida and Clarence,

concerning whom the following is a further record. Bertha, born March 6, 1890, is now the wife of Matt Schoeber of Eau Galle, and the mother of seven children, Genevieve, Raymond, Arthur, Marcella, Rosella, Lillian and Lawrence. George, born Jan. 26, 1893, has not married. Henrietta, born March 26, 1894, is now Mrs. Nick Leckler of Pierce County and has five children, Arnold, Loraine, Lyman, Lawrence and Dolores. Clara, born Jan. 8, 1896, is now Mrs. John Leckler of Eau Galle and has four children, George, Leona, Joseph and Henry. Anna, born April 17, 1898, is the wife of Ed Zimmer of Pierce County, Wis., and has three children, Cyril, Marie and Esther. Henry J. was born Oct. 8, 1899; Arthur B., Aug. 2, 1901; Andrew, July 28, 1903; Richard, July 13, 1905; Ida, April 15, 1908, and Clarence, July 29, 1910.

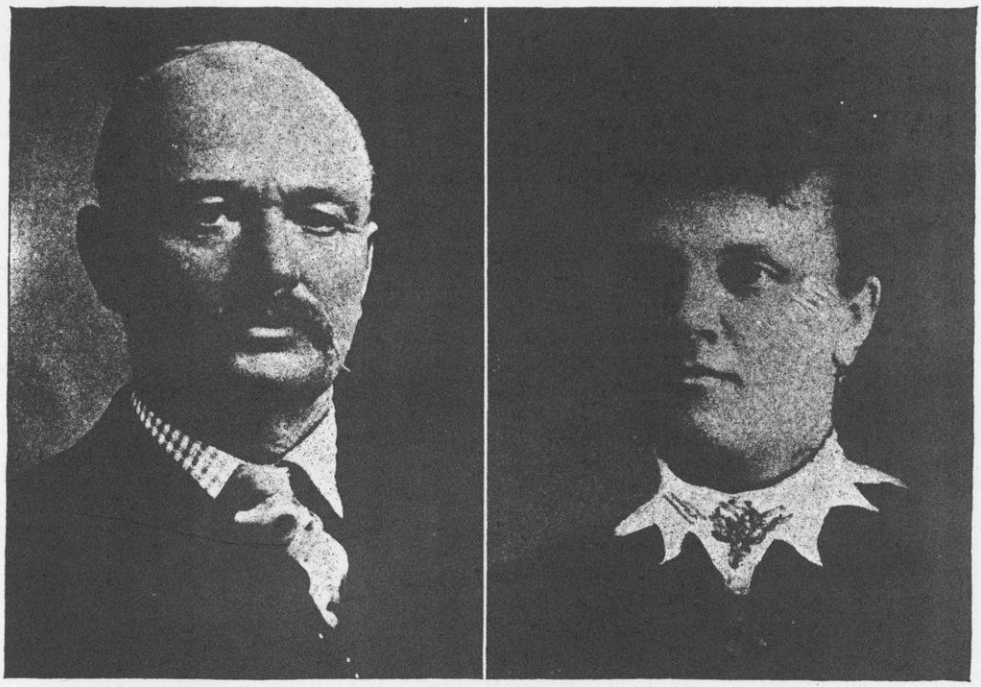
Ole A. Pederson, now of Colfax, who was engaged for a number of years in farming and dairying in Section 27, town of Grant, was born in the town of Colfax, Dunn County, Wis., July 31, 1864, son of Peder Anderson Oldsberg and his wife, Carrie Anderson Oldsberg. The parents of Ole were natives of Norway and farmers by occupation. The parents of Peder Anderson Oldsberg died when he was young and he was thrown upon his own resources. These were sufficient to enable him to earn a living but not to make any great advance in fortune, especially after he had been married in 1863, to Carrie Anderson. So early in the same year they emigrated to the United States, and, coming west to Wisconsin, lived for a short time in Eau Claire. Then they came to Dunn County, the husband and father finding work on the farm of Ole Berntson in the town of Colfax. After a while he homesteaded 160 acres of wild land, cut logs and with them built a log house and barn, which are still standing on the farm, now owned by T. E. Thompson. His life for years was that of a pioneer farmer, involving the clearing of land, for which during the early period he used an ox team, and as he made progress he enlarged the scope of his agricultural operations, being engaged in general farming until old age forced him to retire. He then took up his residence in Colfax village, where he died in 1919. His wife Carrie is still living, being now 82 years old. They were the parents of five children, all of whom are now living, namely: Ole A., subject of this sketch; Pauline, wife of John Jacobson of the town of Colfax; Albert, a farmer in the town of Colfax; and George and Alfred of Colfax. Ole A. Pederson was reared in the town of Colfax, this county, where he went to school. He helped his father clear and develop the home farm, and later he worked 12 winters in the woods as a lumberjack. In 1898 he bought 160 acres of land in the town of Colfax and began farming on his own account. After remaining there for about three years, he sold that farm and moved to the Evan Thompson farm of 160 acres in Section 27, there he remained until March 1, 1925, when he moved to Colfax. He did mixed farming and dairying, keeping a herd of 16 grade Holstein and Guernsey cattle. Mr. Pederson was married on his parents' farm Dec. 30, 1897, to Gunhild Thompson, daughter of Evan and Ingeborg Thompson, her parents, now deceased, having been early settlers in Dunn County. Mr. and Mrs. Pederson have one child, Ingeborg Caroline, who is now a trained nurse in Eau Claire.

Silas Unser, who is now living practically retired on a five acre tract of land in Section 35, town of Eau Galle, was born in Germany, Feb. 14, 1851, son of John and Clara (Oberla) Unser. The family came to the United States in 1853, and after landing in this country, remained in New York for a year, at the end of that time coming west to Wisconsin. During the next 13 years they resided successively in various places in this state, in 1867 settling at Jefferson, where they were engaged in farming for four years. Then, about 1871, they moved to Pepin County, taking a farm in the town of Waterville, which was their last earthly home as John Unser died there in 1877 and his wife Clara in 1889. Silas Unser acquired his education in rural schools in Pepin County and assisted his father in farming until the latter's death. He then bought the home farm in Pepin County and operated it successfully until 1908, when he sold it and, moving to the town of Eau Galle, purchased the tract of five acres in Section 36, on which he is now living, and which is about one mile from the village of Eau Galle. For ten years, in partnership with his son, William P., he conducted a store in that village. He is cultivating his little tract of

land and keeps a cow, horse and chickens, but is no longer a general farmer, and his present work simply serves to give him a little healthful exercise. While living in Pepin County Mr. Unser served two years as assessor of the town of Waterville, and for five years he was a member of the town board, besides serving for some time on the school board. He was married, Nov. 5, 1876, to Mary Notham, who was born in the state of New York, Jan. 8, 1858, and of this union two children have been born: William P., April 16, 1879, and Charles F., Sept. 16, 1882. William P., who is now engaged in the oil business at Durand, married Belle Pease and has one child, Galen. Charles F., who is a prominent farmer in the town of Eau Galle, married Nellie Pease, and they have seven children, Ethel L., Donald C., Kenneth E., Floyd F., Charles S., Dorothy B. and Catherine Marie. The family are members of the St. Henry Catholic congregation at Eau Galle.

John B. Lutz, founder of one of the prosperous business enterprises of Menomonie, known as the Menomonie Bottling Works, who passed away some years ago, was born in the state of Pennsylvania, Sept. 20, 1853, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Lutz. When young he accompanied his parents to Delphos, Ohio, where in time both died. It was there that he completed his education, after which he learned the cooper's trade, which he followed for some time in Delphos and later in Saginaw, Mich. It was from the latter place that he came in 1881, in company with several other men, to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and at Knapp he entered the employ of A. R. Hall, with whom he remained two years. He then came to Menomonie and opened a barber shop, his brother Walter, who was a barber, working for him. After carrying on that business for 12 years Mr. Lutz sold out and established the Menomonie Bottling Works, manufacturing all kinds of soft drinks, and in that business he continued until his death, which occurred Dec. 10, 1918. He was fraternally affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and was sufficiently prominent as a citizen to be elected alderman from the Second Ward. Since his death the business he established has been carried on by his widow, who has completely remodeled the factory, installed new machinery and greatly increased the trade. Mr. Lutz was married Dec. 10, 1882, to Nettie Curtis, who was born at Fall City in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County, June 23, 1859, daughter of Almon and Lucy A. (Hatch) Curtis. Her parents, natives of Ohio, came to Dunn County in the 50's, settling in the town of Spring Brook, where they followed farming for many years. They finally retired and moved to Menomonie, where Mr. Curtis died in 1902. Mrs. Curtis passed away in 1919, at Rice Lake at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James Robbins. They were the parents of seven children, Alfred, Albert L., Emmerson A., Nettie, Lilly, Anna and Hattie. Alfred died in Bend, Ore., in 1922. Albert L., who was born April 30, 1853, is now in Port Angelus, Wash. Emmerson A., born Oct. 18, 1856, was a carpenter and while working on a building in Eau Claire in 1906 he fell and was killed. Nettie, as already mentioned, is the widow of John B. Lutz. Lilly, born July 3, 1861, is now Mrs. F. L. Wilsox of Superior, Wis. Anna and Hattie, who are twins, were born Nov. 16, 1863. Anna, who married E. J. Bates, is now a widow residing in Menomonie. She has one daughter, Hattie E., who is a graduate of the Menomonie High School and the Superior State Normal School and taught school two years in Cumberland, Barron County. Since her return to Menomonie she has been a teacher in the high school here. She is concerned in various social activities and is a member of the local chapter of the Eastern Star. Hattie is the widow of James Robbins and resides at Rice Lake, Barron County. Mr. and Mrs. Lutz had one child, Avis C., born July 8, 1888, who was graduated from the Menomonie High School with the class of 1908. She subsequently took a two years' course in the Normal College of the American Gymnastic Union at Indianapolis, and had just started to teach school when she was taken sick and died. Mrs. Lutz, who has a comfortable home at 1121 Second Street, is a member of the Unitarian Church. She belongs also to the Royal Neighbors and the Woman's Relief Corps and has a large circle of chosen friends and acquaintances.

Joseph Hofacker, of Section 6, town of Eau Galle, who during his active career of many years has done good pioneer work in the development of farm land, was



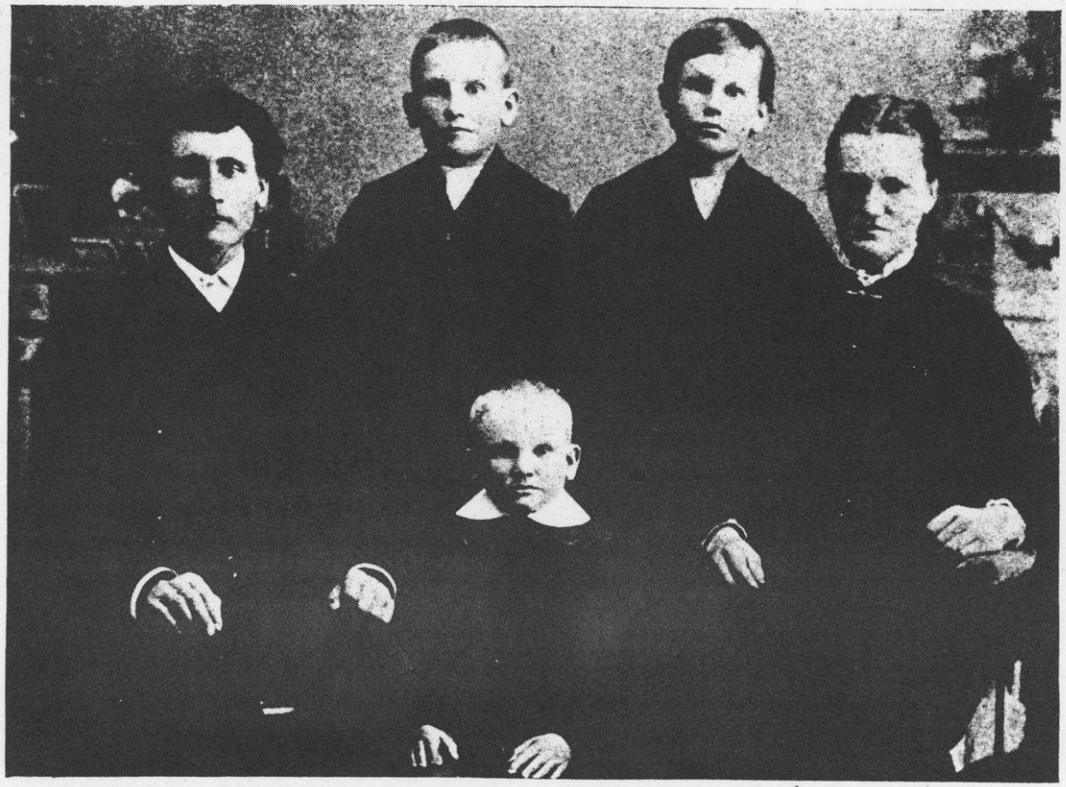
MR. AND MRS. JOHN B. LUTZ

born in Germany, Sept. 8, 1853, son of Jacob and Catherine (Herber) Hofacker. The mother having died in Germany on June 26, 1855, the father with his son Joseph, in 1869, came to America and to Dunn County, Wisconsin, settling in the village of Eau Galle, where Jacob Hofacker resided with a married daughter, Mrs. Mary Wolf, being unoccupied for many years. He died Dec. 18, 1891. Joseph Hofacker after arriving in Eau Galle entered the employ of Carson & Rand, and was with them for seven years, during which time he worked both in their mill and in the woods. At the end of that time he began farming, buying 80 acres of wild land in Section 11, town of Eau Galle, to which he later added 40 acres more, which gave him a farm of 120 acres. Then the hard pioneer work began, the felling of timber, grubbing of stumps and breaking of the virgin soil, besides the erection of necessary buildings. The first buildings Mr. Hofacker put up were a log house, log barn and granary. Much of the timber he cut down was burned on the spot, there being then no available market for it; it was a great waste, though unavoidable. After living on that place and developing about 25 acres of the land, Mr. Hofacker sold it to his brother Corrad and bought 86 acres in Sections 6 and 7, town of Eau Galle, a tract that forms a part of his present farm, and which had been partly improved by its previous owner, John Engeldinger. The buildings were of log construction. Mr. Hofacker kept on steadily with his improvements, and in 1902 built a fine nine-room house of brick veneer construction. In 1909 he built a basement barn of 36 x 68 feet, with swinging stalls, and from time to time has put up other buildings. In 1909 he bought 80 acres from Jerdin and Engeldinger, which gave him a fine farm of 166 acres. He also cleared 125 acres of his land but in 1917 sold 80 acres to his son John. His cattle are of the Durham breed, while he has a pure Brown Swiss sire. His principal activities are in the line of dairy farming, and he is a stockholder in the cooperative creamery at Elmwood. For six years he served as treasurer of School District No. 4. Mr. Hofacker was married Nov. 27, 1879, to Mary Engeldinger, who was born in Dodge County, Wis., May 22, 1863, daughter of John and Mary (Holbach) Engeldinger. Her parents were natives of Belgium who came to America in 1856, settling in Woodland, Dodge County, Wis., where they were engaged in farming until 1873. They then came to Dunn County, taking 86 acres of land in Sections 6 and 7, town of Eau Galle. This was a tract of timber land with a log shanty on it and they made their home there until they sold the place to Joseph Hofacker in 1892. They then moved to Durand, where Mr. Engeldinger engaged in the implement business, being thus occupied until his death on Jan. 23, 1903. His wife still survives him, having now attained the age of 87 years. Mr. and Mrs. Hofacker are the parents of nine children, Catherine, Margaret, John, Lena, Edward, Clara, Frances, Ida and Lawrence, of whom the following is a further record: Catherine, born Jan. 30, 1881, is the wife of Nick Schwebach of Menomonie and the mother of five children, Margaret, Helen, Marie, Elizabeth and Catherine. Margaret, born July 8, 1883, who married Joseph Noll of the town of Weston and has four children, Edward, Clarence, Ida and Marie. John, born May 22, 1885, is a farmer in the town of Eau Galle, as yet unmarried. Lena, born June 24, 1887, married Tony Herman, and died March 24, 1920, leaving four children, Martin, Clarence, Esther and Janet. Edward, born Oct. 6, 1889, is residing on the home farm, unmarried. Clara, born Sept. 8, 1891, married Creed Leak and they reside in Minneapolis. Frances, born June 4, 1894, is the wife of William Stevens of Elmwood and they have three children, John, James and Edward. Ida, born Feb. 25, 1899, and Lawrence, born May 15, 1903, are unmarried and are living on the home farm. The family are Catholics in religion and belong to the Catholic congregation at Elmwood.

Eugene Wolf, a well known and representative farmer of the town of Eau Galle, having 240 acres of land, was born in Germany, Sept. 6, 1862, son of Wendlin and Mary (Carl) Wolf. Both parents died in Germany. Eugene, who was there educated, came to the United States in 1881 at the age of 19 years. When he landed at New York he was without funds and his brother Charley sent him $40 to pay his fare to Shell Lake, Wis. He arrived at Menomonie on Nov. 12, and three days later proceeded to Shell Lake, where he went to work for the Shell Lake Lumber Co.

at wages of $20 per month. As his brother had also lent him $20 with which to buy clothes, he started in this country $60 in debt. After being a year in the employ of the Shell Lake Lumber Co. he became cook in their camps and his wages were then raised to $50 a month. As cook he was employed six years both winter and summer, and subsequent to that six years more as cook during the winters only, all this time working for the same company. In 1887 he made an important change in his manner of life, buying 80 acres of land in Section 3, town of Eau Galle, Dunn County, and starting in to build up a farm. There were some old and poor buildings on the place, which he used for a number of years until he could replace them with better ones. One of these was a log house, measuring 16 x 22 feet, which was the first home of the family, for he married in the following year. The steps of his progress in developing this farm were practically the same as those taken by other pioneers, and led gradually over a rough and tedious path to that haven of prosperous independence that he had in mind from the start. During that long period of toil he occasionally bought additional land until he owned 330 acres, 90 acres of which, however, he subsequently gave to his son Joseph. In 1902 he built the substantial brick residence that he and his family now occupy, and into which they moved from the original log house. He had already in the previous year built a granary, remodeled his barn, drilled a 60-foot well and put up a windmill over it. In 1912 he built a corn crib and hog house and in 1922 put up a fine tile silo of 12 x 30 feet. During his many years of labor, while working for his own advancement and the comfort of his family, he was at the same time playing a part among those who were building up the agricultural resources of the county, a work started by the pioneers and still going on. For many years he gave his principal attention to stock raising, to which industry his farm was well adapted, the Eau Galle River running through two of his 80-acre tracts; but of late years he has been engaged in diversified farming. He has a good herd of grade Durham cattle, Oxford sheep, and raises many hogs. He has never aspired to public office but at one time served as road overseer. On May 1, 1888, Eugene Wolf was united in marriage with Lepoltine Eder, a native of Austria. She died Oct. 1, 1914. The issue of this marriage was six children, Joseph, Mary, Henry, Edward, Wendlin and Benedict. The eldest of these, Joseph, born June 7, 1890, and now a prominent farmer of the town of Eau Galle, married Christine Pischl and has four children, Robert, Annabel, Joseph and Francis, the two latter being twins. Mary, born Feb. 2, 1894, became the wife of George Fox, who died from influenza, leaving her with two children, Eugene and Adeline. She is now Mrs. Thos. Fedie of Buffalo County. Henry, born June 2, 1898, who is a patrolman in the town of Weston, married Leslie McRoberts and has one child, Everett. Edward was born Oct. 2, 1902; Wendlin, Nov. 21, 1908, and Benedict, Nov. 17, 1910. The three last mentioned are living on the home farm. Mr. Wolf and his family are members of St. Henry's Catholic congregation at Eau Galle.

William F. Fuhrman, a pioneer of the town of Eau Galle, now deceased, was born in Germany, where he married Fredericka Grunska, and in 1852, they came to the United States, settling first in Dodge County, Wisconsin, where they remained until 1861, during which period of nine years he was employed in the brick yards and at other work, and, he and his wife being thrifty and economical, managed to accumulate some property. In the year last mentioned, 1861, he traded this property for 80 acres of timber land in Section 14, town of Eau Galle, came here with his family and settled on his undeveloped farm, if it may so be called. Though lumbering operations had been going on in the town for some years, not much farming had yet been done and Mr. Fuhrman and wife were in true sense pioneers and had to do pioneer work of the hardest and most primitive kind. But they had anticipated all this and steeled their hearts and minds for the struggle in which they were finally victorious. Making a clearing and putting up a log shanty and hay shed were the first steps taken by Mr. Fuhrman, and then, with his stock consisting of but one cow and one pig, he went on building up his farm. Nothing could compensate for the labor demanded and the hardships to be endured save the healthy pleasure in work, and the triumphant feeling that Mr. and Mrs. Fuhrman enjoyed occasionally



CHARLES NORB AND FAMILY

when they marked some visible sign of advancement—another acre cleared and planted, a calf or a litter of pigs born, a better building erected, or a wagon and team secured. These things encouraged them and they gradually took their place among the substantial farmers of the town. Mr. Fuhrman also increased the size of his farm, later adding 40 acres more, in Section 15, which gave it an area of 120 acres. After operating it until 1879, he turned it over to his son but continued to reside on it until his death on March 27, 1903. His wife Fredericka is also deceased. Their family consisted of nine children: Mary, now Mrs Fred Gerber of Elsworth, Wis.; William H., of the town of Eau Galle; Matilda, now Mrs. Isaiah Seipel of Eau Claire; Julius of Big Stone County, Minn.; Minnie, who married August Fuhrman and is now deceased; Charles of Big Stone County, Minn.; Paulina, now Mrs. Julia Fuhrman of Big Stone County, Minn.; Lewis of St. Paul, Minn., and Augusta who died in infancy.

William H. Fuhrman, for many years an active farmer in the town of Eau Galle, but now practically retired, was born in Dodge County, Wisconsin, Sept. 14, 1856, son of William F. and Fredericka (Grunska) Fuhrman. His parents' life story has already been told. He acquired his education in the Weber school, District No. 2, town of Eau Galle, and being the eldest son in the family, he was the first to feel the grind of hard work in helping his father improve and operate the home farm. He was, however, strong and could handle as much work in a day as practically any man, and thus he worked with and for his father until 1879, in which year he bought the farm and began working for himself. Progressive in character, he sought at once to make the place up to date and for some time was busy in remodeling and improving the buildings, mending or putting up fences, and also adding new buildings to the place, among them a new frame residence, a hay barn, a cattle and horse barn, a granary and a fine hog house with cement floors and walls. He also bought two more 80-acre tracts of land, one in Section 22 and one in Section 11. The former he developed and farmed it in conjunction with the original home property until 1909, when he sold it to his son Paul, who is now conducting it. On January, 1918, he deeded the home farm to his son, Ludwig C., who is operating it and with whom he makes his home. He still owns the 80-acre tract in Section 11. He and Peter Weber, whose lands adjoined, donated one acre to the Lutheran congregation, of which Mr. Fuhrman and family are members and a church edifice was built on the land. Mr. Fuhrman was married Oct. 30, 1881, to Ottillie Kelm, who was born in Germany, Feb. 3, 1857. She proved a loving companion and faithful helpmate, and after 41 years of wedded life, passed away, deeply mourned, on Jan. 28, 1923. She had been the mother of ten children, who were born as follows: Paul A. F., July 6, 1882; Julius E., Feb. 3, 1884; Fredericka W. L., Dec. 6, 1885; Rosetta E. M., Aug. 11, 1887; Emma, Dec. 31, 1889; Herman R. W., Sept. 5, 1891; Ludwig C., born July 15, 1893; Ida M., May 25, 1895; Anna M. B., Oct. 14, 1897, and Walter A. C., born Jan. 28, 1903, who died Feb. 6, 1913. Paul, who is own a farmer in the town of Eau Galle, married Emma Moritz and has seven children, Laura, Helen, Esther, Clara, Gladys, Walter and Marvin. Julius, a farmer in Pierce County, married Anna Naseband and has two children, Margaret and Leonard. Fredericka, who is Mrs. August Lehman of the town of Weston, has three children, Alma, Oscar and Arnold. Rosetta is the wife of William Lehman of the town of Eau Galle and the mother of five children, Agnes, Elmer, Lloyd, Ruth and Leona. Emma, Mrs. Christ Henkel of the town of Weston, has four children, Emma, Herman, Walter and Elva. Herman, who is a merchant in Durand, married Myrtle Patnod, and they have two children, William and Harold. Ludwig C., conducting the old home farm, married Ethel Thompson and has two children, Muriel and Marvel. Ida is the wife of Herman Moritz of the town of Weston and the mother of four children, Carl, Elinor, Alfred and Vernon. Anna is unmarried and resides in the town of Weston.

Charles Norb, now living retired in Downsville, is a man who has had a long and active career in several lines of industry, has acquired a competence through hard work and steady habits and is the head of a family distinguished for the same sterling qualities. He was born in Haugeson, Norway, March 10, 1851, son of

Elling Ellingson and Asheria Johnson Ellingson. As a boy he acquired some education in the public schools and when 13 years old went to sea with the ambition of becoming a sailor. During the next few years he visited practically all the Norwegian ports besides a number in England, Germany and Holland. At the age of 20, in 1871, he took passage in a sailing vessel bound for Quebec, Canada, arriving there after a voyage of seven weeks and two days. Thence he made his way riding in box cars on the railroad to Kandiyohi County, Minnesota, where he remained two years, being employed on the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad in that state and Dakota. In 1873 he came to Dunn County, Wis., locating in Menomonie, where, like practically all the other new comers, he went to work for the lumber firm of Knapp, Stout & Co., which after June 1, 1878, was known as the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. It was in the capacity of cook that he entered their employ, and as such he worked in camps, on the log drives and for one summer on a steamboat on the Chippewa. Mr. Norb remained with the company until they closed their plant at Downsville in 1900. He then entered the employ of the Starr Lumber Co., working in their camps until they quit business here in 1912. In the meanwhile he had been preparing for the day when there should be no more timber to fell, having as far back as 1877 bought 40 acres of land in the town of Weston, practically all of it being wild, and through the subsequent years, while he was away cooking, and earning by that means some ready cash, his wife and sons were improving the farm. More land was also bought from time to time to increase its area until he had 220 acres, while the buildings in time included a good house and a large barn of 36 x 75 feet with a full basement and installed with patent stanchions and other modern equipment. When Mr. Norb found himself without a job so far as the lumber companies were concerned, he had no occasion to worry but took up his personal residence on his farm, which by that time was in good condition and was being successfully operated by his sons. There he lived for some seven years, doing enough light work to keep from rusting out, and then in the fall of 1919 he sold the farm and retired, taking up his residence in Downsville, where he built the first bungalow residence ever constructed here, in which he and his two surviving sons now reside. He was married in October, 1877, to Josephine Olson, who was born in Norway, in 1844, and came to the United States about 1875, settling in Downsville, Dunn County, Wis., where the rest of her life was spent, her death occurring Dec. 5, 1920. Mr. and Mrs. Norb had three children, Alex, Ole and John. Alex, born July 8, 1878, helped his brothers develop the home farm and is now retired and living with his father. Ole, born Oct. 9, 1879, is also retired and living with his father. John, born Oct. 16, 1881, like his other two brothers, helped to build up the family homestead in the town of Weston, and resided there until his death, which occurred May 20, 1913. The father and surviving sons are members of Our Saviour's Lutheran Church and are recognized as good, substantial and reliable citizens who have well earned the ease and comfort they are now enjoying.

August F. Seitz, a representative farmer of the town of Eau Galle, was born on the farm on which he now lives, April 26, 1881, son of Frank and Augusta (Krueger) Seitz. The parents were natives of Germany who came to the United States in 1871, settling in Dodge County, Wis., where they resided for seven years. In 1878 they came to Dunn County and bought 80 acres in Section 6, town of Eau Galle. This had been taken up as a homestead by a Mr. Ramsey, whose rights they bought. Some of the land had been broken and a rude log dwelling and log stable erected. Into the dwelling Mr. Seitz moved his family and then began the development of a farm. In 1888 he bought 40 acres adjoining his original place, which gave him a farm of 120 acres, and this he continued to improve and operate until his death on July 6, 1889. The mother, Mrs. Augusta Seitz, is still living and resides with her daughter, Olga, in Los Angeles, Calif. This daughter, born June 20, 1874, was the elder of the two children of this worthy couple, the other being August F., the subject of this sketch. August F. Seitz, after his father's death, cooperated with his mother in conducting the home farm and was thus engaged for several years, during which time a good frame house was built on the place, replacing the original

log residence. In 1899 August F. took over the entire management of the farm, and in 1919 purchased it. In 1921 he bought another 40 acres of land thus building up the farm to an area of 160 acres, which is its size at present. He has made some valuable improvements, having built a basement barn of 36 x 76 feet in ground plan and made a number of repairs or alterations to the other buildings so as to render them adequate to the necessities of an up-to-date farm. He has also cleared and broken several acres of new land. Mr. Seitz follows diversified farming, giving particular attention to dairying, for which purpose he keeps a good herd of grade Holstein cattle with a pure bred sire. He is also successfully raising Poland-China hogs. He has served both as clerk and director of the Morton Hill District school board, in which school he got his education, and in the year 1917 he was a member of the town board. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America at Elmwood. On Dec. 20, 1910, Mr. Seitz was united in marriage with Mary Britton of Elmwood, who was born Feb. 4, 1884. He and his wife are the parents of three children: Olga L., born Feb. 11, 1912; Freeman A., born May 21, 1916, and Robert W., born March 26, 1923. The family are affiliated religiously with the Lutheran church.

Anton Samdahl, who has been a resident of Dunn County for the last 46 years, during 22 of which he has been engaged in farming and dairying, was born in Norway, March 24, 1857, son of Bernt and Bertha (Lund) Samdahl. The parents, who were farmers, are both deceased. Anton attended school in his native land and subsequently worked on his parents' farm until 1878, in which year he emigrated to the United States. Landing at Philadelphia, he came west to Chicago and thence direct to Menomonie, which place he reached on May 7. With the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company he got work as a blacksmith and he remained with that concern for 23 years or as long as they remained in business here. After that he followed the same occupation for 15 years in the employ of the Hydraulic Brick Co. In 1909 Mr. Samdahl had bought 80 acres of land in Sections 4 and 9, town of Menomonie, and he now settled on it and began to build up a farm. In the years that have since elapsed he has made good progress, among the buildings he has erected being a fine eight-room brick house, with modern fittings; a barn of 34 x 70 feet with brick basement, and a machine shed of 22 x 50 feet. He has also cleared 40 acres of his land and as a general farmer and dairyman keeps grade Holstein cattle. Mr. Samdahl was first married, Oct. 7, 1882, to Ingo Swenson of which union two children were born: Arthur, of North Menomonie, who married Emma Halvorson and has two children, Leo and Allen; and Martin, who is residing at home with his father. Mr. Samdahl was married in Menomonie, Oct. 12, 1902, to Hannah Wolseth, who was born in Norway, March 13, 1871, daughter of John and Anna Wolseth. Her parents are now deceased. She, herself, came to this country in 1897 and for a short time resided in Menomonie. Then she went to Boston, where she spent three years after which she went back to Norway on a visit. After her return to the United States she was married to Mr. Samdahl, as above mentioned. They attend Our Saviour's Lutheran Church of Menomonie. They have one child, Earl A., now living in Bloomer, Wis.

Sever Steen, an early settler in Dunn County who added to the agricultural resources of the town of Menomonie by the development of a farm from the wilderness, was born in Tuengen, Norway, Oct. 18, 1846. His boyhood and early youth were spent in his native land, where he attended school, and he remained there until about the year 1866, when he came to the United States and traveling west to Milwaukee, came directly on to Menomonie. It was in the busy days of Knapp, Stout & Co.'s lumber operations and young Steen went to work for the concern in the pineries, remaining in their employ for two years. After that he worked for years for Knute Thompson and helped to build the present court house. The next ten years of his life were spent as a carpenter, during which period he was married. It was in 1883 that he began his career as a farmer, renting the Enor Nelson farm in the town of Menomonie, and in 1885 he settled on a tract of 80 acres in Section 11, in the same town, which he had bought a few years before. On this tract he put up a set of log buildings and began clearing the land, his wife help-

ing in some of the hardest work, such as grubbing, and together they made gradual progress. To earn money for immediate necessities, Mr. Steen worked occasionally at his trade, and besides improving his own place, he associated himself with other active citizens in promoting the general welfare of the town, taking a prominent part in the building of roads and the establishment of schools. He was a thoroughly good neighbor, with a kind and cheery word for all and was personally popular wherever known. When he passed away in August, 1922, his death caused sorrow in many homes. Mr. Steen's marriage, of which casual mention has been made, took place in the city of Menomonie, on July 2, 1876, and united him with Christina Christopherson, who was born in Winnebago County, Wisconsin, Dec. 11, 1856. Her parents were Ole and Anna Christopherson, natives of Norway who came to America in the late 50's, settling first near Muskego, Waukesha County, this state, whence they later removed to Winnebago County. They came to Dunn County in 1862, settling on 160 acres of land in Section 12, town of Menomonie, which they spent the remainder of their lives in developing. Mr. and Mrs. Sever Steen were the parents of two children, Anna and Arthur. Anna is now Mrs. Christ Rongstad of the town of Menomonie, and has four children, Clarence, Elvina, Marcello and Charlotte. Arthur is now helping his mother to operate the home farm, which she, herself, in the early days of her married life did so much to build up, proving a most useful helpmate to her husband. Though now 68 years old, she still preserves much of her youthful vigor and is helpful both to herself and others.

James W. Frawley, in the service of the Omaha railway at Knapp, was born in Omaha, Neb., Aug. 14, 1872, son of James W. and Catherine (Costello) Frawley. The parents were both born in Milwaukee, where the father for some years was employed in the freight department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. He died in 1875, and the mother, Mrs. Catherine Frawley, on March 28, 1922. James W. was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee, after which he became connected with the printer's trade, which he followed in Milwaukee for three years and 11 months. It was on May 5, 1891, that he began work for the Omaha railway in the roundhouse at Altoona, Wis., as hostler's helper, and as such he worked for three months. At the end of that time he became a fireman, in which position he remained until Sept. 15, 1897, when he was made an engineer. As such he worked most of the time on runs between Altoona and Elroy, being thus engaged until Nov. 1, 1918. He was then transferred to Knapp, Dunn County, where he has since been engineer on the helper engine. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, also of the Knights of Columbus and the Independent Order of Foresters, in religion being a Catholic. Mr. Frawley was married June 10, 1908, to Laura Casey of Knapp, daughter of John T. and Louisa (Mills) Casey. In 1922 Mr. Frawley bought his present dwelling house on West Main Street, Knapp, which he has since remodeled into a fine modern residence.

Ole K. Myran, Jr., a substantial farmer operating a good farm in Section 3, town of Sand Creek, was born in Winnebago County, Wisconsin, Dec. 4, 1855, son of Ole K., Sr. and Betsy Myran. The parents came to this country from Norway in 1841, settling first at Muskegon, Mich., where the father worked on farms. From there they came to Winnebago County, Wisconsin, where they bought a farm, which they operated until 1866. In the summer of that year, accompanied by Swen Toycen and his family, they came with an ox team and covered wagon to Dunn County, arriving July 3, and taking a homestead of 160 acres in Section 3, town of Sand Creek, they being the first settlers in the valley. The land was covered with brush and pine trunks and while the father, aided by his sons, built a log house of 14 by 24 feet, cutting the logs from the surrounding timber, the family used their wagon as their sleeping-place and dwelling. This house, which was larger than the usual pioneer cabin, soon became a stopping-place for new settlers as they came in, and it is remembered that on one night no fewer than 21 people slept in it. A log barn with a straw roof was also erected and then the father and elder sons began clearing the land, their labors in time resulting in a good farm. There Ole K Myran, Sr. died on May 7, 1907, having survived his wife. They had a large family

THE OLE K. MYRAN, SR., AND OLE K. MYRAN, JR., FAMILIES

of 14 children of whom there are seven now living: Newell, Thomas, John, Ole, Julia, Betsy and Mary. The last mentioned is the wife of L. N. Torson and Julia the wife of Oliver Olson. Three children died on board ship on the voyage to America and the others deceased are Andrew, Knute, Anna and Halvor. Andrew served as a soldier in the Civil War. Ole K. Myran, Jr., from the age of ten years was reared on his parents' farm in the town of Sand Creek. He attended district school, or such rural school as had been organized at that early date, and when not thus occupied helped his father and brothers to clear and break the land, driving the oxen or doing other light work, with harder tasks to perform as he grew older. He stayed with his parents as long as they lived and at his father's death fell heir to the farm. In 1885, when in his thirtieth year, he was married in the town of Sand Creek to Thurin K. Rollay, daughter of Knute and Gro (Halvorson) Rollay, natives of Norway, now deceased. Of this union seven children have been born, one of whom died unnamed in infancy, the survivors being Oscar, Bennie, Andrew, Bergitte, Minnie and Anna. With the help of his sons, Mr. Myran has erected all the buildings now in use on his place, they doing the work themselves, and the lumber, cement blocks and other material used being manufactured on the farm. These buildings include a full basement barn, of 36 x 100 feet in ground plan, the house, sheds, and a cement-block silo. The house is the original log structure enlarged and sided over so as to form a fine dwelling. It was one of the first houses built in the community and was used at times for church and confirmation services. There are 213 acre in the farm, over 100 being under the plow, and they carry on general farming, having at present 56 head of mixed grade cattle with a pure bred Guernsey bull. They raise on an average 40 head of Duroc-Jersey hogs per year. In addition to their farming operations they run a large sawmill and take contracts for logging and the sawing of lumber. The son Andrew was drafted for the World War and trained at Camp Grant, Illinois, and at Houston, Texas, but was not sent to France.

William H. Weber, a substantial farmer in the town of Eau Galle, was born on his parents' farm in Section 23, this town, on Aug. 20, 1866, son of Jacob and Mary (Tison) Weber. The father was a native of Germany, the mother being of Scotch-Irish extraction. It was in 1863 that they came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, settling in the town of Eau Galle, where Jacob Weber bought 120 acres in Section 23, a wild tract heavily covered with timber. There, having made a clearing, he built a log house and log barns and began the arduous task of developing a farm, which, in spite of his early death on March 24, 1878, he accomplished. His wife continued to reside on the farm until her death in March, 1910. They had five children: Bernard, deceased; Sarah, deceased; William H., subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, deceased; and Joseph, who formerly for 22 years conducted the Bank of Durand and is now in the coal business in that city. William H. Weber as a boy attended school in what was known as the Weber settlement. He was under 12 years of age when his father died, and for the next eight years or so he remained on the home farm, assisting his mother. Then, starting out for himself, he went to Pierce County, where for the next four years he conducted rented farms. At the end of that period he returned to the town of Eau Galle and bought a farm of 120 acres situated in Sections 24 and 13. The property was partly improved and Mr. Weber added to the improvements and was engaged in agricultural operations there for 13 years. At the end of that time he sold that farm and bought his present one in Section 32, town of Eau Galle. This contains 120 acres of good, fertile land and has been brought to a high state of cultivation by him. He has remodeled the house and installed in it a furnace for heating and a water supply. In 1915 he put up a fine silo and in the following year a large barn of 40 x 80 feet in ground plan, provided with a full basement. His herd of cattle are Guernseys and include a pure bred sire, while he has also a good pen of Poland-China hogs. Aside from his personal business, he is treasurer of Joint School District No. 1, embracing the towns of Dunn and Eau Galle in Dunn County, and the town of Waubeek in Pepin County. Mr. Weber was married March 24, 1887, to Annie Samuel, who was born in Germany, Jan. 18, 1871, and came to the United States when ten years old with her

parents, Herman and Henrietta (Ditman) Samuel. Seven years later the family came to Pierce County, settling on the farm on which the parents are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Weber have been the parents of nine children, Ida, Anna, Herman, Clara, Elizabeth, Oscar, Henry, Ella and Grace, a further record of whom is as follows: Ida, born May 19, 1889, is now Mrs. Fred Schaefer of the town of Eau Galle and the mother of five children, Ethel, Clarence, Grace, Lawrence and Agnes. Anna, born March 5, 1891, is the wife of Charles Hofacker of the town of Eau Galle and the mother of three children, Raymond, Hester and Josephine. Herman, born Nov. 13, 1892, now farming in the town of Weston, married Nina Yourell and has three children, Mabel, Dorothy and Darrell. Clara, born March 16, 1895, is the wife of Ernest Reckin of Black River Falls, where he is engaged in the oil business; she has one child, Madeline. Elizabeth, born Aug. 7, 1898, now Mrs. Asa Styer of the town of Weston, has two children, Raymond and Anna. Oscar, born Sept. 11, 1899, now conducting the home farm, married Anna Weber and they have one child, James. Henry, born July 8, 1905, and Ella, born June 12, 1910, are both residing on the home farm. Grace died in infancy. The Weber family are members of the Catholic church and Mr. Weber belongs to the Catholic Knights and the Modern Woodmen of America.

William Zeilinger, proprietor of Trail's End Stock Farm in the town of Eau Galle, was born in the town of Lima, Pepin County, Feb. 7, 1884, son of John and Jane (Foster) Zeilinger. The father was a native of Austria and the mother of Wisconsin. They were married in Pepin County, this state, where they settled on a farm, conducting it until 1915. They are still residing there, though no longer engaged in active work. William Zeilinger was educated in the Foster school in the town of Lima, Pepin County. He remained at home with his parents until 22 years old. Then in 1905 he bought his present farm of 160 acres in Section 10, town of Eau Galle, which was a partly improved place, 60 acres having been broken. Here Mr. Zeilinger has built up one of the fine farms of the county. He has practically rebuilt the house and has made additions to it which have converted it into a very fine home. In 1911 he erected a large cattle barn of 36 x 60 feet, with full basement, and patent equipment, and in 1919 he installed a home waterworks, having a large well and cistern that supplies water for both house and barns, the water being pumped by a large windmill. He also built all the out-buildings, and has broken and developed 40 more acres of the land. He is successfully engaged in general dairy and stock farming, keeping a fine herd of Holstein cattle, with a pure bred sire. He also raises Poland-China hogs. In building up his present farm from what it was to what it now is, Mr. Zeilinger has achieved a notable success and placed himself in a high position among the representative farmers of Dunn County. His farm is beautifully situated in Spring Couley of the Weber Valley, a picturesque locality presenting many attractions to the lover of nature, and just the place for an ideal country home. Aside from his personal interests Mr. Zeilinger has found time to render useful service as clerk of School District No. 3. He was married July 10, 1906, to Julia Fedie of the town of Lima, Pepin County, and who was born Feb. 8, 1889. Of this marriage four children were born as follows: Ruth Marie, Aug. 2, 1907; Fred John, Aug. 19, 1908; Edward William, July 12, 1910; and Jeanette Theresa, April 8, 1916. The family are members of St. Henry's Catholic congregation at Eau Galle.

Otto Meyer, now living retired in the village of Elk Mound is one of that army of early settlers who with brave hearts and steady hands fought and won the hard battle with nature in transforming the primitive wilderness of Dunn County into the rich and fertile agricultural region which it is today. Some of them fell during the battle, others have since passed away, while still others, like Mr. Meyer, having won the fight, have laid down their arms and are now enjoying a well earned rest, leaving the younger generation to do what still remains to be done in the never-ending progress of civilization. Mr. Meyer is a native of this country, having been born in Washington County, Wisconsin, Sept. 27, 1858, son of Ludwig and Anna Catherine (Todter) Meyer. The parents were born in Hanover, Germany and spent their early years there. The failure of the German revolution of 1848,

whereby the hopes of many for a more liberal form of government were blasted, and the stern measures taken by the government to punish those in revolt, caused large numbers to emigrate to foreign countries, the greater part of them coming to the United States. There is nothing to show that Ludwig Meyer or Anna Catherine Todter had taken any part in the revolution or were in any danger from the authorities, but it is evident that their minds partook of the general unrest, and that they realized that their opportunities for self advancement were practically non-existent under the despotic monarchical government of their native land, which was enacting still severer laws to hold the masses in check. They therefore said goodbye to their friends who could not, or did not want to leave the fatherland, and like thousands of others, took passage for the United States. As yet they were single, but on board the sailing vessel which brought them to this country they were united in marriage and set foot on Columbia's shores as man and wife. The Northwest was then attracting many European immigrants, and Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Meyer, following the main tide of travel, made their way to Washington County, Wisconsin, where, not having the means to buy an improved farm, they settled on 40 acres of timber land. Making a clearing, they built a log cabin having only a dirt floor, and set to work to better their condition. There they lived for ten years, or until 1858, in which year they moved to Chippewa County, locating in the town of Sigel. After eight years' stay there they took up their residence in Chippewa Falls, spent a year there and then moved to the town of Eagle Point (now the town of Tilden) in Chippewa County, where Mr. Meyer bought 140 acres of land, all wild, and once more took up primitive farm work. Of this land in time he cleared and improved all but 40 acres, building up a fine farm with a splendid set of buildings. On March 27, 1896, death deprived him of his loving wife and helpmate, but he continued to live on the farm and operate it until his own death, which occurred March 28, 1915. They had nine children, Herman, Louis, Anna, Otto, Gustave, Adolph, Caroline, Michael and William, all of whom are now living save Gustave. Otto Meyer acquired his education in the schools of Chippewa County, and remained at home with his parents until he was about 24 years old. Then in 1883 he started in for himself, buying a farm of 131 acres in Section 1, town of Grant, Dunn County. Forty acres of the land had been broken and there was an old log cabin on the place in which he and his wife—for he was now married—made their home. There was also a log barn with a straw roof, and it was with this meager outfit in the way of buildings that he began the struggle with nature. Only by long-continued hard work and self denial could he and his wife attain the goal of prosperity and comfort, and they realized it and lived accordingly. During their 14 years on that place they made progress, and were much better off at the end of that period than when they had begun, having a nice house, good barns and other buildings, and the land mostly cleared and in a state of cultivation. In 1897 Mr. Meyer sold that farm and bought one in the town of Red Cedar, consisting of 120 acres of improved land, but without buildings. This defect he remedied by erecting a good dwelling, a basement barn 36 x 73 feet, and a silo, besides other necessary buildings, and having thus put the property into good shape, he rented it to his brother Louis, and bought another farm of 160 acres in the town of Red Cedar, on which he and his wife resided for three years. He then sold that one and bought one of 180 acres in the town of Elk Mound, to which he moved in 1903 and where he farmed very successfully until 1921, when he sold it to his sons Oscar and Bennie, each taking 90 acres which they are now operating. Mr. Meyer, himself, then retired and purchased the residence property in the village of Elk Mound, where he and his wife have since made their home. The 120-acre farm that he bought and rented in the town of Red Cedar, he sold in 1918 to his son-in-law, Fred Wieland. Mr. Meyer is a stockholder in the Bank of Elk Mound and in the Elk Mound Cooperative Creamery Co. During his active career he was widely known as a useful and reliable citizen, and, yielding to the requests of his fellow townsmen, at times served in public office, as road overseer in the town of Grant, Red Cedar and Elk Mound, and as assessor for one term of the town of Elk Mound. The marriage of Mr. Meyer, which took place on March 31, 1881, united him for life with Wilhelmina Harck, of the town of Wheaton,

Chippewa County. They have been the parents of eight children, the youngest of whom, Emil, died in infancy. The record of the others is, briefly, as follows: Elizabeth, who married Sam Blume and resides in the town of Red Cedar, is the mother of three children, Lawrence, Esther and Ruth. Sarah, is now Mrs. Grant Miller of the town of Spring Brook. Rudolph, a farmer in the town of Elk Mound, married Mary Christianson of Knapp and has one child, Marion. Theodore married Lenora Harrison and is conducting a farm within the village limits of Elk Mound. Esther is the wife of Fred Wieland of the town of Red Cedar, and has one child, Donald. Oscar, who is a farmer in the town of Elk Mound, married Christina Hughes. Benjamin, also a farmer in the town of Elk Mound, married Hazel Miller and has one child, Robert. The religious faith of the Meyer family is that of the Evangelical Church.

Samuel Lucas, a well known pioneer of Dunn County now living retired in the village of Ridgeland, is a man who has had a long and active career, at times crowded with incident. He was born in England, June 30, 1848, son of James and Bertha (Lewis) Lucas. The father, born in Yoble, Somerset County, England, was a glove and mitten cutter and worker, who came with his family to the United States in 1861. For three years he remained in New York, then in 1864 came west to Sparta, Wis., where he worked at his trade for Hagerman & Roberts and later for the Howe Company. He next moved to Hartford, Wis., where he worked in the glove factory of Place & Wenden. After that he moved to Chicago, where he seems to have lost his life in the great fire of October, 1871, as he was never heard of afterwards. His wife, after giving up hope of ascertaining his fate, came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and made her home with her son Samuel, until her death in 1878. They had three children, Samuel, John J. and Sarah, of whom Samuel is the only one now living. Samuel Lucas, who began to make himself useful even when only eight years old, as a youth learned the glove-making and tanning trades, which he has followed more or less for the greater part of his life, even up to 1917. He was about 13 when he came with his parents to America, and in 1867 at the age of 19 he came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and bought 160 acres of land in what is now Section 7, town of Wilson, from the "Omaha" railroad. At that time most of the county was still a wilderness and in that locality Mr. Lucas was one of the first settlers. He walked to the place from Menomonie—a cross country walk, as there were no roads—and as soon as he arrived on his property he put up what the pioneers called a "bow house," a sort of dwelling that could be very quickly constructed, as the frame work consisted of long saplings fastened together end to end, then bent over in the form of a bow with the sharpened ends thrust into the ground, a number of these being placed at certain distance apart; then other saplings laid lengthways across the top and sides and fastened, and the whole being covered with canvas or whatever material came handiest for an outside covering. When the latter was of canvas a movable flap was provided to serve the purpose of a door, and open windows could be contrived in the same manner if desired. It might be called a somewhat superior sort of tent. Mr. Lucas had no intention of occupying it permanently, however, and did so only until he had time to build a log house. He also built a log barn with a shake roof. There was an abundance of wild game and the deer knew so little about man that they used to come right up to his house and look through the windows. For a while, whenever Mr. Lucas wanted supplies he had to walk to Menomonie and return with them on his back, but after getting a yoke of oxen and a crude sort of cart or wagon he used to drive to town, presenting as good an appearance as most of the other pioneers whom he met on the street. The distance between Menomonie and Mr. Lucas's land was not far short of 30 miles by the route he had to take, though somewhat less in a straight line, and the labor involved in carrying supplies on the back for such a distance and over a rough country, and getting across the numerous streams over which only the crudest sort of bridges had then been constructed, or perhaps when there was nothing but a ford, and to do this in all sorts of weather, shows how strong was the desire of the pioneer settlers in this region, as elsewhere, to built up a home that they might call their own and the broad acres of which, when brought under cultivation, would

MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL LUCAS

provide them with a livelihood, and perhaps even in course of time with a moderate degree of wealth. Mr. Lucas went through all the usual hardships and did his share of hard work. Being such an early settler in the locality, he was in some sense looked up to by those who arrived later, the more so as he was active in promoting the public interest. He helped to cut timber and open up a road, and also took a leading part in having the town of Wilson set off from that of Sherman, he suggesting the name of Wilson for it. In course of time he added to his land and has kept on doing so at intervals, being now the owner of 280 acres in Dunn County and 160 acres in Douglas County. He worked in the woods with his oxen skidding logs for Mr. Tainter and other lumbermen and in early days he used to carry the mail on his back until, chiefly through his efforts the government established a post office. He also helped to organize the first school in the town, which he canvassed in order to find the children to attend it, and he hewed the logs for the building and helped in its construction, its location being in Section 17. Progressing with the times he gradually replaced his log buildings by frame ones, adopting modern methods in his farming operations, which he carried on for half a century. Over 100 acres of the farm are now under the plow, the rest of the land (in the town of Wilson) being in pasture and timber. Mr. Lucas' herd of Jersey and Guernsey cattle used to number from 30 to 40 head but in his latter years on the farm he reduced the number. He also raised Duroc-Jersey hogs and at one time bred sheep extensively. In the spring of 1924 he rented out the farm and moved to the village of Ridgeland, where he bought a good residence and is now living retired. His active career was one of progress, marked by a considerable degree of public spirit and usefulness to the general community, facts recognized by his fellow townsmen. At Sparta, Wis., in 1878 he was united in marriage with Lucy Gartman, daughter of Alexander and Christina (Manney) Gartman, her parents being early settlers in Hartford, Wis., and the father a veteran of the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas have had five children, John J., Henry, Lila, Margery and Samuel C. John J. and Henry are now farmers in Barron County. Lila is the wife of John Ferguson, station agent at Ridgeland. Marjory is a trained nurse in St. Mary's Hospital in Duluth. Samuel C., who before the war with Germany was a high school teacher, was in the U. S. transport service during the war, having entered the service at Superior, and while thus engaged visited Manilla, China and Russia, being discharged in 1919. He is now a student in the dental department of the Minnesota University at Minneapolis.

C. H. Downing, a worthy pioneer of Dunn County, who came to this region 61 years ago, and is now living retired in Wheeler, after a long career of agricultural activity, was born in the state of Vermont, Feb. 5, 1849, son of Oliver and Sally (Annis) Downing. The parents, who also were natives of the Green Mountain State, and thoroughly conversant with its colonial and Revolutionary traditions and history, nevertheless were not insensible to the advantages of self advancement offered by the thinly settled West, and so in 1853 they said goodbye to old friends and the scenes of their childhood, and turned their faces toward the setting sun, pursuing their journey until they reached Ripon, Wis., where they halted and remained subsequently for two years, Oliver Downing following mason work and farming. Then, at the end of the time mentioned, they moved with their family to Juneau County, where some years were spent, and where Mrs. Sally Downing died in 1857. About five or six years later, in 1863, when almost every newspaper contained the account of battles lost or won in the great war between the Northern and Southern states, Oliver Downing came with the surviving members of his family to Dunn County and took a homestead in the town of Stanton. He had time to do but little on it, however, as death called him in the following year. C. H. Downing, the direct subject of this memoir, who was 14 years old when he came to Dunn County, attended school for a short time in Knapp, but soon began working out. After some years had passed over his head, he engaged in farming for himself, renting a farm for several years on Rusk Prairie in the town of Red Cedar. In 1880 he took a homestead of 160 acres in the town of Otter Creek and began to improve it, the land being all wild when it came into his possession. His operations from

the first were as thorough as he could afford to make them, for he built a frame house and frame barns, with some other good out-buildings, and soon had enough land broken to begin farming. There he remained until 1890, in which year he traded that farm for one on Rusk Prairie in the town of Red Cedar, and on this latter place he successfully followed agricultural pursuits for 13 years, or until 1903, when he rented his farm and moved to the village of Cedar Falls, where he and his wife made their home for 17 years. His marriage, which had occurred Oct. 11, 1868, had united him with Jane Cameron of Eau Galle, and with her at the end of the time mentioned he came to Wheeler, where Mrs. Downing lived a few years longer, passing away on Jan. 8 of the year, 1924. To her husband and the six children she left behind, as well as to numerous friends and acquaintances throughout the county, and elsewhere, it was a sad bereavement, for she was a woman of high qualities, well educated and refined, just, kind and hospitable— the sort of woman to make and keep friends and be beloved by her relations. Mr. Downing now resides in a house which he purchased when he came to the village, and he also owns his old farm in the town of Red Cedar, which he rents out. It is a fine farm of 160 acres, the land being fertile and the buildings substantial and in good condition. The six children born to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Downing are Martha H., Nellie M., Daniel O., Mary E., Milton C. and Sadie J., of whom the following is a further record. Martha H., born Sept. 30, 1869, is the wife of Arthur G. Butterfield, a merchant and one of the leading business men of Wheeler, and she and her husband reside with Mr. Downing. They have one child, Sadie, born Nov. 6, 1891, who is now the wife of T. S. Lefstad, Mr. Butterfield's partner in the mercantile business. Mr. and Mrs. Butterfield also adopted a boy, Vernoid, who resides with them. In addition to his business activities already alluded to, Mr. Butterfield is a member of the Wheeler Commercial Club, and is now serving as village assessor. Nellie M., born April 13, 1872, is the wife of T. J. Converse of Draper, Wis. Daniel O., born Jan. 30, 1874, is now living in Mt. Vernon, Wash., where he holds a government position as sealer of weights and measures. He married Grace Rork, and has one child, Evelyn. Mary E., born April 9, 1876, married B. J. Benson, a hardware merchant of McHenry, N. D., where she and her husband are now living; they have one child, Vera E Milton C., born July 18, 1878, is a farmer in the town of Otter Creek. He married Lillian Utz, and has three children, Violet, Helen and Dorothy. Sadie J., born March 10, 1882, is the wife of W. W. Rubyor of Rice Lake, Wis. The Downing family are affiliated religiously with the Presbyterian Church. In view of Mr. Downing's lack of early opportunities, he has made a very good record. Losing his mother when only eight years old, and his father when 15, he had to depend chiefly upon himself, and so learned those lessons of industry and thrift that are so essential to material advancement, and without which even a good education may be found insufficient. He and his wife brought up a creditable family of children whose personal characters are an asset to the respective communities in which they dwell. His financial resources are ample for his needs and include those of a stockholder in the Rusk Cooperative Creamery.

Roger Furbur, who passed away some 23 years ago, but who in his day was a worthy citizen of Dunn County, was born in Shropshire, England, Aug. 28, 1833, and was there educated. He came to America in 1850, landing at New York and proceeding west to Adams County, Wis., where he farmed until 1863. He then came to Dunn County, Wis., where he farmed until 1863. He then came to Dunn County and in the town of Sherman took a homestead of 160 acres, having to cut a path from the main road to his land. The tract being all wild, he made a clearing and built a small frame house and log barns, thus beginning pioneer life. The story of life in the backwoods has been often told and need not here be repeated in detail. As everyone knows it was a life involving much hard work and often considerable privation, and it took strong men and women to live it. Mr. Fubur was was a hardworking man and he persevered until he had built up a good farm, on which he resided until March, 1893. He then sold the place and moved to the city of Menomonie, buying a residence at the corner of Fifth Street and Fifteenth Avenue. There he spent his remaining years, dying March 20, 1902, nine years

after his retirement. He was married in Adams County, Wisconsin, Dec. 19, 1858, to Mary Ann Adams, who was born in Devonshire, England, July 16, 1840, and came to this country with her parents in 1845, first residing at Dayton, Ohio. From there they moved to Adams County, Wisconsin, where she met and married Mr. Furbur, whom she survived by 11 years, passing away on June 1, 1913. They were the parents of 11 children, namely, Jennie M., Ellen E., Sarah A., William H., Rosabelle, John S., Clara A., George G., Laura M., Edward A. and Martha A., in regard to all of whom the following record is available. Jennie M., born Nov. 1, 1859, married Harmon Ranney, who died March 20, 1920. She resides in Menomonie and has four children: Louella, born Aug. 11, 1877; Ella A., born March 26, 1880; Guy E., born March 9, 1884; and Orpha B., born Jan. 13, 1887. Ellen E., born July 20, 1861, died March 26, 1864. Sarah A., born July 1, 1863, died March 29, 1864. William H., born May 30, 1865, died Feb. 5, 1868. Rosabelle, born Jan. 10, 1867, is now Mrs. Carl W. Ranney of Menomonie, and has six children: Lloyd A., born Aug. 13, 1888; Myrtle M., born Jan. 31, 1891; Le Roy R., born July 7, 1893; Lois, born Jan. 18, 1896; Mary A., born Sept. 16, 1899, and Margaret, born Nov. 1, 1905. John S., born Oct. 30, 1868, and now of Starkweather, N. D., married Sarah Childs and they had five children, who were born on the following respective dates: Elliott R., Aug. 9, 1906; William A., June 5, 1908; Grant E., March 9, 1912; Marion R., April 12, 1915; and Lauramae, March 20, 1918. His wife Sarah, the mother of these children, having died in February, 1920, John S. Furbur subsequently married her sister, Delia Childs, of which union two children have been born, Jean Elizabeth, July 5, 1922, and Kenneth W., April 15, 1924. Clara A. Furbur, born Aug. 9, 1870, is now Mrs. J. M. Douglas of Superior and the mother of two children: G. Stanley, born June 27, 1890, and Blanche M., March 11, 1896. George G., born Nov. 19, 1872, now a resident of Albert Lea, Minn., first married May Hoover, by whom he had two children: Mildred M., born May 16, 189 ; and R. Wallace, born May 31, 1897. For his second wife he married Grace Lowd. Laura M., born Sept. 8, 1874, is now Mrs. William H. Carrington of Menomonie. She has two children: Ethel H., born Oct. 22, 1893; and Roger H., Nov. 2, 1899. Edward A., born Nov. 25, 1877, resides at Hampden, N. D. He married Grace Sisson and has one child, Roger, born Dec. 28, 1908. Martha A., born July 29, 1879, is now Mrs. Hans Swenby of Menomonie, and has two children: Esther, born Nov. 25, 1903, and Melvin, born Jan. 14, 1906. Besides the 26 grandchildren of Roger Furbur, there are at this writing 27 great grandchildren.

Martin Rhude, the owner of an excellent farm known as Valley View Guernsey Farm, situated in Section 11, town of Elk Mound, was born at Lillestrum, near Christiania, Norway, July 2, 1855, son of John Johnson and wife, the latter's maiden name being Johanna Marie Johansdatter. Both parents died in Norway. Martin was educated in the public schools of his native land, where he grew to manhood. He came to the United States in 1883, and proceeding west to Wisconsin, reached Eau Claire, July 16. There he found a job driving an ice wagon, and either from steadiness of character or because he could find no more profitable occupation, he stuck to that job for nine years and a half. It was on a date in the early part of that period, or on April 25, 1885, that he was married to Julia Ellinstad, who was born in Drammen, Norway, June 8, 1866, daughter of Ole Olson and wife, the latter's maiden name having been Helga Tinnis. She had come to this country with her mother and stepfather when two years old, her father having died in Norway and her mother having subsequently married Ole Ellingstad. They settled in Trempealeau County and both are now deceased. At the end of the nine and a half years during which Mr. Rhude gained a living and supported his family as an iceman, having been frugal and saved some money, he came to Dunn County and began a new life as a farmer, buying 240 acres of land in Section 11, town of Elk Mound. Some of it was broken but most of it was wild, and for buildings there was a poor log cabin. However, many a pioneer of Dunn County started with less. and Mr. Rhude, with that for a nucleus and starting-point proceeded to build up what is now the Valley View Guernsey Farm, a fine piece of agricultural property, beautiful in appearance, provided with a good equipment of tools and machinery and with

substantial and adequate buildings. The comfortable modern residence is lighted with a home gas plant, and is suitably set off by a spacious lawn, with shade trees and shrubbery. There is a large dairy barn of 30 x 90 feet, a wagon shed 60 feet long, a granary 24 feet long, with a connecting shed of 30 feet, a hog house, chicken house, corn crib, milk house, garage, and other buildings. Water is obtained from a 93-foot driven well and is pumped by a gas-engine. Mr. Rhude's buildings are well arranged with plenty of yard space between them. He keeps pure bred and grade Guernsey cattle, with a pure bred Guernsey sire at the head. Mr. Rhude personally conducted this farm until the spring of 1924, at which time he rented it on shares to his son, John. He has built an addition to his house for the accommodation of himself and wife, John and his family occupying the original dwelling. Mr. Rhude is a member of the Big Elk Creek congregation of the Lutheran Church, and for many years has served it as a trustee. In December, 1912, he left on a trip to his old home in Norway, returning to America in April, of the following year. Mr. and Mrs. Rhude have been the parents of 10 children of whom nine are now living, the full list being as follows: John, born April, 1886, deceased; Henry, born Sept. 19, 1887, a farmer and carpenter who married Edna Anderson; George, born Aug. 18, 1889, a representative farmer of the town of Elk Mound, who married Emma Flesberg; Minnie, born Oct. 26, 1891, who is Mrs. Sigrud Johnson of the town of Wheaton, Chippewa County; John, born Dec. 31, 1895, and now conducting the home farm, who married Alice Sorenson and has one child, Nona; William, born Feb. 26, 1898, now an auto mechanic in Colfax; Louis, born Feb. 26, 1900, a bookkeeper residing in Duluth; Albert, born Aug. 10, 1902, a carpenter by occupation, as yet single; Ella, born March 19, 1905, and Juel, born Nov. 27, 1910, residing at home.

Nels Tilleson, who is successfully engaged in general farming and dairying in Section 9, town of Red Cedar, was born in the town of Elk Mound, Dunn County, Wis., July 28, 1873, son of Arne and Betsy (Anderson) Tilleson. He was reared in his native town, where as a boy he attended school, and until he was 16 years old he remained at home with his parents. He then went to Menomonie, where for three years he was employed in the butcher shop of A. O. Strand. After that for a while he worked on farms in the town of Red Cedar and for six years subsequently operated the farm of F. R. Ross at Rusk. In 1905 Mr. Tilleson began his career as an independent farmer, buying his present farm of 110 acres in Section 9, town of Red Cedar. Fifty acres of this place, on which tract the buildings are situated, were formerly the farm of Geo. D. Owens. Mr. Tilleson has shown himself a modern farmer, keeping pace with modern methods. He has greatly improved his buildings, and is giving special attention to dairy work, keeping Holstein cattle of high grade, with a pure bred sire. He is also a stockholder in the Rusk Cooperative Creamery and store. Mr. Tilleson was married in Menomonie, Nov. 26, 1898, to Edith Owen, who was born in the town of Red Cedar, Oct. 14, 1871, in the house in which she now lives, daughter of George D. and Caroline (Kent) Owen. To this union one son was born, Jay E., on Oct. 16, 1900, who is living on the home farm with his parents.

George D. Owen, an early settler in Dunn County, and for many years a highly esteemed resident of the town of Red Cedar, was born in Steuben County, New York, Aug. 30, 1830, son of Ambroise and Betsy (Wright) Owen, both parents being natives of the same state, and farmers by occupation. After the father's death the mother came west and spent the remainder of her life with her son, George. After her death the latter worked on farms and in sawmills for three years. On Nov. 24, 1852, he was united in marriage with Helen Cornell of Pennsylvania, but she died less than three years afterwards, in July, 1855, and for the two years following his bereavement he worked in the pineries. After that he went to Rock County, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1859, when he came to Dunn County. For a year after his arrival here he lived on Section 6, engaged in farming. He then bought a tract of 50 acres in Section 9, the same town, where he engaged in farming and bee culture, occupations in which he continued for the remainder of his life, a period of 38 years, his death occurring in May, 1898. Mr.

Owen was married Nov. 29, 1857, to Caroline Kent, who was born in Canada, near Niagara Falls, Aug. 4, 1840, and who came to Wisconsin with her parents when six years of age, the family settling in Rock County, where they remained until 1856. They then became pioneers of Dunn County, from that time until their death living in the town of Red Cedar. Mrs. Helen Owen is still living, being now 84 years of age. She resides with her daughters, Mrs. Tilleson and Ethel. She and her husband were the parents of seven other children, all of whom are now deceased, namely: Cora, Jessie, Walter, Birdie, William, Jay and Ambroise.

Andrew O. Lien, a well known and respected resident of Menomonie, engaged in business as contractor, real estate dealer, and auctioneer, with offices at 2508 Broadway, was born at Tynset, Norway, on Feb. 2, 1876. His parents were Ole K. and Kari (Tuveng) Lien, who owned and conducted a farm, on which both of them died, the mother in 1910 and the father on Aug. 18, 1924, at the advanced age of 88 years. They had eight children: Ole O., now residing in Oregon; Knute, of the town of Sherman, Dunn County; Charlie, of Oregon; John, who died Dec. 12, 1920; Andrew O., of Menomonie; Simon, who owns and conducts the home farm at Tynset, Norway; Sarah, now Mrs. Paul Sommerfeldt of West Allis, Wis., and Kari, who is now Mrs. Torval Lien of Minneapolis. Andrew O. Lien attended public school in Norway and also completed a course at a military academy there. He then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed, including contracting, until 1900. In that year he came to America and directly to Dunn County, locating at Wheeler, where he was engaged in carpentry and contracting for nine years. He then engaged in the real estate business at Wheeler, also having an office in Menomonie. Since coming to this country Dunn County has always been his home except for short intervals, when he was in St. Paul or at West Allis, Wis. In 1924 he bought his present residence, including two acres of land, at No. 2508 Broadway. While his chief business is that of real estate, he also does some auctioneering, besides contracting and building. He has always taken a deep interest in the development and prosperity of Dunn County, and while at Wheeler he served three years as treasurer of the Wheeler schools, also as banker for several years of the Woodmen's lodge of which he is a member. Mr. Lien was married on May 24, 1904, to Julia Sahlie of Wheeler, a daughter of Andrew L. and Kari (Johnson) Sahlie. Of this union there are five children: Oliver A., born July 14, 1905, who is a student in the Berry Business College at Minneapolis; Sylvia R., born May 29, 1909, now a pupil in the Menomonie High School; Victor C. and Vincent C. (twins), born Aug. 5, 1913; and Arnold J., born Dec. 2, 1920. Mr. Lien and his family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

William Hoffman, engaged in farming in Section 13, town of Sheridan, was born in this town Jan. 18, 1881, son of William and Mary (Efert) Hoffman, who were natives of Germany. The father was a baker by trade and conducted a bakery in Germany before coming to the United States. His first settlement in this country was in Minnesota, whence he came after a while to Dunn County, Wisconsin. His wife Mary, whom he married in the town of Sheridan, was a widow at the time. On coming to the United States she settled in the town of Sheridan, where she had a homestead consisting of wild land with log buildings, on which she and her second husband, Mr. Hoffman, made their home. But through some unfortunate speculations on his part, they lost the place. He then homesteaded 40 acres in the town of Wilson, which he set to work to improve, and where he and his wife both spent the rest of their lives, she passing away in March, 1918, and he in February, 1919. They had been the parents of four sons, William, August, Reinhardt and George, and Mrs. Hoffman by her first husband, Jacob Kieser, had a daughter, Augusta, now the wife of Amund Holton of the town of Sheridan. William Hoffman was reared in the town of Sheridan, where he attended school. He helped his parents on the home farm until he was 21 and after that worked out for others until 1906. In that year he began farming for himself, buying from the railroad 120 acres of wild land in Section 13, town of Sheridan, the tract being covered with brush. Mr. Hoffman built a small frame house on it, which he has since enlarged and improved; he has also cleared a quantity of land, having 60 acres under the plow. He is suc-

cessfully engaged in general farming and dairying, having 24 head of mixed grade cattle. For 28 falls he has followed threshing, now conducting an outfit of his own. Mr. Hoffman was married at Sand Creek, in 1906, to Mary Olson, daughter of William and Nellie Olson. Her parents came to Dunn County from Trempealeau County at an early date and are both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman have three children, Edward, Willard and Harry.

Gustav Oie, president of the First National Bank of Boyceville, was born in Madison, Minn., March 15, 1887. He acquired his education in the grade and high schools of that place, completing courses in banking, which line of business activity he subsequently followed up to November, 1923, in various cities in Minnesota. In that month he came to Boyceville, purchasing a controlling interest in the First National Bank of this place, and becoming its president, which position he has since filled to the benefit of the institution and the best interests of the general public. He has identified himself closely with local interests, taking an active part in village affairs and has gained a high business and social standing. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Boyceville lodge of Odd Fellows and the Elks lodge in St. Paul. Mr. Oie is fond of automobiling and other outdoor sports and his local popularity is now well established. Mr. Oie was united in marriage, May 17, 1924, to Minnie Setter of Boyceville, who is cashier of the First National Bank of which her husband is president; this position she has held since the bank was organized.

Michael Meyer, a retired farmer well known and respected in the village of Elk Mound, where he has resided for some five years after a successful career in agriculture, was born in the town of Tilden, Chippewa Coynty, Wis., April 17, 1867, son of Ludwig and Anna Meyer. He was educated in the rural school of his neighborhood and grew up on the home farm assisting his parents in operating it until he was 22 years old, at which time he bought it. It contained 140 acres of land and he continued the improvements on the place, erecting a barn 36 x 100 feet, with full basement and patent equipment. He installed an individual gas plant for lighting purposes, and added to his holdings until he has 210 acres of land. While residing there he served 22 years as director on the school board and for one year a supervisor on the town board. In 1919 Mr. Meyer sold the farm and retired, taking up his residence in the village of Elk Mound, where he bought a nice house with an acre of land. He has served one term as a member of the board of trustees of this village. He is a stockholder in the Litnum-Bronze Co. of Menomonie. Mr. Meyer was married March 15, 1889, to Lena John of Chippewa County, who was born near Clintonville, Wis., July 8, 1868. He and his wife are the parents of seven children, Edward, Alvin G., George, Ella, Gilbert, Raymond and Clarence. Edward, now a farmer in Chippewa County, married Anna Hansen and has two children, Melvin and Edward. Alvin G., a prominent farmer in the town of Elk Mound, married Della Wege and has two children, Eleanor and Luverne. George, a telegrapher and ticket agent, married Dina Nelson and has one child, Ione. Ella is at home at Elk Mound. Gilbert is a student at the River Falls State Normal School. Raymond is a pupil in the Elk Mound High School and Clarence is at home with his parents and attending school.

Joshua Crosby, in his day a well known pioneer farmer of the town of Sherman, but now deceased, was born in Illinois, Nov. 4, 1837. Of his early life for the first 24 years there is no data at hand, but in the summer of 1861 he came to Dunn County and on Sept. 1st, that year, pre-empted 160 acres of wild land in Section 21, town of Sherman, the government certificate for which was signed by U. S. Grant, president, and I. V. Burrett, secretary. He enlisted for Civil War service but was rejected because of physical disability. On Oct. 28, 1862, he married Amanda Hopkins, of Juneau County, Wis. After her death he married for his second wife Luella A. Newell, who was born in Sauk County, Wisconsin, March 23, 1856, daughter of Homer and Rosanna V (Alma) Newell. She came with her parents to Dunn County in 1867, they settling in the town of Sherman. Mr. Crosby cleared and developed his farm, erecting a fair set of frame buildings, though his first dwelling on it was a small log house. There were no roads when he took possession of the place and he had to cut his way through wood and brush from Menomonie,

JOSHUA CROSBY AND FAMILIES

or from Cedar Falls. There was a small oak tree standing near where he built his first log house, that he noticed, and was about to cut it down to make a hand spike, but changed his mind and let it remain, and it is now a large tree. In early days he used oxen, as most of the pioneer settlers did, there being few horses until a later period. He spent the remainder of his life on this place, engaged in its improvement, and died March 5, 1915, a successful farmer and a man well known respected by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He was the father of 15 children, eight by his first wife and seven by his second, whose records in brief are as follows. The children by the first wife, Mrs. Amanda Crosby: Seth O., now in Portal, N. D.; Carl V., of Columbus, Mont.; Clarence P., deceased; Lee, who is Mrs. Harry Wieman of Washburn, Wis.; Ruth, who married Dwight Shafer of Virginia and is now deceased; Grace, who is Mrs. William Gladden of Dendron, Va.; and Louis and Mark, who are deceased. The children by the second wife, wife, Mrs. Luella A. Crosby, were: Harley O., born Dec. 13, 1886, and now living in the town of Hay River; Lewie, born Oct. 2, 1888, now of the town of Sheridan, Dunn County; Howard J., born June 14, 1892, a farmer in the town of Sherman; Homer, born June 14, 1892, who lives in the town of Oakland, Burnett County, Wisconsin, Homer being a twin brother of Howard; Oris, born Aug. 18, 1893, on the old home farm; Dick, born Oct. 28, 1895, unmarried, and now owner of the home farm; and Neil N., born Nov. 1, 1898, who was graduated from the Dunn Normal School with the class of 1918, and taught rural schools two years in Adams County, two years in Dunn County, and a year in Burnett County. Neil N., also is unmarried.

James G. Brackett, a prominent business man of Elk Mound, manager for the Elk Mound Elevator Co., in which concern he is a stockholder, was born in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County, Wis., Oct. 23, 1880, son of Abraham and Grace (Dempster) Brackett. The settlement of the family in the town of Spring Brook occurred in the late 60's when they came here from Canada, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Brackett being natives of the Dominion. James G. Brackett was educated in the little brick schoolhouse of his home district in the town of Spring Brook, and at Lampher's business college in Eau Claire. He then entered the office of the Drummond Packing Co. at Eau Claire, where he was employed until the breaking out of the Spanish-American war in 1898. Having enlisted in Company E, Third Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, he subsequently performed military service in Porto Rico, being discharged in January, 1899. He then returned to Eau Claire and for the next two years was employed in the lumber industry, working both in the woods and on the drives. It was in 1902 that Mr. Brackett came to Elk Mound and engaged in the implement and agricultural machinery business, in which he continued for 18 years, or until 1920. The Elk Mound Elevator Co. being formed in that year, he became interested in it as a stockholder and was made its manager, in which position he has since continued, and as such is widely known. He is also a stockholder in the Bank of Elk Mound and in the Elk Mound Hall Co. He has identified himself closely with public affairs, for three years he served as president of the village of Elk Mound, was a member of its board of trustees for several years, and was clerk of the school board for six years. He is a member of the Elk Mound Commercial Club and for some time has been chief of the local fire department. His other society affiliations are with the Masonic lodge at Eau Claire; the Modern Woodmen camp in Elk Mound, of which he has been clerk for several years; the camp of Spanish-American War veterans at Eau Claire, and the Elk Mound Rod and Gun Club. Mr. Brackett was married, Oct. 9, 1902, to Lillian Close of Chippewa Falls, of which union two children have been born, Max and Richard. Max, who was born March 31, 1904, is a graduate of the Elk Mound High School, and is now a student in the electrical engineering course of the Wisconsin State University. Richard, born Nov. 17, 1905, was also graduated from the local high school and is now a student in the agricultural department of the Wisconsin State University, where in 1924 he won the state heavyweight wrestling championship at the state university. He has the distinction of having played right tackle on the All America football team of 1923.

John Rudolph Link, Sr., one of the oldest living pioneers of Dunn County, now retired and residing in Menomonie, was born in Germany, Nov. 1, 1832. In his native land he received a good schooling and grew to manhood, remaining there until 1854, when, having attained his majority, he began the battle of life for himself in a new environment, emigrating to the United States. Locating first in New York State, he later went from there to Pennsylvania, and from the latter state to New Jersey. Some three years were thus spent in the East and then, in the spring of 1857, young Link made another radical departure, following the star of empire to Wisconsin and locating in Menomonie, where he found great activity in lumbering. For four years he worked in the mill of Knapp, Stout & Co., and then, giving up mill work, took to farming, buying 80 acres of wild land in the town of Spring Brook. Having made a clearing, he built a log shack—later replaced by a log house—and began the task of developing a farm, which was a hard one, as it involved considerable grubbing. The work of improvement went on, however, as fast as Mr. Link could push it, and in time his neighbors marked the appearance of a neat and substantial frame house, as well as good barns and other out-buildings, all visible evidences of his increasing prosperity, and also of his determined and persistent industry. Moreover, not satisfied with his original 80 acres, he soon began enlarging his farm, buying 80 acres of railroad land, and later adding two more 80-acre tracts, which gave him a farm of 320 acres all told. There his activities were carried on for 46 years—not far short of half a century—at the end of which period he retired, and, moving to the city of Menomonie, bought a good residence at No. 920 Sixth Avenue, which he still occupies. As one of the builders of Dunn County along agricultural lines, his fame is secure, and he will doubtless be remembered many years hence as one of its notable pioneers. It is 67 years ago since Mr. Link began domestic life on his own account, he having been married on Dec. 22, 1856, to Julia Fredericka Hurley, who, born in Germany, Oct. 1, 1838, came to America in 1854, locating in New Jersey. For 43 years she proved herself a faithful and loving wife, helpmate and mother, and her death in 1899 was the cause of sore grief to him and to their eight children, all of whom are now living. These children are as follows: Pauline J., born March 20, 1858, who married Christ Martinson, and, now a widow, resides with her father; John, born May 16, 1860, who resides in Menomonie; Frederick, born Sept. 6, 1862, now living in Minneapolis; Christian, born Jan. 16, 1865, now of Monong, Wis.; Catherine Fredericka, born March 11, 1867, who is the wife of Bert Elliott of Stevens Point, Wis.; Louis H., born June 24, 1869, and now residing in Minneapolis; Lydia Carolina, born Oct. 8, 1871, now Mrs. James Patterson of Great Falls, Mont.; and Rudolph Carl, born Jan. 4, 1874, who is living in the town of Dunn. John Rudolph Link was married secondly to Mrs. Magdalena Gardner, who in maidenhood was Magdalena Coom. She died Jan. 13, 1917. For 16 years Mr. Link has been a resident of Menomonie and during that time has made many city friends. He is affiliated with the Evangelical Church and stands for all those things which constitute the moral backbone and social strength of a community—law and order, education and religion.

Christ Martinson, who spent nearly 20 profitable years as a Dunn County farmer, and several subsequent years as a resident of Menomonie until death called him from earthly scenes, was born in Nordfenmarken, Norway, June 24, 1855. It was in the year 1865, as a boy of ten, that he came to the United States with his parents, who settled in the town of Wheaton, Chippewa County, Wis. The family was soon broken up, however, as the father died in Colby, Clark County, in 1868, and immediately after his death his wife moved to Canby, Minn., where she passed away many years later, in 1887. Christ Martinson, in March, 1884, bought a lot in Elk Mound, Dunn County, Wis., and built a house on it. In August, of the same year, he moved to the village of Knapp, this county, and at that time became section foreman on the Omaha railroad, a position that he held until August, 1888. He then moved to Superior, where he held a similar position in the employ of the same railway company until April, 1893. It was then that Mr. Martinson began his career as an agriculturist, returning to Dunn County and taking a farm

MR. AND MRS. NORMAN A. OVITT

of 80 acres in the town of Spring Brook. There he was engaged in farming until Nov. 27, 1912, when he retired and took up his residence in Menomonie, in which city he died in May, 1916. He was a member of the Masonic order and a stockholder in the Masonic Temple of Menomonie. Mr. Martinson was married Sept. 21, 1879, to Pauline Juliana Link, daughter of John R. and Julia F. (Hurley) Link. Of this marriage one son was born, Jacob C., on March 28, 1884, who later married Matilda Weisner. He and his wife, who reside in St. Paul, have three children, Harold, Elmira and Ralfa.

Herman C. Anderson, a well known farmer of the town of Sheridan, residing in Section 23, comes of a family long known in this and neighboring towns. He was born here Jan. 9, 1890, son of John Albert and Augusta (Christenson) Anderson, the parents being natives of Norway. John A. Anderson was but 11 years old when he came to Dunn County. When a little older he worked on farms and later in the woods and on river drives for Knapp, Stout & Co. Like many others of the early lumbermen in this region, he realized that lumbering could not go on forever here, that the timber would some day be exhausted, and that in any case he could not work at so hard a business when old; so when he saw a good opportunity, he secured a homestead—120 acres in Section 23, town of Sheridan. This was a wild tract, and his first house and barn were log structures. Later he bought 80 acres more land, which made him the owner of 200 acres. This was the farm which he spent many years in clearing and improving and which is now owned by his son, Herman. He was town clerk for 15 years and school clerk for 28 years and was recognized as a successful farmer and usful citizen. He died July 11, 1911, being survived by his wife until Dec. 26, 1912. They had eight children, six of whom are now living, namely: Gena (second), wife of Peter Christenson; Edwin of Prairie Farm, Barron County; Josephine, wife of Herman Anderson of Prairie Farm; Clara, wife of Ingebret Opoien residing in Minnesota; Laura, wife of Alfred Venness of the town of Hay River, Dunn County, and Herman C., subject of this sketch. The two deceased are Alvina, who was the wife of William Jungck, and an infant, Gena (first). Herman C. Anderson, who was reared on the home farm, as a boy attended rural school, subsequently becoming his father's assistant. After the death of his last surviving parent, he became owner of the farm, which he has continued to improve, having built a good frame barn, two silos and other buildings. His place is well provided with modern machinery, including a tractor and an electric lighting system. As a general farmer and dairyman, he has been successful. He has 20 head of grade Holstein cattle and also raises hogs to advantage. He has served as town treasurer for three years and as clerk of School District No. 2. Mr. Anderson was married July 28, 1921, to Ethel Venness, daughter of Ole and Lucy Venness, who settled in Dunn County many years ago. Mr. Venness has passed away but Mrs. Venness is still living, being a resident of Menomonie. Mr. and Mrs. Herman C. Anderson have two children, Ardith and Keith.

Norman A. Ovitt, a former resident of the town of Spring Brook, who deserves mention as the creator of a good farm, was born near the city of Albany, N. Y., June 8, 1836. He was reared and educated in that locality and there spent the first 25 years of his life. In 1861, after the war had begun, he enlisted in Company E, 22d N. Y. Vol. Inf. and served two years and three months in the Army of the Potomac. After receiving his discharge he spent a short time in Minnesota, coming from that state to Dunn County, Wis., in 1863 and buying a homestead right on 160 acres in Section 15, town of Spring Brook. There was a set of rather poor buildings on the south "80," but he took up his residence in the house, making his home there for several years. Then he sold the south 80-acre tract and moved to the north "80," and later he bought an addition 40-acre tract which adjoined his place on the west. He had broken the entire 80-acre tract on the south before he sold it, and in time he cleared and broke 80 acres of the total remaining area of 120 acres, besides putting up a substantial set of buildings. In 1896 he met with a heavy loss, his buildings being destroyed by fire, but, on the whole, he prospered and was a man well liked in the community as a good neighbor, always willing to oblige a friend, even to the extent of making personal sacrifices. He died on his

farm, July 12, 1906, another worthy pioneer gone to join the great majority. It was on Aug. 4, 1868, a few years after he had started the development of his farm, that Mr. Ovitt was united in marriage with Mrs. Phoebe Mars. She was born in the state of Ohio, Sept. 24, 1844, daughter of Nelson and Mary Ann (Houghton) Curtis, and had been first married on Jan. 1, 1860, to James Mars, who died in September, 1866, and by him she had three sons: Samuel, now superintendent of the Eau Claire County poor farm; James, a farmer in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County, and George, who is deceased. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Norman A. Ovitt eight in number, were: Lovica, now Mrs. Bert Warner of Chicago; Elizabeth, wife of Charles Knott of Nelma, Forest County, Wis.; Earl A., who is operating the home farm; Jennie, deceased, who was the wife of Fred Grover; Horis, deceased; Pearl, on the home farm; and Rosebelle and a babe, who died in infancy.

Earl A. Ovitt, was born on the farm that he now owns and operates, in Section 15 E., town of Spring Brook, on Feb. 18, 1873. As a boy he attended the Lee school and learned agriculture on the home farm, assisting his father. At the time of the latter's death in 1906 he took over the farm and has since continued to operate it on the same lines as his father did, except that he gives more attention to dairying. He has a fine herd of Grade Guernsey cattle with a pure bred sire, and he has made some important improvements on the place, having in 1923 put up a fine barn of 36 x 96 feet, in ground plan supplied with the Louden barn equipment; he has also installed the J. B. Colt's gas lighting system on the farm. His mother, still enjoying good health, though 80 years old, resides with him. He is a member Oakland school board, and is fraternally a M. W. A of Elk Mound Camp No. 5952.

George H. Drake, owner of Lone Pine Farm in Section 29, town of Eau Galle, which he is operating successfully, was born on this farm Feb. 9, 1894, son of Albert B. and Mary (Throne) Drake. The father was born in Massachusetts, Oct. 20, 1851, son of Henry and Mary (White) Drake, who settled in Dunn County, Wisconsin, when he was a child of eight years, taking a farm on which they spent the remainder of their lives. Albert B. Drake was educated in the rural schools and grew up on the home farm. For many years he worked for the lumber concern of Carson & Rand, of Eau Galle, both in the woods and in the mills. In time, however, he turned to farming, buying 120 acres of land in Section 29, town of Eau Galle. A small clearing had been made in which stood a small frame house and several straw sheds, and there were also some log buildings on the tract; but aside from this, it was wild. Mr. Drake at once began to clear the land and for a number of years thereafter was kept busy in that occupation. In time he bought a 30-acre tract adjoining his place, which gave him a farm of 150 acres. He then built a fine frame house, with good cattle and horse barns and other necessary or useful buildings, and was here engaged in general farming until his death on May 10, 1922. He had become one of the prominent men of his town and had served for several years on the town board. Albert B. Drake was married to Mary Throne at Eau Galle on March 16, 1892. She was born at Jefferson, Wis., Nov. 15, 1856, daughter of James and Roselaine (Curtiss) Throne, her father being a native of Ireland and her mother of Jefferson, Wis. They were early settlers in Pepin County, where both passed away. Mrs. Drake, who survives her husband, is still residing on the home farm. George H. Drake, who acquired his education in the Eau Galle school, has always remained on this farm, which he helped his father to develop, and for a few years prior to the latter's death he had the full management of it, taking it over in 1921, when he bought out his sister's interests. He is carrying on general and dairy farming, keeping a herd of grade Holstein cattle with a pure bred sire at the head. He also has a good drove of Poland-China hogs. His farm is well kept and attractive in appearance, there being good lawns about the house and the grounds being further beautified with shrubs, flowers and trees. About 90 acres of the farm are under cultivation, and about 15 more acres are cleared. Mr. Drake is a member of the M. E. Church, also of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Masonic lodge at Durand.

Jens B. Jensen, formerly active in agricultural work but now assistant highway

commissioner of Dunn County, was born in Denmark, May 25, 1874, son of Jorgen B. and Johanna (Jessen) Jensen. The parents, natives of Denmark, came to America in 1901, settling in Dunn County, Wisconsin, where Jorgen B. Jensen died March 6, 1902. Mrs. Johanna Jensen now resides with her daughter Marie, who is Mrs. George Mattison of Spring Valley, Pierce County. The children in the family, nine in number, were as follows: Hans H., now a farmer in the town of Weston, Dunn County; Jens B., subject of this sketch; Fred, a ranchman in Valley County, Montana; Carl, a ranchman in Sheridan County, Montana; Jesse, who is deceased; John of St. Paul, Minn.; Marion, of St. Paul; Marie, who is Mrs. George Mattisen of Spring Valley, Pierce County and Mattie, who is deceased. Jens P. Jensen spent his youth up to the age of 18 years in his native land, where he attended school. It was in 1892 that he came to the United States—directly to Dunn County, Wis.—and for the next six years he was engaged in farm labor here. In 1894, with a view to engaging in agriculture on his own account, he bought 40 acres of wild land in Section 28, town of Dunn, and in 1896 another tract of 40 acres. On the 80 thus obtained he took up his residence in 1898 in a log house and set to work to improve the place. There he remained for 22 years, at the end of which time he had 60 acres of the land cleared and had a good set of modern buildings on it. Then in the fall of that year he sold the farm and has since made his home in the village of Downsville. In 1921 he was appointed assistant highway commissioner, to which office he was re-appointed in 1922, 1923 and 1924. While living in the town of Dunn Mr. Jensen served seven years on the town board, during two years of the time as chairman. He also served one year as chairman of the road committee and was a member of the general claims committee. He was also a member for 15 years of the school board of District No. 2, of the towns of Dunn, Eau Galle and Weston. He is a stockholder in the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Downsville, and in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery. While he is fraternally affiliated with the Downsville Camp of Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Jensen was married June 25, 1898, in the town of Dunn, to Juliana Jacobson, daughter of Sorn and Elsie Jacobson, both her parents being now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Jensen five children have been born: Jesse, Feb. 7, 1900, who was graduated from the Eau Claire Normal School and is now principal of the high school in Altoona, Wis.; Elsie, born Aug. 10, 1901, a graduate of the Dunn County Normal School and now teaching in Westby, Mont.; Jennie, born Dec. 8, 1903, also a graduate of the Dunn County Normal School and teaching near Knapp, who married Fred Kunz, June 15, 1925, and began home-making in Downsville; Eva, born Nov. 22, 1906, now a student in the Dunn County Normal School; and Harry, born Dec. 14, 1908, who is attending high school in Altoona. The Jensen family are members of the Dunn-Seston Congregation of the Danish-Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Otto F. Burck, a well known farmer of the town of Dunn, who is making good progress in the development of his business, was born in this town July 17, 1889, son of Jacob and Caroline (Shafer) Burck. The parents were natives of Germany who came to America in 1869, locating in this town and county. For some years the father worked for Knapp, Stout & Co., after which he bought 80 acres of land in Section 33, town of Dunn, (government township 27). This was all wild and the task of its development was a long and arduous one, but Mr. Burck put up the necessary buildings and began work, assisted by his wife and children, and after many years a good farm was developed. He remained active until 1910, in which year he retired, passing the farm over to his son Otto. He and his wife are still living. Their children, five in number, are: William, residing in the town of Menomonie; Herman, of Minneapolis; Mary, of Eldorado, Kansas; Fred, of Oelwein, Iowa, and Otto F., on the home farm. Otto F. Burck acquired his education in the district school and as he grew to manhood assisted his father in the hard work of grubbing and clearing the parental farm. Strong as he was for his age, he found it very trying, but it developed his muscle and will power and developed habits of patience and steady industry, without which little can be accomplished. In 1910 he took over the home farm of 80 acres, and in the following year bought the 80 acre tract adjoining on the south, which gave him a farm of 160 acres, one mile long

and a quarter of a mile wide. It is a good piece of agricultural property, nicely situated on State Trunk Highway No. 51. Mr. Burck is carrying on diversified farming and stock raising with good success. He is a stockholder in the Cooperative Creamery at Downsville and in the Heinrich Medical Co. of Minneapolis. In 1912, Mr. Burck was married to Anna Houss, who was born in the town of Menomonie, Dunn County, March 1, 1888, daughter of Jacob and Augusta (Petrich) Houss, her parents, now deceased, having settled in Dunn County many years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Burck are the parents of six children, who were born as follows: Kenneth, Feb. 18, 1913; Loretta, June 6, 1914; Maves, Jan. 27, 1916; Erma, Feb. 23, 1919; Otto Jr., Dec. 22, 1920, and Dewayne, in April, 1923. The family are members of St. Jacob's Lutheran Congregation at Downsville.

Samuel Sherwood, a worthy representative of the farming industry in the town of Otter Creek, was born in the city of Utica, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1851, son of George and Betsy Sherwood. The parents were also natives of New York State, who came to Wisconsin in 1854, buying a farm in Green Lake County, where George Sherwood, the father, died a few years later, in 1858. His widow subsequently married Hiram H. Haines, a Civil War veteran with whom she moved to Winnebago, in Faribault County, Minn., where they were living in the summer of 1862, when the Sioux Indian uprising and massacres had most of the white settlers terrified in all parts of the state. In 1863 they came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, buying a farm on Trout Creek, town of Grant, but this they later sold and instead bought one near Cardott Falls in Chippewa County, where she subsequently died. There were seven children in the Sherwood family, only two of whom are now living, namely, Samuel and Fanny, the latter being now the wife of Eugene Woodbury of Plover, Wis. Those deceased are Jacob, David, Clyneer, Jane and Sarah. Samuel Sherwood, who accompanied his mother and step-father to Minnesota, remained with her, both there and later until her death at Cadott Falls, Chippewa County. He then came back to Dunn County and rented a farm on Popple Creek, town of Grant, which he operated for four years. At the end of that time he bought 240 acres of land in Section 13, town of Otter Creek, the tract being covered with brush and stumps, or "grubs," as they were usually called by the pioneers. Building a small shanty for a dwelling he started to clear the land and since then he has built up his present farm, now having 100 acres under the plow, a good frame house, barn, silo and other substantial buildings. He is doing general farming and dairying, at the present time keeping 25 head of grade Durham cattle, and having a pure bred sire in the herd. He also raises Poland-China hogs to good advantage. Aside from his direct business interests Mr. Sherwood has taken part more or less in the affairs of local government, having served at different times as town supervisor, assessor, and as a director on the school board. He was married in the town of Grant, July 23, 1881, to Ida Krause, daughter of Ludwig and Louise Krause, and of this union eight children have been born, of whom five are now living, namely, Wesley, Gordon, Lola, Florence and Ora. Lola is the wife of Allen Howe of Barron, Wis., Florence the wife of Lysle Wickery of St. James, Minn., and Ora the wife of Earl Williams of Midway, the locality lying halfway between St. Paul and Minneapolis. The three who died were Albert, Hazel and Ella.

George M. Hovlid, proprietor of an old and firmly established mercantile business in North Menomonie, was born in Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, Dec. 12, 1868, son of Martin and Anna (Jorgenson) Hovlid. The parents never came to this country but died in Norway, their native land. The children in the family were seven in number, namely: Ole M., deceased; Matt, a farmer in the town of Menomonie, Dunn County; George M., of North Menomonie; Johannes of Longmont, Colo.; and Mary, Anna and Ole, Jr., who reside in Norway. George M. Hovlid after attending school in Norway, learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for two years there. In 1888, being then in his twentieth year, he resolved to seek his fortune in the United States, and accordingly took passage for this county, landing at New York and coming directly from that port to Menomonie, Wis. Here during the next three years he was variously employed, working a short time for the Winterbottom Brick Co., two winters for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company,

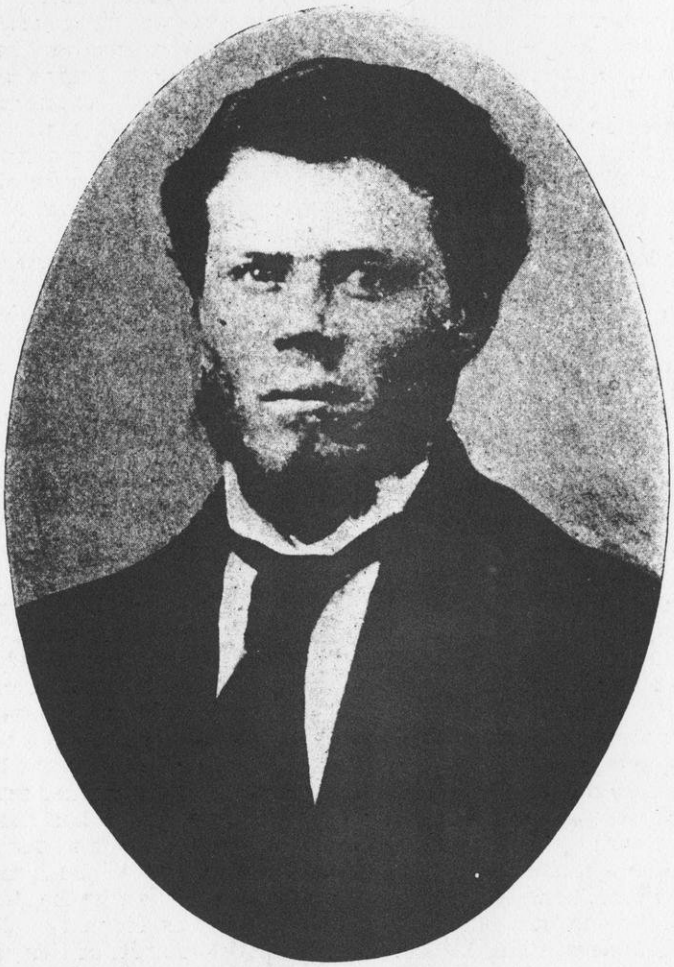
SAMUEL SHERWOOD AND FAMILY

and following painting during the summer months. In the spring of 1891 he entered the employ of Graven & Wilcox and for the next four years had charge of their shoe repairing department. In the spring of 1895 Mr. Hovlid bought a half interest in the shoe store of Samuel Running in North Menomonie and two years later purchased Mr. Running's interest. In the fall of 1897 he moved his business to his present location at 235 Tainter Street, and in November, that year, he was appointed postmaster of North Menomonie, which office he held until it was discontinued 11 years later. In course of time Mr. Hovlid enlarged and diversified his business, adding a grocery department, and later departments of dry goods and light hardware, and he now has a fine and well stocked general store and enjoys an extensive patronage. He is also a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Menomonie. At various times he has also taken an active and helpful part in public affairs. He was alderman from the first ward for two years, represented it on the county board for three years, and was school commissioner three years and for 12 years was an interested and useful member of the Menomonie Fire Department. During the participation of this country in the World War he did good service as a member of the Dunn County draft board. He is fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. In short for many years Mr. Hovlid has been what is popularly termed a "live wire," and his record is one in which his fellow citizens can take a jusifiable pride. Mr Hovlid was married in Menomonie, Oct. 15, 1892, to Matilda Nelson, who was born at Prairie Farm, Barron County, Wis., April 1, 1873, daughter of John A. and Christine (Ward) Nelson. Her parents were natives of Sweden who came to the United States about 1860, first settling in Chicago and later at Red Wing, Minn. Thence they came to Menomonie, where they remained two years, and from here went to Prairie Farm, where they spent the remainder of their lives in agriculture. They had a family of seven children: Louise, now Mrs. Ben Kipp of Dallas, Wis.; Sophia, wife of Edwin Olson of Minneapolis; Matilda, wife of Geo. M. Hovlid; Andrew, of Prairie Farm; John A., also of Prairie Farm; and Joseph and Emma, who are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hovlid have been the parents of five children, Elvera, Leonard M., Myrna L., George M. and Elda, of whom the following is a brief record. Elvera, born Aug. 12, 1894, was graduated from the River Falls Normal School and is now Mrs. R. A. Forsythe of New Richmond, Wis. She has a son whose name is Robert Ames. Leonard M., born July 24, 1896, was graduated from the Sout Institute and later received the degree of bachelor of science from the University of Wisconsin. He is now a director of manual training in Milwaukee. Myrna L., born March 1, 1902, is a graduate of the Stout Institute and is now a teacher of domestic science at Ironwood, Mich. George M. and Elda are both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hovlid are members of and active workers in the Norwegian Lutheran Church in North Menomonie.

Lars L. Ronneberg, the founder of Ronneberg Farm in Section 1, town of Elk Mound, is a man with an interesting record, illustrating the value of determination, industry and self-help. He was born in Hoff, Jarlsberg, Norway, April 26, 1868, son of Lars and Maren Ronneberg. Both parents died in Norway, the father on April 11, 1895, and the mother in January, 1883. They had 12 children, namely, Erick, Ellen, Ingeborg, Maren, Louise, Edd, Lena, Ole, Sophia, Lars L., Hans and John. Of these, Erick, Ellen, Ingeborg, Maren, Edd, Ole, Hans and John are now deceased. Louise is Mrs. Ole Korby, residing in Norway, Lena, who came to America and married Martin Westrud, lives in Dunham, Minn., and Sophia, who lives in Norway, is the wife of Axel Anderson. Lars L. Ronneberg was educated in a Lutheran parochial school and confirmed in the Lutheran church of his native parish. At the age of 16 years he went to sea and for several years thereafter followed the life of a sailor, during which, while on a fishing vessel, he visited the principal ports of Europe, including some of Scotland and England. He also twice sailed around Iceland while on a seal hunting voyage. On his twentieth birthday—April 26, 1888—he landed at the port of New York, where he said farewell to the sea, having resolved to spend the rest of his days on land, where, whatever work he might turn his hands to would certainly be no harder and would

probably be accompanied by less risk. Coming west to the state of Iowa, he spent, however, but a short time there, soon locating in Eau Claire, Wis., then a busy lumber town, which place was his home or headquarters for seven years, a period the winters of which he spent in the woods and the summers in the lumber yards. In 1895 Mr. Ronneberg started on a new career, one in which he has made a striking record—the career of a farmer. Like many lumber workers who changed their occupation in like manner, he began with raw or wild land, 80 acres of which he purchased in Section 1, town of Elk Mound, Dunn County. It was mostly covered with brush and there were no buildings. Making a clearing, he built a small frame house, which forms a part of his present residence, and with that for a beginning entered upon the task of creating what is now widely known as the Ronneberg Farm, one of the model dairy farms of Dunn County. To this he had to go through the usual pioneer routine of clearing and breaking the land and bringing it into a state of cultivation, and also of erecting new buildings from time to time as he needed them. All this involved hard work, for which, however, he was prepared, and he has gained his reward in the results of his work. Some of his most important improvements have been made within the last 12 years or so. In 1912 he erected his present barn of 32 x 80 feet, with half basement, and supplied with drinking cups and other patent equipment. In 1914 he remodeled and rebuilt the house, putting in a full basement and installing a good furnace, so that he has hot and cold running water, and with a bath room. He has installed in addition an acetylene gas lighting plant, and has just completed a home waterworks system, the main feature of which is a large cement cistern, situated back on a side hill. His most important out-buildings, aside from the barn, are a machine shed, granary, chicken house, wood shed and garage, and a fine cement-block silo of 12 x 30 feet for ensilage. These buildings are all substantially constructed, neat in appearance, and conveniently arranged with respect to location, being a suitable distance from the house, the latter standing on an elevation amid a sparsely planted grove of beautiful shade trees, the picturesque surroundings being increased by a wide sweeping lawn. Beauty and utility go hand in hand on this place and present ample evidence of practical ability and good taste. Dairy farming is his principal business and in that connection he keeps a good herd of grade Holstein cattle headed by a pure bred sire. He also specializes in fancy potatoes, for which he receives top prices, and for several years has supplied the State Normal School at Eau Claire with this staple product. He is a stockholder in the Elk Mound Cooperative Creamery and in the Mason shoe factory at Chippewa Falls. As a director of the school board of his district he has rendered useful service. Mr. Ronneberg was married May 11, 1895, to Minnie E. Anderson, who was born in the town of Wheaton, Chippewa County, Sept. 1, 1868, daughter of Lars and Gretha (Paulson) Anderson. Mrs. Ronneberg has proved a good wife and mother and an efficient helpmate to her husband, especially in the management of the household and in all matters pertaining to the beautifying of their home. They have had two children: Harriet G., born March 29, 1896, and Gertrude L., born July 19, 1899. Harriet G., who attended the Colfax High School and Eau Claire Normal School and was also graduated from the Oak Grove Ladies' Seminary at Fargo, N. D., is now successfully engaged in teaching. Gertrude L., who was graduated from the Dunn County Agricultural School, and for several years taught parochial school, in 1924 took courses at the Augsburg Seminary in Minneapolis, where she was graduated. She is now residing at home with her parents.

Lars Anderson, now deceased, who was one of the earliest settlers in the Big Elk Creek country, in the town of Wheaton, Chippewa County, was born in Barum, near Christiania, Norway, Aug. 31, 1825, son of Andrew Nielson and Mari Paulson. Reared a Lutheran, he was educated and confirmed respectively in the church of his parish and was there married (in the Tannums church at Christiania) on March 28, 1853, to Gretha Paulson, who was born Sept. 13, 1830, daughter of Paul Arneson and Christina Martens. A few weeks after their marriage, or on April 20, 1853, Mr. and Mrs. Lars Anderson left Christiania for the United States, being landed at New York, June 7, after a voyage of six weeks. Coming directly west to Waupun,



WILLIAM FLUG, SR.

Fond du Lac County, Wis., they remained there for about three years coming from there to Eau Claire in 1856. On the west side of the Chippewa River they built a shanty, which they occupied that winter, in the spring of 1857 moving to Pleasant Valley; but not being able to secure title to land in the latter locality, Mr. Anderson, with his brother Jens, took up government land in the town of Wheaton, where in time they owned several hundred acres, some of which they secured as homesteads. After the Civil War broke out Jens entered the army, and, being lucky enought to return home again, was soon afterwards married. He and his brother then divided the land and Lars proceeded to build up a good farm. Being an active and progressive man, he was successful in worldly affairs and became a citizen of high repute, active and prominent in civil and church affairs. He was the treasurer of Big Elk Creek Lutheran Congregation from the time of its organization until his death, when his son was elected to succeed him. Consequently that office has always been held in the family. The date of his death was Feb. 27, 1898, and he passed away on the farm which he had carved out from the wilderness, and on which the original log house and barns that he built are still standing, presenting a striking contract with the present buildings. They are still in use as granaries or for other purposes. At the time they were built there was only one house between Mr. Anderson's place and Eau Claire. Mrs. Gretha Anderson died Jan. 7, 1903, having survived her husband less than five years. They were the parents of ten children, Carl N., Caroline M., Anna P., Marie, Minnie (first), Albert L., Minnie E., Matilda B., Harold T. and Julius A. Of these but three are now living: Marie, who is Mrs. John Anderson of the town of Wheaton; Minnie E., who is Mrs. Lars L. Ronneberg of the town of Elk Mound, Dunn County, and Harold T., unmarried, who resides on the old home farm.

William Flug, Sr., a well known farmer of Section 29, town of Wilson, was born in Germany, Dec. 17, 1851, son of William and Elizabeth (Steinfeldt) Flug. The father for 31 years was a worker in iron mines and he followed the same occupation in Pennsylvania after coming with his family to the United States in 1853. In 1863 he came to Wisconsin, buying 320 acres of land in Chippewa County, where he was engaged in farming for a number of years. Finally he disposed of his farm and went to Superior and later to St. Paul, in which city he died. His first wife, the mother of William, died in Pennsylvania and his second in St. Paul. William, the direct subject of this sketch, was 12 years old when he came with the family to Chippewa County. From boyhood until he was 27 years old he helped his father to improve and cultivate the land. Then in 1878 he came to Dunn County and homesteaded 160 acres of land in Section 28, town of Wilson. It was all wild and he started improvements by buildings a log barn and granary and a house that was partly of log and partly of frame construction. Then he began the harder task of clearing and breaking the land, in common with most of the other settlers using ox teams, which were better adapted to rough pioneer farming than horses. He was helped in this work by his sons and carried on general farming and dairying and from time to time bought additional land, giving his three sons 80 acres each. He later bought 80 acres in Section 29, which he improved, and it is here that he is now living as a bachelor doing general farming and dairying as formerly. Mr. Flug was married at Chippewa Falls, in 1876, to Bertha Bunkhardt, of Germany, of which union six children were born, namely: William F. C., Anna, Carl F., Herman A., Otto and Henry, of whom the two last mentioned were twins and died in infancy. Anna, who married August Hartwig of St. Croix County, is now a widow. William F. C. lives on his farm of 120 acre, 80 acres of it being a part of the old homestead in Section 28, and is doing general farming and dairying. Herman and Carl A. are similarly occupied on their farms of 120 acres each in this town. Mrs. Bertha Flug, who was born in Germany, Jan. 6, 1850, now makes her home with her son Herman. Mr. Flug served the town of Wilson one year in the office of supervisor and was road commissioner for nine years. Although 73 years of age Mr. Flug still operates his 80 acre farm without hired help, besides doing his own housekeeping.

Peder Jensen, a representative farmer of the town of Dunn, whose farm, the

product of many years' industry, now covers half a section of land, was born in Denmark, Jan. 30, 1861, son of Jens Jepson and Marguerite Nelson Brodsgaard, who both died in that country. Peder as a boy attended school there and subsequently became familiar with agricultural work, which he followed until 1884. In that year, at the age of 23, he came to the United States with the object of bettering his condition. Landing in this country on May 23, he came west to Pierce County, Wisconsin, locating at Diamond Bluff, where he was employed on the railroad for a short time. He helped that year in the harvest fields there and during the threshing season worked in Minnesota. Then on November 15 he came to Dunn County and secured employment for the winter cutting cord wood on the farm of Soren Jacobson. The next year he worked for Ed Blank on a farm. In 1885 he started in on his own account, buying 120 acres of land in Section 21, town of Dunn, of which about two and a half acres were cleared. Building a log house and a log barn, he began the arduous task of developing a farm. It was dull work without a helpmate, and seemingly to little purpose; so in the winter of 1886-87 young Jensen took another important step in his life, going to Denmark, where on March 11, 1887, he married Pauline Emelia Sorensen, who was born Dec. 20, 1862. Soon after his marriage he brought his bride to America and they began home making in the primitive log cabin, in which they lived for many years thereafter. Mr. Jensen worked hard early and late in grubbing and breaking his wild land and made gradual progress. The general round of drudgery was monotonous, both for himself and his wife, but from time to time there would come a red letter day into their lives, some special event making it one to be remembered. A few of these days marked the birth of children, but others saw a marked advance in their worldly circumstances and the progress they were making. Thus, in 1893, Mr. Jensen added another 40 acres to his farm, which enlarged it to the size of a quarter section. In 1896 came another happy day when he completed the building of a large cattle barn. In 1903 he purchased a 160-acre tract adjoining him (across the road) on the north in the town of Menomonie, which increased the size of his farm to 320 acres, or a half section; but before this, in 1901, he had replaced his original log dwelling with a beautiful brick residence of 13 rooms, a sign that he was past the struggling and difficult period of his career and had now reached solid ground and an assured position among the well to do farmers of his town. The building of a silo followed in 1911 and in 1912 a fine horse barn was erected. Besides these Mr. Jensen has from time to time put up other buildings, whenever needed, among which may be mentioned a granary, a wagon or machine shop and a garage. At the present time he has 175 acres of his land under the plow, the remainder of his farm being in pasture and timber, and he is operating it with marked success and with the same good management that he has always shown, aided by his wife. He long since attained prominence in the community, being always ready to do his part when called on for the general welfare. He is a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery, in the Farmers & Merchants State Bank at Downsville, and in the New Richmond Packing House. Some years ago he was instrumental in the organization of a creamery at Irvington, becoming one of its board of directors and also serving as its manager. He and his wife are the parents of six children, Jens, Mathilda, Soren, Emil, Matie Marie and Martin. Jens, who was born April 12, 1888, is now a farmer in the town of Lucas. Mathilda, born Sept. 14, 1892, who was graduated from the Dunn County Normal and the Dunn County Agricultural Schools, is now a successful teacher. Soren, born Oct. 10, 1894, is a representative farmer of Killiher, Minn. Emil, born Dec. 31, 1896, is helping his father on the home farm. Matie Marie, born Aug. 30, 1899, is the wife of Harold Hanson, a farmer in the town of Elk Mound, and has two children, Pauline and Elmer Harland. Martin, born Aug. 6, 1902, is residing at home. Mr. Jensen and his family are members of the Varney Creek Lutheran Church, he being vice president of the congregation and also clerk of the parochial school. His record is one that shows the value of patient and long continued effort with a worthy object in view.

Oliver W. Nesseth, one of the active business men of the village of Eau Galle, was born in Menomonie, Wis., March 26, 1883, son of Ole and Annette (Everson)

Nesseth. He was educated in the public schools of Menomonie and at the age of 14 entered into mercantile employment as clerk in the dry goods store of C. A. Clark. Later he was clerk in the clothing department of the A. H. Johnson Company, and afterwards worked for his father, who was head of the Nesseth Grocery Company. On March 24, 1906, O. W. Nesseth came to Eau Galle to take the position of manager of the Farmers' store, and he was thus occupied until August 8. Then for eight or nine months he traveled on the road for Latch & Son of Winona, Minn., but in May, 1909, returned to Eau Galle and established himself here in the general mercantile business, which he conducted for nearly 14 years, or until April 23, 1923, when he sold out to E. J. Nelson. Since then he has been engaged in the insurance business. He owns property in the village and is also interested in farm property with the Fuller Brothers. Mr. Nesseth was married Aug. 11, 1908, in Eau Galle, to Ida Fuller, daughter of Jacob and Anna (Johnson) Fuller, and he and his wife are the parents of one child, Marion, who was born July 28, 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Nesseth are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Eau Galle, of which he is secretary and treasurer. They are both natives of this county, in which they are well known and respected.

John Iverson, a practical farmer operating in Section 10, town of Elk Mound, was born in Christiania, Noway, May 5, 1888, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Iverson, the mother's maiden name having been Mary Aaso. The family came to this country in 1888 when the subject of this sketch was only three months old. They settled in the town of Colfax on 40 acres of wild land, on which there were no buildings, the father clearing a space and building a frame house and barn. After developing a part of that land he bought 40 acres more and continued farming there until 1896. He then sold that place and bought an improved farm of 87 acres, which he operated for seven years. Then selling that, he retired and went to the state of Washington, where he died in April, 1920. His wife, who survived him, now resides on Coupeville Island, Washington. They had three children: Helga, Martin and John. Helga, now Mrs. Henry Larson of the town of Colfax, has three children, Harvey, Elsie and Marion. Martin, engaged in the hardware business at Tonasket, Wash., married Elva Bjornson of Colfax, and has two children, Bennie and Dorothy. John Iverson, who acquired his education in the rural school of his district, remained at home with his parents until attaining his majority. He then took up the blacksmith's trade in Colfax, which he followed as a journeyman, working for others, until 1918. In that year he opened a shop of his own in Colfax and conducted it for about three years. Selling out that business in 1921, he bought his present farm of 200 acres in Section 10 and 15, town of Elk Mound. It was a well improved farm, but included some wild land, which Mr. Iverson is now gradually developing. He has a fine set of buildings, including a full basement barn of 34 x 60 feet in ground plan and supplied with a patent equipment. He also has a large silo of 12 x 45 feet; a machine shed with a chicken house and work shop attached, one at each end; a cement-block milk house, a combined granary and corn crib; a garage and other out-buildings. The house is a fine residence, set off by tall shade trees and a handsome lawn, and the location on State Trunk Highway No. 40, is both convenient and picturesque. Mr. Iverson is engaged in general farming and dairying, keeping grade Holstein cattle and also raising Poland-China hogs. He was married April 18, 1908, to Alma Hilson, who was born in Running Valley, Chippewa County, March 10, 1889. Their family circle has been enlarged by the birth of five children, as follows: Victor, March 2, 1909; Orville, March 22, 1911; Louis, April 24, 1913; Earl, Jan. 24, 1920, and Robert, April 29, 1924. Mr. Iverson and his family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Christian Nelson, proprietor of Lookout Farm in Section 30, town of Eau Galle, who has been a resident of this town for 60 years, was born in Rock County, Wisconsin, Sept. 16, 1860, son of John and Bertha Nelson. The father was born in Sweden and came to America when 25 years old. The mother, a native of Norway, was brought to this country when a babe by her parents. Mr. and Mrs. John Nelson were married in Rock County, where they engaged in farming. In 1864 they came to Dunn County and settled in Eau Galle village, where Mr. Nelson found

employment with the lumber concern of Carson & Rand. In the following year he bought a homestead right of a Mr. Blake of 80 acres in Section 32, town of Eau Galle. On the tract was a log hut or shanty into which he moved his family, he, however, continuing to work for Carson & Rand. During the winters he would cut logs on his farm and develop some of the land. Most of the grubbing and breaking, however, was done by his sons when they became old enough. In the early days a grub hoe was used in the planting of corn and other crops. Gradual progress was made, a frame house, barns and other buildings erected and in time, a good farm developed, on which John Nelson finally died in 1904. His widow resided on the farm, which is now owned and operated by their son Emanuel, until her death in March, 1925. The children of Mr. and Mrs. John Nelson were: Nels, now living in St. Paul; Christ, of the town of Eau Galle; Marie, of Elmwood, Wis., who survives her husband, George Wilson; Anna, now Mrs. Samuel Sloan residing in California; Ellen, who is Mrs. Calvin Thompson of Minneapolis; Emanuel of the town of Eau Galle; and John, who lives in Pierce County, Wisconsin. Christian Nelson as a boy attended the Chase Hill School (District No. 5) in the town of Eau Galle and remained on the home farm until he was 21 years old. His time as a youth was spent in developing the home farm, his brothers being associated with him in the work, as the father was for many years busy working for the lumber company already mentioned. But at the age of 28 Christian started in for himself, buying 80 acres of wild timber land in Section 30, town of Eau Galle. There were no improvements, not even a small clearing, which latter Mr. Nelson had to make in order to get space whereon to built a dwelling. This was a log house and all his other original farm buildings were of the same construction. During his first winter on the place Mr. Nelson cut the timber on 40 acres, and in the following spring he bought a cow and a pair of oxen and began the development of what is today known as Lookout Farm. The log house has been remodeled and sided and is now a good country home. The barn, built in 1914, measures 34 x 50 feet in ground plan, has 9-foot posts and a full basement, the basement wall being two feet thick and containing in all 32 cords of rock. The other out-buildings, all erected by Mr. Nelson, are in keeping with the house and barn. Lookout Farm is nicely situated on Chase Hill in the southwest corner of the town of Eau Galle. The soil is a fine rich clay loam which raises abundant crops, and open fields of waving grain, or green pastures, have taken the place of the sombre forest which 35 years ago covered the land. Mr. Nelson carries on general farming, giving particular attention to dairying and has a good standing among the farmers of his town. In a certain sense he is a link between the past and the present generation, as he not only did much to develop his parents' farm and has built up his own from the wilderness, but for 13 winters in early manhood worked as a lumberjack in the woods, an active unit in that great industry which played so important a part in the development of the Northwest, including Dunn County. He has served as a member of the school board of District No. 5, the school of which he attended when a boy. Mr. Nelson was married Nov. 27, 1889, to Abbie Bundy, who was born in the town of Weston, Dunn County, Wis., July 10, 1872. Her parents, Aldis and Lavina (Dupont) Bundy, were pioneers of Dunn County, both now deceased, the father having died May 28, 1888, and the mother Jan. 23, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Christian Nelson are the parents of six children, Bertha, Carl, Archie, Grace, Ethel and Leon, in regard to whom the following is a further record. Bertha, born July 30, 1892, is now Mrs. Nicholas Geiger of Elmwood, Wis., and has six children, Raymond, Leonard, Christian, Arnold, Cyril and Berdina. Carl, born June 15, 1897, now of Elmwood, is a painter by occupation. He married Beth Whipp and has three children, Blake, Corvin and Orville. Archie, born June 21, 1894, is a farmer in Pierce County and married Hannah Pittman. Grace, born Aug. 29, 1901, is residing in Minneapolis. Ethel, born Feb. 26, 1909, and Leon, born Nov. 28, 1917, are living on the home farm with their parents. The family worship at the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Frank H. Gehn, a well known farmer of Section 6, town of Eau Galle, was born in Germany, March 26, 1875, son of Fred and Caroline (Klick) Gehn. In his

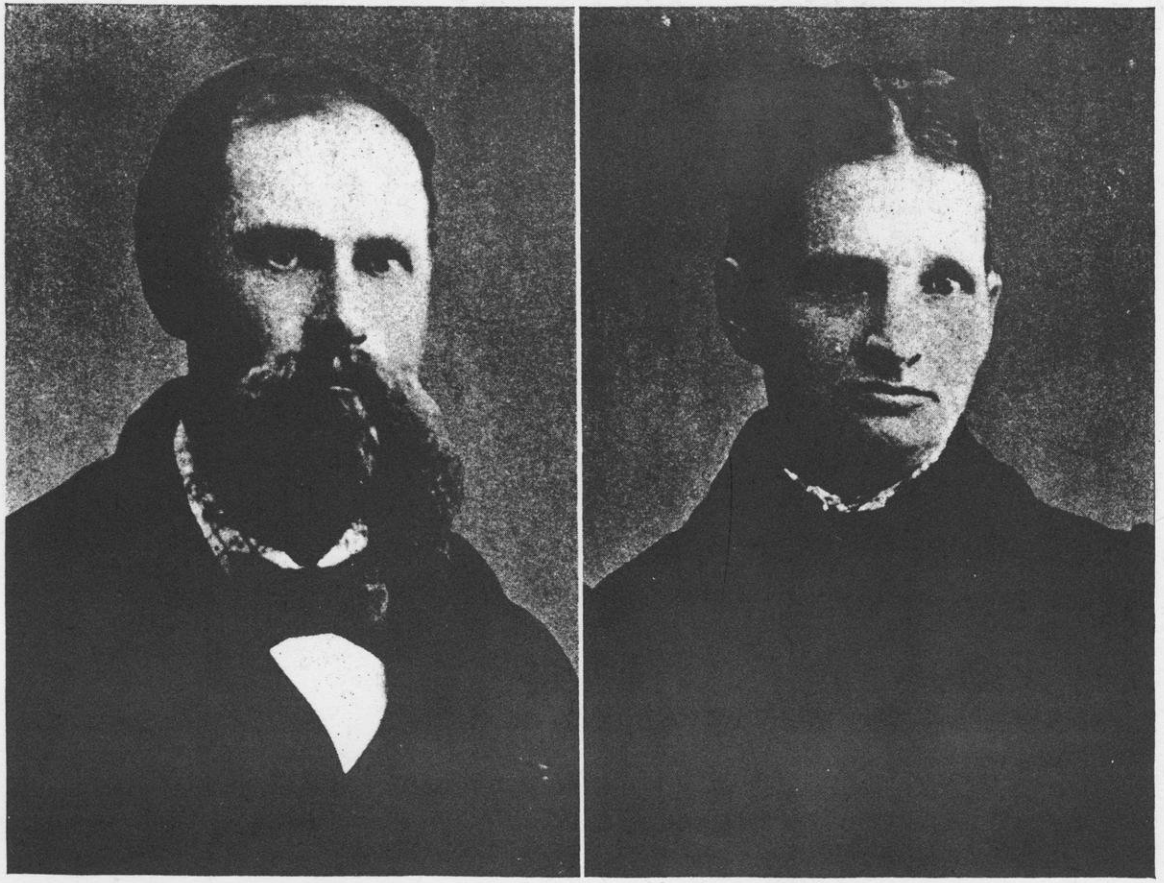
native land he attended school, was confirmed in the Lutheran church, and grew to manhood. Having accompanied his parents to the United States in 1890, he resided with them for three years in Dodge County and then came with them to Dunn County, the father taking land in Section 6, town of Eau Galle. Frank H. assisted him in clearing the home farm and cultivating it, and also at times worked out for others until 1902, when he started in for himself. For the first year he rented a farm in Pierce County. He then returned home and for the next five years was engaged in conducting the home farm. Then from Frank Kuesel he bought an 80-acre farm in the town of Weston, which he operated for seven years and at the end of that time bought the Herman Samuel farm of 43 acres in Section 31, town of Weston, which he conducted for six years, when he sold it to Peter Schroeder. Then together with his brother-in-law, William Samuel, he purchased the Mike Kerg farm of 80 acres in Section 6, town of Eau Galle, which they are now Conducting together. When they moved onto this farm it was badly run down, both in production and with respect to the buildings. Mr. Gehn and his partner have completely changed this state of affairs. They have improved and put the buildings into good condition, refenced the entire farm, redug the two cisterns and rectified everything that was wrong about it. The residence is a ten-room house built of cement blocks, and the barn, which measures 40 x 86 feet, has been practically rebuilt and is provided with a full basement. The farm is situated on an elevation known as Morton Hill, which commands a view of a fine stretch of prairie land. It is well stocked and watered, the cattle being of the Brown Swiss breed and the herd having a pure bred sire at the head. Mr. Gehn was married June 10, 1902, to Mary Samuel, who was born in Dodge County, Wis., Oct. 5, 1881, daughter of Herman and Henriette (Dietman) Samuel. Her parents, natives of Germany, came to the United States in 1880, first settling in Dodge County and coming to Dunn County in 1882, when they settled on land in Section 31, town of Weston. This was a wild tract, only a small patch of which had been cleared, on which stood a log house and log barns. On that farm Mr. and Mrs. Herman Samuel lived until 1916, when they moved to Elmwood; though they are now living with their son-in-law the subject of this sketch. They have had ten children, as follows: Charles, of Stevens Point; Anna, now Mrs. William H. Weber of the town of Eau Galle; Herman, of Pierce County; Bertha, wife of Michael Kerg of Elmwood; Minnie, who is Mrs. William Rodewald of Clear Lake, Wis.; William, associated with his brother-in-law, Frank H. Gehn, in farming; Mary, wife of Frank H. Gehn; Ella, now deceased, who married Alvin Webb; Amanda, who is the second wife of Alvin Webb; and Henry, who is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Gehn are the parents of two children: Hedwig, born Feb. 7, 1904, and Adolph, born Jan. 26, 1906. Hedwig, who is the wife of Calvin Fischer of Rock Elm, Pierce County, has a daughter, Fern. The Gehn family are affiliated with the Lutheran church.

Otto J. Gehn, a typical representative of the farming interests of the town of of Eau Galle, was born in Germany, Nov. 8, 1876, son of Fred and Caroline (Klick) Gehn. The parents, natives of that country, came to the United States in 1890, settling in Dodge County. In 1893 they came from there to Dunn County, the father buying 80 acres of land on Morton Hill, town of Eau Galle. It was located in Section 6 and was cut-over land heavily covered with brush. There was an old frame shanty on it and also a log barn. Fred Gehn remodeled the shanty into a fairly decent and comfortable residence and put up some good out-buildings to replace the log barn. The work of land clearing went on slowly but steadily, Mr. Gehn being assisted by his sons Frank and Otto. There he farmed until his death on Feb. 27, 1915. His wife is still living on the farm in the original frame residence. They were the parents of five children: Anna, now Mrs. Fred Belling of Shell Lake, Wis.; Frank, a farmer of Eau Galle; Otto J., subject of this sketch; Martha, deceased; and Emma, who is Mrs. Ernest Gallop of the town of Weston. Otto J. Gehn attended school in his native land and was also confirmed in the Lutheran church there. He was 14 years old when he came to America with his parents, settling with them in Dodge County, where he remained for three years, during a part of which time he attended English school. He accompanied his parents to

Dunn County in 1893, and subsequently spent years in assisting his father to clear and break the parental acres and erect the buildings on the home farm, Section 6, town of Eau Galle. He and his brother Frank were each given 40 acres by their father just before the latter's death, and Otto, having bought out his brother's 40, now owns the entire farm. In 1916 he built a fine new residence of eight rooms. His dairy barn is 40 x 86 feet, with a full basement and all his out-buildings are in keeping with it, having been built by himself, and his farm is highly cultivated and ranks as one of the best in this part of the county. In 1925 he built a concrete silo 12 x 36 feet and a chicken house of concrete bricks, 14 x 40 feet. He carries on both grain farming and dairying, and keeps a herd of good Brown Swiss cattle with a pure bred sire. Mr. Gehn was married July 30, 1911, to Augusta Lenk, of Dodge County, Wis., who was born Aug. 28, 1878. He and his wife have been the parents of two children: Marcella, born June 14, 1912; and Edwin, born June 27, 1915, who died Feb. 14, 1916. The family are affiliated with the Lutheran Church.

Edward Hofland, a well known farmer of the town of Menomonie, who has made a fine record as a Holstein breeder and dairyman, his farm being situated in Section 33, was born in Norway, Feb. 26, 1876, son of Andrew E. and Otellia (Aamodt) Hofland. As a boy of seven years, he came to America with his parents in 1883, was educated in the district schools, and subsequently worked for and with his father until he purchased the home farm in 1907. This farm has an area of 233 acres and is situated in Section 33. Up to 1914 Mr. Hofland was engaged in mixed farming, but in that year he made a start in the pure-bred stock business, buying five pure-bred Holstein heifers and a pure-bred bull; also 40 high grade heifers, but he gradually sold off the grade stock and today has a herd of 52 pure bred animals. Twenty-two of them are milch cows, of which 14 have yearly records. The best cows in the herd, which is the best cow in Dunn County, has a year record of 956 pounds of butter. The dam of Mr. Hofland's present sire had a state record of 1008 pounds of butter when she was a four year old, and was state champion in 1919. Mr. Hofland is vice president of the Dunn County Holstein Breeders' Association, also a member of the State association and the United States Breeders' Association. In 1921 he and Hjalmer Vigels organized the Menomonie Dairy Co., of Menomonie, to which he furnishes milk and cream from his herd of pure breds. He is also a stockholder in the Menomonie Milling Co., and in the Bank of Menomonie. Since he purchased his farm he has rebuilt the barn, put up a large tile silo and erected a fine 12 room residence that is modern in every way. Mr. Hofland was married in Menomonie, Oct. 9, 1912, to Helga Lund, who was born in Norway, Oct. 9, 1879, and came to the United States in 1895. For several years prior to her marriage she was a nurse in Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Hofland are the parents of six children, who were born as follows: Helen, May 19, 1914; Agnes, Sept. 25, 1915; Esther, June 12, 1917; Paul, Aug. 11, 1920; Frederick, Jan. 28, 1922, and Alfred, May 14, 1924. The Hofland family are members of Our Saviour's Lutheran Church.

Alton L. Clark, a retired farmer residing in the town of Sherman after a long career of useful industry, was born in the town of Springvale, Fond du Lac County, Wis., Jan. 23, 1850, son of Chester R. and Jane (Newman) Clark. The parents were born in New York State, the father on July 31, 1814, the mother on July 26, 1818. In 1843, some time after their marriage, they came to Wisconsin, settling in Whitewater, where they spent two years. It was at the end of that time that they moved to Fond du Lac County, where they pre-empted 80 acres of wild land. In 1856 they came to Dunn County, settling in the town of Rock Creek, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Clark was the first to pass away, her death occurring on Feb. 10, 1878; Mr. Clark died July 10, 1899. They were the parents of six children: Harriet, who died in 1861, at time of her death being Mrs. John Shepard; J. Newman, now living in the town of Rock Creek, Dunn County; Milton C., of Fall Creek, Eau Claire County; J. Daniel, who died in 1920; Alton L., of Section 9, town of Sherman; and Bertine P., who resides at Doliver, Iowa. Alton L. Clark was about six years old when he came with his parents to Dunn



MR. AND MRS. ALTON L. CLARK

County. He was educated in a log schoolhouse in the town of Rock Creek, and remained at home with his parents until he was 22 years old. During his last years there he worked the farm for his father. In March, 1874, he came to the town of Sherman and homesteaded 80 acres of wild land on Section 4, building a small frame house on it. In course of time he developed that farm and erected on it two good sets of buildings. When he came to the town of Sherman he traveled across the country with an ox team, there being no roads. Three years later he bought a horse team. The place was 11 miles north of Menomonie, and all supplies and mail had to be brought from there through the woods, often on foot. On March 15, 1874, Mr. Clark was married at Eau Claire, to Hattie Hart, who was born in England, not far from London, (in Bedfordshire) on May 5, 1848. Her parents were Charles and Sarah Hart, the father being a shepherd by occupation. Her mother was present at the coronation of Queen Victoria in 1837. The family came to America when Hattie (Mrs. Clark) was five years old, or in 1853, settling first near Cleveland, Ohio, where Mr. Hart rented a farm for 16 years. In 1869 they came to Dunn County and to the town of Rock Creek where they took a farm, and where both parents died many years ago. Mrs. Clark proved a good helpmate to her husband and they worked together successfully to build up a rural home. There was plenty of wild game, but for some years their neighbors were few and far between. In 1892 Mr. Clark bought an 80-acre tract in Section 16. On Aug. 26, 1896, on returning home, he found his wife dead. It was a severe shock, as they had passed 22 happy years together, and had been the parents of six children, born as follows: Eugene E., March 22, 1875; Elmer A., Oct. 24, 1876; Clarence E., June 10, 1879; Charles C., Aug. 8, 1881; Oscar H., May 9, 1883; and Hattie S., Dec. 3, 1886. Elmer A. died July 27, 1899, and Oscar H. on March 16, 1903. Clarence E., who is a farmer in the town of Sherman, operating 240 acres, married Mamie Jones and has five children, Alton, Bernice, Guy, Myrtle and Clinton. Hattie S. married Frank Steies and lives near Chetek in Barron County. She has five children, Leonard, Ethel, Howard, Lawrence and Erving. Eugene E. and Charles C., who are unmarried, in 1913 bought the old homstead from their father, but in 1920 they sold it and bought 160 acres on Section 9, where they now reside. They also own two 80-acre tracts besides, making 320 acres in all. When their father sold the homestead to them he moved to Section 13, where he bought an 80-acre tract, which he still owns and on which he resided from the fall of 1913 to 1920. He also owns the 80-acre tract in Section 16 that he bought in 1892. He is now living with his sons Eugene and Charles. They have 150 acres under the plow and the farm has been brought into good condition. It is five and a half miles southwest of Wheeler and six miles southeast of Boyceville, from which latter place the family receive their mail. Mr. Clark has always been a Republican politically but votes according to his own judgment in local elections. He has served his town on the side board and for years was clerk of his school district. During his life he spent one winter in the lumber industry, that season logging on the Chippewa River. The Clark family are of the Baptist faith. In early days a Rev. Mr. Holden used to hold meetings in the district schoolhouse and a Sunday school was organized and maintained, of which Mrs. Clark was superintendent for many years up to the time of her death.

Paul Edwin Gregg, proprietor of Gregg's Music Store in the city of Menomonie, was born in Delphi, Ind., June 14, 1888, son of George M. and Lucy C. (Bulger) Gregg, both of whom were born in that place, where for 40 years the father conducted a music store, and where he still resides, the mother having passed away Feb. 14, 1924. There were five children in the family, namely: Georgia, now Mrs. C. M. Kerlin, Mr. Kerlin being owner of a large grain elevator at Delphi, Ind.; Sallie, of Los Angeles, Calif.; Charles A., who is with the Penn Rubber & Supply Co. at Youngstown, O.; Julia, who married Harry W. Foreman but is now deceased; and Paul E., the subject of this sketch. Paul Edwin Gregg acquired his general education in his native town of Delphi, Ind., being graduated with the high school class of 1905, of which he was president. In 1907-08 he was business manager of the Lafayette (Ind.) Conservatory of Music, where he studied voice, and in 1909-10

he took a course in public school music in the Northwestern University. In the fall of 1910 he came to Menomonie, Wis., and during the three following years was supervisor of music in the public schools, and for four years, covering practically the same period, he directed music work in the Congregational church. Soon after that he was called upon to install a retail music department in what is now the Waterman-Ehrhard store, the new department being opened on July 1, 1913. Mr. Gregg remained in charge of it for two and one-half years, or until Jan. 1, 1916, at which time he went into business for himself, leasing a building at 332 Main Street and establishing a music store there. After remaining at that location for four years he leased a room in the Heller building at 145 Main Street, to which he moved his business and where he is still conducting it. He has a well equipped store which will compare favorably with many in cities much larger than Menomonie, and enjoys a good patronage. In the fall of 1922 he again took up the supervision of music in the public schools. He has also been active in promoting musical interests in other directions. In 1918, while serving as chancellor commander in the Knights of Pythias lodge, he organized a band, which was later made the official "Dokie" band of Oman Temple, D. O. K. K. of Eau Claire. Since 1921 he has served as director of the Ludington Guard Band in Menomonie and through his efforts the band erected a fine shell in the city park, which was later donated to the city. This band is equipped with three complete changes of uniform: (1) Regulation A. F. M. coat and cap, and "Dokie" royal purple broadcloth capes, lined with yellow skinner satin. (2) Purple astrachan busby with yellow pom pom, white duck breeches and black patent leather leggings. (3) White duck uniform for summer use. In 1923, after playing at the Electric Park in Eau Claire and in neighboring towns, the band enjoyed a four days' vacation at Frontenac, Minn., giving concerts at Red Wing, Lake City and Wabasha and later playing in the annual band concert at Winona, held by the Chamber of Commerce there. They tied for first place and received as prize a Conn saxaphone and a director's baton. The band has a music library valued at $1,000 and $700 worth of instruments. Fraternally Mr. Gregg is a member of the Ed C. Goettry Lodge, No. 170, K. P., of Menomonie; Carroll Lodge No. 174, I. O. O. F.; Menomonie Lodge No. 164, F. & A. M.; Menomonie Chapter No. 53, R. A. M., and Oman Temple No. 196, D. O. K. K. of Eau Claire; the Menomonie Commercial Club and the Rotary Club. While a student at Northwestern University he was director of the band and a member of the Glee Club and the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. Mr. Gregg was married July 12, 1914, in Chicago, Ill., to Helen Fisher of Aberdeen, S. D., daughter of Frank M. and Minnie C. (Van Wie) Fisher. Her parents, who were early settlers in Menomonie, are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Gregg have been born three children: Frances K., Jan 27, 1915; Robert F., Feb. 27, 1916, and Paul E., Jr., Jan. 15, 1924. The family attend the Congregational church.

Nicholas Schanen, proprietor of Sunset Farm in Section 4, town of Spring Brook, was born in the town of Belgium, Ozaukee County, Wis., Oct. 22, 1869, son of Dominic and Mary (Schneider) Schanen. The father and mother had come to America with their respective parents from Luxemburg, settling in Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, where they were married, subsequently farming there until 1888. Then coming to Dunn County, they settled on 160 acres in Section 2, town of Spring Brook, which place they made their home until Mrs. Mary Schanen's death in March, 1894. After that event Mr. Schanen continued to live on the farm until 1896, in which year he sold it to his son John and took up his residence in Eau Claire, where he spent his last years, dying in August, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Dominic Schanen were the parents of 11 children, namely: Nicholas, of the town of Spring Brook; John, also of this town; Anna, who is now Mrs. Oscar Ek, of St. Paul; Jacob, deceased; Thomas, of St. Paul; Katie, deceased; Frank, of Philadelphia; Rose, who is Mrs. Albert Lipke of Minneapolis; Joseph, of Mitchell, S. D.; Helen, now Mrs. Earl Williams of Minneapolis; and one who died a babe unnamed. Nicholas Schanen as a boy attended school in Ozaukee County, and at the age of 14 began to earn his own living, which he has done ever since. In Ozaukee County he learned cheese making, which he followed as a trade for three summers, during

the winter months working in the woods in lumber camps. He was 19 years old when he came with his parents to Dunn County, where he has since resided. In 1892 he bought his present farm of 247 acres, 160 of which are in the town of Spring Brook and the balance in the town of Elk Mound, and he has made a fine farm of it. His cow barn is 38 x 82 feet in ground plan, and has a wing of 24 x 42 feet for a horse barn. This is supplied with the Libby equipment. The hog barn measures 38x50 feet with a granary on the second floor large enough to hold 4,000 bushels of grain. There are also two machine sheds, one of 24 x 40 feet and the other of 16 x 30 feet; also other out-buildings and a comfortable 14-room residence. In 1908 Mr. Schanen built a small sawmill and planing-mill and has since done custom sawing. He cut all the lumber used in the construction of his own buildings, and has cut altogether some 3,000,000 feet since he started. As a general farmer and dairyman he has made a good record, keeping Holstein cattle with a pure bred sire, and also raising Shropshire sheep and Chester White hogs. He is a stockholder in the Elk Mound Cooperative Creamery, and for 17 years has served as a director of School District No. 1. Mr. Schanen was married Dec. 18, 1893, in Ozaukee County, Wis., to Marion Dietz, who was born in the town of Belgium, that county, Sept. 17, 1873, daughter of Lawrence and Mary (Wieland) Dietz. The father was a native of Wisconsin and the mother of Germany; both are now deceased. They were the parents of eight children: Barbara, deceased; Katie, now Mrs. Peter Lecher of Eau Claire; Marion, wife of Nicholas Schanen; Mary, wife of John Kramer of the town of Elk Mound; Anna, who is Mrs. John Molitor of the town of Spring Brook; Lizzie, wife of Michael Schrantz of the town of Spring Brook; Susan, now Mrs. Marshall Cartwright of the town of Spring Brook; and Tony of Eau Claire. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Schanen have had nine children of whom the following is a brief record: Richard, born Aug. 9, 1895, died Feb. 19, 1897; Harry, born Aug. 7, 1897, and now a farmer in the town of Elk Mound, married Mary Ulrich; Gertrude, born June 15, 1899, now doing clerical work for the Bemis Bag Co. of Minneapolis; Arthur, born Oct. 21, 1901; Mary, Feb. 3, 1905; Marvin J., April 15, 1907; Edward and Edwin (twins), March 1, 1910, and Veronica, July 22, 1913. The Schanen family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic congregation at Elk Mound.

Carl E. Peterson, the present mayor of the city of Menomonie, a lawyer by profession, and with a good record as a soldier of the United States in the great World War, was born at North Menomonie, Oct. 23, 1896, son of Hans and Mary (Johnson) Peterson. The parents came to America as young people from Norway, the father in 1862 and the mother in 1870. Married in Dunn County, Wis., they settled down to home making and agriculture on a farm near Menomonie Junction, where Hans Peterson still resides, Mrs. Mary Peterson having passed away on Aug. 5, 1922. They had eight children: Henry, deceased; Minnie, of Menomonie, widow of William Hanson; John, a restaurant man of Menomonie; Helmer, a telegrapher living in Winnipeg, Canada; Oscar, who married Maude Reynolds of Glenwood City, Wis., and is combination man for the Wisconsin Telephone Co. at Menomonie; Selma, now a stenographer in Chicago; Martin, a combination man for the Wisconsin Telephone Co., who married Merle Sipple and has two children, Robert and James; and Carl E., the subject of this sketch. Carl E. Peterson as a youth attended grade and high school in Menomonie, being graduated from the latter with the class of 1914. He then entered the state university at Madison, where he took the commercial course, which, however, he did not complete for several years later, owing to interruptions. The first of these was an illness which obliged him to relinquish his studies for a while. The next was his war service, which began with his enlistment on May 28, 1918, as a private attached to the headquarters of the 29th Division. He trained at Camp Johnston, Florida, and in July was promoted to the rank of corporal. On Aug. 1, 1918, he left for overseas, was subsequently landed at Brest, France, and at once was set to the front, serving on the St. Mihiel and Argonne Forest sectors. At St. Mihiel he was gassed, which caused him to spend a short period in a hospital. After hostilities came to an end with the signing of the armistice on Nov. 11, 1918, he entered the University of Clermont-Ferrand in the city of the same name, where he spent four months in the

study of law and French. He then returned to the United States, landing in this country on August 1, and being discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., on August 3, 1919. After his return home he reentered the Wisconsin State University and resumed his commercial studies, completing the course in 1920. He then entered the law department of the University, from which he was graduated Feb. 5, 1924, being admitted to the bar on April 7, the same year. Persuaded by his friends to run for the office of mayor of Menomonie, he was nominated in March, 1924, and elected April 1, by a large and gratifying majority. The term of office is six years, the city being under the commission form of government. That he was granted this honor—one involving considerable responsibility—is proof sufficient that his fellow citizens had been convinced of his capacity and trustworthiness, and felt that they had nothing to fear but much to hope from his administration. Mr. Peterson is a member of some half dozen or more societies, three of them connected with his former college life, namely: the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternaity, the National Greek Letter Fraternity, and the Phi Delta Phi. He is also a member of Hosford-Chase Post of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars Society, the Menomonie Country Club and the Menomonie Rod and Gun Club. Mr. Peterson was married July 5, 1924, to Thelma Leonard, of Birmingham, Ala. and they have one child, Mary Ann, who was born March 27, 1925.

John S. Smith, a prosperous farmer of Section 28, town of Hay River, was born in Lynga, Denmark, Aug. 1, 1856, son of Soren and Metta (Jensen) Smith. His school attendance as a boy and youth was confined to the common schools, but by night study he learned bookkeeping and obtained a good position as bookkeeper with a large business house, also acting as salesman and buyer for the concern. In 1883 he married Maren Mikkelsen, and five years later, in 1888, he resolved to emigrate in order to better his condition. He landed from a steamer at Quebec, accompanied by his wife and two children, and for the next six months remained in Canada. Then he came with his family to Glenwood, Wis., arriving there with but $15 in his pocket. Now began for them all a period of hard times. In beginning housekeeping in Glenwood, out of his $15 he paid $12 for a cook stove, which left him and his wife but $3 for all other expenses. He was sick but was obliged to work and therefore engaged as a mill hand on wages at first of only $1 per day, being obliged to work long hours for that pitiful sum. Though he kept up as brave a heart as possible, on his way to work sometimes he could not help crying out with discouragement. It would be difficult to imagine people in harder circumstances living in a civilized community. To make it worse, three children were born to him and his wife in Glenwood, of whom two died, and there were funeral expenses to pay. Then in 1890 his wife died. Mr. Smith remained in Glenwood for seven years in the employ of the same concern. In 1892 he married Lawrense Larson of Glenwood. In 1894 he entered upon his career as a farmer, buying 200 acres of wild land in Section 16, town of Hay River, Dunn County. There were some rather poor log buildings on the place, but with these he made a start, and from that time his career has been one of progress, and, in the main, of success. He has added 80 acres to his farm, increasing its size to 280 acres, of which he has 150 under the plow. He has erected a good two-story frame house and other necessary buildings and has a good operating equipment for carrying on general farming and dairying. His herd of cattle are grade animals and he also keeps Shropshire sheep. Mr. Smith has served some years as town assessor, in politics being independent, and he and his family are affiliated religiously with the Norwegian Lutheran Church in Wheeler. His surviving children by his first wife are: Christine, now Mrs. "Mike" Rowgoski of Winchester, Wis.; Maren, who is Mrs. Theodore Rogowski of Ashland, Wis.; and Anna, who is living in Michigan. The children of the second marriage were the following: Margaret, who became Mrs. Christ Rassmussen and died leaving two children, Frans and Margaret, who since their mother's death are being reared and educated by Mr. and Mrs. Smith; Thorvald, a farmer in the town of Hay River; Harold, a farmer in the same town; Julia, who is Mrs. "Mike" Flynn of the town of Hay River; Gladys, residing on the farm with her parents; Arnold, a farmer in the town of Hay River, and Lillian and Helen. Thorvald and Harold served in the

U. S. army in the World War. Harold, who enlisted soon after this country entered into the war, was in France for 11 months, but Thorvald, who was selected in the last draft, did not get across. Both returned home without misadventure.

Peter L. Prichard, a well known resident of Knapp, Dunn County, who has had a business life of varied activities in different places, was born in the town of Liverpool, Fulton County, Ill., Jan. 8, 1859, son of Robert and Rebecca (Shelby) Prichard. The paternal grandfather, Jordan Prichard, who in the early years of the nineteenth century was living in Pennsylvania, fought against the British in the war of 1812-15. After the war, he followed the example of the thousands who were crossing the mountains to seek homes in the west, going as far as Licking County, Ohio, and settling near Newark. Robert Prichard was born in 1826. In 1832 as a child of six, he accompanied his parents to Illinois, the family crossing the Illinois River at Clark's Ferry (now Peoria) and settling on a homestead in what is now Fulton County. There Robert grew to manhood and was educated, and in time he became one of the most prominent and influential citizens of that county, of which for 20 years or more he was sheriff. His chief business was the breeding of Percheron horses. It was in Fulton County that he married Rebecca Shelby, and they became the parents of five children: George, who became a physician but is now deceased; Alice, who is Mrs. Frank Kost of Beardstown, Ill.; Peter L., of Knapp, Wis.; Olive, who is the wife of James Ashbaugh of Galesburg, Ill., and Robert, residing in Loup City, Neb. Both parents died in Lewiston, Ill., the father in 1916 and the mother in 1919. Peter L. Prichard, after acquiring his elementary education in district schools, was graduated from the high school of Lewiston, Ill. He resided with his parents until 1882, in which year he went to Hillsboro, N. D., where he engaged in the hardware business. While there he was a candidate for the office of railway commissioner but failed of election. In 1905 he sold out there and went to Alexandria, Minn., where also he was engaged in a mercantile business. Disposing of that business in 1910, he went to Montana, where he was engaged in real estate operations and oil production, and also read law to some extent. Later he became a county justice, though not admitted to the bar. There he with others arrested 35 cattle rustlers who were operating in Montana, Wyoming, North and South Dakota and Kansas, and who were all sent to the penitentiary. Mr. Prichard was married at Hillsboro, N. D., Sept. 17, 1884, to Lillian A. Honstain, who was born in Richland County, Wisconsin, Dec. 12, 1860, daughter of Capt. Edward and Amanda (Logue) Honstain. He and his wife have been the parents of two children: Norman K., born Nov. 25, 1885, at Hillsboro, N. D., who died in infancy; and Ella H., born at Hillsboro, Sept. 14, 1894. The latter came with her mother to Knapp, and on Sept. 6, 1915, was married to Roy J. Turner. A little over eight years later, or on Oct. 7, 1923, she died at Knapp.

Mrs. Lillian A. Prichard, a capable business woman of Knapp, and one occupying a good social position, was born in Richland County, Wisconsin, Dec. 12, 1860, daughter of Capt. Edward and Amanda (Logue) Honstain. The father of Capt. Edward Honstain was a remarkable instance of longevity, as he lived to be 112 years old. Capt. Edward himself was a man of superior physical qualities, as he traveled for some years with Dan Rice's circus as a bareback rider, riding four horses abreast. Being injured by a fall while performing, he gave up riding but held other positions with the circus after his recovery. After leaving that mode of life he became a building contractor, an occupation that he following for a number of years. He also saw military service, taking part in quelling the Sioux Indian insurrection which broke out at New Ulm, Minn., in the summer of 1862. After that was accomplished he returned to Muscoda, Wis., which place was then his home, and re-enlisted, raising a company which he accompanied south as captain, and, having joined Sherman's army, took part in that general's famous campaign, including the march to the sea. His daughter Lillian was married Sept. 17, 1884, to Peter L. Prichard, whose biography preceeds this. Before that date she had had some business experience along mercantile lines, and after her marriage she continued her business activity, and has done so to this day, having served behind counters for over 45 years. While Mr. Prichard was engaged in the hardware busi-

ness in Hillsboro, N. D., she conducted a store there, dealing in millinery and other ladies' goods, and she also operated a business of her own in Alexandria, Minn. Having traded their business there for a farm in Minnesota, they subsequently—in 1910—traded the farm in Minnesota for a mercantile business in Knapp, which she has since operated, carrying a large and well assorted stock. She employs as manager, Benjamin C. Lierman, but takes an active part in it herself. Her children, Norman and Ella H. have been mentioned in the sketch of Mr. Prichard; but it should be added that Ella, on her death, left two children, Lillian L., born Dec. 8, 1915; and Lilborn R., born Dec. 22, 1918.

Frank Dix, a representative dairy farmer of the town of Dunn, was born in New York State, Jan. 1, 1879, son of Merritt and Ellen (Easton) Dix. The parents were natives of New York State who settled in the town of Sherman, Dunn County, Wis., in 1881, and there for a short time worked rented farms. They afterwards bought a farm in that town but sold it after a few years and moved to St. Paul, where Merritt Dix engaged in the milk business. He remained but a short time at that, however, selling out and returning to Dunn County and buying back his old farm in the town of Sherman, which he operated until the death of his wife on Jan. 18, 1905. He then sold the farm and subsequently lived with his children, chiefly with his son Frank, in whose home he died Nov. 24, 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Dix had five children: Cora, who is deceased; Libbie, now Mrs. Alfred Jones of the town of Sherman; Bertha, who married Charles Markee and resides in Clark County, Wis.; Frank of the town of Dunn, and Lula, now Mrs. A. J. Burrett of Boyceville, this county. Frank Dix acquired his education in a district school in the town of Sherman and a public school in St. Paul. From that city he returned with his parents to Dunn County and to their farm in the town of Sherman, which he helped to clear, residing on it until the year 1900. Then he started in for himself, renting a farm in the same town which he worked for eight years. At the end of that time he bought a farm of 185 acres in the town of Dunn, situated in three Sections 7, 8 and 17. It was partly developed and was provided with a set of buildings. This is his present place; he has greatly improved it in every way and it is now one of the fine modern farms of the county. He has enlarged the house, adding a fine porch, has enlarged and remodeled the barns and erected various buildings, including a silo, ice house, corn cribs, machine shed, hog house and hen house, besides clearing more of the land. He raises some grain and clover, but his main business is dairying and he has a fine herd of Holstein cattle, some of high grade and some of pure breed, including a pure bred sire. He is a patron of the co-operative creamery at Downsville. For one year Mr. Dix served the town as assessor. Frank Dix was married Feb. 22, 1898, to Angie Wieman of the town of Sherman, Dunn County, who was born Nov. 3, 1880, daughter of Julius C. and Mary (Porter) Wieman. The father was born in Germany and the mother in Erie, Ohio. Julius C. Wieman was five years old when he came to America, his first residence in this country being at Manitowoc, Wis., but he had been there but a short time when he came to Dunn County. On May 6, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Sixth Reg. Wis. Vol. Inf., and with that organization he showed all the qualities of a good soldier and performed a valiant part on numerous battle fields in the great struggle for the preservation of the Union. Being discharged Dec. 31, 1863, at the end of his term of service, he re-enlisted on the same day and in the same company as a veteran and remained in the army until his final discharge on May 27, 1865, about seven weeks after Lee's surrender. By trade Mr Wieman was a saw filer and as such he worked for some time for Knapp, Stout & Co. After the close of the war he took a homestead in the town of Sherman, Dunn County, not far from Lamb Creek Falls, and there as a pioneer he began the creation of a farm from a tract of timber and cut-over land. Some years later he disposed of that place and bought a farm of 120 acres in the same town. At one time he also owned and operated a sawmill on the old stage road that is now Federal Trunk Highway No. 79. After several years of agricultural activity there, he rented that farm and moved to Wilson in St. Croix County, where he passed away April 18, 1884. His wife Mary Porter Wieman, to whom he was married March 8, 1866,

MR. AND MRS. WILLARD L. SMITH

survived him 14 years, passing away Dec. 18, 1898. They were the parents of eight children: Kitty, born Sept. 4, 1867, now Mrs. A. L. Proper of Clear Lake, Wis.; Mary E., born Sept. 23, 1869, who is Mrs. Levi Geisert of Elmo, Mont.; Harry C., born May 20, 1871, now of Washburn, Wis.; Frank E., born Jan. 15, 1877, also of Washburn; Angie, born Nov. 3, 1880, now Mrs. Frank Dix of the town of Dunn; and Nellie, born Aug. 27, 1885, who is Mrs. R. E. Moore of Jerome, Ariz.; and Dora and Jennie, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dix are the parents of four children: Harry, born March 14, 1900, who is associated with his father in the work on the farm; Inez, born June 11, 1901, who married Grant Smith of the town of Dunn, and has three children, Kenneth, Phyllis Mae and Robert; Lela, born Sept. 29, 1903, and Merle, born Feb. 17, 1914, who are residing at home.

Mr. Dix is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Beavers, and Mrs. Dix of the Rebekahs and Beaver Queens. They have a wide circle of acquaintances and a good social standing in the town of Dunn and the vicinity. They attend the Louisville M. E. Church.

Willard L. Smith, Civil War veteran and an early settler in the town of Eau Galle, Dunn County, who is now living on his farm in Section 17, this town, was born in Clinton County, New York, Nov. 8, 1845, son of Ephraim and Phoebe (Burton) Smith. The father was a native of that state, but was married in Ontario, Canada, he and his family coming west to Dunn County, Wisconsin, in 1860. Here they bought 80 acres of land and began farming, but after operating their farm until 1878, they moved to Stearns County, Minnesota, where they continued in agricultural life for a number of years, Mrs. Phoebe Smith dying in 1884, and Ephraim Smith in 1890. They were the parents of eight children: Sylvester, now deceased; Angeline, now 85 years old, who is Mrs. John W. Hoyt of Eau Galle; Levi, of Stearns County, Minn.; Willard L., subject of this sketch; Wallace, who lived in Eau Galle and died in 1914; Myron, of Eau Galle; Ephraim, of Frazee, Minn., and Edward, who is deceased. Willard L. Smith as a boy attended the district school in the village of Eau Galle, which was then conducted in an end room in the boarding-house of the lumber concern then known as Carson, Eaton & Rand, and later as Carson & Rand. He subsequently entered the employ of that company, and for many years worked on the river as a pilot during the summers and in the woods during the winters as a camp cook. On March 29, 1864, he enlisted at Eau Galle, in Company E, 37th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was sent to the Army of the Potomac, then under Grant, who was ready for the final struggle with Lee, and on May 6, he crossed the Rapidan with the army into the Wilderness. Then followed the terrible battles of Spottsylvania Court House (May 8, 12 and 18); and Cold Harbor, on June 3, in which the Federal army met with heavy losses. Then the James River was crossed and Grant took up a position before Petersburg, which the enemy had fortified, and where the fighting went on for 10 months almost continuously day and night. The works were carried April 2, 1865, and Richmond taken on the following day. Lee's surrender followed on the 9th, and the war was practically over, as the remaining Southern armies soon laid down their arms. Mr. Smith took part in most of the fighting and was present at Appomattox, subsequently taking part in the Grand Review at Washington. On July 26, 1865, he received an honorable discharge and returned home. He did not got through the war entirely unscathed, as at Reams Station, Va., he was wounded in the left leg, and for the following 16 days was confined to the hospital. After the war he became a charter member of the John Green Post at Eau Galle, and for 12 years served as its commander. In 1889, having then been married some 17 years, he turned to farming and began the building up of a permanent home. The land he selected was a tract of 120 acres lying partly in Section 19 and partly in Section 20, town of Eau Galle. It was all wild, and Mr. Smith built a log house and barns and began the development of a farm. From time to time he added to his land until he had 240 acres, all in the sections above mentioned, and he continued to improve and operate that place until 1910. He then sold it and bought 120 acres in Sections 17 and 18, a tract on which there were some improvements, and this farm likewise he further improved, for a number of years making a specialty of dairy

farming, but in recent years following diversified crop farming rather more. As citizens of his town, Mr. Smith was called on to render service in local office, and for 17 years was a member of the board of supervisors, during four years of which time he was chairman of the board, which made him also a member of the county board. He also served 20 years as clerk of School District No. 7. In 1902 he was elected sheriff of Dunn County, being by that time well and favorably known throughout the county, and served one term in that office, during which time (two years) he resided in Menomonie, and also for a year afterwards. He then returned to his farm, where he has since resided. He is a member of Menomonie Lodge No. 164, F. & A. M., and of Menomonie Chapter, R. A. M. His religious faith is that of the Unitarian Church. Mr. Smith was married, Nov. 8, 1872, to Louisa Schroeder of Eau Galle, who was born in Maryland, Oct. 12, 1852, and died March 14, 1892, leaving eight children, namely: Lester, now farming near Spokane, Wash., who married Nellie Mulheron, now deceased, by whom he has two children, Carl and Isabelle; Della, who married Thomas Baskin and died in 1896, leaving one child, Thomas; Mary, who became the wife of William Hoyt and died in 1905, leaving three sons, Willard, Bertram and Lyman; Cora, wife of Albert Klatt of Fall City, Dunn County, who has a daughter, Mary Ellen; Harwood, now of Eau Claire, who married Virginia Abbott and has one child, James Abbott; Edward, of Green Bay, Wis.; who married Ellen Foster and has two children, Marjory and Dale; Milton, of the town of Eau Galle, who married Nellie Sinz and has four children, Clinton, Neva, Elizabeth and Philip; and Harrison, who lives near East St. Paul, who married Hazel Vanortwick and has one child, Stanley. On Dec. 4, 1900, Mr. Smith was married, secondly, to Maud I. Smith, who was born in the town of Rock Elm, Pierce County, Wis., June 5, 1873. The fruit of this marriage is two children: Ira J., born July 17, 1902, and Harriet, born Dec. 21, 1903. Ira J. is now agent for the "Soo" line at Cadott, Wis., while Harriet, is the wife of Earl De Long of the town of Eau Galle, and has one child, Jean A. Mr. Smith's record as soldier, lumber worker, farmer, home builder and public official is a long and honorable one, and has given him a wide acquaintance throughout Dunn County. He enjoys a well earned popularity as one of its upbuilders, a d has always been recognized as a man of staunch integrity and agreeable personality, and his children also have reflected credit on the family name.

Norman L. Howison, M. D., a well known and highly respected citizen of Menomonie, was born in the county of Shipton, Canada East, on June 13, 1851, son of Andrew and Mary (Jones) Howison. His parents are further mentioned in the sketch of Charles E. Howison. Norman L. Howison as a youth attended district school in Dunn County and later was a student at Gale College, Galesville, Wis. With such preparation as he there received, he entered the Iowa State University at Iowa City, from which he was graduated with the class of 1882. For two years he practiced his profession at Prairie Farm, Barron County, Wis., but in December, 1884, moved to Rice Lake, where he practiced until the spring of 1893. He then came to Menomonie and opened offices in the First National Bank Building. Later he built a house at the corner of Wilson Avenue and Third Street, locating his office in it, and continuing in general practice until 1921, when he practically retired, though he is acting physician for the Dunn County Asylum. He is a member of the county and state medical societies; also of Menomonie Lodge No. 164, F. & A. M. Dr. Howison was married Jan. 4, 1894, to Elizabeth Kelsey, daughter of Dr. L. C. and Cordelia (Webster) Kelsey, the father being a prominent dentist in Elyria, Ohio. Both her parents are now deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Howison have one child, William, who was born July 6, 1896, and is now engaged in journalistic work in Brooklyn, N. Y.

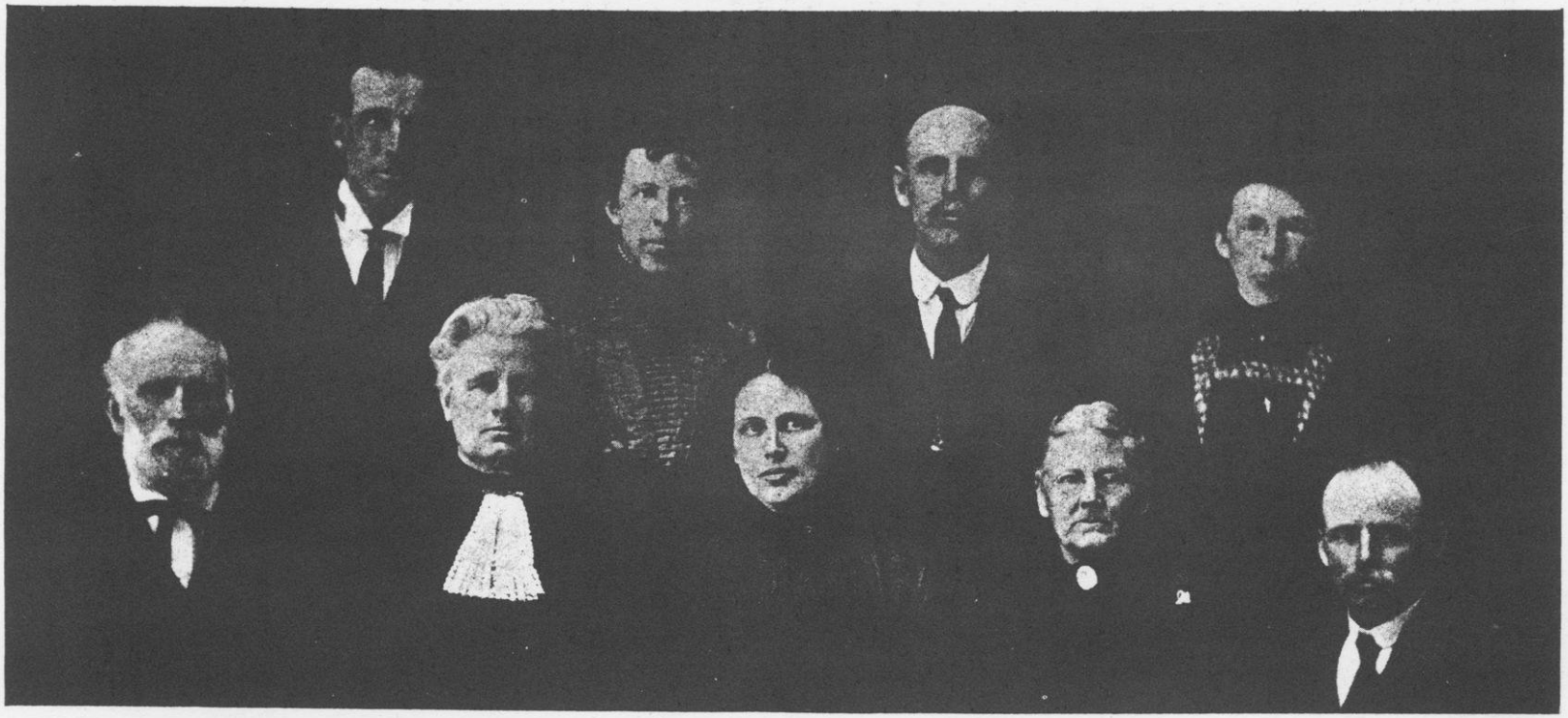
Charles E. Howison, an early settler in Dunn County who had a varied career of many years as mill worker, farmer and public official, and whose death occurred but little over a year ago, was born in Shipton County, province of Quebec, Canada East, on April 14, 1843, son of Andrew and Mary (Jones) Howison. The parents were both natives of eastern Canada, the father born March 18, 1818, and the mother Aug. 14, 1820. They came to the United States in 1861, settling in the

town of Plainview, Wabasha County, Minn. In 1863 Andrew Howison enlisted for Civil War service, becoming a member of the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery with which he served until the close of the war. After his return home in 1865 he moved with his family to Dunn County, Wisconsin, taking a homestead in Section 31, town of Weston—the farm that is now owned by Henry Miller—and there he and his wife spent the rest of their lives building up a fine farm. Andrew Howison died on Aug. 24, 1898, and Mrs. Mary Howison on March 3, 1914. They were the parents of seven children: Charles E., the subject of this sketch; Adelia, who married Edw. Brown but is now deceased; Norman L., a physician residing in Menomonie; Robert R., a dentist in Boyceville; Clara, deceased, who was the wife of Dr. E. O. Baker of Menomonie; Capitola, a resident of Menomonie, who is the widow of Henry Miller; and Ada, who married David Bailey, but is now deceased. Charles E. Howison acquired his education in the common schools while living in Canada, and came with his parents to the States and to Minnesota in 1861. As he was their eldest son and child, it devolved upon him to be the man of the family during his father's absence in the army. After the father's return Charles E. came with the family to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and to their farm in the town of Weston, on which he worked until his marriage Aug. 31, 1867, to Deborha Dean. She was born in St. Joe County, Michigan, Nov. 17, 1850, daughter of Charles H. and Mary (Eaton) Dean, and had come with her parents to Dunn County, Wisconsin, in July, 1865, from Fayette County, Illinois, where they had resided for a time. On their arrival here they settled on a farm about three miles from where Mrs. Howison now lives. In 1868 and 1869 Charles E. Howison was employed by Knapp, Stout & Co. in their mill at Cedar Falls, after which for six years he engaged in farming for himself on Section 31, town of Weston. At the end of that period he sold his rights in the farm to Joel McCarthy and bought 80 acres of railroad land; also 40 acres from Joseph Bindegar and another 40 acres from his brother-in-law, Edward Brown, thus acquiring in all a farm of 160 acres. The land, taken together, formed one piece and was all in Section 31, town of Weston. This farm Mr. Howison operated and developed for 19 years, at the end of which time he rented it and moved to the city of Menomonie to take up the duties of sheriff of Dunn County, to which office he had been elected and in which he served for one term of two years. For three years longer he continued his residence in Menomonie; then, longing for the old scenes and the companionship of his friends in the town of Weston, in 1900, he resumed farming in that town, buying the old John Cummings farm of 60 acres in Section 30. On this place he built up a nice residence, in which he and his wife took up their abode and where he spent the last 23 years of his life, passing away on Aug. 6, 1923. He was a man whose demise was much regretted, as the integrity of his personal character and his many deeds of kindness had made him personally popular. For many years he took an active part in town affairs, as well as in those of the county, serving not only as county sheriff, but also as a member and chairman of the town board, as a member of the county board, for 13 years as town assessor of the town of Weston, and for 12 years as treasurer of that town. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Howison were the parents of seven children, namely: Frank and Elmer, both of whom died at the age of two years; Effie, who is now Mrs. Effie Everett and resides with her mother in the town of Weston; Edna, who is Mrs. Ernest Gardner of the town of Weston; Blanche, who died at the age of 15 years; Ruby, living on the home farm, and Ray W., one of the progressive younger farmers of the town of Weston, who is given further mention in this volume. The family are members of Lower Weston M. E. Church.

John Kaufman, Sr., proprietor of a farm of 240 acres, known as "Kaufman's Ranch," and situated in Sections 34 and 35, town of Eau Galle, was born in Austria, May 4, 1864, son of Joseph and Anna (Meixner) Kaufman. The family came to the United States in 1881, first settling in the town of Lima, Pepin County, where they remained for two years. At the end of that time they took a farm in the town of Eau Galle, which Joseph Kaufman was engaged in operating for the rest of his life. He died in 1907 and his wife in 1912. Their son John, the subject of this sketch, was educated in his native land, where he also had a little experience in

farm work. This came useful to him when in 1889 he bought 80 acres of land in Section 34, town of Eau Galle, Dunn County, and began farming on his own account. There was a log house on the place, and also log barns, and about six acres of the land had been broken. Of this place in the course of time Mr. Kaufman made a fine farm of 240 acres, 200 acres of which are in Section 34 and 40 acres in Section 35. About 100 acres of the land are under cultivation, the rest being in pasture and timber. Until 1916 Mr. Kaufman resided on his original 80-acre tract but in that year gave it to his son John, Jr., together with the buildings. At the same time he gave the adjoining 80 with its buildings to his son Frank, keeping 80 acres for himself, on to which tract he moved, his residence and other farm buildings being situated on the 40-acre tract lying in Section 35. In 1917 he built a basement barn of 36 x 80 feet, together with the other necessary out-buildings, and here he follows dairy farming to good advantage. For a number of years he had two lime kilns on his place and burned and sold lime quite extensively. John Kaufman, Sr., was married June 7, 1887, to Cecelia Brunner, who was born in Austria, Nov. 22, 1860, and who came to the United States in 1880, settling in Durand, Wis. He and his wife have been the parents of seven children, John Jr., Frank, Margaret, Lena, Matilda, Edward and Ida, all of whom are now living. John, born April 16, 1888, is still on the original 80-acre farm given to him by his father. Frank, born March 22, 1890, and living on his own 80-acre farm, married Mary Meixner, and has four children, Belva, Lynette, Blaine and Vaynard. Margaret, born April 1, 1893, married Earle Hooker and has three children, Selma, Paul and Edith. They reside in Durand, where Mr. Hooker conducts a billard parlor. Lena, born Sept. 23, 1895, is the wife of Clarence Sinz, a farmer in the town of Eau Galle, and has three children, Cyril, Dorothy and Wayne. Matilda, born Feb. 10, 1898, resides at home with her parents. Edward, born Oct. 13, 1900, is also on the parental farm, while Ida, born April 10, 1903, is living in Eau Claire. The family are members of St. Henry's Catholic congregation of Eau Galle.

C. Freeman Blood, an early settler in the town of Glenwood, St. Croix County, where he did pioneer work in developing a farm from the wilderness, was born near Bangor, Maine, May 1, 1835. In 1860 he came west with his parents to Stark County, Illinois, where the family settled on a farm. On Jan. 13, 1861, he married Rachel A. Sturn of the county and they farmed there until 1878, in which year they came to Dunn County, Wisconsin. Mr. Blood bought 80 acres of land from the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, who had cut all the pine timber from it. The tract was situated just across the line from Dunn County, in the town of Glenwood, St. Croix County; but while their farm was in St. Croix County, their principal interests were in Dunn County, as they did their trading in the village of Downing, which was also where the family attended church and the children went to school; that is, after that village was started, for there was nothing there when they first settled on their farm. At that time the nearest settled community was Wilson in St. Croix County, seven miles distant, from which place the Bloods had to get their mail and groceries. They had a span of small mules and a wagon which Mr. Blood had built with his own hands in Illinois, and with which they had made the journey to Dunn County, bringing a few household effects with them. Mr. and Mrs. Blood started in farming with about $20 in cash and had to go into debt for their land. They were therefore on the lookout to make a dollar whenever they could. Mr. Blood and his sons picked berries in the woods and dug wild ginseng, and with the money derived from the sale of these commodities, Mr. Blood made the first payment on his land. Though never very strong, he was a hard-working man, often over taxing his strength in the effort to make both ends meet. To tell how he finally advanced to a prosperous condition in life would be to reiterate the oft-told story of pioneer life, a phase of experience passed through by most of the old settlers in the county. Suffice it to say that in the course of years the Blood farm assumed the appearance of a well cultivated and well kept place, and Mr. and Mrs. Blood were numbered among the representative people of their town. After remaining on the farm until 1907, they left it and bought a neat and comfortable dwelling in Downing, where some years later, on April 17, 1915, Mr. Blood passed



C. FREEMAN BLOOD AND FAMILY

away. The house is still occupied by his widow. Their farm which they sold on their retirement in 1907, was located one and a half miles south of Downing. As wife and mother, and in particular as housewife, Mrs. Blood did her full share in earning the property and her husband and children owed much to her for her efficient work. She has spent the last three or four winters with her daughter, Mrs. George Koberstein of Glenwood City, Wis., spending the summers in her Downing home. When Mr. Blood moved to Illinois from Maine he was a Free Will Baptist in religion, while Mrs. Blood at the time of her marriage, was a member of the United Brethren Church, afterwards adopting her husband's faith. Occasionally during their early years in this region, they were able to secure a Baptist minister to preach in their community, though no Baptist church was ever organized there. The organization of a union church was, however, effected in Downing, and while the Bloods did not formally unite with this body, they gave of their means to build and support the church, and worshipped there. Mr. Blood was conscientiously opposed to the use of intoxicating liquors and tobacco, neither of which he ever used himself, nor did he ever use profane language. He was not active in politics but for many years served as clerk of his school district. The children of Mr. and Mrs. C. Freeman Blood were Lenora M., Ulysses G., Charles W., Laura May, Violet Leona, Arthur, Caddie Pearl and Claude L. Of these eight children Arthur died in infancy. Of the others, the following is a further record.

Lenora M. Blood, born Oct. 23, 1861, was married Dec. 28, 1884, to Clarence H. Stoddard of Downing and has three children, namely, Mabel N., Lena, and Laurel Rachel, of whom Mabel N., unmarried, resides with her parents; Lena is the wife of Carl Foltz, lives in Montana and has had seven children, Muriel, Carl, Lynn, Jean, Mary L., Marjory (deceased) and a baby girl; and Laurel Rachel is now Mrs. Charles Slama of the town of Glenwood, St. Croix County.

Ulysses G. Blood, born May 29, 1865, is now a merchant at Ingraham, Wis. He married Edith Paul of Prentice, Wis., who died July 1, 1923. They had but one child, a son who died in infancy.

Charles W. Blood, born May 12, 1867, is a band saw filer residing at Hancock, Mich. He married Alice Payne of Glenwood City, Wis., and he and his wife have had five children, three of whom died in infancy, the two survivors being Howard C. and Bernice Viola. Howard C. married Pearl Cowles of Downing and now resides at Pequaming, Mich. He has three sons, Charles Martin, Gordon Lee and Whitney Howard. Bernice Viola (daughter of Charles W. Blood) is the wife of LaRoy Ward, a hardware merchant of Glenwood City, Wis., and has had two children, Charlotte Ellen (deceased) and Fred, who is ten months old.

Laura May Blood, born March 3, 1874, is the wife of A. C. Harriman of Glenwood City, senior member of the A. C. Harriman Hardware Co. They have two children, Dorothy S., now attending Wisconsin State University at Madison, and Marguerite Rachel.

Violet Leona Blood, born Oct. 10, 1877, is the wife of E. W. Beard and live on the old Blood farm. She has a daughter, Rachel E., who is attending school in Downing.

Caddie Pearl Blood, born Feb. 13, 1882, married George R. Koberstein of Glenwood City, who since 1910 has been the junion member of the A. C. Harriman Hardware Co. of that place. They have two children, Freeman G. and Harriet E. Mrs. Koberstein and her sister Violet formerly taught school in Dunn County for several years. Mrs. Koberstein—then Caddie P. Blood—taught the Washburn Farm School in Sheridan township, the Goff School in the town of Tiffany, and one room of the Elk Mound School, between the years of 1899 and 1904.

Claude L. Blood, born Oct. 27, 1884, is now on the auditing staff of a railroad at Duluth, Minn. He married Hazel Blood and they have three children, Iris Dorothy, Ellsworth Freeman and Marjory.

William H. McNaughton, a well known farmer in the town of Dunn, Section 34, who owns and operates the farm developed from wild land by his parents, was born on it Dec. 10, 1880, son of Peter and Bessie (Kearns) McNaughton. The father was a native of Scotland who came to America when quite young; lived for a while

in Canada, and then came to the States. In course of time he found his way to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and went to work for Carson & Rand of Eau Galle. The steady job he found with them seems to have inspired him with courage to enter the state of matrimony, for after saving up a few dollars he returned to Canada and there married Bessie Kearns, who was a native of the Dominion. To Eau Galle he brought her and they settled down to housekeeping in a nice little cottage. Mr. McNaughton continuing for two years more in the employ of Carson & Rand. At the end of that time he began his career as a farmer, buying of a man named, or called, Jack Allen an 80-acre tract of land in Sections 33 and 34, town of Dunn. On the property stood some poor buildings, and Mr. McNaughton put up better ones. He also cleared and grubbed and broke the land, making some progress every year, and practicing strict economy, whereby, after the first few years, he usually had a little fund in reserve ready to apply on further improvements when needed. In this way he continued until when he sold the farm to his son, William H., and retired to the village of Eau Galle, where he spent his remaining four years of life, dying August 8, 1912. His wife Bessie survived him some years, passing away on June 20, 1920. They had a family of five children: Christine, now Mrs. S. B. Ingram of Menomonie; John A., a farmer in the town of Dunn; Jessie, now Mrs. Stewart McGilton of Menomonie; William H., on the old home farm; and Claude E. of Menomonie. William H. McNaughton acquired his education in the Waubeek district school and grew to manhood on his parents' farm, which he helped his father to improve. He always remained at home assisting his parents to improve. He always remained at home assisting his parents and in 1909 purchase the farm, which he has since continued to operate. He has rebuilt the house, making a fine residence out of it, has erected good out-buildings, and with an adequate equipment of modern tools and machinery, is successfully following dairy farming with a herd of mixed cattle, the Guernsey blood predominating. He also raised Chester-White hogs. A reliable citizen, he is well known and stands well in the community with his family. Mr. McNaughton was married Dec. 15, 1909, to Margaret Flick, who was born at Dunnville, Dunn County, Wis., May 27, 1880, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Flick. The issue of this marriage is three children: Raymond F., born Jan. 11, 1911; Richard W., born March 10, 1917, and Louis E., born June 25, 1921, who died Jan. 30, 1922. The family are connected religiously with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. B. Mousel, proprietor of the Twin Hill Guernsey Farm in the town of Spring Brook, who has been a resident of Dunn County for many years, was born in Luxemburg, Jan. 24, 1868, son of John and Marie (Gasper) Mousel. The parents, also natives of that European duchy, spent their entire lives there the mother dying first in 1897 and the father on April 15, 1906. The subject of this sketch acquired an ordinary school education, after which he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in his native land for three years. In 1893 he came to the United States with his brother Nicholas and two sisters, Mary and Anna. Two other brothers, John and Michael, were then living in the town of Elk Mound, Dunn County, Wis., having come to this country some time previously, and the new immigrants here joined them. Nicholas, John and Michael began farming, buying 120 acres of land in Section 3, town of Spring Brook, our subject, J. B., for five years doing farm labor in the town of Spring Brook and Elk Mound. At the end of that time he bought out his brothers and the 120-acre farm became his and has since remained so, it being his present home. He has, however, greatly improved it, doing practically all the carpenter work himself on the buildings, of which he has a very good set. The house and barn are modern and supplied with all necessary conveniences and equipment, including electric lights, the power for the latter being obtained from the Elk Mound branch of the Northern States Power Company. The farm is well stocked with high grade Guernsey cattle, with a pure bred sire in the herd, and Mr. Mousel is a stockholder in the Elk Mound Cooperative Creamery. For several years he served as treasurer of his school district and he has always taken a keen and helpful interest in the welfare and progress of the community in which he lives. Mr. Mousel was married Sept. 27, 1898, in the city of Menomonie,

to Catherine Schrantz, who was born April 5, 1879, at Random Lake, Wis., daughter of Nicholas and Marie (Schneider) Schrantz. The children of this marriage are: Nicholas J., born June 5, 1900; Edward N., born Feb. 1, 1902, who was killed while working in the Schanon sawmill on March 19, 1919; a babe born Aug. 29, 1906, that died in infancy; Mildred, born Feb. 2, 1908, and now attending high school in Elk Mound; and Raymond, born Jan. 19, 1912. The family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic congregation at Elk Mound.

Nicholas Schrantz, a retired farmer in the town of Spring Brook, residing on the farm on which he settled over 40 years ago, was born in the town of Sherman, Sheboygan County, Wis., son of John and Catherine (Molitor) Schrantz. The parents came to the United States from the Duchy of Luxemburg in 1847, locating first at Port Washington on the shore of Lake Michigan in Ozaukee County, Wis., but it was not long before they left that place for the farm in the town of Sherman, that county, on which their son Nicholas was born, and where they spent their remaining years. They had 14 children, six of whom died in infancy, the other eight being Matthew, Susan, Nicholas, Mary and Margaret (twins), Julia, Katherine and John B. Of these, Matthew, Susan, Margaret, Julia and Katherine are now deceased; Mary, who married Matt Molitor, is a widow; John B. is living in the town of Elk Mound, and Nicholas in the town of Spring Brook. Nicholas Schrantz as a boy attended school in Sheboygan County and remained at home with his parents until 30 years of age. Then coming to Dunn County, he began farming here, buying an 80-acre tract in Section 3, town of Spring Brook, to which he later added 40 acres. In course of time he cleared some 90 acres, besides putting up a complete and substantial set of buildings. When he first settled on the farm, not having enought to buy a team of horses, he and Nicholas Mickelbook bought a team together and helped each other in their first clearing work, the two farms being adjacent to each other. All their grubbing was done by hand. After conducting his farm successfully until 1902, Mr. Schrantz sold it to his son Michael and retired. For a number of years he was a stockholder in the first creamery established in Elk Mound village and for many years he served as a director on the school board of his district. Mr. Schrantz was married Nov. 14, 1876, in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, to Marie Schneider, who was born in that county, Aug. 18, 1854, daughter of John and Susan (Gasper) Schneider. Her parents were natives of Luxemburg who came to this country about 1845, spending the remainder of their lives in Sheboygan County, where they died within less than three weeks of each other, Mrs. Schneider on April 12, 1912, and Mr. Schneider on April 29, that year. They had four children: Mary, now deceased; Michael, who is operating the old home farm in Sheboygan County; Marie, now Mrs. Nicholas Schrantz, and Matthew, deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Schrantz five children were born, John, Katherine, Michael, Joseph M. and Nicholas, of whom the last mentioned is deceased. John, born Aug. 27, 1877, who is a farmer in the town of Spring Brook, married Mary Kremer and has two children, Irwin N. and Helen M. Katherine, born April 5, 1879, is now Mrs. J. B. Mousel of Spring Brook. Michael, born Aug. 3, 1880, proprietor of the old homestead, married Elizabeth Dietz and has three children, Cecelia B., Andrew N. and Clarence A., of whom Cecelia is now Mrs. William L. Walcott of Elk Mound. Joseph M., born May 12, 1890, who married Anna Hurth, is a farmer in the town of Spring Brook. The Schrantz family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Congregation at Elk Mound.

Chester R. Case, cashier of the First National Bank of Knapp, was born at Garden City, Blue Earth County, Minn., March 1, 1869, son of Anthony Wyckliffe and Mary Ella (Wellcome) Case. The Cases were from the Island of Prudence off the coast of Rhode Island and the Wellcomes from the state of Maine. Both families came west, the Cases about 1857 and the Wellcomes a few years later. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the Rev. A. W. Case, a Baptist minister. After coming west to Wisconsin, he moved from Fox Lake by prairie schooner to Garden City, Minn. It was during the Civil War period, and soon after he reached there the Sioux Indian outbreak took place, when many settlers and their families were massacred, the centre of the trouble being at New

Ulm. The Rev. Mr. Case's son Anthony W., father of Chester R. Case, rendered service as a "minute man," subject to instant call to help defend the territory between New Ulm and Garden City. The Rev. A. W. Case married Ann Gevry, who died at Garden City, after having been the mother of four children, and in 1875 he moved to Sleepy Eye, Minn., where he resided with his daughter, Mrs. J. M. Thompson, whose husband was a practicing attorney. There he subsequently followed his vocation as a preacher until he was over 70 years old. After that he accompanied the Thompsons to Santa Rosa, Calif., where he subsequently died at the venerable age of 98 years. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson also died there, leaving three children, namely: Rolf L., for years a prominent attorney and now a superior court judge of Sonoma County, Calif.; F. C. Thompson of Santa Rosa, Calif.; and Ethel C., who married Dr. Lester Sorenson and is now in Hilo, Hawaii, where Dr. Sorenson is practicing dentistry. In 1873 Anthony Wyckliffe Case, father of the subject of this sketch, moved to New Ulm, where he followed farming until 1879, when he moved to Sleepy Eye, Minn. He died at the home of his son Chester R., in Knapp, Wis., in 1918. His wife, Mary Ella, died six months later. The latter was one of the numerous family of Dr. J. W. B. Wellcome, Sr., whose son and namesake, Dr. J. W. B. Wellcome, Jr., was for many years a practicing physician at Sleepy Eye, Minn. Dr. Florado Wellcome, another son of Dr. J. W. B. Wellcome, Sr., was a graduate of Rush Medical College. He went to Granite Falls, in Yellow Medicine County, Minn., where he practiced medicine for ten years and then organized the Yellow Medicine County Bank. In 1899 he took up his residence in Meinneapolis and organized what is now the Union Investment Company, one of a chain of 43 banks. He died in that city in December, 1921, after having amassed a fortune of one and a half millions. Chester R. Case, the direct subject of this sketch, was educated in the grade and high schools of Sleepy Eye, after which he became connected with a wholesale produce business there. In 1898 he went to Chicago, where for one year he was correspondent for the Merrill & Eldridge Company, wholesale dealers in refrigerators and supplies, and during the next year was a traveling salesman in Missouri and Iowa for the same company. It was in 1910 that he became connected with the banking business, being tendered assistant cashiership of the Exchange Bank at Farmington, Minn., which he accepted and was thus employed until 1904. In that year he came to Knapp, Dunn County, Wis., and organized the State Bank of Knapp, of which he, himself, was cashier. In 1918 it was converted from a state bank into the First National Bank of Knapp and as such remains. Mr. Case has also remained the cashier, and throughout the existence of the institution he has been the chief motive power in its progress, and his watchful care and steady and efficient work have established it on a solid and secure foundation. Aside from his duties in connection with the bank, Mr. Case has interested himself from time to time in other matters pertaining to the welfare and progress of the community. He was the first president of the village after its incorporation, and as such was also a member of the county board. He was also one of the organizers of the Home Telephone Co. of Knapp, in which he is a stockholder, and has stood in similar relationship to the Knapp Creamery and the Farmers' Equity Association. Mr. Case was married on June 7, 1900, at Chilicothe, Mo., to Julia Elizabeth Stuckey, who was born in Tennessee, Oct. 23, 1881, and was educated in the Chilicothe schools. He and his wife have one child, Perry Edward, who was born June 1, 1914. The religious affiliations of Mr. and Mrs. Case are with the Methodist Episcopal Church, while the former belongs fraternally to the Beavers, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America.

Andrew H. Johnson, whose earthly life terminated Oct. 7, 1921, was for many years one of the outstanding figures of Dunn County, being notable in various lines of activity. In fact, speaking in general terms, there was little that he did not try and his capacity was such as to place him high on the list of the county's successful men. To unfold the story of his life is a pleasing task, for in it there was naught to conceal but much to inspire. Andrew H. Johnson was born in Norway, May 3, 1844, and acquired a good education in his native land, where he remained

ANDREW H. JOHNSON

until about 1865. Then, having attained his majority, he emigrated to the United States to find a field wherein his ambition might have fair scope. On his arrival in this country he located at Decorah, Iowa, where he spent two years, but in 1867 he came to Dunn County, Wis., and for a time worked in the mill at Downsville. There he met with a severe accident, losing the fingers of his left hand. In 1869, before the wound had healed, he came to Menomonie and entered the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, being given a clerical position in their store, where his quick intelligence and good education, together with a genial and accommodating disposition, made him valued by his employers and popular with the general public. There he remained until 1871, in which year he started a grocery store of his own, and also a livery stable. This was the beginning of his highly successful mercantile career, for in time his business expanded to large proportions, having branches in Colfax and Superior, and not being confined to groceries, but taking in many other departments, including hardware, harness, lumber and farm machinery, so it was said that one could buy anything at the Johnson stores from a paper of pins to a threshing-machine. Mr. Johnson owned property at Spring Valley, Pierce County, Wis. In addition to carrying on his stores, he also operated as a building contractor and shipped the first stock out of Menomonie, making an outlet for the farmers. Another branch of his manifold business activities was the buying and shipping of horses in car-load lots. He was fond of all domestic animals, especially horses, and he was able to indulge his tastes in this direction, as he was the owner of a large farm, which he conducted himself with satisfactory financial results. He undoubtedly sold more land on contract than any other man in Dunn County. He bought large quantities of farm machinery, which he sold to farmers on contract. On this branch of his business he lost money, but said that he did not regret it, as it was one of the methods of progress in agriculture, and though one might lose, many would be benefitted. In 1907 he sold out all his business interests except his farms, of which he had several and which he continued to conduct and look after until his death. He took a strong interest in the growth and progress of the city, and was always ready to assist any laudable enterprise. In many of the business enterprises he was a stockholder, among them being the First National Bank. Mr. Johnson was married Dec. 1, 1871, to Johanna Ludvigson, who was born in Norway, June 24, 1852, and who accompanied her parents, Hans and Helen (Johnston) Ludvigson, to America in 1853. They located in Fond du Lac, residing there until 1861, when they came to Elk Mound, Dunn County, where Mr. and Mrs. Ludvigson spent their lives on a farm, the former dying in 1881, and the later in 1888. Mrs. Johnson became closely interested in her husband's business affairs, and now owns three of the farms he left; one of 500 acres near the city of Menomonie, another at Colfax, and the third on Rusk Prairie of 120 acres. She has other considerable holdings, including a large residence at No. 802 Sixth Avenue, which she now occupies. The large three-story brick building at the corner of Main and Seventh streets, which was built by Mr. Johnson in 1880, and which for so many years was his store, and in recent years was the property of his son, Herman W., housing the automobile business of Berg & Anderson, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of May 4, 1924. Mrs. Johnson has in her possession a beautiful gold-headed cane presented to Mr. Johnson by the McCormick Harvester Co. as a reward for selling more farm machinery than any other of their agents. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were born eight children, namely, Helen, Lottie, Herman, Edgar V., Vivian C., Alfred L., Waldemar R., and Hazel L. Helen, born Nov. 28, 1872, died in February, 1873. Lottie, born Oct. 5, 1876, died April 12, 1879. Herman W., born Sept. 20, 1878, who from the age of 17 years until the year 1923, was in the U. S. postal service, is now associated with his brother Edgar in the automobile business. Edgar V. was born July 7, 1881, and in addition to the occupation above mentioned, is also engaged in the feed and grain business in Menomonie. Vivian C., born Jan. 7, 1886, is now Mrs. Oscar Dramson of Wilson Station, Wis. Alfred L., born June 7, 1886, is treasurer and road commissioner on the city council. Waldemar R., born Aug. 1, 1889, who for several years until the fall of 1923 was with the State Department in tubercular eradication, is now helping his mother in the management of the

farms. Hazel L., born Jan. 6, 1893, is the wife of Robert Elliott of Chicago.

Myron J. Brewer, proprieter of a farm of 320 acres in the town of Wilson, was born at Mauston, Juneau County, Wis., Feb. 6, 1870, son of Gaylord I. and Lucy L. (Wright) Brewer. The father was a native of New York State and the mother of Ohio, the former coming to Wisconsin with his parents when a young boy. Settling first in Racine County, they moved from there to Juneau County, where Gaylord was reared and subsequently engaged in farming. The paternal grandfather of Myron came to Dunn County in 1863, taking a homestead of 160 acres of land in Section 36, town of Wilson. Those were pioneer days and there were few comforts of civilization to be obtained in the north woods or in any part of this region to which the railroad had not yet penetrated. While the farms were in the rough state it was rarely that horses were used on them, the ox being practically the only draught animal seen among the early settlers. It was also used under some circumstances which would nowadays cause amusement; as for instance, when Gaylord Brewer married and went to get his bride, he hitched one ox to a buggy and drove over to her parents' house for her, a spectacle that today would make a good picture for the Sunday newspapers. MyronJ. Brewer was a young boy when his parents settled in Dunn County and homesteaded land. The father built a board shanty for a temporary dwelling, which they occupied until he had cleared some land. He then put up a frame house, barn and other buildings and continued to improve the farm and land until his death. He was prominent as a citizen and was a member of the town board when the town of Wilson was a part of Sheridan. The subject of this sketch has in his possession an Indian beaded purse, which his mother owned when she was 15 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord I. Brewer had two children, both sons, Cassius, who is now deceased, and Myron J. Myron J. Brewer grew up on the home farm, as a boy attended the rural school, and when older helped his father to improve the homestead. After the death of his last surviving parent he fell heir to the farm, and has since enlarged it by the purchase of 160 additional acres, thus increasing its area to 320 acres, of which he has 75 under the plow. He carries on general farming and dairying, having 30 head of mixed grade cattle, and raises hogs and Shropshire sheep. He has served three years as constable and three years as school clerk, and is a stockholder in the Ridgeland Cooperative Creamery. Mr. Brewer was first married Oct. 31, 1900, to Bell Sloan, daughter of Benjamin and Josephine Sloan, her parents having been early settlers in Barron County. She died in July, 1901. On June 16, 1915, he was married in Menomonie to Sophie Mathieson, daughter of Elissus and Caroline (Larson) Mathieson. Her father came from Denmark and the mother from Sweden. On coming to the United States, they first settled in Dakota. Thence they subsequently moved to Minnesota, and in 1901 came by team to Dunn County, Wis., buying a farm in the town of Otter Creek. There Mrs. Mathieson died and Mr. Mathieson then returned to Minnesota, where he died in December, 1924. Their children were Anna, Mabel, Sophia, Lillian, Agnes and Marvin, of whom the last mentioned is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Myron J. Brewer have four children, Clarence, Vernon, Edna and Violet.

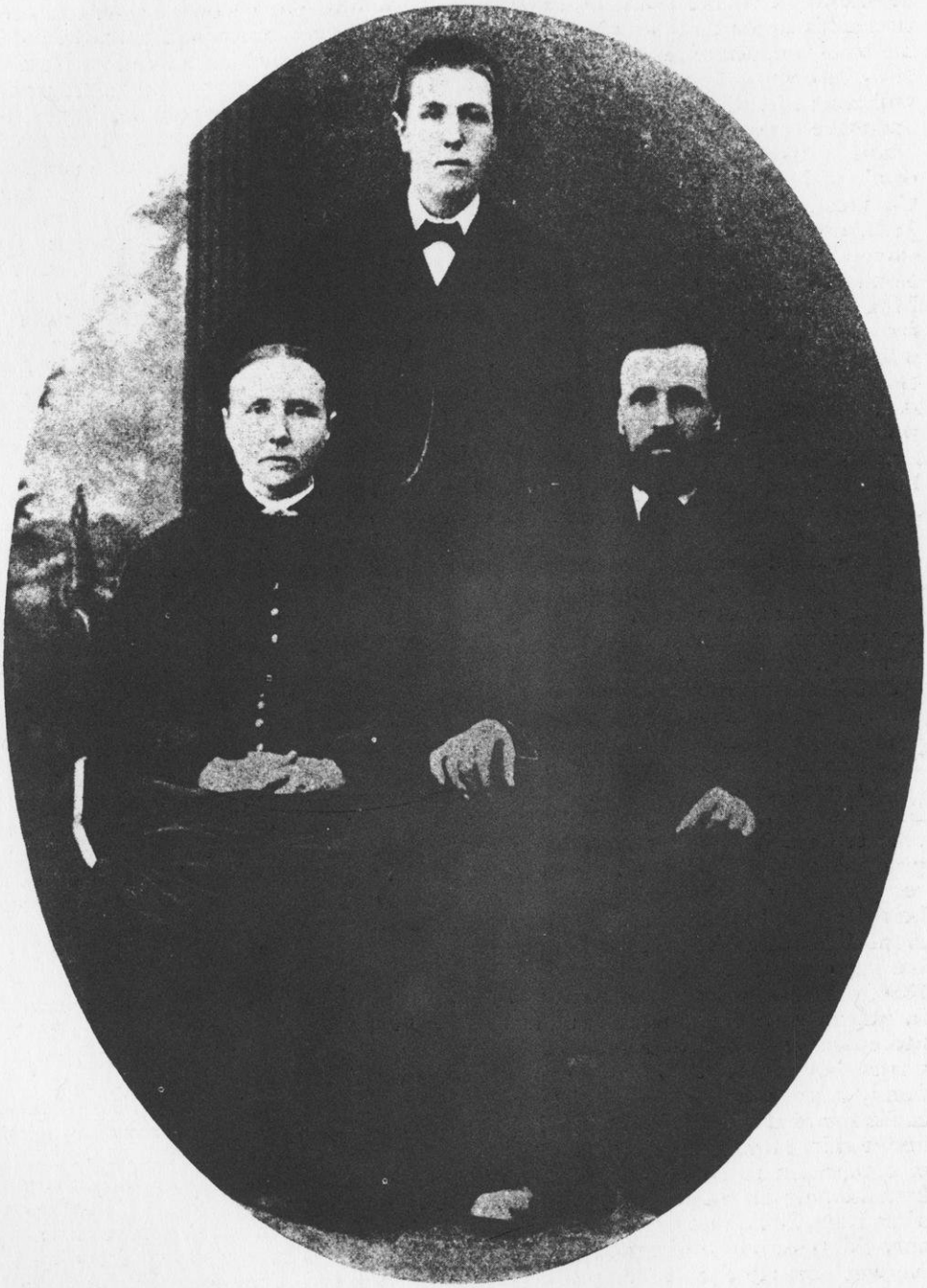
Gaylord Baldwin, who formerly operated a farm in the town of Wilson, was born in Juneau County, Wisconsin, Sept. 21, 1875, son of H. William and Laura (Wright) Baldwin. The parents, who farmed in Juneau County until 1877, then came to Dunn County, homesteading 160 acres of land in Section 36, Wilson township, on which the father built a log dwelling and barn, afterwards replacing them by better buildings, and he and his wife spending the remainder of the lives there. They had four children, two of whom are living: Adra, wife of George Smith of the town of Otter Creek, and Gaylord. Those deceased are Laura M. and William. After the death of his parents Gaylord secured the farm, which he conducted until 1917, when he sold 80 acres of it; and in 1921 he sold the other 80. He was married in the town of Sand Creek Dec. 25, 1905, to Bell Roberts, daughter of William and Clara Roberts. Her parents, who were early settlers in Dunn County, being now deceased. Mrs. Baldwin died Feb. 12, 1917, leaving five children, namely: Clifford, Alva, Velma, Robert and Glenn.

Lewis Hanson, a well known representative of the agricultural interests of the town of Dunn, where he has spent nearly 30 years in developing a farm, was born in Brottum, Norway, Aug. 19, 1851, son of Hans Larson and Anna (Sorensdatter) Hanson. Both parents died in Norway, the father in 1862 and the mother in 1903. Lewis Hanson's education was acquired in the public schools of his native land, after which he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed there until he was 29 years old. In 1880 he came to America, locating in Menomonie, Wis., where he followed his trade for three years. Then in 1883 he entered the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company as millwright, continuing with them until 1896. The vast expanses of rich but uncultivated land that he saw around him on every side fired him with the ambition to become a farm proprietor, something that would have been very difficult in his native land but was quite easy here, except for the amount of hard work involved. Not being afraid of work, Mr. Hanson in 1894 took the first step toward the realization of his ambition, buying 100 acres in Section 28, (Township 27 N.), town of Dunn. It was a tract which was partly improved and on it were a log house and log barns, buildings enough to make a start with. Mr. Hanson at once moved his family into the house, though he continued to work for the Knapp-Stout people two years longer. Then he gave up his position with the company to develop his farm, taking up his own residence on it. The method by which the wilderness was tamed and converted into fertile farm lands is so familiar to nearly all residents in Dunn County that it need not be re-described here. It is sufficient to say that Mr. Hanson made steady progress along the up-hill road, his task, however, becoming less arduous as time went on and he was able to use machinery for some of the work. The extent of his progress was made visible in 1919, when he erected a fine modern ten-room house, with an outside stucco finish, and hardwood interior finish, and installed with a furnace and hot water heat. Into this mansion the family moved from the little log dwelling in which, though cramped for room, they had spent many happy years. Nor was this all, for the log barns also are gone, having been replaced by a full complement of modern farm buildings, including a barn of 34 x 84 feet. Mr. Hanson has 68 acres of his land under the plow, the balance being in pasture and timber. He keeps grade Guernsey cattle, with a pure bred sire, and Duroc-Jersey swine. His farm is well managed and presents every evidence of thrift and prosperity. He is a patron of the Downsville Cooperative Creamery. As a Free Mason he belongs to the Menomonie Lodge No. 164, F. & A. M., and to Menomonie Chapter, No. 53, R. A. M., and also has membership in the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Hanson has been twice married; first in March, 1885, to Rena Mattison, who died in November, the same year, a little daughter, named Anna, dying also. On Oct. 29, 1890, Mr. Hanson married Ragnhild Lee, who was born in Tyldalen, Norway, April 20, 1870, and came to America in 1884, settling in Downsville, Dunn County, Wis. Seven children have come to enlarge the family circle: Randy Louise, born Aug. 5, 1891; Herman August, Dec. 22, 1893; Bertha Elisa, Oct. 20, 1895; Sewell Edwin, March 30, 1899; Helen Olivia, June 2, 1901; Bessie Isabelle, June 17, 1908, and Jay Theodore, July 15, 1910. Randy Louise, Sewell Edwin, Bessie Isabelle and Jay Theodore are residing on the home farm with their parents. Herman August, who is now a prosperous farmer in the town of Dunn, married Helen A. Ziehl, on Sept. 7, 1921, and has a son, Raymond. Bertha Elisa was married June 19, 1919, to Fred Krueger and resides at Gilman, Taylor County, where Mr. Krueger works on the railroad as section foreman. Helen Olivia is employed in the piano factory in Menononie. Mr. Hanson and his family are members of the Varney Creek Lutheran Congregation.

Louis Hermann, a former resident of the town of Dunn, where he was well known as a successful farmer, was born on his father's farm in this town on Jan. 30, 1862, son of Jacob and Christina (Bachtle) Hermann. He was educated in the district school but as a boy his time was spent mostly in helping his father on the home farm, which his parents had taken as pioneers and were endeavoring to develop. The necessity for hard work and the general conditions under which he grew up caused him to acquire habits of thrift as well as industry. He saved his money with an

eye to the future and thus had some when he was ready to start out for himself. After the death of his parents he came into possession of a part of the home farm, including the residence and other buildings. He was then his own master and continued his agricultural activities as before, enlarging and improving his place according to his opportunities, so that at the time of his death, which took place Nov. 4, 1910, he owned 416 acre of fine land, with a good set of buildings, and his farm was well stocked and well cared for in every detail. He was a stockholder in the cooperative creamery and for several years had rendered public service on the town board. His passing deprived the community of a good citizen who had the respect of all of his neighbors. Mr. Hermann was married Jan. 4, 1890, to Christiana Carolina Arnold, who was born in Wurtenberg, Kaldenwesten, Germany, Jan. 28, 1870, daughter of Christian and Christiana (Hermann) Arnold, with whom she came to America in 1883. The Arnolds located near Brownton, McLeod County, Minn., where they engaged in farming. There the father died Nov. 7, 1887, and Mrs. Arnold subsequently took up her residence in the village, where she resided for a while, after which she went to live with her daughter, Mrs. Hermann, in whose home she died Sept. 4, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold were the parents of five children: Christ, now of California; Julius, deceased; Henry, who owns the home farm at Brownton, Minn.; Christiana, who married Louis Hermann; and Pauline, who is now Mrs. Gottfreid Obenland of Ackley, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hermann also had five children, Louis H., Olga P., Alma L., Emma L. and Elmer A. Louis H., who was born Sept. 24, 1890, is now conducting the home farm. He was married Jan. 19, 1924, to Elsie Schneider of the town of Eau Galle, who was born in Switzerland, 1901, and came to America in 1921. Louis H. Hermann is one of the prominent young farmers of his town. He is secretary of the Downsville Colony of Beavers. Olga O., born Feb. 21, 1892, is now Mrs. Robert Froeschle of the town of Weston and has one child, Lyle. Alma L., born Nov. 1, 1899, died at the age of seven months and nine days, on June 10, 1900; Emma L., born Aug. 4, 1903, and Elmer A., born Sept. 16, 1909, are residing with their mother. After her husband's death Mrs. Hermann continued her residence on the farm, which was managed for her by her son Louis until March 21, 1924, at which time she rented it to him and took up her residence in Menomonie, buying a nice house at 1515 Broadway. The Hermann family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Edvard Skille, a former resident of Dunn County, now residing in Drummond, Bayfield County Wis., is an American citizen of Norse birth and ancestry who has reflected credit on his race by the scientific achievement of having designed a practical method for the reform of the calendar, the desirability of which has been recognized by learned men for centuries past, though without any perfect plan being proposed. Edvard Skille was born on the farm Sör-Hjelmen, in Skogn parish, Nord-Tröndelag County, Norway, May 11, 1868. His father was Hans Skille, born on the farm Refset, in Stören parish, Sör-Tröndelag County, Norway, Nov. 24, 1836. In the parish church at Stören on July 11, 1867, Hans Skille was united in marriage with Gunild Rogstad, who was born on the farm Rogstadöien, in Storen parish, Sör-Tröndelag County, Norway, on Nov. 29, 1836. Shortly afterwards they moved to Skogn parish. It is unnecessary to enter minutely into the family history at this period or later. Suffice it to say that Mr. and Mrs. Hans Skille found the battle of life in their native land a sufficiently hard one to fight, and within a few years after their marriage they began to consider the advisability of emigration to America. Having resolved to take this step, the father came first, landing at Halifax in June, 1881, bound for Red Wing, Minn. Two years after Hans Skille's departure from Norway, Mrs. Skille with her son Edvard (their only child) set out to join the husband and father. Leaving the city of Tröndhjem, Norway, on April 5, 1883, passing through Hull and Liverpool, England, and landing at Philadelphia, Penn., on April 22. They arrived at North Menomonie at noon, April 25, finding lodging in the house of Lars and Guri Granöien, on Tainter Street, where Mr. Skille was then boarding. Thus the reunion of the family took place. Hans Skille died at 227 Wilson Street, North Menomonie, on July 9, 1912, and was laid to rest in Halvorson Cemetery, near Menomonie Junction. Mrs.



EDVARD SKILLE, 17 YEARS
GUNILD SKILLE, 48 YEARS—HANS SKILLE, 48 YEARS
Taken in the summer of 1885.

Gunild Skille survived him nearly ten years, passing away April 4, 1922, and being laid to rest by his side in Halvorson Cemetery. Edvard Skille's schooling was very meager, as he attended the common parish school in Norway only, then the common school at North Menomonie for his first two winters there, and the common school at Forest Center on Little Elk Creek in the winter of 1885-86. He found it difficult to obtain work in Menomonie on his arrival, but finally got a job piling slabs under the directorship of Mr. Curtis at the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company's water-mill. This was at noon on May 29, 1883. The compensation was $20 per month, and he had to pay his own board—"eat myself," as he says the expression went in those days. He worked for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company for four summers, and at the brick yard of the Menomonie Pressed Brick Co. for two summers. His father, Hans Skille, worked for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company for two years and a half after the arrival in this country of Edvard and his mother. But owing to the fact that Mr. Skille's health was fast failing, he quit the sawmill and bought a "forty" of land on Little Elk Creek in the town of Dunn, to which the family moved on Nov. 11, 1885. In the spring of 1894 the parents sold that place and moved back to North Menomonie. In 1895 they bought the old Sager farm, about three miles north of Menomonie Junction, where they made their home until the fall of 1901. Then they sold that place and moved back to North Menomonie, to 227 Wilson Street, where they resided until their death. Seeking woods work, Edvard Skille found it in the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company's camp under charge of "Med." Fournier several miles from Rice Lake, where he worked during the winter of 1886-87. The next two winters he worked for the Rice Lake Lumber Co. in one of their camps some miles north of Rice Lake. On Oct. 22, 1890, he began work for the Rust-Owen Lumber Co. of Drummond, Wis. During the first year and a half, with an ordinary cross-cut saw, he made saw-logs, then acted as log scaler for five years. For the last 28 and a half years he has served as bill-clerk in the lumber office of the concern. On July 31, 1898, Edvard Skille was married in Ashland, Wis., to Jenny Solberg, who was born on the farm Bjeglerud in Mordre Land parish, Opland County, Norway, on Oct. 22, 1873. She emigrated from Oslo, Norway, on July 29, 1892, and arrived at Drummond, Wis., on Aug. 15, the same year. She is the second child of Hans Skogen and wife, Oline, whose maiden name was Solberg, both of Mordre Land parish, Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Skille have no children. With respect to the scientific achievement of Mr. Skille referred to at the beginning of this article, it may be well to make further mention of it in his own words. He writes as follows: "For a number of years I have been very much interested in reforming our incorrect and antiquated calendar. To that end I published, 1918, in the Norse language, 'Den Metriske Kalender,'" proposing and explaining a completely new method of computing time, based on the decimal system. This metric calendar is absolutely my own invention. Several learned men have spoken very highly of the little book, and it caused 'Den Norske Presseforening i Amerika,' some years ago to adopt the inventor as an honorary member. "The new leap-year cycle I propose in connection with the Metric calendar is, so far as I know, the only cycle proposed whereby calendar time checks with the tropical years without variation of a single second. Lack of funds has so far prevented the translation and publishing of the new calendar into American. A friend of mine in Duluth drew up in translation the main points the other year. I send a copy of that along so you can get the main run of the metric calendar. "Dr. O. M. Norlie, Decorah, Ia., in his just published book, 'History of the Norwegian People in America,' has given me a very nice space among 33 Norse inventors out of a total estimated at 33,000 in this country." Mr. Skille adds that both he and his wife are deeply interested in literature and of late years have gathered together a nice private library. Though, as he says, he contributed very little or nothing to the history of Dunn County, he is deeply interested in its history and future welfare. The description of Mr. Skille's plan for a metric calendar—that is, one founded on the decimal system—is contained in a typewritten pamphlet received, entitled "Paper by John Heitman on The Metric Calendar." It makes brief reference to the Julian and Gregorian calendars, pointing out their defects, and clearly shows the advantages

of that proposed by Mr. Skille. Could the publishers of this volume devote the space necessary to an exposition of this scientific subject, it would be a pleasure to print it, but such space is not available. For the benefit, however, of those who take an interest in the subject, it may be said that the Skille calendar—as it may be appropriately called—"aims not only at a new chronology but a new era." By an ingenious method of intercalation, the civil year is made to agree with the astronomical to the very second for all time to come, avoiding the present divergence of 26 seconds each year between the civil and the solar year. Moreover the inconvenient division of the months into days of unequal number, and that of the day into two times 12 hours, is corrected and a more scientific plan substituted. This system could be put into operation "at the instant of midnight between the 21st and 22d of December, in that year, of the Gregorian calendar in which the metric calendar is adopted for the future chronology of the world," or "when the winter solstice at Greenwich meridian occurs near or at the instant of midnight between the 21st and 22d of December." The years 1936 and 1940 would be suitable for the purpose, especially so, 1940. It could, if desired, be put into operation at some other time. Though revolutionary, a close study of the plan reveals its inherent harmony, and—what is more surprising—an extreme simplicity. "All complications and perplexities in matters of chronology have been removed. The ease with which time may be computed almost baffles comprehension." That a practical and highly scientific system for the reckoning of time—a highly complex subject that has troubled the brains of some of the world's greatest thinkers since the beginning of civilization—should have been devised by a man of Mr. Skille's limited educational opportunities, compelled to earn his living by steady labor since boyhood, shows that he possesses intellectual powers out of the ordinary, and it may be hoped, and expected, that it will attract the attention of those whose word in its favor will give it greater publicity and perhaps a chance of adoption by the scientific world or by civil society in general throughout the world.

August Bjork, who owns and operates one of the best developed farms in the town of Elk Mound, which he has been laboring to improve for the last 29 years, was born in Sweden, Jan. 20, 1865, son of Gustave and Mary (Olson) Bjork. Both parents died in Sweden, which was their native land. August as a boy attended school there and was confirmed in the Lutheran church. In 1882, at the age of 17, he came to America, locating in Chicago, where he secured employment in an organ factory. From there he came to Wisconsin and for one summer, 1884, was in Durand, Pepin County, Wis., spending two summers in Meridean, Dunn County. He next went to Eau Claire, where for three years he was employed in lumber mills. At the end of that time he left this part of the country for a while, going west to the state of Washington, where for 18 months he was engaged in carpenter work. Then returning to Wisconsin, he engaged in sawmill work for the summer, his next employment being at Bruce for Mr. Weyerhauser, he spending three years there. It was at the end of that time, or in 1895, that he bought his present farm of 210 acres in Section 1, town of Elk Mound, Dunn County. About 35 acres of it had been broken, the balance consisting mostly of woodland, and for buildings there was a small shack. Having married some years previously, he and his family took possession of the shack and made their home there for some years thereafter, in fact, until 1906, in which year Mr. Bjork built his present residence, a very good house, and, in its present condition, quite modern, having a full basement, being provided with a home waterworks system and hot air heating plant. In other respects he has made equal progress. In 1908 he built a barn of 34 x 58 feet in ground plan, with full basement and provided with the James patent equipment and drinking cups. He has also built a Netco tile silo of 12 x 30 feet, a machine shed of 20 x 48 feet and another of 16 x 30 feet, also a granary and chicken house. For his water supply he has two drilled wells and a cistern. Mr. Bjork's farm is the result of hard work for a considerable period of time, and shows good taste in the arrangement of the buildings, with convenient access from one to another. His driveways are amply large for the passage of teams, and he has plenty of yard space. He keeps a herd of good Guernsey cattle, with a pure bred sire, raises

Duroc-Jersey swine, and has 90 acres of land cleared, broken and under cultivation. He is engaged in general farming and dairying and is a stockholder in the Elk Mound Cooperative Creamery and the Colfax Produce Co. Mr. Bjork was married April 28, 1888, to Mary Christenson, who was born in Norway, Aug. 20, 1864. He and his wife are the parents of three children: Gunder Adolph, born Feb. 25, 1891, now residing in St. Paul; Mabel A., born July 8, 1893, who is now Mrs. Milton Mathews of Chicago and has a son, Arnold; and Carl W., born Oct. 8, 1900, who married Nora Evenson of Colfax. The family are members of the Free Lutheran Church. They enjoy a good social standing, and their home, set off by a spacious lawn and ornamental shade trees, is one of the attractive spots in the northeast part of the town.

Hans C. Prestrud, who is engaged in agriculture in Section 2, town of New Haven, where he has been established for nearly 24 years, was born in Modum, Norway, June 14, 1868, son of Christian and Engeborg (Anderson) Prestrud. Both parents are deceased, the father having died when Hans C. was five years old. Hans was given a common school education and after his father's death remained at home with his mother until he was 24 years old. He then emigrated to the United States and coming directly to Wisconsin, located at Prairie Farm, Barron County. For ten winters he worked in the woods and for eight summers was employed as a lumber piler in mills in Minneapolis. In the spring of 1896 he went to Bessemer, Mich., where he was employed in and about the iron mines. The next spring he came to Dunn County and bought 80 acres of wild land on Section 9, town of New Haven. He kept that land only for two years, making little improvement on it, and then sold it. In 1898 he bought 40 acres on Section 9, a tract which he also sold after cutting the timber on it, and did the same with another 40-acre tract. Then in 1901 he bought the land that constitutes his present farm, a tract of 80 acres in Section 2, town of New Haven. It was pretty well covered with hardwood timber and had no buildings on it or other improvements. He has since spent his time in developing it into a good farm, now having 30 acres under the plow. His first buildings were poor, but he has since erected a good frame house, and in 1924 he built a fine modern frame barn, with measurements of 36 x 72 x 12 feet, with gamble roof, half stone basement with cement floors, steel stanchions and drinking cups for 25 head of cattle, and a four-stall apartment for horses. The cattle are of good grade and Mr. Prestrud gives close attention to dairying besides general farming; as a specialty he raises tobacco. He was married Nov. 24, 1904, to Berthine Severson of Minneapolis, who was born at Castle Rock, Dakota County, Minn., daughter of Sever and Sophia (Olson) Severson. Both her parents are deceased, Mrs. Severson having died at the home of a daughter and son-in-law, at Chetek, Barron County, Wis., on Oct. 13, 1921, and Mr. Severson just three weeks later. To the subject of this sketch and his wife seven children have been born, as follows: Clarence, Jan. 16, 1908; Henry, Jan 18, 1909; Ralph, May 8, 1910; Evelyn, April 30, 1911; Olive, Dec. 15, 1912; Burdette, Sept. 27, 1914; and Ellen, June 13, 1916. The family belong to the Vestre Akre congregation of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Christ Maves, a resident of Dunn County for 45 years, who has done good pioneer work in developing farm lands from the original wilderness, and is now the proprietor of a good farm in the town of Eau Galle, was born in Saxony, Germany, Aug. 29, 1847, a son of Christ and Louise (Hartman) Maves. He was nine years old when brought to the United States by his parents, who settled in the town of Herman, Dodge County. There he attended public school and grew to manhood. In 1879, at the age of 32, having at that time been married several years, he came to Dunn County, bringing his family with him and also his parents. In Section 5, town of Eau Galle, he bought 80 acres of land, of which about 20 acres had been broken, additional improvements being a few log buildings which stood on it. On that place his father died in December, of the same year, and in July, of the following year, 1880, young Maves traded the farm for a 160-acre tract across the road in Section 8, about 40 acres of which had been partly cleared and there were a log shanty and log buildings on it. Mr. Maves moved into the crude log dwelling

with his family and his widowed mother and then began the real work of developing a farm. They lived under pioneer conditions and for ten years had to haul their water by team from the spring in the valley by Morton Hill, a distance of a mile and a half. To illustrate the wilderness of the country at that time, Mr. Maves relates that one day, happening to glance across the landscape he saw shuffling along at no great distance from the house what he took to be three black sheep and wondered who could be their owners. Then as they drew nearer he discovered them to be three black bears, which continued unconcernedly on their way and finally disappeared in the forest. Mr. Maves in the meanwhile was improving his place, including the buildings, and erecting other whens the necessity arose, and since those early days he has cleared and broken about 100 acres of land and has them under good cultivation. The farm is also well fenced and is now provided with modern buildings, including a fine residence that he built in 1903. In 1900 the log barn was replaced with a large basement barn of 36 x 74 feet in ground plan, installed with the James equipment; and his other out-buildings are all adequate to present-day needs. Thrift, economy and efficiency have been Mr. Maves' guiding principles of action and they have proved effective in advancing him well along the road of prosperity. His farm is known as the Morton Hill Dairy Farm and it is one of the fine pieces of agricultural property in the town of Eau Galle. In building it up through the early stages Mr. Maves was effectively aided by a good wife and helpmate, whose maiden name was Johanna Pfieffer, and who was born in Wittenburg, Germany, Oct. 12, 1857. They were married April 12, 1874, and after 40 years of married life and of duties well performed, Mrs. Maves passed away on Aug. 6, 1914. The issue of the marriage was six children, as follows: Rose, born April 12, 1875, who died on March 25, 1902; August, born June 12, 1877, and now a farmer in the town of Rock Elm, Pierce County, who married Ella Mecklenburg, and has six children, Marie, Robert, Christ, Helen, Donald and Jean; Christ, born Oct. 23, 1879, who resides with his father; Henry, who died in infancy; Mary, born June 27, 1882, now Mrs. Gust Mecklenburg of the town of Eau Galle, and Lydia, born Sept. 16, 1890, still residing on the home farm. Mr. Maves and his family are members of the Sacred Heart Catholic Congregation at Elmwood.

William Mecklenburg, who in Section 4, town of Eau Galle, performed the highly useful work of converting 80 acres of land into a fruitful farm, was born in Germany, Dec. 15, 1841. He came to the United States in 1880, settling first in the town of Woodland, Dodge County, where he remained until 1882, when he came to Dunn County and took up the land above mentioned, to the improvement of which he devoted the rest of his life. It was all practically wild land and he started in a primitive way with log buildings, from which beginning he progressed through hard work from one point of vantage to another, continuing his agricultural operations until his death on Oct. 27, 1919, which was much regretted. Mr. Mecklenburg was married in Germany, Oct. 3, 1867, to Louise Braesike, a native of that country, born Dec. 8, 1846, and who is still living on the old home farm, which is now conducted by her son, Gust. Mr. and Mrs. Mecklenburg were the parents of ten children in all, namely, Anna, Bertha, Fred, Frank, Gust, Martha, Emma, Ella, William and Charles, of whom the following is a further record: Anna, born March 20, 1870, who died June 24, 1890, having been the wife of Charles Rodewald; Bertha, born June 12, 1872, is now Mrs. Otto Lamm of the town of Rock Elm, Pierce County. Fred, born Sept. 24, 1878, is unmarried and lives in Roberts, Wis. Frank, born April 12, 1880, married Frances Spencer and they reside in North Dakota. Gust, born Jan. 25, 1882, who owns and conducts the home farm, which he has doubled in size, married Mary Maves, on Oct. 20, 1915. Martha, born Nov. 7, 1883, is single and lives in Minneapolis. Emma, born Aug. 24, 1885, is now Mrs. Frank Walker of Durand, Wis. Ella, born Dec. 19, 1888, is the wife of August Maves of the town of Rock, Elm, Pierce County, Wis. William, born Aug. 20, 1890, married Marion Freeman and lives in Watertown, S. D. Charley, born July 21, 1892, married Minnie Limmelink and lives in Roberts, Wis. It was about 1905 when Gust became the owner of the farm. Later, in 1908, he added to it another 80-acre tract adjoining, consisting of wild land, thus increasing the area of the farm to 160 acres.

HENRY KELKENBERG

He has cleared and developed the larger part of this latter acquired tract. He has built a fine new residence of the semi-bungalow style; also a fine dairy barn of 36 x 74 feet, with full basement and modern equipment, and has remodeled other outbuildings, besides fencing the farm. He is engaged principally in dairying, keeping Shorthorn cattle, and is recognized as one of the progressive and successful farmers of the town of Eau Galle.

Henry Kelkenberg, proprietor of Spring Dairy Farm, the largest farm in the town of Elk Mound, containing 800 acres, and who has various other important business interests, both agricultural and otherwise, was born in Germany, Feb. 4, 1844, son of Christian and Mary Kelkenberg. His parents died in their native land when he was quite young. He acquired a good education and remained in Germany until he was 22 years old, coming to the United States in 1866, and for a year thereafter working on farms in La Crosse County, Wisconsin. In 1867 he went to Eau Claire, where he worked in a sawmill for about a year, afterwards becoming assistant miller in the flour mill on Elk Creek in Eau Claire County, which was conducted by a Mr. Summermeyer. After remaining there for a year and a half, he went to Chippewa Falls, where he was employed for one year in a sawmill. It was at the end of that time that he came to Dunn County and began his career as a farmer, in which he has been more than ordinarily successful. He started with 320 acres of land in Section 21, town of Elk Mound—a larger stretch of land than most Dunn County farmers began with, and, moreover all raw or wild—and from that he has developed his present fine property, notable not only for the large number of acres under cultivation, but also for its admirable buildings, which present a pleasing view to the eye indicative of good taste and successful industry. The main barn, set on a full basement, measures 40 by 140 feet, and is supplemented by a small one of 40 x 70 feet, while Mr. Kelkenberg's machine-shed is 112 feet long. There is also a fine granary and corn cribs, with a hog house underneath the latter measuring 22 x 40 feet. The residence is in keeping with the other buildings and has the desirable setting of yards, lawn and shrubbery, including an evergreen windbreak. The water supply is derived from a fine well which furnishes running water for the residence and other buildings. Mr. Kelkenberg has a spendid herd of Holstein cattle including both grade and pure bred stock with a pure bred sire, and his dairying, stock raising and crop farming operations have been conducted with intelligence and usually with a considerable degree of success. As he is now 80 years old, he has for the last five years rented his farm out, but still resides on it and is active every day helping to do some of the work, being exceedingly well preserved both mentally and physically, and rather having the appearance of a man of 60 than of one of his years. He is a stockholder in the Farmers Cooperative Creamery at Elk Mound, and is also interested in the general store and machinery business of William Siedenberg in the village of that name, he and Mr. Siedenberg owning together 240 acres of land in the village, some of which they have platted into lots and some of which they lease. They also own certain other lands together. Mr. Kelkenberg is a member of the Lutheran Church. He has never married, his household having been taken care of by hired help.

Samuel M. Tufts, now living retired in the village of Knapp, has been a resident of this village, except for brief absences, for practically 40 years, during most of which time he led a very active life, engaged at different times in several occupations, in all of which he showed himself efficient and reliable. He was born at Young's Mills, Leeds County, Ontario, Canada, on March 18, 1860, son of William and Sarah (Monroe) Tufts. The parents were natives of Canada, where they spent their entire lives, William Tufts being a cooper by trade, though he also followed farming. His wife Sarah dying in 1860, he married again in 1869. His own death occurred on Jan. 31, 1881. He had 11 children, all by his first wife, namely: Maria, David, William (first), William (second), Clara, James, Melissa, Richard, Henry, Mary and Samuel M., of whom the last mentioned—the subject of this sketch—is the only one now living. Mrs. Sarah Tafts, not having been in very good health for some time passed away some three months after the birth of her youngest child, Samuel M. As she was unable to care for him, when two days old he was put under

the care of a family named Gibson, with whom he remained until he was a babe of nine months, after which until he was nine years old he lived with his grandmother Monroe. Then, on his father's second marriage, he went to work for a farmer named Samuel Avery, with whom he remained for four years, during which time he attended school. His next employer was John Dickey and he remained with him until he was 16. In March, 1876, he entered the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway as rail inspector, and he was thus occupied until Dec. 1, 1880. On leaving the employ of the Grand Trunk road Mr. Tufts came to Wisconsin, locating at Wilson, St. Croix County, where he worked for James Austin, who had timber holdings in the vicinity. For 18 months he was engaged in chopping cordwood. In 1882, when the city of Winnipeg was enjoying a boom, he went there and earned six dollars per day working in the sawmill. After staying in that city for a month, he went east of it to Keetwain Mills, where he remained until Nov. 1, 1882. He then entered the employ of the Gardner-Thompson Company, having charge of a crew of Indians who were building roads for dog teams over which to haul provisions into the lumber camps in Ontario and Manitoba, near Fort Francis, building tote roads, rollways and skidways. On Jan. 4, 1883, he had the misfortune to break his right arm, which was set for him by a Frenchman, who was not, however, a doctor, and as the setting was not perfectly done, the arm subsequently became discolored and he was obliged to seek a properly qualified surgeon. The nearest one was 120 miles away at Rat Portage, which is now Kanora, Ontario, and it took him seven days to get there, the temperature being 60 degrees below zero at the time. He was hauled there by a dog train and five Indians on a taboggan. After he had recovered, he became watchman in the mills at Keetwain Mills. On October 15, 1883, Mr. Tufts set out on his return to Wisconsin. He had to stop at several places and seek work, as he had sent practically all his money to a man in Hersey, Wis., and not being able to find work, he went "broke". A little Irish woman saved his life by giving him food. In three weeks he reached Wilson, St. Croix County, and during the following winter he cut cordwood on 120 acres of land which he owned in the vicinity, selling it to the railroad company for two dollars per cord. In May, 1884, he came to Knapp to visit the James Austin family. He was expecting to return to Canada, but was induced by the Austins to remain in Knapp and for four years he worked in the stave factory here. After that he operated a meat market for a short time. In the fall of 1888 he purchased 15 colonies of bees and in the following year 15 more and began a career as an apiarist that lasted for many years. In fact he still keeps a limited number of swarms and is gradually going in stronger each year. For a few years during the early part of that period, however, he had other occupation, going to work in the fall of 1889 as fireman on the Omaha railroad, working on the stone train during the summer, and during the remainder of the year being employed on the chain gang. He remained with the company until 1895, taking some time off each year to care for his bees, and after that year he gave his whole attention to them, in time becoming known as the most extensive honey producer in the community. In 1910, his health having declined, he sold his bees to Willis Krause, and, accompanied by his family, went to the state of Washington, and later to Sand Point, Idaho, returning to Knapp in 1912. After his return he operated an engine for the Winston Construction Company of Minneapolis at Knapp, Hersey and Park Falls. On April 9, 1917, he was appointed postmaster at Knapp, which office he held until Feb. 1, 1922. At various times he also served in other public offices, being chairman of the town of Stanton in 1901, and therefore a member of the county board; town assessor in 1898, 1899 and 1904; first assessor of the village of Knapp; second president of the village in 1907, 1908 and 1913; also supervisor, and a member of the county board during the construction of the agricultural school in Menomonie. He is a member of the local lodge of Masons, and also belongs to the order of Beavers. Though Mr. Tufts suffered many vicissitudes and hardships during his earlier years, he made gradual progress toward a more prosperous condition and finally gained a fair competence, which he is now enjoying. At all times he has proved himself a good citizen, and, whenever in office, a competent official, and he is one of the widely known men in the western

part of Dunn County, with a record that will stand inspection. He was married in 1891, in Knapp, Wis., to Ida Staley, who was born Sept. 6, 1865, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Studebaker) Staley. Her parents were natives of Indiana who came to Dunn County about 1854, settling two and a half miles north of Menomonie Junction. They were genuine pioneers of the county, and Benjamin Staley was, moreover, a Civil War veteran. In 1878 he and his family came to Knapp, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Tufts are the parents of three children: Nellie V., born May 24, 1892; Laura, born June 9, 1894; and Beatrice A., born June 21, 1899. Nellie V. is now Mrs. Emil Beck of Seattle, Wash., and has a son, Bernard. Laura, who is the wife of Walter Searle of Altoona, Wis., has four children, Nellie M., Katherine A., Walter J. and Francis S. Beatrice A. is now Mrs. Horace Lynch of Altoona, Wis., and has three children, Horace H. Phyllis and Maxine. In the fall of 1923 when the state Federal Highway course was changed at Knapp, it went directly by Mr. Tufts' home and through his land. He at once saw an opportunity for business and converted a part of his residence into an eating-house and ice cream parlor; also opened a free camping ground on his land across the highway opposite the restaurant. He has a fine location for tourists and is doing a good business.

Henry Johnson, a substantial farmer in the town of New Haven, was born on a farm in Denmark, Jan. 20, 1866, son of Johannas and Stina Johnson. He was the eldest in a family of five children, the other members of which were Marie, Axel, Magnus, and one whose name is not now remembered. The parents spent their lives in their native land, where they finally passed away, and all the children also remained there except Henry, who came to America with his uncle Marius Hendrickson in May, 1882. His first summer in this country he spent at Stonebank in Waukesha County, Wis., as a farm hand in the employ of a widow, Mrs. Helgerson. During the winter of 1882-83 he worked for the Vandusen Lumber Co. at Dorchester, Clark County. Then in the spring of 1883 he went to Hennepin County, Minnesota, and that summer was employed on a farm a few miles north of Minneapolis. In the following winter—that of 1883-84—he was again with the Vandusen Lumber Co. at Dorchester, remaining there until the spring, when he went to Goodhue County, Minnesota and that summer was employed on a farm not far from Red Wing. The winter of 1884-85 he spent in a lumber camp near Curtis, Clark County, Wis., and in the following spring went to Freeborn County, Minn., where he stayed for three years, being employed on a farm near Albert Lea. In the spring of 1888 Mr. Johnson moved to Martin County, Minnesota, where he operated a rented farm for nine years. In that period he bought an 80-acre tract of unimproved land, which he later sold after breaking 60 acres. In 1896 he moved with his family to Pine County, Minnesota, where he bought 40 acres of wild land, of which he improved ten acres. At the end of five years he sold out and in 1902 moved to Dunn County, buying a farm of 120 acres on Section 26, town of Hay River. This was an improved farm with a log house and barn and with 60 acres under the plow. There Mr. Johnson remained until the spring of 1911, at which time he sold out and bought a farm of 160 acres on Section 14 in the town of New Haven, which is the farm he is now operating. At that time 35 acres of the land was improved. Today he has 55 acres under the plow, the balance being in pasture, timber, and meadow land. The original buildings were poor but he has erected a good set and in all respects the farm is now in excellent condition. Mr. Johnson carries on general farming and dairying, keeping good grade Guernsey cattle with a pure bred sire. He is a stockholder in the Boyceville Telephone Co. Credit must be given to his good wife for helping materially to win the success they have achieved, she having performed her part with equal efficiency. Mr. Johnson was married Oct. 13, 1887, in Martin County, Minnesota, to Guro Larson, who was born in upper Telemarken, Norway, Aug. 19, 1868, daughter of Lars Magnuson and wife, Bertha Torgerson. Both the parents died in Norway and Guro came to America in 1884. After residing for three years in Freeborn County, Minnesota, she went to Martin County, where she was married. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Johnson have been the parents of nine children, namely: Lauritz J., born Dec. 13, 1888, now a farmer

in Valley County, Montana; William Joseph, born May 28, 1890, who is Road Master for the "Soo" line at Appleton, Wis.; Anna M., born June 9, 1892, unmarried and living on the home farm; Marius C., now of Galata, Mont., employed on the Great Northern Railway, as section foreman; Sevart H., born April 4, 1897, who is deceased; Oscar B., born April 13, 1900; Julius S., born April 4, 1903; Bertha A., born Nov. 19, 1905, now Mrs. Ingwald Gunness of the town of New Haven; and Selma H., born July 16, 1910, residing on the home farm.

Marius C. enlisted Aug. 7, 1917, at Helena, Mont.; was transferred from there to Fort George Wright, Wash., where he served until Aug. 29, 1917; he was transferred from there to Kelly Field, Texas, where he served until Oct. 17, 1917. From there he went to Barron Field, Texas, where he served until April 25, 1918. He was then transferred to the 207th Aero Squadron, April 25, 1918, in which he served until Nov. 26, 1918, when he was assigned to the Flying School Department at Barron Field; and was there honorably discharged March 28, 1918. Sevart H., who was taken in the last draft, left home Sept. 14, 1918, for Camp Grant at Rockford, Ill. He was inducted into the 161st Depot Brigade and was sent to Camp Hancock at Augusta, Ga., where he died Oct. 10, 1918, from influenza which he had contracted at Camp Grant. He was then a member of Company 25, Machine Gun Corps, having been placed in it on his arrival at Camp Hancock. His remains being sent home, he was given a military funeral and now rests in Vestra Aker Cemetery not far from his home. The family are members of the Vestra Aker congregation of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Mr. Johnson is nominally a Republican in politics but votes for his favorite candidate regardless of party. At various times he has served in public office. He was a member for three years of the town board of the town of Galena, Martin County, Minn.; also for an equal length of time a member of the town board of Hay River, Dunn County, Wis., and for nine years served as a member of the town board of New Haven.

Andrew J. Ajer, secretary and manager of the Boyceville Store Co. of Boyceville, and president of the Ajer-Iverson Mercantile Co. of Colfax, was born at Nes-Hedemarken, Aug. 15, 1863, son of Johannes and Johanna (Alm-Brottum) Ajer. Both parents died in Norway, their native land. In addition to Andrew J. their first-born child, they had two others—Nels, who is still in Norway, and Karen, who is now Mrs. Carl Evenson of Eau Claire. Andrew J. Ajer in Norway attended both common and high school. In 1881 at the age of 18 he came to America, making his home until 1884 on the farm of an uncle, Torger Nelson, at Yankton, S. D. In that year he came to Menomonie, where he clerked in a store. Later he went to Colfax, where he was employed by the Colfax Store Co. as clerk until 1910. In that year he established a mercantile business in Boyceville known as The Ajer Store. Three years later The Boyceville Store Co., Inc., was organized, with William M. Clough as president and Andrew J. Ajer as secretary, treasurer and general manager. This is a large department store carrying practically everything demanded by the village and rural trade. A fine brick store building was erected of 70 x 80 feet in ground dimensions, and consisting of one story with a full basement, and a splendid business has since been done. Mr. Ajer is also president of the Ajer-Iverson Mercantile Co. of Colfax and a stockholder in the Bank of Boyceville, besides being interested in other enterprises. A man of marked foresight, enterprise and "push," he has become one of the dominent figures in the business life of Dunn County. Andrew J. Ajer was married in July ,1887, to Ingeborg Anna Siverton, who was born in the town of Grant, Dunn County, July 10, 1865. He and his wife are the parents of eight children: Julius, born Nov. 10, 1888, a resident of Boyceville; Norman, born Nov. 18, 1890, also of Boyceville, now vice president of Boyceville Store Co.; Edwin, born Feb. 15, 1893, a prominent business man of Colfax; Selma, born Dec. 7, 1895, who is Mrs. J. D. Stout of Bemidji, Minn.; Agnes, born Jan. 2, 1899, who is employed by the Ajer-Iverson Mercantile Co. of Colfax; Ruth, born July 15, 1901, who is a graduate from the River Falls State Normal School and now a teacher; Esther, born Oct. 25, 1903, wife of C. A. Shern of Colfax; and Oliver, born Jan. 24, 1906, a student at St. Olaf College at Northfield, Minn. Mr. Ajer and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

ANDREW J. AJER

Casper Remel, prominent among the retired farmers now living in Menomonie, and who deserves special mention for his horticultural tastes and achievements, was born in Germany, May 24, 1848, son of Jacob and Mary (Demrae) Remel. It was in 1854 that the family came to the United States, settling in Neosho, Dodge County, where Jacob Remel for 22 years followed his trade of cabinet-maker. Later he moved to Jackson County, where he died in 1901, his wife having passed away ten years before, in 1891. Their children were: Casper, of Menomonie; Mary, now Mrs. John Breitenbach of Alma Center, Jackson County, Wis.; and Mathias of Watertown, Wis. Casper Remel in his boyhood had but few school advantages. He remained at home with his parents until he was 24 years old, working for his father most of the time. On Oct. 15, 1875, a young man of 27, he came to Dunn County and began farming on his own account, buying 160 acres of land in Section 26, town of Red Cedar. The land was all wild, and he had to borrow $200 in order to be able to put up a house, for the use of which money he had to pay eight per cent interest. It was sided with boards and lathed inside, but was not plastered. At that time he had already been married for several years and he and his wife moved in and made the place as comfortable as possible. That house was their home for seven years, during which time they were both working hard to improve the property and better their condition, both of which objects they accomplished. Indeed, they developed a fine farm there, buying 160 acres more land, which gave them a farm of 320 acres. In 1898 they also replaced their original half-finished residence—for they had never had it plastered—with a good frame house of ten rooms, costing $5,000. They also erected a barn and other out-buildings, enterprises which showed that they now stood on a solid foundation. Mr. Remel followed diversified farming with good success and became more prosperous as the years rolled by. Moreover he and his faithful wife and helpmate were not satisfied merely with material progress along primitive and customary lines, but sought to beautify their place and make it attractive. As a means to this end he planted an evergreen grove containing 20 different varieties of trees, and in particular started and developed fine flower gardens, which made the Remel place known for many miles around and brought many visitors to the farm. There he and his wife resided until 1914, in which year they sold the place and established a new home in Menomonie, buying four lots at the corner of 13th Street and the Stout Road, in the Lakeview District. Here he bought a fine modern residence of nine rooms, picturesquely situated, and which he has further beautified by the laying out of lawns and flower beds, the grounds being surrounded on three sides by a well trimmed evergreen hedge, making the place one of the most attractive residence properties in the city and an ideal home for himself and wife. Mr. Remel was married Jan. 10, 1872, to Margaret Fox, who was born in Washington County, Wis., Nov. 22, 1855, daughter of John and Angeline (Nils) Fox. Her parents were natives of Germany who came to America in 1844, settling in Washington County, Wis., at that time among the early settlers there. They spent the rest of their lives in farming, the father dying in April, 1899, and the mother in February, 1909. In the Fox family there were four children: Peter, now of Milwaukee; Anna, who married Nichlaus Kidenger and is now a widow residing in Dodge County; Susan, who is the widow of John Henschen and lives in Kenosha, and Margaret, now Mrs. Casper Remel. Mr. and Mrs. Remel have been the parents of nine children, Mary, Angeline, Theresa, John, Johanna, Elizabeth, Clara, Frank and Anna, whose record in brief is as follows. Mary, born in March, 1874, is the wife of Joseph Schoemacher of the town of Elk Mound, Dunn County, and has eight children, Margaret, John, Mamie, George, Lillie, Theresa, Angeline and Frances. Angeline, born July 25, 1876, and who married John Wagner, died April 5, 1913, leaving four children, Lawrence, Ralph, Evelyn and Gerald. Theresa, born June 8, 1878, married Henry Tyler and died Dec. 24, 1905, leaving two children, Bernette and Raymond. John, born Dec. 10, 1880, died April 1, 1912. Johanna, born Dec. 8, 1882, is the wife of Carl Hagen of the town of Elk Mound and has had two children, Marshall and Hazel, of whom Hazel is deceased. Elizabeth, born Feb. 12, 1884, married William Molitor and resides at home; she has two children, Bernice and Margaret. Clara,

born May 19, 1886, is the wife of Geroge Campbell of Excelsior, Minn., and has two children, Casper and Margaret. Frank and Anna are deceased. Frank was born Feb. 12, 1884, being a twin of Elizabeth. All the adult members of the family are good representatives of American citizenship and their children are full of promise for the new generation.

Hans Hanson, a retired farmer of Section 24, town of Elk Mound, may well be ranked among the builders up of Dunn County having been an active factor in its agricultural progress. He was born in Lullen, Denmark, Oct. 16, 1852, son of Hans and Anna Marie Hanson. The father was killed in the woods in 1852, before the subject of this sketch was born. The latter when he grew up had to serve for a while in the Danish army and learn the duties of a soldier, but in 1878 at the age of 26 he came to the United States and to Dunn County, Wisconsin, locating in the town of Elk Mound, where for seven years he worked on farms during the summers and at logging in the winters. His mother, who followed him to this country in 1880, died in 1886. At the end of the seven-year period mentioned Hans Hanson went to Eau Claire, where he found work in a mill. It was in 1888 that he began farming for himself in the town of Elk Mound, on 80 acres in Section 24. The greater part of the tract had been broken, but there were no buildings except a small frame shack, which was not plastered or finished. This Mr. Hanson plastered and put into shape to serve as a residence, and, having been married July 12, that year, to Katrina Faber, he and his wife took possession of this home. Through hard work they made gradual progress and prosperity came surely, if slowly. In time Mr. Hanson rebuilt the house, making it into a nice-looking and very convenient residence; and in 1896 he built a barn of 26 x 50 feet, which he subsequently enlarged to 26 x 70 feet, putting a full basement under it, with cement floor, and providing it with electric lights. He also erected a fine set of out-buildings, and continued to farm the property successfully until 1921, when he rented it to his son Harold C. For himself and wife he built a neat little modern bungalow close to the farm residence, putting in a pipeless furnace, and installing electric lights, as in the other farm buildings. He and his family are members of the Barum Lutheran Church of Elk Mound, which he has served as trustee and deacon. They are the parents of two children: Anna M., born May 16, 1889, and Harold C., born April 2, 1893. The former is now Mrs. Edward Meyer, Mr. Meyer being a prominent farmer of Chippewa County and the Meyer farm lying just across the road from the Hanson place. Anna has two children, Melvin and Edward. Harold C., who is now conducting the old home farm of the Hanson family, married Marie Jensen of Varney Creek, Dunn County and has two children, Evelyn Pauline and Elmer Harland. Mrs. Katrina Hanson passed away March 17, 1925.

Glenn T. Hensel, manager of the O. & N. Lumber Co.'s yards at Wheeler, was born at Walnut, Ill., March 26, 1888, son of John A. and Emma J. (Bruton) Hensel. The parents, natives of Illinois, are now living retired at Princeton, that state. The subject of this sketch acquired his elementary education in rural schools, and subsequently pursued higher studies in the Princeton High School. After remaining at home until he was 22 years old, he went to North Dakota and entered the service of the North Star Lumber Company as a team freighter, doing freighting from Richerton to Mott, and being thus employed for four months. He was then promoted to the position of second man in their yards at Richerton and worked as such until 1911, not only there but also at Beach and Oaks. In 1911 he came to Wheeler as manager of the company's retail yards here, retaining that position after the business was sold to the Midland Lumber Co., and also after the latter company sold out to the O. & N. Lumber Company. As such he is now employed. The company handles all kinds of lumber and building material at retail. Mr. Hensel is a man of progressive spirit and has identified himself closely with the general interests of the village. He is a member of the Wheeler Commercial Club and for several years has been its president. He is also a stockholder in the First National Bank of Boyceville. A member of the Masonic Order, he belongs to Menomonie

Lodge, No. 164, F. & A. M., and to Menomonie Chapter No. 53, R. A. M.; also to two other fraternal orders, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married Oct. 21, 1911, to Nellie J. Porter, of Wheeler, who was born Aug. 16, 1893, daughter of Robert R. and Clara (Dahl) Porter. Mr. and Mrs. Hensel are the parents of a daughter, Margaret Helen, who was born May 5, 1913, and who is now a pupil in the Wheeler public school. The family are members of the Evangelical Church of Wheeler.

August Tietz, now a resident of Menomonie, where he is living a retired life, but who was formerly an active farmer in the town of Weston, where he spent some 40 years in the development of a farm from wild land, was born in Germany, March 1, 1852, son of Ferdinand and Justine (Price) Tietz. It was in 1873 that the parents came to America, first making their home at Fond du Lac, Wis., where they spent two years, and then coming to Dunn County to live with their son-in-law, Sever Siefert. Ferdinand Fritz died in 1893, and his wife in 1894. August Tietz attended school in his native land, where he grew to manhood. He came to America in 1872, the year before his parents did, being then about 20 years old. Locating in Fond du Lac, he followed there for four years the blacksmith and wagon-making business. In 1876 he came to Dunn County, finding employment on The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company's farms, and he continued this occupation four years. At the end of that time, having a year before bought an 80-acre tract of land in the town of Weston, he moved on to it. At the time he bought it, it had some old and poor buildings on it, and he now found that some one had burned them; so making a clearing, he built a frame shack, and a few small buildings to house his grain and stock, and started to develop the land. This was a pioneer job and was hard and slow work; many were doing it at that time, each working for himself and thinking only of the personal reward that should be his after many years of toil, but altogether laying the foundation of the civilization and prosperity of this county. Mr. Tietz gained the reward he was seeking, in time finding himself the owner of a profitable farm, with a good house, barns and other buildings, and he remained on it until 1920, actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, at which time he sold it to his son Paul and retired to Menomonie, buying a comfortable residence at No. 1220 13th Avenue, which he and his wife now occupy. During his active career Mr. Tietz served two years on the board of supervisors of the town of Weston and for nine years was clerk of School District No. 2. He was a stockholder in and a patron of the Downsville Creamery. Mr. Tietz was married Dec. 24, 1876, to Caroline Neumann, who was born in Germany, Dec. 30, 1851, and came to America with her parents, William and Caroline (Meyer) Neumann. The family located in Manitowoc County, Wis., where Mr. and Mrs. Neumann passed away, the former on Aug. 14, 1897, and the latter on Feb. 25, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Tietz have been the parents of 10 children, Emma, Ida, William, Helen, Agnes, Paul, Martha, Edna, Bertha and Rudolph. The two last mentioned died in infancy. The record of the others is briefly as follows. Emma is now the wife of Charles Price, Mr. Price being a farmer in the town of Menomonie; they have two children, Irene and Gerhard. Ida is Mrs. Fred Sommerfeldt of West Allis, Wis., and has two children, Eva and Manola. William, of the town of Menomonie, Dunn County, married Edna Seipel and has four children, Albert, Clarence, Alice and Robert. Helen, who is now Mrs. William Seipel of Eau Claire, has five children, Elmer, Ralph, Roy, Esther and Gertrude. Agnes, the wife of Reinhart Zuehlke of Menomonie, has two children, Eugene and Carl. Paul, who owns the old farm in the town of Weston, married Frances Thomas and has one child, Dorothy. Martha is the wife of Albert Olson of Knapp, Dunn County and has four children, Loraine, Vernon, Elfrida and Raymond. Edna is the wife of Herman Moe of Luck, Polk County, Wis., and has two children, Kenneth and Maynard. The Tietz family, in particular Mr. and Mrs. August Tietz, are affiliated religiously with the St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Menomonie.

Isaac Aasen, an up-to-date farmer in the town of Wilson, whose parents settled in this town nearly half a century ago, was born on the parental homestead in Section 26, on Dec. 26, 1880. The parents, Iver O. and Anna (Berge) Aasen, were

natives of Norway, the father being a farm laborer. They came to the United States in 1875, settling first in Jackson County, Wisconsin, where Mr. Iver O. Aasen bought 40 acres of land; but after two years he sold it and in 1877 came to Dunn County and took the homestead of 160 acres in Section 26, town of Wilson, above mentioned as the birthplace of his son, Isaac. The first buildings he erected on the place were a log house and a log barn, the latter with a hay roof. While they were in process of construction he and his family lived with Gunder O. Berge. Later he built a frame house and another log barn, and farmed there until his death on July 16, 1911. His wife survived him a few years, dying Jan. 18, 1916. They had 11 children, one of whom, Anna, died in 1912, and three died in infancy in Norway. The survivors are Ole, Olena, Jennie, Ingvold, Nettie, Isaac and Laura. Ole is given separate mention in this volume. Olena is now Mrs. Charles Holberg of Minneapolis; Jennie is the wife of Thomas Emmerson of that city; Nettie married Ole Moen, and Laura married Edward Knutson of the town of Wilson. Isaac Aasen was reared on the home farm and as a boy attended rural school. He helped to clear the parental acres, working on the home farm until he was 32 years old, during which time he spent four winters in the woods. In 1907 he bought 120 acres in Sections 25 and 26, some of the land being cleared and broken, and he has since been engaged in converting the place into a good modern farm, having made considerable progress. It is well fenced and provided with a good residence, a frame barn, and all necessary sheds. At present he has 45 acres of the land under the plow, the balance being in pasture and small timber. As a general farmer and dairyman he keeps mixed grade cattle, now having 17 head, and also raises Poland-China hogs and Shropshire sheep. His machinery includes a Fordson tractor. He is a stockholder in the Ridgeland Cooperative Creamery and has served three years as treasurer of the school board of his district. Mr. Aasen was married in the town of Otter Creek on July 16, 1913, to Marie Wold, daughter of Ole and Bertha Wold, early Norwegian settlers in that town, but both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Aasen are the parents of two children, Bernice and Julian. They are well known and respected residents in the town of Wilson and the vicinity, representing a high type of citizenship.

Ole Aasen, proprietor of part of the old Aasen homestead in Section 26, town of Wilson, was born in Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, Jan. 3, 1869, son of Iver O. and Anna (Berge) Aasen. He was brought to America by his parents in 1875 and to their homestead in Dunn County in 1877. Here he grew up and attended district school. Being the eldest son, much of the work of breaking and developing the farm fell upon him. About 1896 it was deeded to him, it then containing 160 acres. He later sold three forties, or 120 acres of it to his brother-in-law, Edward Knutson, he, himself, having left a 40-acre tract (in Section 26); but he purchased 80 acres more, a tract which lay across the road in Section 35, and on which stood an old house. The house he moved on to his 40-acre tract and rebuilt it into a good farm residence. In like manner he moved the barns and remodeled them. He has continued to follow mixed farming. He is a stockholder in the Ridgeland Cooperative Creamery and in the Prairie Farm, Dallas & Ridgeland Telephone Co. Mr. Aasen is not married.

William E. Canfield, a well known and respected citizen of the town of Tiffany, for many years successfully engaged in general farming and dairying, and who has a record of efficient service in public office, was born on a farm in Polk County, Iowa, June 25, 1869, son of Jeremiah and Jane (Gregory) Canfield. Both parents were natives of Pennsylvania, the father born in Bradford County, on April 3, 1830, and the mother in Susquehanna County, May 8, 1834. They were married at Forest Lake in Susquehanna County on Sept. 20, 1853. In 1856 they came west, locating in Polk County, Iowa, where they rented land and farmed for a few years. At the end of that time they moved to a locality near Mitchellville, Iowa, buying 40 acres of unbroken land there, on which Mr. Canfield built what was a good house for those early days in the West, and in time he developed the entire 40 acres. The Civil War drew him into the army, as he enlisted early in 1862, becoming a member of Company D, Second Iowa Cavalry, under command of Colonel Hatch.

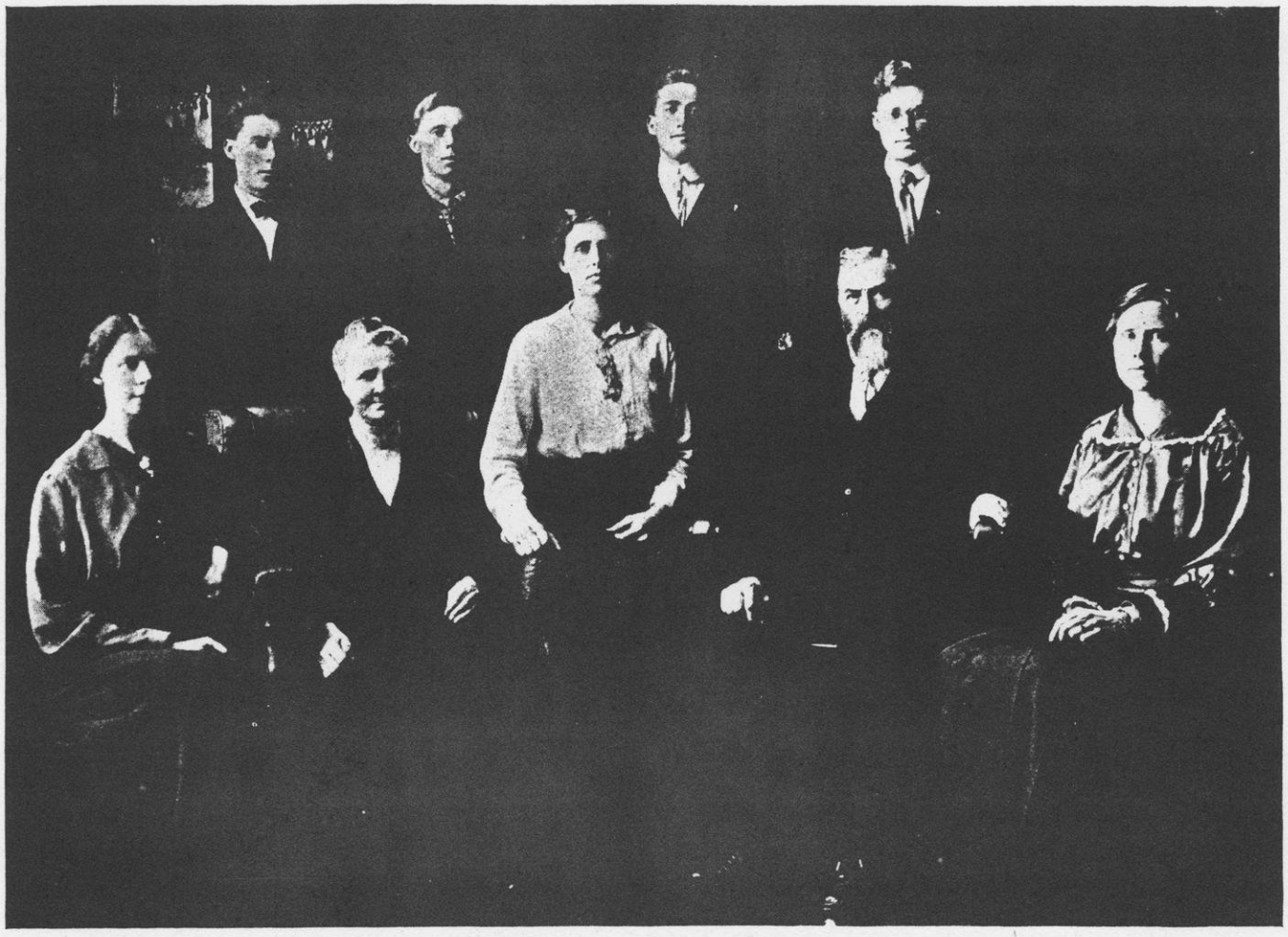
W. E. CANFIELD AND FAMILY

He served three years and 62 days, escaping serious casualty, but being confined to a hospital at St. Louis, Mo., for several months, owing to a severe and protracted attack of pneumonia. On being honorably discharged he returned home and resumed farming, in which occupation he had a successful career, at the time of his death, which occurred May 13, 1876, being the owner of 392 acres of good land. His wife died June 1, 1922. The record of their eight children is briefly as follows: Wallace A., born Aug. 6, 1854, died at Brookings, S. D., Feb. 12, 1923. Andrew L., born in Pennsylvania, died in infancy. Charles M., born Feb. 1, 1857, is now a retired farmer living in Des Moines, Iowa. Martha A., born March 10, 1859, who married Rev. O. S. Baker, a Methodist minister, died at Alliance, Neb., April 21, 1912. The fifth and sixth children died in infancy. William E., subject of this sketch, was the seventh. Oscar, the eight and youngest, born March 28, 1871, resided on the old home farm in Iowa, about 12 miles east of Des Moines, until his death on Nov. 28, 1923. William E. Canfield acquired his elementary education in the common school and subsequently attended the high school at Altoona, Iowa, for a year. On his father's death he came into possession of 80 acres of the home farm, which he operated, also helping his brother Charles to conduct their mother's farm, until 1902. He then sold his own property and, coming to Dunn County, Wisconsin, bought an improved farm of 160 acres on Section 4, town of Tiffany, which has been his home ever since. By an additional land purchase of 80 acres he has increased its area to 240 acres, of which he has 160 acres now under the plow. He has also provided adequate buildings, having improved the old barns, built a stave silo, and, in 1912, a good modern frame house of eight rooms, comfortably heated and provided with hot and cold water. As a general farmer and dairyman he keeps a herd of high grade and pure bred Shorthorn cattle, having 28 milch cows and young stock. He has a good equipment and his place is conveniently situated at an equal distance from Downing and Boyceville, both of which villages he uses for markets. He is also a stockholder in the Bank of Boyceville. In politics a Republican, Mr. Canfield has taken a more or less active part in the affairs of local government. He served the town of Tiffany as supervisor in 1906, 1907 and 1908, was town assessor in 1913, and in 1924 became chairman of the town board, which makes him now a member of the county board. For the past 12 years he has also served as director and treasurer of the Chimney Rock School District. To the conscientious performance of the duties of all these offices he has given his best ability and proved efficient in all of them. For many years Mr. Canfield has belonged to the fraternal order of Modern Woodmen of America, first joining Elm Camp No. 121, of Mitchellville, Polk County, Iowa, and for some time he has been a member of Bolen Camp No. 6568, M. W. A., at Connersville, Dunn County, Wis. Mr. Canfield was married Oct. 26, 1890, in Mitchellville, Iowa, to Margaret De Long, who was born in Polk County, Iowa, Oct. 26, 1872, daughter of Amasa and Elizabeth (Rooker) De Long. Her father was born in Pennsylvania, Sept. 24, 1845, and her mother in Polk County, Iowa, Feb. 14, 1848. They were married Jan. 10, 1867, and settled near Mitchellville, Iowa. Mr. De Long died at Mitchellville, Iowa, Feb. 4, 1920, and Mrs. De Long is now living at that place. Mrs. Canfield has a twin brother, William P. De Long, and a sister, F. A. Kettells, now living in Des Moines; a sister, Mrs. Henry Gifford of Altoona, Iowa, and a brother, W. F. De Long of Denver, Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Canfield are the parents of ten children, namely, Raymond E., Bessie R., Della E., Jeremiah, Ida May, Daisy B., Elsie M., William E., Guy Theodore and Harvey D., the first seven of whom were born in Polk County, Iowa, and the three youngest in Dunn County. Raymond E., who was born Aug. 7, 1891, is unmarried and is helping his father to operate the home farm. He was taken in the last draft of soldiers for the World War, left for training at Fort Riley, Kansas, on June 25, 1918, and was in the medical corps attached to the 77th Infantry. From Fort Riley he was transferred to Camp Custer, near Battle Creek, Mich., and was there stationed when the armistice was signed, being discharged soon after. Bessie R., born Aug. 29, 1892, married Floyd C. Burton and they reside in the town of Tiffany; they have one child, Donald, born Dec. 17, 1920. Mr. Burton served in the World War in

an ambulance company, having trained at Fort Riley and being overseas 11 months. Della E., born Jan. 3, 1894, is the wife of James Van Dien of Glenwood City, Wis., and has four children: Dorothy, born May 16, 1918; Billy, Sept. 24, 1921; Jean, Feb. 23, 1923, and Gail, July 17, 1924. Mr. Van Dien was overseas with the army during the war and served for nearly a year. Jeremiah, born Oct. 4, 1895, and now living in Glenwood City, married Nora E. Schmidt and has two sons: Robert, born Sept. 1, 1920, and Thomas, born Nov. 19, 1922. Ida May, born June 11, 1897, was graduated from the Glenwood City High School with the class of 1918, and after teaching rural school two years, entered the State Normal School at River Falls, Wis. She subsequently taught public school at Shell Lake, Wis., and now holds a position in the office of the Globe Democrat in St. Louis. Daisy B., born July 12, 1899, is the wife of Earl Schmidt, a farmer in the town of New Haven, Dunn County, and has two children: Verna, born March 25, 1922, and Wilma, born June 23, 1923. Mr. Schmidt also served in the World War, enlisting in the navy and training at the Great Lakes. Elsie M., born March 15, 1902, was graduated from the Glenwood City High School, with the class of 1921. She taught school two years, was a student in the River Falls Normal School, is now in the office of the Globe-Democrat, St. Louis. William E., Jr., born Oct. 2, 1906, was graduated from the Glenwood City High School and is on the home farm helping his father. Guy Theodore, born Jan. 2, 1909, is in his second year as a student in the Glenwood City High School. Harvey D., born July 1, 1914, is attending the Chimney Rock School. The Canfield family attend the M. E. Church at Connersville, Mrs. Canfield being a member of it and Mr. Canfield assisting in its support.

A. J. Running, a member of the firm of Running & Martin, of Colfax, and a representative of one of the pioneer families of Dunn County, was born in the village of Colfax, where he now resides, on March 15, 1879, son of Peter and Martha (Simons) Running. He was educated in the local schools and in 1897, as a youth of 1897, he took charge of his father's hardware store, the father having died October 31, that year. He continued to manage the business until 1904, in which year, together with G. F. Martin, he purchased it, and it has since been conducted under the firm name given above. In 1910 he went to Fond du Lac, where he learned the art and science of undertaking, which he and his partner in the following year made a part of their business, and he has since been in charge of that department. In October, 1920, they also purchased the undertaking business of J. D. Burns. In September, 1916, they took over the Ford agency, which department is managed by Mr. Martin. In connection with a good line of light and heavy hardware, they also carry a small stock of furniture. Mr. Running has been treasurer of Colfax since the village was incorporated in 1904. He is a member of the Scandanavian-American Fraternity and of the Odd Fellows, serving as secretary of the latter lodge. He was married in Colfax, Oct. 20, 1906, to Bertha Peterson, daughter of Peter and Olava (Lomoe) Peterson, both her parents being now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Running have three children: Alvilde, born Sept. 24, 1912; Melva, born March 31, 1916, and Sylvia, born Oct. 26, 1917. The Running family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church in Colfax, Mrs. Running belonging also to the Ladies' Aid and other societies.

G. F. Martin, a well known business man of Colfax, a member of the firm of Running & Martin, was born in Dunn County, Wisconsin, Jan. 6, 1874, son of John and Mary J. (Oliver) Martin, both of whom are now deceased. As a boy he attended district school in the town of Otter Creek, and then engaged in various kinds of labor, operating threshing-machines, doing other farm work, or working in the woods as lumberjack, in short, anything at which he could earn wages. On January, 1898, he established a livery business in Colfax, which he conducted for the next five years. It was in 1904 that he became a member of the firm of Running & Martin, he and A. J. Running buying the hardware business then managed by the latter, but previously conducted by Peter Running. Since then they have enlarged the scope of their operations so that it now embraces an undertaking department, which is under the care of Mr. Running, the Ford agency, which is under the care of Mr. Martin, and a furniture department, the last men-



HANS A. FROGNER AND FAMILY

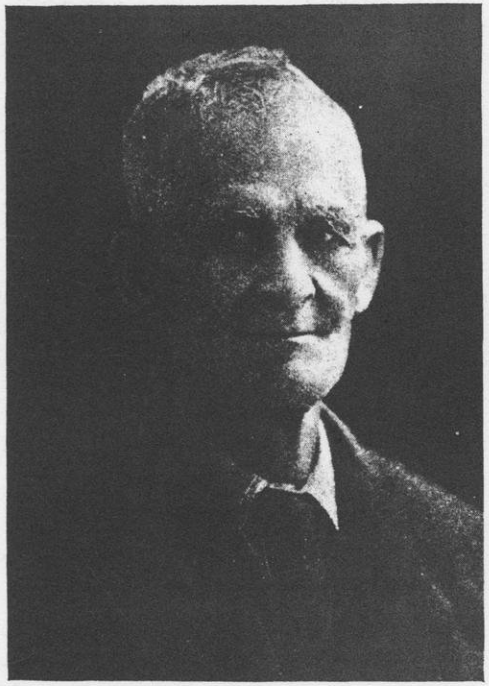
tioned having so far been conducted on a small scale. The business has been carefully managed and now rests on a solid foundation, the two partners being men in whom the people of this locality have confidence. Mr. Martin served for one year as village president and has been a village trustee for several years. His fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America. He was married in Colfax, Wis., on March 20, 1900, to Martha Running. He and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mrs. Martin being active in the work of the church and its societies.

Hans A. Frogner, proprietor of the Frogner Farm situated in Section 3, town of Elk Mound, was born at Frogner, Christiania, Norway, Dec. 29, 1857, son of Andreas Hokenson and Randina (Hanson) Frogner. The parents were natives of the same country, the father born at Gudbrandsdalen and the mother in Barrum. The former died in 1866 and the latter in 1874. Their family consisted of four children: Hans A., subject of this sketch; Martin, who died in Norway; Axel, who is now living in that country, and Nels R. A., of the town of Elk Mound, Dunn County, Wis. Hans A. Frogner as a youth attended school and was confirmed in the Lutheran church at Grönland. In 1873, at the age of 16 years, he came to America, locating first in Pittsfield, Mass., where he was a servant for one year in the home of Captain Morris Shaff. Then coming west to Eau Claire, Wis., he became connected with the lumber industry, working in the mills in summer and at logging in the winter until 1883. After that he was night watchman for three years at the plant of the Rust-Owen Lumber Co. of Eau Claire. During that period he bought 80 acres of land in Section 3, town of Elk Mound, Dunn County, on to which he moved in 1886. This was all railroad land and in a raw or wild condition. No clearing had been made and there were no buildings. After clearing a space Mr. Frogner built a small frame house as a dwelling for himself and family, and, buying a log house from a neighbor, he moved it to his farm to serve the purposes of a barn. Thus he began his career as a farmer in this town, and thenceforth for years his time was spent in grubbing, clearing and breaking the land, to which he added 40 acres more, in the meanwhile improving, or adding to his buildings until he found himself the possessor of his present fine set. These include a hay barn of 24 x 52 feet, with a lean-to cow barn on the south side of 15 x 62 feet, and a lean-to horse barn on the north-side of 16 x 26 feet; also a garage, machine shop, granary, a stone milk house, a tobacco stripping shop of 16 x 20 feet, a tobacoc drying barn 28 x 52 feet, and a chicken-house 16 x 32 feet. He has also drilled a well 82 feet deep. His buildings are so placed as to leave ample yard room, and a part of the available space has been utilized in laying out lawns and planting trees and shrubbery. For many years he has raised about two acres of tobacco each year, and this has always been a successful crop. The cattle on his farm are grade Durhams, the herd having a pure bred sire. Mr. Frogner carried on the farm personally until 1917, when he had the misfortune to break his ankle, since which the place has been successively managed by his different sons on shares, the son now conducting it being Alfred. Mr. Frogner is a stockholder in the Colfax Cooperative Creamery. Hans A. Frogner was married Oct. 6, 1883, to Bertha Isakson, who was born in Krodshered, Norway, Feb. 4, 1854, and came to this country in 1873, settling first in Minnesota and in 1882 in Dunn County. Mr. and Mrs. Frogner have been the parents of eight children, namely, Ruth, Mary, Olga, Alfred, Henry, Emil, Isak and Eilert, whose respective records are in brief as follows. Ruth, born Dec. 4, 1884, is now Mrs. Fred Brunn of Elk Mound township and has four children, Barnetta, Suella, Eilert and Marget. Mary, born July 17, 1886, died March 16, 1918. Olga, born Aug. 11, 1888, is Mrs. Arthur Stobb of the town of Elk Mound and her children are Raymond, Marget, Clifford and Edwin. Alfred, born Nov. 4, 1890, and now operating the home farm is as yet unmarried. Henry, born Nov. 6, 1892, is a farmer in the town of Elk Mound and was in the U. S. milltary service in the war with Germany; he married Mabel Hulm. Emil, born Oct. 7, 1894, who was a farmer in the town of Elk Mound, died March 19, 1925; he married Alma Lee and had two children, Edwin and Elvina. Isak was born Oct. 8, 1896. Eilert, born Sept. 24, 1899, died

Oct. 2, 1899. The Frogner family are members of the Lutheran church.

Herman K. Halvorson, proprietor and editor of the Boyceville Press, was born in Ventura, Iowa, Aug. 17, 1890, son of John Halvorson Bly and Sarah Halvorson Bly. Both parents were born in Norway, the father in Blei and the mother in Hardanger. The former was for 25 years a sailor on the Atlantic Ocean, but gave up the sea for a home in the United States, settling at Decorah, Iowa, where for several years he was engaged in the grain business. It was there that he was married to his wife Sarah in 1874. Giving up the grain business, he engaged in farming at Ventura, Iowa, where he remained many years and where his wife died in 1897. After her death he remained there until 1902, in which year he moved to Minnesota and for a number of years was engaged in farming there. At last he retired and bought a home in Boyceville, Dunn County, Wis., where he died Jan. 27, 1925. He and his wife were the parents of three children: May, now Mrs. Adolph Olson of Hancock, Minn.; Henry, also of Hancock, Minn., and Herman K. of Boyceville. Herman K. Halvorson was educated in part in the common and high schools of Jasper, Minn., after which he completed a nine months' business course in Willmar Seminary at Willmar, Minn., being a member of the class of 1906. After that until 1912 he followed in succession various avocations, both in Minnesota and Wisconsin, coming to the latter state in 1908 and locating in Boyceville. In 1912 he purchased the Boyceville Press, a weekly paper, at that time having a circulation of 150. Mr. Halvorson has enlarged it to an eight-page issue and its circulation is now the second largest in Dunn County. In connection with the paper he has also built up a fine job printing department and is doing a nice business. He is a member of Boyceville Lodge of Odd Fellows and of Trinity Lutheran Church. Mr. Halvorson was married May 30, 1916, to Myrtle L. Drake of Boyceville, who was born May 9, 1897, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Drake. He and his wife are the parents of one son, Donald A., who was born Nov. 25, 1917.

Arthur M. Howe, the present postmaster of the village of Elk Mound, which position he has held for some nine years, was born in this village, Feb. 25, 1885, son of John L. and Mary (Sorenson) Howe. The father was a native of Wisconsin and the mother of Norway. They were married in Elk Mound, where for over 20 years John L. Howe was section foreman for the Omaha railroad. He is now retired from active work and is a widower, Mrs. Mary Howe having died March 29, 1908. Their children now living are Arthur M., George, Otilda and Elmer. George, who is assistant in the J. C. Penny store at Thief River Falls, Minn., married Elsie Radke of North Menomonie and has three children, Romaine, Geraldine and James. Otilda is manager of the Cooperative Store Co. at Altoona, Wis. Elmer, who married Barbara Lang, is a railway mail clerk at Horican, Wis. Arthur M. Howe was educated in the public schools of Elk Mound and for a short time thereafter was engaged in farm labor. At the age of 20 years he obtained a position in the general store of Henry Ausman, for whom he worked as clerk for about nine months, at the end of which time he became assistant postmaster. On July 1, 1915, under President Wilson's first administration, he was appointed postmaster of Elk Mound, was reappointed under that President's second administration, and was again appointed by the late President Harding, on no occasion having any opposition, as he is popular with both Democrats and Republicans. At the time of his first appointment, Elk Mound was a fourth class post office with four rural routes. It is now a third class office and Mr. Howe has added another rural route. Mr. Howe is an active force in the business and social life of the village. He is secretary and treasurer of the Commercial Club, secretary, treasurer and manager of the Elk Mound Hall Co., secretary and treasurer of the Elk Mound Bowling Club, and a member of the Elk Mound Rod and Gun Club. He also belongs to several fraternal societies, including Menomonie Lodge No. 164, F. & A. M., the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Beavers Fraternal Reserve Association. On June 1, 1910, he was united in marriage with Agnes J. Hanson of Elk Mound, and he and his wife are the parents of two children: Mildred D., born May 1, 1911, and Loraine A., born Nov. 12, 1913. Mr. Howe and his family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.



MR. AND MRS. OSCAR B. HOYT AND
WEBSTER W. HOYT

Herbert G. Flick, proprietor of the Elk Mound Auto Co., in the village of Elk Mound, was born in the town of Dunn, Dunn County, Wis., Sept. 9, 1896, son of Peter and Anna (Weber) Flick. The parents, though married in Dunn County, were natives of Switzerland, who came to this country when young. after their marriage they settled in the town of Dunn on a farm, where the father, Peter Flick, is still living, Mrs. Anna Flick having died on June 3, 1916. They had four children, Levi, Herbert G., Emma and Walter. Herbert G. Flick was educated in the public schools of Downsville. At the age of 14 he went out to work as a farm laborer, and when 18 he began to learn the automobile business, in particular the repairing of cars of all the various makes, in time becoming a first class mechanic. After satisfactorily filling a number of responsible positions, in 1922 he came to Elk Mound and bought out the stock of the W. H. Hackman garage, establishing the Elk Mound Auto Co., and he has since conducted this business with good financial results. His garage measures 40 x 60 feet, the plant including an office, salesroom, storage room and repair department. Besides doing general repairing, he carries a full line of accessories—in particular, the Kelly, Springfield, Miller, and Oldfield tires—and handles the Paige, Jewett, Dodge and Chevrolet cars. He holds the office of justice of the peace, is a member of the local camp of Modern Woodmen of America and also of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Flick was married June 27, 1922, to Beatrice Hotter, of Pepin County, and he and his wife are the parents of a daughter, Geraldine, who was born May 19, 1923.

George Hilson, agent and operator for the "Soo" line at Wheeler, also secretary of the Wheeler Commercial Club, and an active stirring citizen in the affairs of the village, was born at Stillwater, Minn., Dec. 20, 1889, son of Christian and Christine (Nielson) Hilson, further mention of whom may be found elsewhere in this volume. He was educated in the Colfax schools and subsequently went to Chicago, where he studied railroad accounting. He then learned telegraphy at Colfax under J. L. Smith after which for two years he was "relief man" on the "Soo" line, working wherever he was sent with no permanent headquarters. On May 12, 1916, he was assigned to the Wheeler station as agent and operator, also having charge of the freight and express business. He has thoroughly mastered all the details of the departments of which he has charge and is recognized as a good practical railroad man whose services are valuable to the company he works for. He is a member of the order of Railway Telegraphers; also of the fraternal orders of Modern Woodmen and Odd Fellows, and as secretary of the Wheeler Commercial Club he exercises another useful function, placing him among those who are caring for the interests of the village and working together to promote its advancements. Mr. Hilson was married July 7, 1912, to Gyda Reiten of Stanley, Wis., who was born at Menomonie, Wis., May 21, 1887. Two children have been born of this union: Noel, Jan. 12, 1913, and Ruth, March 14, 1914, both of whom are attending the Wheeler school. Mr. Hilson and family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church in Wheeler and occupy a good social position in the village. In regard to the Reiten parental history, Nels Reiten and Randi Ryan, both born in Norway, were married in Menomonie, Wis., one year after they left their native land. They resided in Menomonie for 18 years and then moved to Stanley, Wis. Mr. Reiten was employed by The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company for several years and later worked in the brickyards, continuing to be thus employed after his removal to Stanley, acting as assistant foreman. Later he and his wife removed to Oregon, where they are now living.

Webster W. Hoyt, proprietor of Locust Grove Farm in Section 20, town of Eau Galle, and the present chairman of the town board, was born at Prairie Farm, Barron County, Wis., Aug. 21, 1884, son of Oscar B. and Alice D. (Sunderland) Hoyt. Both parents were born in the East, the father in New York State and the mother in Vermont. They were married in New York State and came west in 1880, settling in the town of Eau Galle, Dunn County, where they remained for two years, moving at the end of that time to Hersey, St. Croix County. Thence they moved later to Downing in Dunn County, and from there to Prairie Farm in Barron County, thence back to Hersey, and in 1889 to Dunn County again, for

the next five years operating rented farms in the town of Eau Galle. Oscar B. Hoyt then bought 80 acres in Section 18, kept it for a year and a half, then sold it and bought 40 acres in Section 20, town of Eau Galle. On this tract stood an old log house, into which he moved with his family, and he then began to improve the land. Later he replaced the log house above mentioned with a "blocked" or hewed-log house, the latter giving way in time to a good frame dwelling, which stands on the farm today. He also built a large basement barn and all needed out-buildings, besides adding to his land until he had 173 acres. He continued farming until 1919, when, having in the previous year lost his wife, who died April 23, 1918, he retired. He now makes his home with his children. Of these there are seven, namely: Mina, now Mrs. Charles F. Smith of the town of Eau Galle; George, of Fort Shaw, Mont.; Carrie M., now Mrs. Ephraim Smith of Sun River, Mont.; Hector, of Fort Shaw, Mont.; Clarence of the town of Eau Galle; Webster W., also of this town, and Nora, who is Mrs. Jacob Gimsbach of Rock Elm, Pierce County, Wis. Webster W. Hoyt acquired his education in the district school of his neighborhood, and from his boyhood to the present time has never lived anywhere but on the old home farm. He was the only boy in the family who did so, the other all leaving home when about 17 years old. Consequently his parents learned to depend on him and he proved a great assistance to them, the greater share in the management of the place falling in time upon his shoulders. It was in 1918 that he took over the entire management, at the same time buying 36 acres of his father's 173. Having previously bought a 40-acre tract, he now had 76 acres of his own, and his present farm of 213 acres is composed of this land and the 137 acres that he rents from his father. The farm is nicely situated in a pretty valley, well protected from extreme cold and high winds, and through it flows a creek giving good watering facilities, while the house stands in the midst of a grove of locust trees which were set out by Mr. Hoyt's father, and which have given to the farm its name. In the spring of 1920 Mr. Hoyt was elected chairman of the Eau Galle town board and has continued to hold that position through re-election. It makes him a member of the county board and therefore one of the legislators in local affairs. For three years he served as school director and for eight years as clerk of the school board of his district and his public service has been marked by competence and fidelity to his appointed tasks. Webster W. Hoyt was married Sept. 29, 1910, to Alice E. Hoyt, who was born in the town of Eau Galle, June 21, 1893. They are members of the West Chapel congregation of the Eau Galle M. E. Church, of which also Mr. Hoyt is a trustee. He belongs to tne Eau Galle lodges of Modern Woodmen and Royal Neighbors, Mrs. Hoyt being a member of the latter.

Anton Anderson, who has a high standing for industry and success among the farmers of the town of Colfax, was born on a farm in this town on Nov. 5, 1868, son of Andrew and Anna (Halverson) Anderson. The parents were among the pioneers of this region, coming here from Norway in the 60's, the last stage of their journey being made on foot from Eau Claire. They took a homestead of 160 acres in Section 2, town of Colfax. The land was wild and neighbors were few, as the county was then but sparsely settled except in the vicinity of the sawmills or lumber camps. But Mr. and Mrs. Anderson had come here to build a home and were prepared to endure some privations, knowing that conditions would improve in time. They, themselves, were among the factors in that improvement. To begin with, Mr. Anderson built a log house and a straw barn and began clearing his land, breaking it with an ox team. After he began raising grain he used to haul it to Eau Claire with the oxen and brought back the supplies for the family from that place. He and his wife spent their lives on that place, where both of them finally passed away. Their family was a large one, numbering in all 11 children, of whom those now living are Anton, Albert, Edwin, Caroline, Halvor and Clara. Caroline is the wife of Ole O. Peterson of Minneapolis and Clara the wife of Fred Smith of Colfax. Those deceased are Peter, Mary, Anton (first), Eddie and Clara (first). Anton Anderson, the survivor of the name, was reared on his parents' farm in Section 2, town of Colfax, and as a boy attended the district school. Later he began helping on the farm and also spent ten winters logging in the woods, becoming

connected with the lumber industry when he was 17 years old. It was then the most ready means of obtaining cash, and few were the early male settlers who were not at one time or another engaged in it, though it took a strong physique and ability to endure the hardship and hard work. He continued to make his home with his parents until they died, and after that he began farming for himself, buying his present farm of 160 acres, of which he now has 130 under the plow. As a general farmer and dairyman, he keeps 31 head of grade Guernsey and Durham cattle, with a pure bred sire, and he has improved his place by the erection of a fine barn, two silos and other buildings. Mr. Anderson was married in Running Valley, to the northeast of Colfax village, on Dec. 2, 1893, to Mary Nerison, born Sept. 1, 1875, daughter of Halver and Isabelle Nerison, both her parents being natives of Wisconsin, who on coming to Dunn County settled on farm land in the town of Sand Creek. In the Nerison family there were three children by Mr. Nerison's first wife, Isabelle, of whom Mary (Mrs. Anderson) is the only one now living, the other two having died in infancy. After the death of Mrs. Isabelle Nerison, Mr. Nerison married Aleta Anderson, by whom he had five children, Milla, Henry, Nora, Elvin and Helmer. Milla and Henry are deceased; Milla before her death was Mrs. Roy Branville. Mr. and Mrs. Anton Anderson have had five children, one of whom, Ella, is deceased. The four living are: Alba, wife of Edwin Bjornson of the town of Grant; Mabel residing at home; and Helmer and Lloyd, also at home and assisting on the farm.

Burton Edsal Nelson, president of the Stout Institute, Menomonie, was born at Cessna, Bedford County, Penn., July 30, 1867, son of John and Susan (Cypher) Nelson. John Nelson was born in Pennsylvania, June 9, 1821, and died Sept. 6, 1904. His grandfather came to America just previous to the Revolutionary War, and, adopting the cause of the patriots, served as a musician in Washington's army. He, John Nelson, with his eldest son fought for the preservation of the Union in the Civil War and was mustered out as first lieutenant after losing his right leg and being otherwise wounded in an encounter with Moseby's guerillas at Fairfax Courthouse, Virginia. He occupied the position of Associate Circuit Judge in Pennsylvania for a period of ten years. It was at Saxton, Penn., that John Nelson married Susan Cypher, who was born at Saxton, Penn., Jan. 10, 1833, and who died at Cessna, Penn., Dec. 13, 1906. She was mother of 13 children, seven sons and six daughters, all of whom, in good health, attended their parents' golden wedding anniversary at Cessna, Penn., during the Christmas season of 1903. Eleven of the sons and daughters are living at this date, the youngest having attained the age of 49 years. Burton Edsal Nelson was sent very early to the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Whitehall, Penn., and was afterwards graduated from the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville, Penn. Several years afterward he took his B. S. degree from the Western Normal College at Bushnell, Ill., and two years later he received his Master's degree from the same institution. After teaching one year in Pennsylvania, he came west to Carrollton, Ill., where he continued his teaching career in the village schools and high schools in Greene County. Subsequently he was superintendent of schools for two years in Bushnell, Ill., and for seven years in Lewistown, Ill., also spending four years in Lincoln, that state. In 1904 he left Illinois to become superintendent of schools at Racine, Wis., a position that he resigned after 14 years to accept that of district sales manager for the Keystone View Company. In this new capacity he continued his educational work as demonstrator and lecturer on visual education. In April, 1923, he was tendered and accepted the presidency of the Stout Institute. It was through his work in Racine, where in 1911 he established the first vocational education school in Wisconsin, that he gained the necessary experience and made preparation for this position, his name becoming well known in educational circles from his achievements there. That his abilities and methods of work in his present sphere of activity are favorably regarded, is indicated by the dedication to him in the year 1924 of the college annual, "The Tower," the dedicatory note reading:

"To Burton E. Nelson, whose cordial friendliness, democratic fairness and never-ceasing interest in vocational education have won for him the respect and esteem of

his associates, we dedicate this volume of "The Tower" for 1924."

In his educational connections Mr. Nelson has served as president of the Southern Wisconsin Teachers' Association, the Superintendents' and Principals' Association of Wisconsin, and the Wisconsin Teachers' Association. He has several times appeared on the program of the National Educational Association. His society connections are many and varied. He is a member of all the consecutive branches of the Masonic order through the thirty-second degree, and of Tripoli Temple A. A. O. N. M. S.; also of the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Brotherhood of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Khorassan, and of Rotary International, having held membership in the Rotary Clubs of Racine and Menomonie. Both of these clubs he organized. He has served as District Governor of Rotary International and as a committee man for the National organization. In 1893 Mr. Nelson married Rachael Schrader, a college classmate at Bushnell, Illinois, to whom a daughter Ruth, was born at Lewiston, Ill. There Mrs. Rachell Nelson died in 1897, and in 1900 Mr. Nelson married Mae C. Mack, one of his corps of teachers. Of this union a son, Wayne, was born at Lincoln, Ill. The daughter, Ruth, is a graduate of The Stout Institute and the son, Wayne, was graduated in 1923 from Colgate University.

Martin A. Hanson, postmaster of the city of Menomonie, was born at Cambridge, Dane County, Wis., April 3, 1866, son of Hans D. and Ingeborg Hanson. The father was a Norwegian tailor who in 1854, at the age of 24 years, came to the United States, located at Cambridge, Wis., where he found work at his trade, and in the following year was married there. Three children were born of the union: H. J., deceased; L. J., of Eau Claire, and Martin A. When the last mentioned was three years old the parents left Cambridge and during the next four or five years were residents in turn of Sparta, Black River Falls, Augusta and Neillsville, Wis. It was in Neillsville that Martin A., in 1871, began attending public school. In 1879 the family moved to Menomonie and here the subject of this sketch attended the public schools until 1882. On April 12, that year, he began work in the post office as clerk and he now has a record of 42 years of continuous service in the same office. He was appointed postmaster on April 13, 1922, being one of the 104 postmasters in the United States who have worked their way up from the bottom to a postmastership. On Oct. 13, 1887, Mr. Hanson was married to Helen A., daughter of John and Ingeborg Hanson of Menomonie. He is a member of the Menomonie Commercial Club, also of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Foresters and the Congregational Church. Finding his chief recreation in fishing, he joined the Menomonie Game and Fish Association, of which he was secretary and treasurer for 25 years. At 910 Main Street he and his wife have a convenient and comfortable residence.

Nils H. Mork, an early settler in the town of Wilson, where he is now living, having built up a good farm in Section 26, was born in Norway, Sept. 16, 1846, son of Hans and Anna Mork. The mother having died in Norway, in 1869, Hans Mork came to the United States and settled in Minnesota, where he remained for two years. He then came to Dunn County, driving here with an ox team, and homesteaded 160 acres of wild land in the town of Sheridan, he and his family making their home in their covered wagon until he had built a small frame house, the lumber for which he hauled from Prairie Farm. He cleared his land and spent the rest of his life in conducting his farm. He was twice married, by his first wife Anna having six children, all of whom are now dead but Nils. His second wife, to whom he was married in Dunn County, died on the farm. Nils H. Mork was married in Norway, in 1871, to Ingeborg Aanden, daughter of Ole and Cecil Aanden, who spent their lives in their native land. In the same year he came with his wife to the United States, locating in Minnesota, where he found employment on farms. In 1873 he came to Dunn County, where he and his family lived one winter with his father. He then took a homestead of 160 acres in Section 26, town of Wilson. The land was wild and included some standing timber. Mr. Mork began improvements by building a log house of 12 x 14 feet and a log barn with straw roof, and began the clearing of his land. For some years he was unable to give all his time to

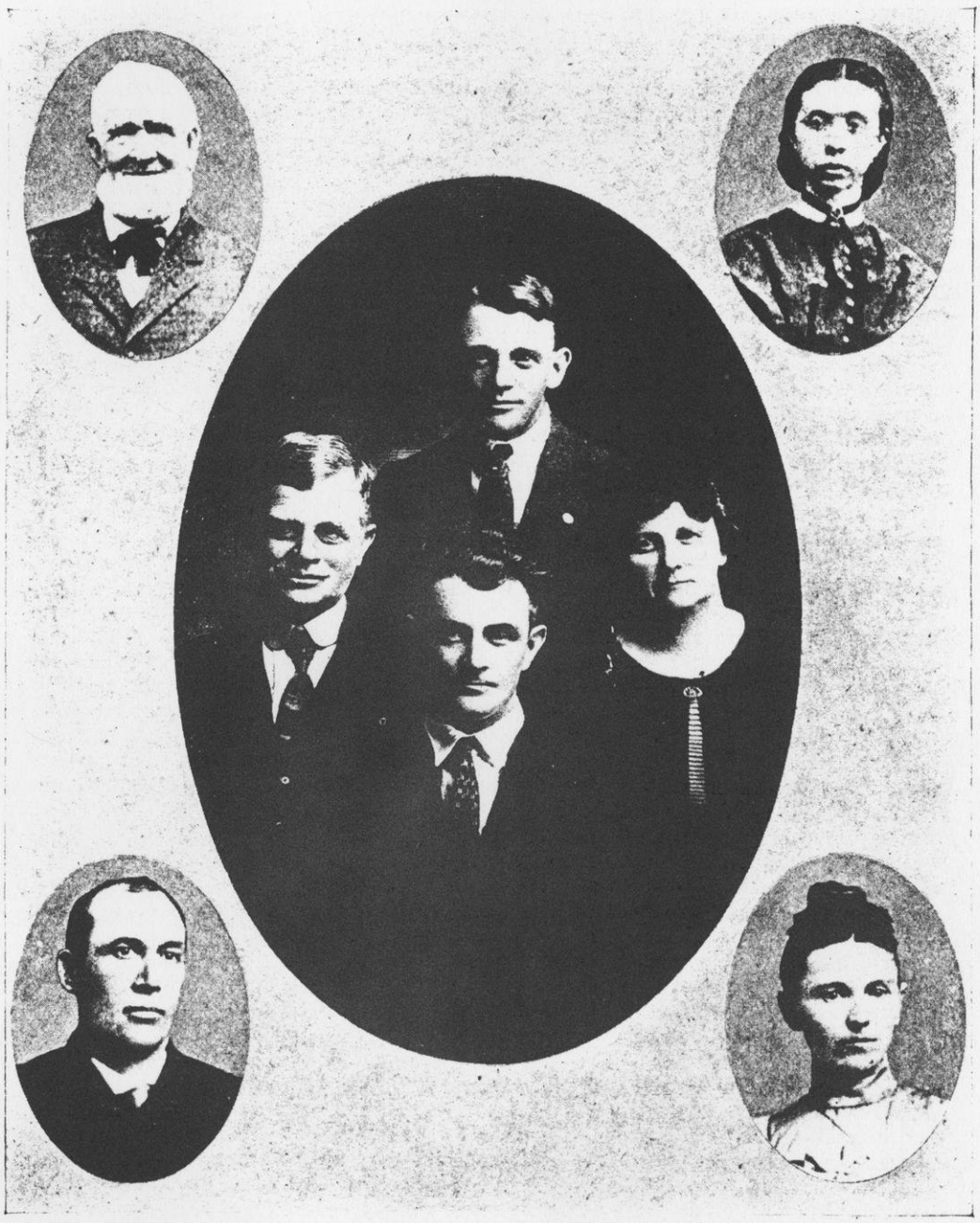
it, for money had to be earned for the support of the family, and to earn it he had to work out for others. At that time there were many Indians about but it is not recorded that they gave the family any trouble, though Mrs. Mork and the children may sometimes have felt timid when the father was away, as it was not many years after the Indian uprising in Minnesota when so many white settlers were killed. The Morks probably heard gruesome stories from eye witnesses of the terrible things that happened then—some nine or ten years before. For a number of years, like the other pioneer settlers, Mr. Mork used oxen on his farm and split rails and built rail fences. In time he put up another log house, larger than his first, making his own shingles for the roofing. For many years he has farmed here gradually increasing in prosperity and continuing to improve and modernize the place. In 1903 he built a seven-room frame house and a frame barn of 34 x 72, with a granary, machine sheds and other buildings. He has bought additional land until he now owns 360 acres in Section 26 and has 70 acres under the plow. He does general farming and dairying, having at the present time 42 head of mixed grade cattle, and he also raises Duroc-Jersey hogs. He is a stockholder in the Ridgeland Cooperative Creamery. He formerly served many years on the Wilson town board as supervisor, and at various times served as school director and as road commissioner, making a good record as a public official. In 1921 he and his wife celebrated their Golden Wedding, receiving many congratulations on having reached that important milestone on life's pathway, which is the lot of but few married couples. They have had 13 children, nine of whom are now living, namely, Hans, Claus, Sina, Anton, Sam, Jennie, Gunda, Otto and Morris. Those deceased are Matt, Mary, Ida and Andrew. Sina married Paul Thompson of the town of Wilson; Jennie married Helmer Hanson of Duluth; Gunda married Oscar Steen of the town of Tainter; Olaus is farming in the town of Wilson, and Otto, Anton and Morris are living on the home farm. In September, 1917, Morris was enrolled in the U. S. service and trained at Camp Grant, where he performed duty in the camp bakery until the close of the war. Mr. and Mrs. Mork in addition to the above mentioned children, have an adopted daughter, Gunda Lee, whom they have reared from infancy.

Olaus Mork, a respected citizen of the town of Wilson, engaged in general farming and dairying in Section 34, was born in Fillmore County, Minnesota, Sept. 28, 1873, son of Nils and Ingeborg (Aanden) Mork. In the same year he accompanied his parents to Dunn County, Wis., and was subsequently reared on the home farm in the town of Wilson, as a boy attending the district school, and when older helping his father to clear the land and make other improvements. He also spent ten winters in the woods on the Chippewa River in the employ of the Rice Lake Lumber Company. He resided on the home farm until 1906, and started in for himself by buying 160 acres in Section 34, town of Wilson in 1900, all wild land, of which he has since cleared 50 acres. He has also built a frame house, barn and other buildings, and has put up all necessary fencing. He has 20 head of grade Holstein cattle and also raises Poland-China hogs, and as a general farmer and dairyman is making good progress. He has served one year in the office of town supervisor. Mr. Mork was married in 1905 in the town of Otter Creek to Lena Wold, daughter of Ole and Bertha Wold, the parents being natives of Norway and early farmers in the town of Otter Creek. They had seven children, six of whom are living, namely: Carrie, who married Louis Anderson of Wheeler; Anton; Emil; Mary, wife of Isaac Aasen; Petra, who married Paul Olson, and lives on the Wold farm in the town of Otter Creek, and Lena. Stena is deceased. Ole Wold died in 1906 and his wife Bertha in 1920. Mr. and Mrs. Mork are the parents of three children, Nora, Helmer and Edna; also an adopted son, Melvin Mork, son of Olaus Mork's brother, Anton.

E. S. Synder, a retired farmer and veterinary surgeon residing in Colfax village, was born in Green Lake County, Wisconsin, Sept. 28, 1852. After acquiring a public school education, he entered the old Philadelphia Veterinary School at Philadelphia, which he attended two years. He then returned to his home, which at that time was in Winnebago City, Minn., his parents having moved to that place

some 12 years before. There he practiced his profession for one year—the year 1871—and then in 1872 came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and became a farmer in the town of Grant. He began this occupation on 180 acres of wild land, the tract being destitute of buildings, so his work in developing the place took him through every phase of agricultural experience. He first erected a log house 12 x 24 feet in dimensions, and also a log stable and out-buildings, and then got busy on the land. There he went through many years of hard work, but in the end built up a good farm. After living on it until June, 1923, he sold it and bought his present residence in the village of Colfax, a nice little dwelling in bungalow style. During all his years on the farm—more than 47 in all—he followed his profession of veterinarian as his services might be called for, for five years of the time having an office at New Auburn, and for the rest of the time on his farm, and he was often called to render such service in Menomonie, Chetek and many logging camps. It is not too much to say that he succeeded in saving many valuable animals. For twelve years he was also health officer for the town of Grant. On July 5, 1873, Dr. Synder was married to Minnie E. Krause, who after a married life of over fifty years, died Oct. 20, 1923. She had been the mother of one child, Leon, born Aug. 29, 1874, who is now operating a photo studio in Colfax. Leon married Mildred Best. Dr. Synder is a stockholder in the Litnun Bronze Co. of Menomonie. He is fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America.

David McRoberts, one of the notable pioneers of Dunn County, who came to this section when almost all of it was a wilderness, was born in Lisnamore, County Down, Ireland, on Nov. 17, 1833. He acquired a good education and grew to manhood in his native land. In 1855, when 22 years old, he emigrated to the United States and for one year resided in the state of New York. In 1856 he came west to Wisconsin, reaching Eau Galle, Dunn County, on May 27. Here, being a first class cook, he found employment at once with Carson & Eaton, working in the woods as camp cook during the winter and in the mills and yards of the company during the summer and early fall. In September, 1863, he returned to Ireland and on May 23, 1864, was married there to Sarah Nixon, who was born in 1844, and whom he brought to America with him on his return to this country, resuming his position with Carson & Eaton at Eau Galle. Later that concern became Carson & Rand, and he remained with them for ten years. At the end of that time Mr. McRoberts bought a farm of 80 acres in the town of Eau Galle, though it was then practically all wild land, and started to develop it. The task took many years, particularly as he increased the area of his property by buying 40 acres more, but in time he had a very nice farm of 120 acres, with good buildings, and was recognized as one of the substantial citizens of his town. He took a deep interest in its affairs, served as town clerk for several years, and as justice of the peace, and was widely known and highly respected. In early life he had joined the Presbyterian Church but later became a Methodist, at all times being a worthy and honorable christian gentleman. He lived to the age of 88 years and two months, passing away Jan. 17, 1922. His good wife Sarah had a much briefer earthly existence, passing away at the age of 38 years on Oct. 25, 1882. They had two children, Margaret Ellen, born March 14, 1866, and Thomas Nixon, born March 6, 1868. Before Ellen was 14 years of age, owing to her mother's death, she had to assume the duties of housekeeper, which she discharged with efficiency, residing at home until her marriage, Nov. 14, 1887, to Louis C. Johnson. Mr. Johnson was born in Minnesota, Dec. 23, 1861, son of Arvid and Sarah (Alls) Johnson, and in 1864 had accompanied his parents to Pepin County, Wis. His father, Arvid, was a native of Massachusetts, born at Becket, that state, Dec. 23, 1836, and after moving west and living in Minnesota for a while, came to Dunn County, Wis., in 1864 and settled in the town of Eau Galle, where he became a prosperous farmer. His marriage to Sarah Alls occurred Feb. 19, 1856. She died in 1894, her husband surviving her until Dec. 26, 1913. They had nine children, Louis C., Daniel, Chester, John, Rose, Ida, Mary, Martha and Fanny, of whom Louis, John and Rose are now deceased. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Johnson bought a farm in the town of Spring Creek, Buffalo County, Wis., residing on it



TOP—MR. AND MRS. DAVID McROBERTS
CENTER—THOMAS NIXON McROBERTS AND FAMILY
BOTTOM—MR. AND MRS. LOUIS C. JOHNSON

for six years and a half, when they sold it, and, coming to Dunn County, purchased an 80-acre farm in the town of Dunn, only 14 acres of which had been broken, the only building on it being a small shack. This place they developed in time into a good farm homestead, with substantial barns and out-buildings and a comfortable residence, Mr. Johnson operating it profitably until his death on Aug. 2, 1904. After that event Mrs. Johnson rented the farm to a tenant, but continued to reside on it until the fall of 1921, when she sold it and, moving to the village of Eau Galle, bought the residence she now occupies. She has an adopted daughter, Viola, who is now Mrs. Norman King and the mother of two children, Harriet and Eldon.

Thomas Nixon McRoberts, born March 6, 1868, now owns and conducts the old McRoberts farm in the town of Eau Galle. He was educated in the public schools of Eau Galle and learned agriculture from his father, with whom he later became associated, in the operation of the farm. In time he became the owner of 68 acres of it, to which he has added until he has now a good farm of 117 acres, and in addition to this, he owns 100 acres of wild land. Since taking over the home place he has made many improvements on it, rebuilding the house, barns and other buildings and developing the land into a high state of cultivation. The chief branch of his business is dairying and his place is known as the Elm Lake Farm. For the past 15 years he has been agent for the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Dunn County. On Dec. 31, 1891, he was married to Alice Bashaw, of Arkansaw, Pepin County, Wis., who was born Feb. 24, 1874, daughter of Joseph and Kate (Trombly) Bashaw, both her parents being now deceased. Of this union two children have been born: David E., on July 14, 1893, and Lewis M., on April 2, 1895. David E., now a prosperous farmer in the town of Eau Galle, married Laura Golden. Lewis M., who is associated with his father in conducting the latter's farm, married Matilda Shaw of Buffalo County and has three children, Lyle, Derell and Alice Marie. The family faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Sivert Sivertson, an early settler in the town of Grant, where he carved out a good farm from the wilderness, and died some 25 years ago, was born in Norway, where he grew to manhood and married Sivi Knudtson. It was in 1864 that he emigrated with his family to the United States. After reaching Detroit the family proceeded to Chicago and from there west to the Mississippi River, where they took boat up the river to Read's Landing opposite the mouth of the Chippewa River. There Mr. Sivertson left his wife and children, and, crossing the river, went on foot to Menomonie, thence to Eau Claire, and from the latter place to Colfax, where he found some relatives who had preceeded him to this country. In about ten days, after investigating the locality, he procured a team and went back to Read's Landing for his family. They were living there in a shack and had but little to eat. The whole party proceeded to Eau Claire, where Mr. Sivertson found work in the sawmills, remaining for a year, at the end of which time he and his family came to Colfax and for a year lived on the farm now owned and operated by Israel Fjelstad. In 1866 Mr. Sivertson bought 160 acres of land in the town of Grant, of which tract ten acres were cleared, the rest being wild. This place was to prove the family homestead, as having taken up their residence in a log house which stood on it they began the work of improvement that resulted in time in a good farm. There Mr. and Mrs. Sivertson spent the remainder of their lives, the latter passing away first, in 1879, and he on Feb. 23, 1898. The children were seven in number, namely: Severin S., now residing in Colfax; Knute, deceased; Karen, who is now Mrs. B. Field of Pierce County; Christina, who is Mrs. Ole S. Gunderson of Colfax; Anna, wife of Andrew Ajer of Boyceville; Mary, who was Mrs. Ole Kjorstad of St. Croix County, Wis., who died Feb. 15, 1925; and Sarah, who married Christ Olson but is now deceased.

Severin S. Sivertson, a retired farmer now residing in the village of Colfax, and who is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the town of Grant, was born in Norway, Sept. 27, 1856, son of Sivert and Sivi (Knudtson) Sivertson. He was in his eighth year when he accompanied his parents to the United States, and about ten when they settled in the town of Grant, Dunn County, Wis. His educational opportunities were very limited, but farming required no knowledge

of the dead languages nor of the higher mathematics, but merely intelligence, hard work, and patience, and of these qualities young Sivertson had enough for success. At the age of 18 years he became the manager of the home farm, of which in 1886, he purchased one-half from his father, later buying the remainder, and as, previous to his first purchase of any part of the home farm, he had bought an 80-acre tract adjoining it, he now found himself the owner of 320 acres. There he carried on diversified farming until 1920—a period of 34 years—at the end of which time, his health failing, he sold all but 140 acres, rented that remainder to his son Sewell, and retired, taking up his residence in Colfax, where he is now living. While on the farm he erected a fine set of buildings. He was also quite active in public affairs, both town and county, serving for many years on the school board, as constable and road oversear, two years as side supervisor, and 24 years as chairman of the town board, the latter office also making him a member of the county board, of which he was chairman for two and a half years. During that time he served on a number of important committees. This public record shows that for nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Sivertson was one of the few men who were guiding the destinies of the county, and whatever improvements were made during that period, he had a hand in. Consequently he is one of the well informed men in regard to the county's history and is well known in practically every part of it. He was also active in community work in various ways; he helped to build the Holden Church, of which he has been a trustee for many years. He has met with misfortunes in the loss of children and once met with a serious personal accident, at the same time losing a brother. It was on March 22, 1876, when he was in his 20th year, that he and others were getting out stone for the foundation of the Holden Church. They were working under a ledge, which suddenly gave way just as he was stooping to pick up a stone. He was hit by a mass of rock which broke his jaw in several places and nearly scalped him, his brother Knute being killed at the time. He himself was laid up for nearly a year. On Oct. 4, 1882, Severin S. Sivertson was united in marriage in the town of Grant, Dunn County, to Thorena Holverson. She was born in Norway, May 20, 1861, daughter of Jens and Ingeborg (Nelson) Holverson, the family coming to America in 1869 and first locating in Fillmore County, Minnesota, where they remained for five years. They then came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, where Mr. and Mrs. Jens Holverson passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Sivertson have been the parents of nine children, some of whom has passed away. The full list is as follows: Dora, born June 6, 1883, died July 20, 1899. Sewall, born Feb. 13, 1885, resides in the town of Grant. He married Clara Foslid, by whom he has seven children, Chester, Hazel, Leroy, Ilene, Louise, Ruth and Selvia. Julia, born June 8, 1887, is now Mrs. Carl Rolstad of Colfax and has two children, Esther and Royce. Mabel, born June 19, 1889, resides at home with her parents; Tilla, born Aug. 17, 1893, died Jan. 23, 1915; Carl, born Oct. 12, 1895, died March 23, 1919. Elmer and Elvin, twins were born July 5, 1899. Elmer is now attending Gale College at Galesville, Wis., while Elvin is in the employ of the Colfax Store Co. Victor, the youngest child, born Jan. 29, 1903, is at home. Mr. Sivertson and his family are members of the Holden Norwegian Lutheran Church in the town of Grant.

Charles F. A. Liermann, who was for many years an active farmer in the town of Lucas, was born in Milwaukee, Sept. 27, 1862. He was three years of age when he came to Dunn County with his parents, who settled in the town of Lucas, three and a half miles southeast of Knapp. Their land was wild, but in time they developed a good farm. There the subject of this sketch was reared, and in course of time began farming for himself, developing one of the best farms in the town of Lucas. He had erected a good set of buildings, lighted with electricity and provided with running water, and was known as one of the substantial farmers and reliable citizens of his town. Active in local politics, as a Republican, he served in various offices and he and his family were prominent members of the German Methodist Episcopal Church. On Aug. 21, 1886, Mr. Liermann was united in marriage in Menomonie, with Ernestine F. Wagner, who was born in Germany, daughter of Herman and Ernestine Wagner. She survives her husband and is still living on the

old farm, which is managed by her son, Richard, Mr. Liermann having passed away May 21, 1923. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Liermann were as follows: Benjamin C., who is manager of the Prichard store in Knapp; Arthur, who died in infancy; Alfred, now residing in St. Paul; Leo, who resides in Menomonie; Millie, who married Fred J. L. Wolbert; Saide, who died; Martin G., also deceased; Melissa, who is the wife of Benjamin Metling of Menomonie; and Richard, who, as already mentioned, is operating the home farm for his mother. Martin G. had a World War record. He went into the U. S. service, becoming a member of Co. H, 128th Infantry. He advanced in rank from private to second lieutenant; went overseas and served 18 months in an officers' training camp in France as platoon sergeant, training men and taking them to the front, and was gassed while in service. Sent home with the rank of second lieutenant, he was discharged in May, 1919, and, as the result of being gassed, died at home May 13, 1923, one of the heroes of the war who gave his life for his country, and whose names deserve to be held in perpetual remembrance.

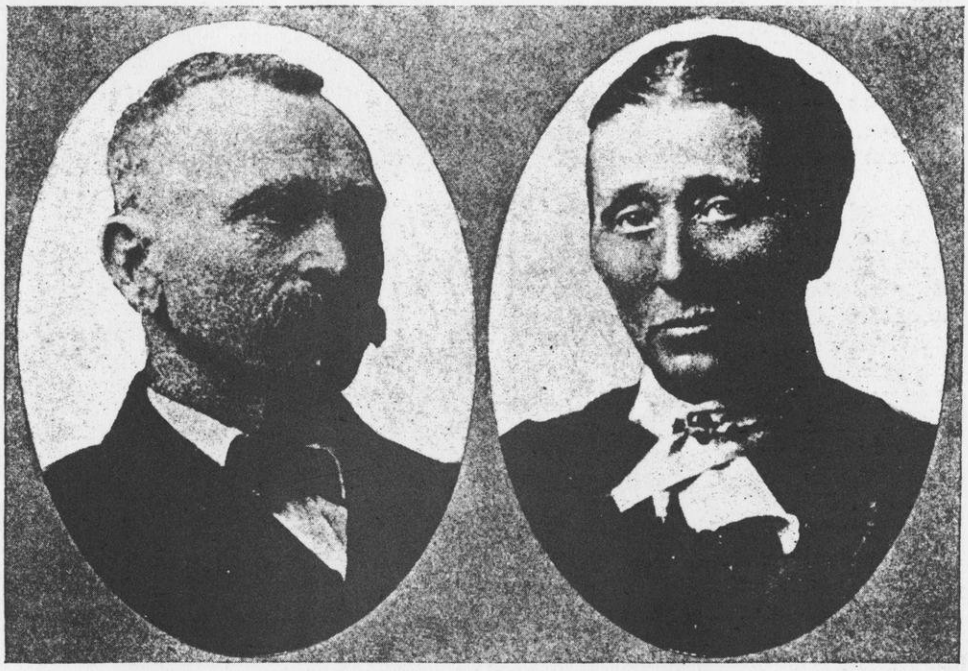
Benjamin C. Liermann, manager of the Prichard store in Knapp, was born on a farm in the town of Lucas, July 16, 1887, son of Charles F. A. and Ernestine (Wagner) Liermann. In his boyhood he attended rural school and subsequently was a pupil for two years in the Knapp High School, having to walk the three miles there and back daily. During the winters of 1906-07, 1907-08 and 1908-09 he worked in the woods, the summers during the same period being in work on the home farm. After that he became connected with the mercantile business as clerk in the Farmers Cooperative store in Knapp, being thus employed for a year, after which he worked for a while in the store of the Austin Mercantile Co. of Knapp. In the spring of 1910 he entered the employ of Mrs. Peter L. Prichard as manager of her store, remaining as such until May, 1913, when he temporarily left that service and went to Montak, Mont., where he was clerk for a year in the hotel of F. C. Brooks. While there, on Sept. 6, 1913, he was united in marriage with Frances Emma Brooks, daughter of his employer, and who was born in Janesville, Wis., Feb. 20, 1891. In the spring of 1914 Mr. Lierman returned to Knapp, Wis., with his wife, and reentered the employ of Mrs. Prichard as manager of her business, and he has since remained as such. He built a comfortable residence in the village, where he and his wife enjoyed a happy home life until her lamented death on Dec. 19, 1921. They were the parents of three children: Alice L., born June 4, 1914; Ernestine F., born March 9, 1916, and Emma F., born Dec. 12, 1921. Mr. Liermann is a Republican in politics; he has served Knapp as a member of its council for three years and was formerly a member of the school board. Fraternally a Mason, he belongs to J. H. Knapp Lodge No. 238, and Chapter No. 53, R. A. M. in Menomonie. In the lodge he served as warden and was elected master but resigned. He and his wife were both members of the Eastern Star Chapter (Valley Chapter No. 230) in Knapp, Mrs. Liermann being its marshall at the time of her death. Both were active in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Knapp, he being for years a member of the choir, and now a trustee.

Charlie Thompson, engaged in general farming and dairying in Section 4, town of Wilson, was born in Telemarken, Norway, May 9, 1846, son of Thor and Carrie Hodvklef. He was reared in his native land and at an early age went to sea, following a sailor's life for some years. He visited various countries, including Palestine and the East Indies, which he saw on a trip that lasted for a year. In 1869 he came to the United States, crossing the Atlantic on a sailing vessel and landing at Boston. He came west to Chicago, went on to Jefferson City, Mo., but not staying long there, located in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he worked three years in the sawmills. In 1872 he came to Dunn County and took a homestead of 160 acres in Section 1, town of Wilson. He had made the trip from Eau Claire with an ox team, which he later found useful on the farm. The land was wild and there were many Indians about, besides various kinds of wild game. Mr. Thompson built a log house with shake shingles, also a log barn with a straw roof and began clearing his land. He farmed there for many years, spending many of the winters in the woods as a member of logging camps. Finally he sold his farm in Section 1, and bought 80 acres in

Section 4, of Cornell University. He and his family cleared off the brush and built a frame house and frame barn, and other buildings, and he is here doing general farming and dairying, also raising Duroc-Jersey hogs, and making a specialty of growing potatoes. Mr. Thompson was married in 1877 in the town of Wilson to Mary Olson, daughter of Ole and Carrie Olson. She was born in Norway and came to the United States with the Tolluf Thompson family in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Thompson have five children, all sons, namely; Theodore, Olaus, Henry, Oscar and Sam. Henry is now residing in Superior, Wis., while the others live near the home farm in the town of Wilson.

Sven Thompson, a hardy pioneer of Dunn County and resident of the town of Wilson, who has weathered 80 years of life, 64 of which have been spent in Dunn County, was born in Telemarken, Norway, May 12, 1842, son of Thor and Carrie Hovdekleiv. The father, a farmer by occupation, lived and died in Norway, his native land, the mother subsequently coming to the United States, where she spent her last years. They had a family of 12 children, of whom Alex, Charlie and Sven are the only ones now living. Sven and Charlie came to the United States in 1860, and to Dunn County, Wisconsin, Sven taking a homestead of 160 acres in Section 14 and being the first settler in that locality. At that time there were numerous Indians about and also plenty of wild game. Bringing an ox team with him when he took possession, he built a log house with shake roof, and also a barn with a hay roof, he, himself, cutting out the logs for both from the surrounding timber. This log house has done good service, and, having been sheathed, forms a part of his present residence. Mr. Thompson spent many years in land clearing and breaking, farming for a number of years with oxen, as practically all the pioneer settlers did, both because oxen were less expensive than horses and because they were better fitted for the rough work of a pioneer farm. At first he had to bring in his flour and other supplies on his back, but after roads had been laid out through this territory, he hauled his wheat with ox team to Menomonie. The first of these roads, which was constructed by Louis Brown, crossed Mr. Thompson's land, Mr. Brown agreeing to pay him ten cents as damages, but the account, says Mr. Thompson, has never been paid. In 1870 Sven Thompson and his brother Charlie sent to Norway for their brother Tollef, who is now dead. For a number of winters Mr. Thompson worked in the woods for Knapp, Stout & Co., and also for Capt. Tainter, and at times he also worked in the mills at Eau Claire. In short, his experiences were typical of those of the early settlers in this county, including much hardship to be endured, with sometimes a spice of danger, but occasionally times of good cheer, and a gradually increasing prosperity. Mr. Thompson was first married to Rengrel Larson, their union being solemnized in the town of Wilson. She died at childbirth with her son, and subsequently Mr. Thompson married Margaret Gundersdatter Aasen of Telemarken, Norway. The wedding ceremony took place in the log house on his farm on New Year's Day, 1884. The neighbors had planned on honoring them with a chivari, which meant a merry and up-roarous time for all, but the plan was frustrated by a big snow storm which blocked the roads. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have been blessed with four children, all now living, Marie, Thea, Gunda and Carl. Marie is the wife of Oscar Roth and they live on the Thompson farm, which Mr. Roth is now managing. Thea and Gunda are actresses and travel with theatrical companies. Carl is now a street car conductor in Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Thompson was born in Telemarken, Norway, in June, 1847, and came to the United States in 1884. Both she and her husband enjoy good health for people of their years.

Charles C. Kraft, a retired farmer residing in the village of Downsville, was born in Wuetenburg, Germany, Nov. 14, 1865. His parents were Christian and Christina Kraft, the father born in 1834, and the mother in 1836. Married in their native land, they came to America in 1883, in the month of May, that year, arriving in Downsville, Wis. Their object was to build up a rural home and Christian Kraft accordingly bought an 80-acre farm on Section 15, town of Dunn. There he settled with his family, and that place was the home of himself and wife, his death taking place on Aug. 20, 1904, and hers on July 10, 1914. Their children



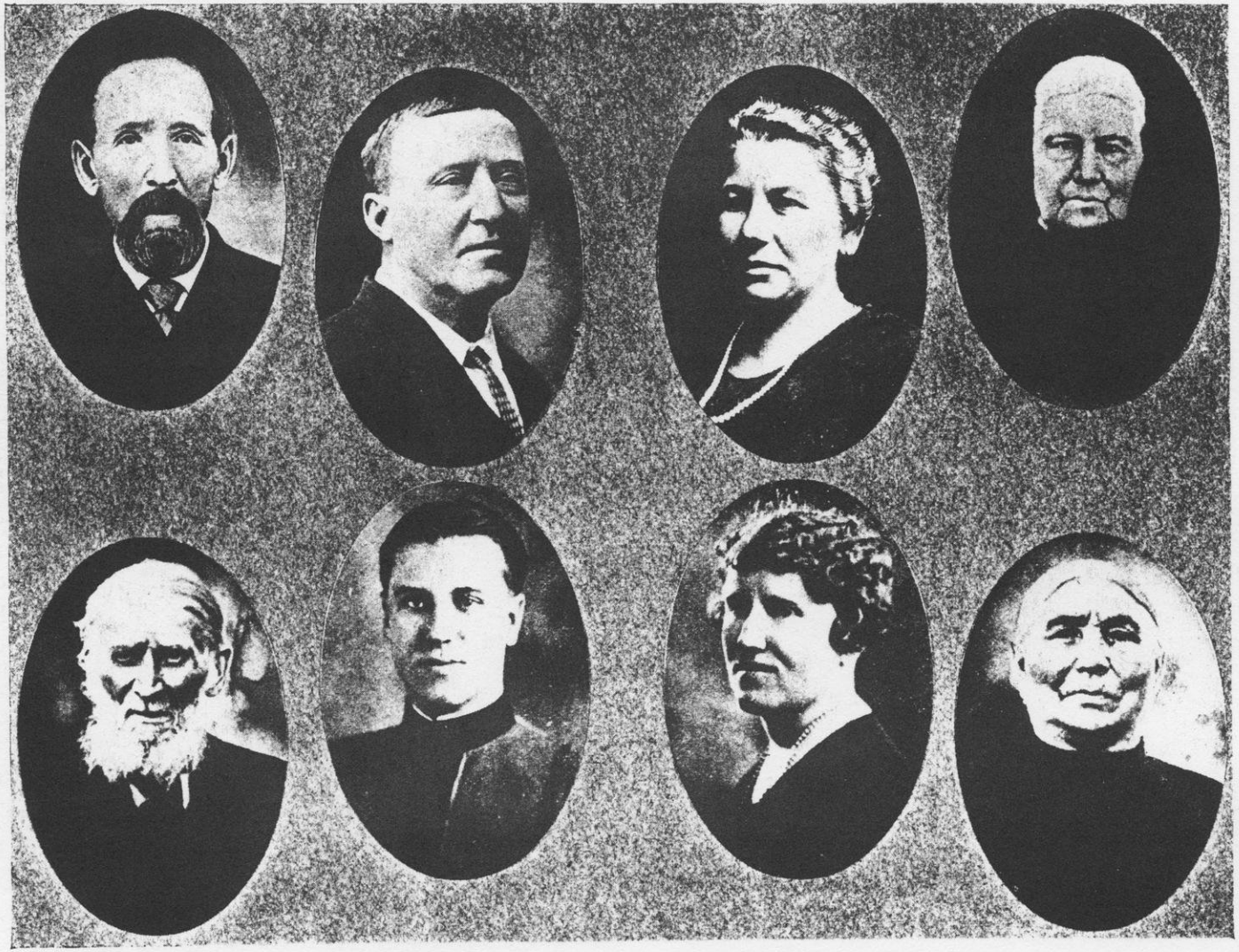
MR. AND MRS. SVEN THOMPSON

were: Simon, now deceased; Anna, who is Mrs. Andrew Solie of Downsville; Charles C., subject of this sketch; Christ, a farmer of the town of Dunn; Caroline, who is Mrs. Edward Bublitz of St. Cloud, Minn.; Johanna, deceased; Conrad, residing in Menomonie; Minnie, now deceased, who was the wife of Hans Hanson of Iron River, Wis.; William, who is on the home farm; Emil, who was one of the soldier victims of the World War, and Albert, who lives in St. Paul, Minn. Emil, who enlisted in the regular army, was a member of the "Rainbow Division," and held the rank of sergeant. He died of wounds received at the front, and his remains, having been sent home, were interred at Downsville. Charles C. Kraft attended common school in Germany, which was the limit of his educational opportunities. At the age of 19 he entered the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co., who employed him for three years as a farm hand. Then T. B. Wilson obtained a position for him with John H. Knapp as caretaker and coachman, and he continued as such for eight or nine years. It was in 1895 that he left Mr. Knapp's service and began farming for himself, having bought 200 acres of wild land in Sections 9, 15 and 16, town of Dunn. On this place he built a frame house and log barns and in course of time developed 75 acres of the land. He was thus actively employed until the spring of 1924, at which time he retired and moved to his present residence in Downsville, which he owns. He still owns 80 acres of his farm, having sold 120 acres. Mr. Kraft was married March 8, 1886, to Ida Jacobs, daughter of Sebastian and Katherine Jacobs. She was the eldest child of her parents, who are both now deceased, and whose family included the following children. Ida, now Mrs. Charles C. Kraft; Katherine, who is Mrs. William Zittelman of Menomonie; Otto, of Spokane, Wash.; George, of Menomonie; and Margaret, who is Mrs. Louis Peterson of Menomonie. Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Kraft have been the parents of four children: Henry C., Edward S., Edna M. and Agnes L. Henry C., who was born May 14, 1887, is now a farmer in the town of Dunn. He married Jennie Skillings of the same town and they have three children: Velma E., born June 8, 1913; Dorothy Idell, born April 1, 1916, and Paul H., March 8, 1918. Edward S., born Aug. 1, 1889, died March 13, 1901. Edna M., born March 14, 1902, is now Mrs. Ralph Abbott and is living with her husband on Mr. Kraft's 80-acre farm. They have one child, Arline M., born May 16, 1925. Agnes L., born Aug. 1, 1904, is living with her parents at Downsville. The Kraft family are members of St. Jacob's German Lutheran congregation at Downsville. Mr. Kraft is a stockholder in the Downsville State Bank. In politics he has always been a Republican. For 11 years he was director of Joint School District No. 4, of Dunn and Eau Galle.

Hans R. Hanson, a well known and respected farmer of Section 12, town of Elk Mound, where he has resided for many years, was born in Barrum, Norway, Jan. 11, 1855, son of Hans Christopher and Ellen Marit Jenson. The parents died in Norway, which was their native land. Hans R. was educated in the public schools of his native land and remained there until 1882 when he came to America, and to Dunn County, Wisconsin, locating in the town of Elk Mound. For a few years he was employed in lumber camps in this vicinity and for a while worked in a lumber mill at Eau Claire. It was in 1896 that Mr. Hanson began farming, buying 80 acres of land in Section 12, town of Elk Mound, the tract being mostly wild, though a few acres had been broken and there was a log house and stable on it. With that for a beginning Mr. Hanson set out to develop the property, and his efforts after years of hard work have resulted in the present Springdale Farm, of which he is proprietor, a fine rural estate pleasantly situated in a sheltered spot among the hills of this region. Mr. Hanson's present residence has for its main part his old log cabin, which has been sided and added to by a frame structure so as to make of the whole building what is practically a frame house, substantial, comfortable and of neat and attractive appearance. Mr. Hanson has also a fine large cattle barn of 30 x 40 feet, and a group of well constructed out-buildings, including a wagon shed, hen house, hog house, garage, a cement block silo of 12 x 30 feet, built in the spring of 1923 and a cement-block milk house of 12 x 12 feet. He has a 50-foot driven well on his farm whence he derives an adequate supply of good

water. Mr. Hanson was married in Norway, June 26, 1882, to Karen Sorenson, who was born at Barrum, Norway, Nov. 22, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson have three children: Anna H., born Jan. 23, 1884, is unmarried and a resident of Chippewa Falls; Martin, born Nov. 27, 1888, and now a farmer in the town of Elk Mound, married Matilda Benson and they have one child, Raymond; Harold F., born June 16, 1891, who is assisting his father on the home farm, is as yet unmarried. The religious affiliations of the Hanson family are with the Lutheran Church.

John Froseth, a prominent farmer of the town of Spring Brook, is a native of Dunn County, having been born in the city of Menomonie, Nov. 27, 1872, son of Nels and Guro (Hustoft) Froseth. The parents were natives of Soknedalen, Norway, the father born Dec. 13, 1836, and the mother Sept. 7, the same year. Married in their native land, they came to America in 1870, landing at Quebec, Canada, from which city and port of entry they came directly west to Menomonie, Wis. Here Nels Froseth found employment with Knapp, Stout & Co., working in the woods in winter and in the mills in summer. During that period, however, he was looking ahead and making plans for the future, which included the establishment of a permanent home; so in the spring of 1875 he came to the town of Spring Brook and bought the Daniel Beaman farm, a tract of 44 acres in Sections 3 and 10, the locality known as the Chippewa bottoms. For several years after settling there he continued to work at logging during the winter months in the employ of the lumber company at old Meridean. In the summer he worked on his farm and after it was sufficiently improved to afford him a living, gave his whole time to it. By the purchase of more land he increased its area in time to 220 acres, of which 120 acres were situated on Mud Creek Prairie, and he gradually erected a good and substantial set of buildings. Here he carried on general farming and dairying very successfully until his death, which occurred on May 10, 1899, 24 years after he had begun work on the place. His career had been that of a typical pioneer, and he had achieved success through hard work and patent determination, taking advantage of such opportunities as lay in his path. For a few years after starting on his farm he made use of oxen, getting his first team of horses in 1879. After the floods of 1880 and 1884 he worked for the lumber companies again, helping to put back into the river the logs and lumber that had been carried by the flood and deposited all over the land in the vicinity. He was a man of firm religious principles, an ardent church worker, and he helped to build the Spring Brook Norwegian Lutheran Church in old Meridean. His wife, Mrs. Guro Froseth, survived him little more than a year, passing away on May 31, 1900. They were the parents of two children: John, the direct subject of this sketch, and Carl, now residing in Caryville. John Froseth acquired his education in the Foss Brook School in the town of Spring Brook and remained on the home farm, which he helped his father to develop. After the father's death John and his brother Carl until 1910 operated it together, but in that year John bought Carl's interest and has since been sole proprietor. He has added to it a tract of 40 acres on Mud Creek Prairie, which makes the area of his farm 260 acres. He has considerably improved the buildings and now has one of the best farms in his locality. It is well stocked with grade Holstein cattle, the herd containing a pure bred sire and Mr. Froseth is one of the stockholders in the Elk Mound Cooperative Creamery, as well as in the Caryville Telephone Company. He has also served many years as clerk of the Foss Brook School. On July 1, 1899, Mr. Froseth was united in marriage with Kari Market, who was born in the town of Spring Brook, Oct. 28, 1877, daughter of Peter and Ellen H. (Johnson) Market. To this union 11 children were born, as follows. Gunda, March 9, 1900; Nels, Aug. 1, 1901; Palmer, Nov. 22, 1902; Harold, Feb. 28, 1904; Herman, July 1, 1905; Julius, May 23, 1907; Clarence, Aug. 22, 1909; Raymond, April 6, 1911; Hilda, Sept. 15, 1914; Norma, July 16, 1916, and Irene, May 31, 1919. Of these children, Gunda is now Mrs. Edward Swanson of Eau Claire and the mother of two children, Ione and Loraine. Nels is the only one deceased, his death having occurred Aug. 26, 1914. Palmer is now in the employ of the Brack Auto Co. of Menomonie, Harold is doing farm labor in the town of Elk Mound, and Herman similar work in the town of Spring Brook. Mr. Froseth and his family are members



TOP—MR. AND MRS. LUDWIG KRAUSE
CENTER—OSCAR A. KRAUSE AND FAMILY
BOTTOM—MR. AND MRS. ALBERT ABRAHAM

of the Spring Brook Norwegian Lutheran Church, he being secretary of the congregation, while Mrs. Froseth is an active worker in the Ladies' Aid Society.

Peter Market, an early settler in the town of Peru and for many years one of its active farm workers and respected citizens, was born in Sokendalen, Norway. He came to the United States in 1866, locating in old Meridean, Dunn County, Wis., and in the following year there came Ellen H. Johnson, a native of the same place, to whom Mr. Market was married in 1869. They settled on a rented farm in the town of Peru, on which they resided until 1872, Mr. Market in the meanwhile working for the Meridean lumber company. He then bought 52 acres on the Chippewa bottoms in Section 5, town of Spring Brook, and began the development of a farm, making gradual progress from year to year. In 1894 he doubled the size of his farm by the purchase of 52 acre more in the same section, and still later he bought 80 acres on Mud Creek Prairie, making a total of 184 acres contained in his place. Of this he cleared and brought under cultivation some 40 acres, creating a good farm, on which he died Sept. 2, 1910, at the age of 64 years lacking two days, he having been born on Sept. 4, 1846. His wife, born March 12, 1847, is still residing on the home farm with her son Odin. Mr. and Mrs. Market were earnest workers in the Spring Brook Norwegian Lutheran Church in old Meridean. They were the parents of nine children, namely: John, of Seattle Wash.; Julia, who is Mrs. Peter Amdahl of the town of Spring Brook; Kari, now Mrs. John Froseth; Odin, who is operating the home farm: Mary, who became the wife of John Brendsel but is now deceased; Hattie, wife of Hans Blessem of Berthole, N. D.; Gust, of Chippewa Falls; Gina, of Eau Claire; and Hilda, who is Mrs. Paul Swetlick of Eau Claire. The history of the Froseth and Market families has the genuine pioneer flavor, illustrating the qualities that have had most to do with making Dunn County what it is today.

Oscar A. Krause, the enterprising prosprietor of a fine 330-acre farm in Sections 5, 6 and 8, town of Grant, known as Sunnyside Farm, which he built up from 160-acre farm of his parents, was born in this town, Jan. 8, 1870, son of Ludwig and Louise (Lantz) Krause. The father was born in 1827 and the mother in 1825. They were German farmers, who came to the United States to better their fortunes, settling first in Juneau County, Wis., coming to Dunn County in the early 80's, making the journey with oxen. The land they selected here consisted of 160 acres in Section 8, town of Grant. It was covered with heavy timber and brush; clearing it was long and difficult. Ludwig Krause used oxen for all his work on farm and road, hauling his grain and other produce to Menomonie, the nearest trading-point, for needed supplies. In making these trips it was necessary to cross the Red Cedar River, forded in summer and crossed on the ice in winter. On one of these trips, when returning from Menomonie he nearly froze to death. After some years he re-placed his original dwelling with a fine log house of unusual size, as it contained six rooms. At one time he made a trip to Texas, and, taking a fancy to that country, purchased 240 acres of land there, but after a short time he sold it and returned to his farm in Dunn County, Wis., where he died in 1903. His wife died in 1911. Of their ten children, seven are living, namely: Emil, of Barron, Wis.; Ida, wife of Samuel Sherwood of the town of Otter Creek; Matilda, who married George Paul, Sr., and is now a widow residing in Colfax; Bertha, who is Mrs. John Berg of Otter Creek; Ella, wife of Josepk Weirus of Thief River Falls, Minn.; Gustavis, of Colfax and Oscar A., of the town of Grant. Those deceased are Richard, Henry and Minnie, wife of Dr. E. S. Snyder. Oscar A. Krause was born and reared on the home farm, and attended the district school, helping his father out of school hours as soon as he was old enough. After coming in possession of the home farm, he added more land, so that it now contains 330 acres. He made important improvements, having built a frame house of nine rooms, modern equipment; a new barn 36 x 120 feet, with James equipment and running water. In fact all buildings are new. He has also an ample supply of necessary machinery for general farming and dairying, which he is carrying on successfully. He has 50 head of grade Durham cattle with a pure bred sire; a large flock of Shropshire sheep; 50 head of Poland China hogs; large flock of pure strain Buff Orphington chickens,

and other poultry, as geese, turkeys and several strains of ducks. His farm machinery includes two tractors. Oscar Krause was married Aug. 2, 1898, to Ottilie Abraham, born June 28, 1877. She was the daughter of Albert and Amalia (Haak) Abraham, who were of German birth, the father being a tailor by trade. Albert Abraham was born Feb. 11, 1826, and died Nov. 18, 1920. Mrs. Amalia Abraham was born Feb. 15, 1840, and died March 11, 1920. Mr. and Mrs. Krause had three children, two of whom, Pearle and Earle are living, Harry, having died in infancy. Pearle Krause acquired her high school education in the Academy at Northland College, Ashland, Wis., her Junior College work at the State Normal School, Superior, Wis.; and received her A. B. degree from Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis. She is a member of the Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority and Shakespeare Club of Chicago, Ill.; has taught in Nebraska, Illinois and St. Paul, traveled through western and southern states and is now principal of the high school at Hill City, Minn. Earle Krause attended high school in the winter of 1922 at Morgan Park Military Academy, Chicago, Ill., but on account of illness did not complete the course. He also took a short combination course in the Rasmussen Business College, St. Paul, Minn. He was granted a diploma as master welder and mechanic by the Twin City Modern Auto and Tractor School and is now assisting his parents on the farm.

Martin Wegan, a well known farmer and dairyman and respected citizen in the town of Wilson, was born in this town March 22, 1876, son of Halvor and Ella (Hogan) Wegan. The parents were natives of Norway, the father being a carpenter by trade. They came to the United States soon after the Civil War, settling first in Fillmore County, Minn., whence after a time they removed to North Dakota. From the latter state they came to Dunn County, homesteading 80 acres of land in Section 15, town of Wilson. The tract proved so wild and rough, however, that Halvor Wegan soon disposed of it, buying another better 80-acre tract in the same section, on which he started improvements by building a log house and log barn. He subsequently cleared the land and erected other buildings, which together with other necessary improvements, converted it into a good farm. On Halvor Wegan's death the property passed to his son Christ. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Halvor were nine in number, of whom three—Gust, Anna (first) and Henry are ceceased. Those living are Simon, Sophia, Christ, Martin, Hilda and Anna (second). The three daughters are married, Sophia being the wife of George Halsted, Hilda of Carl Thorson, and Anna of a Mr. Broberg of Minneapolis. Martin Wegan was reared on the home farm in the town of Wilson, Dunn County, which, as a boy, he helped his father to clear, also assisting him in the erection of a frame house on the place. At the age of 14 he began working out for others, during the first year on farms and afterwards in the woods engaged in the lumber industry. He spent 16 winters as a logger, besides working in sawmills. In 1909 he bought 80 acres of land in Section 4, town of Wilson, of which he has since cleared 25 acres, which he now has under the plow, the balance still remaining in pasture and timber. He does general farming and dairying, keeping grade Holstein cattle, and also raising some sheep and hogs. He also bought the old home farm from his brother Christ, which he later sold. Mr. Wegan was married in the town of Wilson in 1907 to Minnie Peterson, daughter of Peter and Mary Peterson, her parents being natives of Norway who settled in Dunn County many years ago. Mrs. Minnie Wegan died in 1911, after having been the mother of two children, one of whom, Pearl, is now deceased. The survivor, Merlin, is keeping house for her father. In 1920 he completed on his farm a fine semi-bungalow home of modern construction.

Aug. F. Schoenoff, proprietor of the plumbing and heating business in Menomonie, was born in Bradenberg, Germany, Aug. 6, 1869, son of Fred and Minnie (Steinbring) Schoenoff. The family came to America in 1884, settling in Menomonie, Wis. Aug. F. Schoenoff as a boy attended school in Germany and was 15 years old when he came to this country with his parents. For two years his arrival in Menomonie he was engaged in farm work near the city, after which he entered the employ of W. H. Allen for whom he worked three years as hostler and caretaker. He then worked six months in a similar capacity for H. E. Knapp. In 1890

MR. AND MRS. ALBERT DEHNHOFF

he went to St. Paul, Minn., where he learned the plumbing and heating trade, spending four years and two months there and returning to Menomonie in December, 1894, on the 15th day of that month he established himself in business at the corner of Fifth and Main streets, in that location he remained until 1897, in which year he moved into his own building which he had erected at 309 Main Street, a brick structure of 20 x 80 feet and two stories high and full basement. Mr. Schoenoff installs hot water, steam and vapor heating plants, plumbing and sewer work. He is a member of the Menomonie Commercial Club. Mr. Schoenoff was married in Menomonie, June 18, 1896, to Elizabeth Rowe, daughter of August and Dorothy (Giese) Rowe. Eight children have been born of this marriage, as follows, Frank, Ruth, Waldemar, Elizabeth, Paul, Gilbert, Alfred and Clara, two of which having died in infancy. The family are affiliated with the St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church and has his residence at 1103 Tenth Street.

Albert Dehnhoff, now retired from active work, but still residing on the farm in the town of Red Cedar which he spent 35 years in developing, was born in Preusen, Germany, Feb. 4, 1856, son of Mr. and Mrs. August Dehnhoff. He was reared and educated in his native land and was there married in 1876 to Louise Cook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cook. In 1883 he came to America with his family, locating in Menomonie, where, as many other immigrants had done, he went to work for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, being employed by them for six years on the Moore farm. In 1889 he went to work for his father-in-law, Charles Cook on his farm, and in the following year, when Mr. Cook died, he bought the farm from the heirs, and for the next 26 years was engaged in operating and improving it. By the purchase of additional land he increased its area to 400 acres. Then in 1916 he divided it evenly, selling the north half to his sons Robert and August, and the south half to his sons Paul and Otto. In 1920 Otto sold his interest to Paul, who is now the owner of the south 200 acres. Mr. Dehnhoff had cleared altogether some 100 acres and had made a good record as a general farmer carrying on diversified farming. He was also for many years active as a town official of the town of Red Cedar, being elected supervisor, in which office he served until 1902. He was then elected chairman of the board, whereby he became a member of the county board, holding that position until 1909, and serving at different times on various important committees. He was one of the organizers of the Rusk Creamery and has always exerted his influence in favor of everything calculated to benefit the town and county. Thirteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dehnhoff, but five of them have died. The eight who are now living are as follows: William of the town of Red Cedar; Anna, who is Mrs. August Casper of Knapp and has two children, Myrtle and Hugo; Albert of Rusk, who married Addie Kinney; Otto, residing on the home farm, who married Amelia Beyer and survives her; Paul, who married Gertrude Middlestad, resides in the town of Red Cedar, and has two children, Kenneth and Luverne; Robert, who married Alma Rose and has one child, Gladys; Alma, now Mrs. Louis Hanke of the town of Tainter and the mother of two children, Irvine and Loraine, and August, on the home farm, single. Albert Dehnhoff and family are members of the German Lutheran Church of the town of Red Cedar.

Frank William F. Rose, a prominent farmer of the town of Elk Mound, whose record of achievement along agricultural lines is well worth attention, was born in Brandenburg, Germany, Nov. 4, 1855, son of Frederick and Caroline (Miller) Rose. Both parents died in Germany, where Frank spent the first 26 or 27 years of his life, acquiring a practical education in his boyhood by attending a good school. It was in 1882 that he came to the United States and to Menomonie, Wis., where he entered the employ of Capt. William Wilson, for whom he worked two years. After that he entered the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, in whose mill he worked four years. The next six years were spent as an employee in the brick yard of Frank Kelly. In 1894 Mr. Rose began farming, coming to the town of Elk Mound, where he bought 160 acres of partly cleared land in Sections 6, 7 and 8. The buildings were all small and consisted of a house, barn and granary. Mr. Rose remodeled and enlarged the house and has erected a barn, 32 x 60 feet, three

machine sheds, a corn crib, pig house, milk house, garage and garnary, all of which buildings he has kept in good condition. He has also added 80 acres to his original tract of 160, his farm now containing 240 acres, and a large part of this he has developed and placed in a state of cultivation. At the present time his herd of Holstein cattle number 28 head and contains a pure bred sire. He is a stockholder in the Rusk Cooperative Creamery, and in addition to his dairying business he successfully raises Duroc-Jersey hogs. Mr. Rose was married June 21, 1884, to Fredericka Dehnhoff, who was born in Brandenberg, Germany, April 10, 1858, and who came to America in 1880, locating in Menomonie. Mr. and Mrs. Rose are the parents of seven children, as follows: Ida, now Mrs. Wm. Wieman, living on a part of the home farm, and the mother of three children, Margaret, Angie and Irene, of whom Margaret is now Mrs. Walter Maves of Elk Mound and Angie is Mrs. John Ballard of St. Paul; William, a farmer of the town of Elk Mound, who married Emma Stobb and has four children, William Marvel, Alma and Etta; Hattie, wife of Albert Mittelstadt of Rusk, who operates a cream route, their children being Myrtle, Roy, Mabel and Iris; Alma, who is Mrs. Robert Dehnhoff of the town of Red Cedar, and has one child, Gladys; Hugo, working on the home farm; and Richard and Herman, also living at home with their parents. The religious faith of the family is that of the Lutheran Church, and socially they are held in high regard.

The Nelson Brothers, John, Peter and Otto, who are engaged in operating the farm in Section 30, town of Wilson, that was established by the parents in the early 80's, are sons of Hans and Ingeborg (Johnson) Nelson, who were natives of Norway. The father, Hans, was an expert log hewer and builder of log houses, followed that occupation there until he came to the United States in 1880. He settled first in Fillmore County, Minnesota, where he worked one summer in the harvest fields. In 1881 he came to Dunn County, taking a homestead of 160 acres in Section 30, town of Wilson, on which he erected a log house and a log barn with a straw roof, and after his family had arrived in that same year they lived in Menomonie until the house was finished, when they moved into the new home. This house was 20 feet square. Later Hans Nelson bought 200 acres more land, which gave him a farm of 360 acres, and in time he built another log barn of 24 x 26 feet, with a log addition of 16 x 16 feet and a driveway. He also cleared a considerable amount of his land, a task that his sons finished. For two years he carried mail on the Star route, moving to Ridgeland, where he built a residence. He died on April 5, 1915, a widower, as his wife had passed away some years before, on April 15, 1908. Their family consisted of nine children, Carrie, Nels, Christ, Albert, Hilda, Pauline, John, Peter and Otto, of whom Christ, Albert and Hilda are now deceased. Of the three brothers who are the direct subjects of this sketch, John was born in Norway, Dec. 25, 1880; Peter Sept. 4, 1883, and Otto Sept. 6, 1891. Having bought the home farm from their parents, they are now engaged in general farming and dairying, keeping Holstein cattle, of which at the present time they have 35 head, and raising Duroc-Jersey hogs. They have 175 acres of land under the plow, the balance being in pasture and timber. In 1908 they built a sandstone silo of 16 x 30 feet, and in 1914 a frame barn of 36 x 76 feet with a full basement, provided with running water and with the Louden equipment. In 1909 they built a granary of 20 x 24 feet with a lean-to 16 feet wide. The farm is well provided with modern machinery and the brothers own an interest in a silo filler and a threshing-machine. John is a director in the Farmers Cooperative Shipping Association of Ridgeland and vice president of the Ridgeland Cooperative Creamery Co. He served three years as town supervisor and is a member of the district school board. Peter in 1906 went to North Dakota, where he homesteaded 160 acres of land, which he improved and farmed for six years, at the end of which time he sold it and returned to Dunn County. Otto was married to Kristofa Larson, daughter of Sigwald and Martha Larson, her parents being natives of Norway who did not emigrate to this country. Otto and his wife have one son, Sherman, who was inducted into the United States' service May 18, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Illinois, and at Jacksonville, Florida, and served in France and in the army of occupation in Germany after the armistice. He was discharged in July, 1919.

PETER J. ZIMMER FAMILY AND GRANDCHILDREN

Austin C. Rude, proprietor of a machine and blacksmith shop in the village of Colfax, was born in Fairchild, Wis., June 17, 1892, son of Chris and Betsy (Christianson) Rude. The mother is still a resident of Fairchild, the father being deceased. Austin C. attended school in Fairchild and resided with his parents until reaching the age of 17 years. He then went to Osseo, Trempealeau County, Wis., where he learned the blacksmith's trade of John Konz, in whose employ he remained for seven years. In September, 1917, he was drafted for military service, and sent to Camp Grant with Company A, 345th Infantry. From there a month later he was transferred to Camp Pike Arkansas, where he was assigned to the 87th Division as a horseshoer. Nine months later he was sent to Camp Dix, New Jersey, and in July, 1918, sailed for overseas, being landed at Liverpool, England. Thence he went to La Harve, France, and from there to Javers, where he was stationed until the war was over. He returned to the United States Jan. 5, 1919, and was discharged Jan. 18, 1919. After visiting his mother at Fairchild, he went to Plainview, Minn., where he remained until June, 1921, when he came to Colfax, Wis. Here he bought a half interest in the John Iverson machine and blacksmith shop, which he and Mr. Iverson conducted together until 1922. He then bought out his partner and has since conducted business alone. His shop, measuring 38 x 50 feet, is built of concrete blocks and fully equipped with all necessary machinery, including triphammers, drills, emery stand, welding machine and motor thread-cutting machine. Mr. Rude was married, June 14, 1920, to Nancy Linnel, daughter of George and Helen (House) Linnel, her parents being farmers near Hixton, Jackson County, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Rude attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have one child, Betty, who was born Nov. 14, 1923.

Peter J. Zimmer, the creator and proprietor of Challenge Diary Farm in Section 18, town of Eau Galle, was born in Dodge County, Wis., Feb. 16, 1859, son of Michael and Anna Zimmer. The parents were natives of Germany, in which country they were married. When they came to the United States, they settled in Dodge County, Wisconsin, where they engaged in farming, and where, as above recorded, their son Peter was born. Many years afterwards the father passed away at the home of this son, the mother having died several years previously in Dodge County. They had seven children, the first born of whom died in infancy. The others were Michael, of Hartford, Wis.; Mary, now Mrs. Nick Roeder of Hannibal, Wis.; Kate, of Hartford, Wis.; Angeline, deceased; Peter of the town of Eau Galle, and Matt of Mayville, Wis. Peter J. Zimmer acquired a public school education in Dodge County and remained at home until 15 years old. He then began working out and continued to do so until he was 24. After that he spent three and a half years working for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company in Dunn County. Then he returned to the home farm and remained there for a while. He next bought an 80-acre homestead in Section 18, town of Eau Galle, Dunn County, this being a tract of which five acres had been broken, and a log stable and another log shack were also standing on it. On starting in to improve the place, he lived for a year with his brother-in-law, Nicholas Roeder, and, in the meanwhile was married, March 21, 1886, to Mary Kerg, who was born in Dodge County, Wisconsin, Jan. 9, 1871, daughter of Nicholas and Margaret (Ginsbach) Kerg. Mr. Zimmer now began to lay the permanent foundations of a home, building a frame house and pushing forward the clearing of his land. He also bought an additional tract of 53 acres of Willard L. Smith, which adjoined his farm on the south, and also 80 acres in Pierce County; the latter tract, however, he sold later. He now owns a fine farm of 133 acres, 53 of which are in Section 19 and the remainder in Section 18. In 1907 he built a basement barn of 32 by 62 feet, which is finely equipped. He has remodeled and rebuilt his residence so that it is practically new and is substantially built and commodiously arranged. In 1911 he put up a silo of 14 x 32 feet. He has also sunk a 300-foot well, pumping the water for house and barns with a windmill. About 100 acres of his land were brought under cultivation and Mr. Zimmer successfully carried on mixed and dairy farming, keeping Guernsey cattle with a pure bred sire, until his retirement in 1925. The development of this farm on his part was a worthy achievement and placed him well up in the ranks of the progressive farmers

of the county. Pleasantly situated on a ridge overlooking the Missouri Valley, its broad expanse of well cultivated acres is well supplemented by the tastefully designed house, with its fine lawns, decorated with shrubs and flowers, showing that he had an eye to the beautiful as well as for the practical. And his wife has proved a good helpmate and co-worker, performing her part with equal ability and often making good suggestions. They have been the parents of ten children, all of whom are now living and are as follows. Michael, born Aug. 5, 1887, who is a merchant in Spring Valley, married Emma Langer, and has four children, Alois, Carl, Dorothy and Mary. Anna, born Dec. 11, 1888, married Nicholas Mousel of the town of Elk Mound, and has five children, Helen, Agnes, Lawrence, Clarence and James. George, born Sept. 23, 1891, is a railroad man living at Walla Walla, Wash. He married Dorothy Poirier, and has four children, Mary, Agnes, Frances and George. Margaret, born May 16, 1894, married Michael Mousel and her children are Raymond, Elnora, Donald, Robert and Andrew. Edward, born Oct. 1, 1896, who is living at Spring Lake, Pierce County, married Anna Seipel and has four children, Cyril, Marie, Esther and Ronald. Joseph, born May 10, 1899, also resides in Pierce County. Lawrence, born Aug. 4, 1903, married Anna Webb and they reside on and conduct the home farm. Agnes, born March 27, 1905; Reynold, born June 3, 1908, and Genevieve Isabelle Marie, born Jan. 23, 1911. The family are members of St. Nicholas Catholic congregation of Farm Hill, Pierce County. In February, 1925, Mr. Zimmer rented the farm to his son Lawrence and retired to the village of Spring Valley, in Pierce County, where he purchased a fine modern home, now occupied by himself and wife.

Bert French, whose well managed farm is situated in Section 23 west, town of Spring Brook, was born in the town of Frankfort, Pepin County, Wis., July 19, 1871, son of John and Hannah (Plant) French. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of New York State. Both came to Menomonie in the early 50's, working a short time for a Mr. Gilbert who operated a sawmill on Gilbert Creek. It was there that they first met, after their marriage settling in Pepin. For nearly 30 years John French followed river work on the Mississippi and he helped to raft many fleets of lumber as far south as St. Louis. Later he took a homestead in the town of Frankfort, Pepin County, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. Of their seven children only three are now living: John, of Conrath, Rusk County; William of Pepin County, and Bert. Those deceased are George, Frank, Nellie and Anna. Bert French acquired his education in Pepin County and remained at home with his parents until 15 years of age, when he began working out at common labor. In 1887 he came to Dunn County, and continued to so occupy himself until 1908, when, he bought his present farm consisting of 80 acres in Section 23, town of Spring Brook. Thirty-five acres of the land had been broken but there were no buildings. Mr. French has erected a fine set, besides clearing 20 acres of the land. The farm is well stocked with grade Holstein cattle and he carries on general farming and dairying successfully. He was married Nov. 22, 1900, in the town of Spring Brook to Mary Witt, daughter of William F. and Fredericka L. (Lentz) Witt.

Robert Klukas, owner of Paradise Milk and Honey Farm in the town of Colfax, of which he is a well known and respected citizen, was born in Germany, April 5, 1870, son of Frederick and Wilhelmina (Krueger) Klukas. The father, a wagon maker and farmer by occupation, came with his family to the United States in 1884, settling in the town of Elk Mound, Dunn County, Wis., where he bought an 80-acre tract of land and began to build up a farm. Subsequently he purchased additional land until he had 304 acres. His original tract was wild but had a small log house on it, and there he lived for a number of years engaged in improving the place. About 1907 he retired, he and his wife taking up their residence in the village of Elk Mound, where they lived for a while, and then moved to the village of Colfax, where he died March 14, 1914, and she Jan. 6, 1916. Robert Klukas had a good home training, as a boy attended rural school, and as soon as he was old enough helped his father, clearing, grubbing and breaking land for a number of years, and in the meanwhile acquiring a good practical knowledge of agriculture.

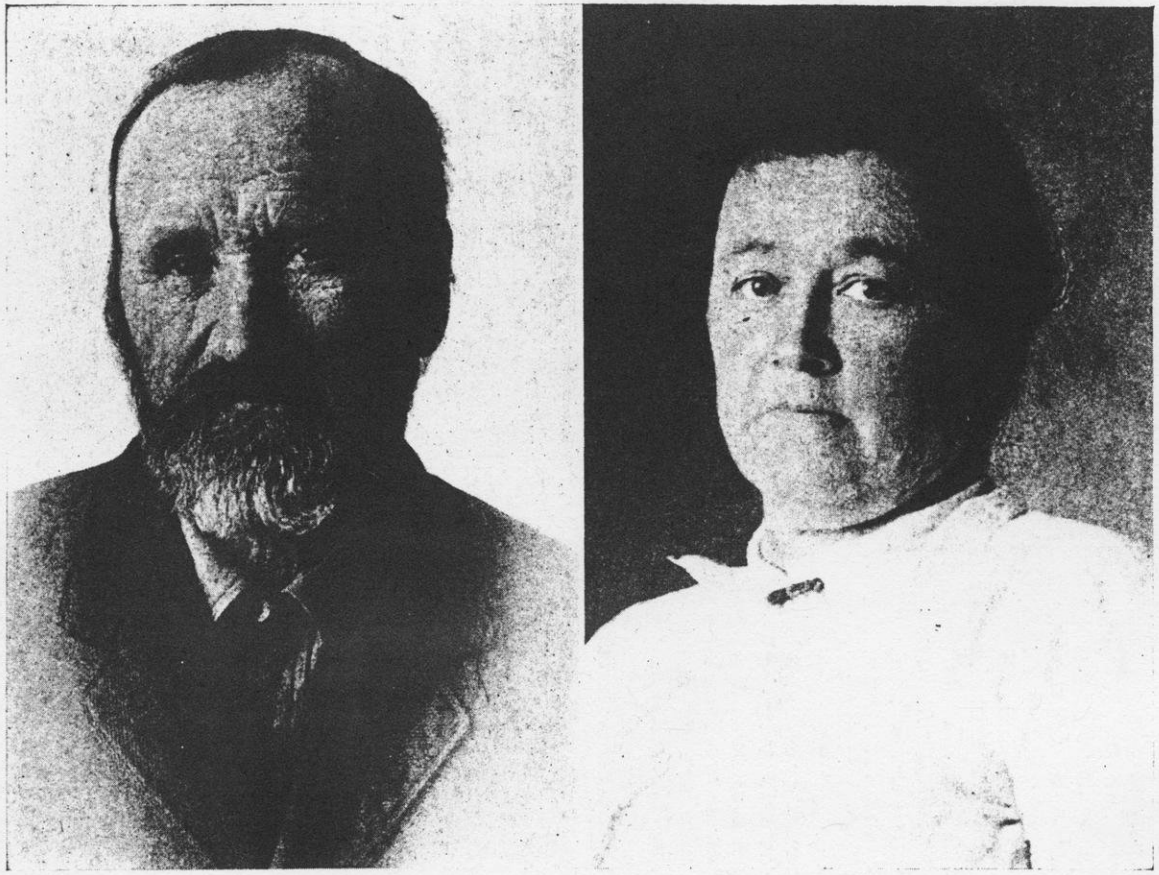
In 1909 he married Lizzie Harley, daughter of Christ and Louise (Hein) Harley, her parents being natives of Germany who came to this country before the Civil War. Mr. Harley served for a year and a half in the Civil War in a Wisconsin regiment. At the time of his marriage Mr. Klukas, by gift and purchase, became the owner of the home farm, comprising 120 acres of land, to which he later added 80 more. Of the total he gave his parents 20 acres and on the remainder followed general farming and dairying until ill health obliged him to give up that occupation for a time. He then sold the place and moved to the village of Colfax, where he worked in a livery stable, ran an auto livery, and was also employed for a while in a confectionary store by John Gullickson. In the village he built a stone house, which in 1916 he traded as part payment for 50 acres of land in Section 8, town of Colfax. To this, by purchase he added 46 acres more and proceeded to make other improvements. He built a frame barn of 22 x 50 feet, with a hay shed 20 x 70 feet, and a machine shed. He also remodeled the house, put the Star equipment into the barn, and provided both house and barn with running water. Here he is carrying on general farming and dairying, keeping pure bred and grade Holstein cattle, raising Poland-China hogs, and also keeping bees and producing honey. Mr. and Mrs. Klukas have six children, Herman, Ida, Albert, Lillie, George and Henry.

William H. Francis, president of the First National Bank of Knapp and who for many years has been agent here for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, was born at Sparta, Wis., March 19, 1859, son of Peter and Mary (Bradley) Francis. The father was a native of Metz, in Lorraine, France, and the mother of Ontario, Canada. They were married in Watertown, Wis., from which place they moved to near Sparta, where they spent the rest of their lives in agriculture. William H. Francis as a boy attended school in Sparta and subsequently took a commercial course in Valparaiso, Ind. Then for two years he was engaged in teaching school. At the end of that time he took up railroad work at St. Paul for the Omaha line, and after being located there for three and a half years, in 1885 he came to Knapp, Wis., as agent and was here in that capacity until the fall of 1908, when he was transferred to Menomonie, where he was agent for the road until the spring of 1912. He then resumed his old position at Knapp, where he has since remained. Mr. Francis has always identified himself closely with local affairs, taking a deep interest in the progress and prosperity of the village. When the First National Bank was organized in 1904, he became one of the stockholders and was chosen vice president, in which position he served until March, 1922, when he was elected president to succeed the late William Robinson. For several years he also served as clerk of the Knapp school board. He is a member of the Railway Veterans Association, the Order of Railway Telegraphers and the Modern Woodmen of America, and is a thirty-second degree Mason. He was married in 1882, to Mary E. Blackburn of Sparta, who died in October, 1920. On Dec. 22, 1923, he married Harriet P. Vincent of Norwalk, Ohio. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church.

Nels A. R. Anderson Frogner, an active and progressive farmer of the town of Elk Mound, whose fertile and attractive farm of 80 acres is situated in Section 3, was born in Christiania, Norway, April 6, 1866. His parents also natives of Norway, were Andrews Hokenson and Randina (Hanson) Frogner, the father born in Gudbrandsdalen, and the mother in Barrum. They spent their lives in their native land, the father dying in 1866 and the mother in 1874. Their children were: Hans A., now of Elk Mound, Dunn County, Wis.; Martin, who died in Norway; Axel also in Norway, and Nels R. A., of the town of Elk Mound. The subject of this sketch was educated in Norway in the Gronland school and confirmed in the Gronland Lutheran Church. He began industrial life in the printer's trade, afterwards became a butcher and next learned the locksmith's trade. Not caring much for any of these occupations, however, and being attracted by the sea, he followed a sailor's life for two years, subsequently driving a hack for two years in Christiania. In 1888 he came to America and, locating in Eau Claire, Wis., was engaged in sawmill work there during two summers, spending the winters in the woods as a logger. In 1890 he began farming, buying 80 acres of land in the town of Colfax, on to which

he moved in 1893, but resided there only one year, at the end of which time he sold that property and bought his present farm of 80 acres in Section 3, town of Elk Mound. There were no buildings on the place but 30 acres of the land had been broken. Mr. Frogner built a good frame house, also a good set of out-buildings, and planted oak, maple, pine and spruce trees in the yard, which have since grown into fine shade trees. He has broken and developed more of the land and has made good progress as a general farmer and dairyman. He is a stockholder in the Colfax Produce Co. and in the Elk Mound Cooperative Creamery. His farm is known as Maple Grove Farm. Mr. Frogner was married Dec. 2, 1901, to Randi E. Sorenson, who was born in Barrum, Norway, June 5, 1870, and came to this country when nine years old, her family locating in Eau Claire. Mr. and Mrs. Frogner have one son, Conrad Rudolph, born Dec. 4, 1903, who is his father's assistant on the farm.

Justus C. Smith, a retired farmer now living in the village of Elk Mound, has a record well worth preservation, both as a pioneer of Dunn County and an agriculturist of half a century's actual experience. He was born in the town of Buckingham, Province of Quebec, Canada, Nov. 1, 1843, son of John O. and Sarah A. (Chipman) Smith. The father was born in Canada, May 11, 1820, and the mother in New York State, June 10, 1816. Having met and become acquainted with each other during their school days, they were married on June 19, 1842. They spent their subsequent years in Canada as farmers, Mrs. Smith being the first to pass away, on Jan. 9, 1892. Her husband survived her until April 6, 1909. Their children, nine in number, were as follows: Justus C., of Elk Mound, Wis.; Henry O., born July 16, 1845, now a retired farmer living in Eau Claire; Mary S., born March 19, 1847, who became the wife of Henry Seaman and died Oct. 31, 1904; Sarah A., born Dec. 17, 1848, who married John Seaman and died July 29, 1923; Ralph C., born Aug. 26, 1850, who died July 10, 1899; Frances C., born Oct. 10, 1852, married John Cork, and died July 17, 1908; Charlotte M. born May 7, 1855, who died July 29, 1857; Frederick S., born Nov. 12, 1857, who lives on the old homestead in Buckingham, Province of Quebec, Canada; and George W., born Aug. 22, 1859, who died June 10, 1860. Justus C. Smith as a boy attended school in Canada, and had attained his majority when he came to the States in July, 1865, locating in Eau Claire. The Civil War had ended but three months before, or less, and in every part of the Union returned soldiers were seeking to resume their place in the industrial life of the nation. Eau Claire had its compliment of the soldiers, but there was plenty of work to be done, especially in the lumber business, which was rapidly expanding. Young Smith found a place to fit in, and until 1870 he worked in the woods and on the river, with headquarters at Eau Claire. The cutting away of the forests was revealing vast stretches of land admirable for agricultural purposes, and the farmer was close on the heels of the lumberman. The more permanent occupation appealed to Mr. Smith, and in 1870, there, with his brother, Henry O., he came to Dunn County and purchased a 160-acre tract in the town of Spring Brook. Three years later he bought his brother's interest in the property and continued to improve it, in time fencing the entire tract and putting it all under cultivation. It was on that place that he spent the half century of agricultural endeavor already referred to, and during which he accomplished notable results. Having retired from work in April, 1920, he has since resided in Elk Mound, enjoying years of restful ease. He has sold 80 acres of his farm to his son, Charles D., and now rents the other 80 to his son, Hugh L. For many years during his active career he was a member of the school board of his district and he also served for several years as road overseer. Mr. Smith was married in the town of Spring Brook, to Eleanor Hoskin, who was born in De Kalb County, Ill., daughter of Duane and Phoebe A. (Hayward) Hoskin. Her parents had located in that county in the early 50's on their arrival from New York State. In 1867 they came to Dunn County, arriving here May 2nd, and settled in the town of Elk Mound, where they made their home until Mr. Hoskin's death in 1884. Mrs. Hoskin then went to the State of Washington, where she lived for 36 years after, passing away in 1920. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been the parents of ten children, namely, Fred C., Ethel, Sarah D., Phoebe B., Thomas J., Charles D., Olive M.,



MR. AND MRS. AUGUST ELFTMAN

Hugh L., Ralph L., and William J., of whom the following is a further record. Fred C., born Feb. 5, 1874, married Bernice Avery, and died Feb. 7, 1913, leaving four children, Blanche, Justus, Duane and Donald. Ethel, born July 17, 1875, and who married Walter Lee, died July 17, 1903, leaving two children, Merton and Doris. Sarah D., born March 12, 1877, now Mrs. C. A. Wood of Clarkston, Wash., has six children, Mabel, Earl, Hugh, Thomas, William and Robert. William was killed in an auto accident in October, 1924. Phoebe B., born Dec. 20, 1878, is now Mrs. Clyde Mason of Caryville, Dunn County and has three children, Daisy, Vera and Howard. Thomas J., born Oct. 25, 1881, married Mrs. Fred Smith, widow of his eldest brother, and has a daughter, Eleanor; they reside at Peck, Idaho. Charles D., born Nov. 17, 1884, died April 2, 1918; he married Lena Kikendahl and they had three children, Lyle, Thelmo and Allen. Olive M., born Jan. 22, 1889, is the wife of Alvin Webert, a farmer in Chippewa County, and has four children, Carl, Guy, Merlin and Robert S. Hugh L., born June 13, 1892, married Lizzie Shoff; they operate the old home farm and have four children, Eleanor, Frederick, Ralph, Edward and Charles M. Ralph L., born March 28, 1895, was the first man drafted into the army from the town of Spring Brook for World War service, and was killed in action in the Argone Forest, Sept. 18, 1918; he was with Company A, 39th Infantry. William J., born Nov. 3, 1899, is residing at home with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Unitarian Society, also of the Dunn County Old Settlers' Association.

August Elftman, owner of the well known Elftman Dairy Farm in Section 9, town of Eau Galle, which is his own creation, as he developed it from the primitive wilderness, was born in Germany, Nov. 10, 1855. He acquired his schooling in his native land, where he remained until he had attained the age of 18 years, and then, in 1873, came to the United States to seek wider opportunities for advancement. For about two months after his arrival in this country he remained in New York State, and then came west to Oshkosh, Wis., where he spent the rest of that year. Thence he went to the state of Iowa, where he spent a year. The following year was spent in Menomonie, Wis., and after that he spent a year in Minnesota. He then returned to Menomonie and entered the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Company, for whom he worked for six years. It was at the end of that time, or in 1882, that he began farming, buying 80 acres of wild land on Morton Hill in Section 9, town of Eau Galle. There were no buildings on it and no attempt had been made at a clearing. Mr. Elftman made one at once and put up a log dwelling and log barns, he then began to clear the land for cultivation. The story of the development of the many beautiful farms that now delight the eye of the traveler through this region has been told many times over and one individual case closely resembles another. Where there was timber, it had to be cleared away and the stumps removed, the latter operation, which was a difficult one, being usually termed "grubbing." There was also as a rule a considerable amount of "brush," consisting of young trees that had sprung up from seed within a year or two, wild shrubs and bushes, and other small undergrowth, all of which had to be removed. Then the sod-covered surface had to be broken, or turned up with the plow, exposing the underlying soil to the rays of the sun, and for years after the first plowing there would usually be a pretty thick growth of weeds, the seeds of different species lying at different depths below the surface. Even on prairie land, where there was no timber, the work was much the same after the first breaking of the soil. But Mr. Elftman knew that persistent work would conquer all difficulties and acted accordingly. In time he also increased the size of his farm, buying an additional 30-acre tract, and later an 80-acre tract, thus building it up to an area of 190 acres, of which 110 acres are now cleared and under cultivation. The improvements in his buildings are equally noteworthy. The original log house is no longer in evidence as a dwelling, but instead there stands a beautiful modern residence of ten rooms, which was built in 1908, and a full basement barn of 32 x 62 feet, fulfills the chief purposes connected with the dairying branch of the business. This barn has the James patent steel equipment. The other buildings on the farm include a good-sized machine shed, a chicken house, a hog house and a garage. The home-

stead is provided with waterworks, and the grounds about the house show well kept lawns, giving indication of a keen appreciation of beauty on the part of the owner, in addition to that of utility. In developing this place Mr. Elftman has established a monument to his own memory that will last for many years after he has passed away and the farm is occupied by his descendants, or perhaps, by representatives of some other family. He is no longer engaged in hard work upon it, having in 1925, turned over the active management to his son, Charles, but he still resides on it. Mr. Elftman was married on April 2, 1882, to Mary Labs, who was born in Germany, Jan. 15, 1865, and was brought to this country by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Labs, when a babe of nine months. She proved a faithful wife and helpmate, a wise and kind mother, and an agreeable neighbor, and she was sincerely mourned when she passed away on Aug. 16, 1922. The children of Mr. and Mrs. August Elftman were four in number, three daughters and one son, namely: Emma, Angelia, Charley and Frances. Emma, born March 10, 1883, is now Mrs. Christ Bergman and has three children, William, Harry and Hazel. Angelia, born Feb. 16, 1886, is the wife of Frank Lamb, a farmer in Pierce County, and has two children, Alma and Oscar. Charley, born March 8, 1892, and now conducting the home farm, married Lottie Britton and has five children, Carol, Fern, Dorothy, Arnold and Loraine. Frances, born Feb. 17, 1896, died Feb. 24, 1899. The Elftman family are members of the Lutheran Church at Elmwood.

William Seidenberg, proprietor of the Farmers Store in the village of Elk Mound, who has been an active and successful merchant here for the last 22 years, was born in the town of Elk Mound, Dunn County, Jan. 1, 1873, son of Henry and Sophia (Keilkenberg) Seidenberg. He acquired his elementary education in the village school, and subsequently attended the Menomonie High School and Northwestern University at Watertown, Wis. After his return home he became his father's assistant on the home farm and worked in that capacity until 1898. In that year he gave up agriculture for mercantile life, becoming manager of the Farmers Cooperative Store in the village of Elk Mound. Until 1902 he remained in that position and then, being prepared to enter into business for himself, he bought out the stockholders and has since operated the store on his own account, also carrying on an implement business. In addition to this he has dealt extensively in real estate and owns several business blocks and dwelling-houses in the village, besides three farms in the town of Elk Mound. He is a stockholder in the Elk Mound creamery and his reputation as a representative business man is not confined to Elk Mound but extends all over Dunn County.

Theodore Seehawer, a well known and respected resident of the town of Grant, the owner of farm property in Sections 5 and 6, was born in Manitowoc County, Wis., March 25, 1881, son of Gust and Mary (Flackey) Seehawer. The parents were natives of Germany and early settlers in Manitowoc County, and both are now living. Their family numbered ten children: Henry, a farmer in Dunn County; Gust, who is farming in Manitowoc County; Theodore, our present subject; August and Arnold, contractors at Manitowoc; Walter, a farmer in Manitowoc County; Minnie, wife of John Holt of Manitowoc County; Alma, wife of Will Halverson of Appleton, Wis.; Mary, wife of John Duffern of Manitowoc County, and Rose, wife of Willis Synder of Appleton, Wis. Theodore Seehawer was reared on his parents' farm in Manitowoc County and attended district school there. He remained at home until he was 21 years old, when he began working out on farms for others. In 1910 he came to Dunn County and bought 120 acres of land in Sections 5 and 6, town of Grant, but did not immediately settle on it, as he returned to Manitowoc County, remaining there two years longer. At the end of that time he came back to Dunn County and began the operation of his farm, which was already partly improved. In time he brought 80 acres under the plow, leaving the rest in timber and pasture, and carried on general farming, dairying and stock raising. On the farm is a herd of 20 head of mixed grade cattle, and Chester-White hogs and Shropshire sheep are also raised. In April, 1924, he was appointed patrolman of County Trunk Highway U, and rented the farm out, though he still lives on it. Mr. Seehawer was married in Dunn County in 1910, to Minnie

Beyer, who was born in the town of Grant, Jan. 17, 1885, daughter of Henry and Augusta (Lueck) Beyer. Her parents were both natives of Germany, the mother born in Posen. Henry Beyer came to the United States and to Dunn County, Wis., in 1876 as a young man, buying 160 acres of land in Section 5, town of Grant. It was a wild tract, which he cleared, erecting good buildings on it. He and Augusta Lueck were married in Menomonie, in 1883, she having come to this county alone. Mr. Beyer died in 1898. Of their children five are living, Minnie, Theresa, August, Emil and Matilda. Two others, Otto and Edward, are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Seehawer have two children, Lila and Vila.

Sam Sorenson, of Section 3, town of Elk Mound, who belongs to the sturdy agricultural class on which society depends for the chief necessaries of life, and in which the country is now taking a more than ordinary interest, was born on his parents' farm in this town on July 6, 1865, son of Andreas and Elizabeth Sorenson. The parents, natives of Barrum, Norway, came to America in 1860 and directly to Dunn County, settling on the farm above mentioned in Section 21, town of Elk Mound. It was then, however, merely 120 acres of wild land, and its subsequent value depended on Mr. Sorenson's strong arms and industrious habits. In effecting its transformation into a good modern farm he was greatly aided by his wife, who, like himself, was built of good pioneer material and managed the household with care and frugality. They spent 22 years on that place, starting with log buildings, which Andreas Sorenson erected, and clearing more land from year to year. In 1882 he sold that farm and in partnership with his son Sam bought one of 80 acre in Section 3, where he put up a house and other buildings, though he and his wife did not move to it until 1884, in the meanwhile residing on a rented farm. On the latter farm they subsequently resided until their death, Mr. Sorenson passing away first, on April 18, 1891, and Mrs. Sorenson on Nov. 14, 1893. Their children, six in number, were Maren, Arne, Randi, Lars, Lena and Sam, of whom Sam is the only one now living. Sam Sorenson as a boy attended the school of his district, after he was old enough assisting his father to develop the home farm, which he did until he was 20 years old. Then going to Washburn, Wis., he found employment as "carriage man" in the sawmill there, a job at which he worked for eight years. At the end of that time he returned home to take over the management of the farm and care for his parents, upon whom the years were beginning to press heavily. In fact he not only took over the management, but the farm became his property, the other heirs signing off their claims in his favor in consideration of his previous services and with the stipulation that he should continue to care for the parents for the rest of their lives, and this he did. He has done his share as a progressive farmer to keep abreast of the times in everything pertaining to his business. He has remodeled the farm residence, built a good barn and other out-buildings and has cleared and developed many more acres of land. He is engaged in general farming and dairying with good results, and is a stockholder in the Colfax Produce Co. of Colfax. On Aug. 17, 1895, Sam Sorenson was united in marriage with Minnie Nelson, who was born in the town of Elk Mound, June 27, 1870, daughter of James and Hannah Nelson. Her parents were natives of Norway who came to this country in the early 60's, and to Dunn County, Wis., settling on a tract of 160 acres of land in Section 2, town of Elk Mound, and, starting in pioneer fashion with a set of log buildings, which Mr. Nelson erected, they in time built up a good modern farm, which, when they were ready to retire, they sold, moving to the village of Elk Mound, where Mr. Nelson died May 14, 1895, and Mrs. Nelson Feb. 22, 1902. They had a large family of 13 children, namely: Ole, deceased; Christ, who met his death from drowning; Nels, deceased; Caroline, deceased, who was the wife of John Jurgenson; James, of Eau Claire; Martha, who married Lars Benson and is now a widow living in Chicago; Lena, residing in Elk Mound village, the widow of Christ Ludvigson; Mary, living in Eau Claire County, the wife of John Melby; Hannah, who married Edd Gunderson and is now a widow; Anna, also a widow, whose husband was Engebrit Garvick; Minnie, who is Mrs. Sam Sorenson; Louise, wife of John Hanson and residing in North Dakota; and one who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Sorenson are the parents of four children, all residing at home with

them, who were born as follows: Arthur J., Dec. 22, 1896; Henry L., May 22, 1900; Mildred, July 17, 1902, and Hazel L., Feb. 3, 1906.

William W. Cronk, an early farmer in the town of Dunn, now passed away, was born in Billeville, Ontario, Canada, Oct. 29, 1849, son of Solomon S. and Hannah (Wesells) Cronk, the parents also being natives of Canada. There he acquired his education in the public schools, continuing to reside in the Dominion until 1866, when, at the age of 17, he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, the family settling on a farm in Dane County. Thence nine years later, in 1875, they came to Dunn County, taking land in the town of Dunn, which William W. helped to clear. In 1886 he started farming for himself on a rented farm in Louisville, on which he remained two years. He then moved to the Creaser farm at Downsville, which he operated for four years. His next move was to buy a farm of 160 acres on Rusk Prairie in the town of Dunn. This was improved land, with some old buildings, which later Mr. Cronk rebuilt, also putting up several new ones and adding to the general improvements from year to year. He also added another 80 acres to his holdings, making a fine farm of 240 acres, and it has been said that he was the first man to raise corn on Rusk Prairie, or practically so. He continued farming on that property until the fall of 1903, at which time, renting it out, he moved to Menomonie and built himself a fine residence at 1316 Main Street. But he was not destined to enjoy any long period of comfortable leisure, as his health had already begun to fail and he died at Denver, Colo., on Jan. 9, 1907, when in his fifty-eighth year. Mr. Cronk had been married on Feb. 25, 1885, to Mrs. Mary E. Krause, whose maiden name was Mary E. Lynch. She was first married Feb. 2, 1879, to Henry Krause, who died July 14, 1881, leaving one son, Leslie R. Krause. After the death of Mr. Cronk his wife continued to occupy the Main Street residence that was the family home until her own death, which took place Oct. 29, 1921. She was in her sixty-seventh year, having been born at Necedah, Juneau County, Wis., Jan. 18, 1855. Thus passed from earthly scenes two residents of Dunn County who had borne a worthy and effective part in its agricultural and social development, and whose memory will remain green for many years to come.

Leslie R. Krause, a well known and respected resident of Menomonie, formerly engaged in agricultural and dairying activities is a native son of Dunn County, having been born on a farm in the town of Dunn, July 27, 1880, son of Henry and Mary E., (Lynch) Krause. As elsewhere narrated, both parents are now deceased, the father passing away when Leslie R. was a year old. A few years later he had a step-father, his mother having become the wife of William W. Cronk. With them he resided on the home farm, which, after attending the rural school on Rusk Prairie, he helped to operate. When in 1903 they retired and took up their residence in Menomonie, he accompanied them, and after Mr. Cronk's death in 1907 he and his mother kept house together until 1915, in which year he began working for himself, a farm of 160 acres that the mother had bought in the town of Sand Creek. There he carried on dairy farming, improving the land and buildings. His mother having died in October, 1921, in May, 1923, he sold the farm and returned to the city residence on Main Street, Menomonie, which had come into his possession on his mother's death. Mr. Krause was married July 12, 1915, to Margaret Feyen, who was born in Eau Claire, Sept. 19, 1891, and the old home on Main Street is now enlivened by the presence of four children, the issue of this marriage, who were born as follows: La Rue McNeil, July 12, 1916; Stanley Waldo, Oct. 27, 1917; Elila May, Nov. 11, 1918; and Lucille Marie, Dec. 1, 1922.

Harry L. Kyle, who has been for most of his life a business man, though for a few years a farmer, and is now proprietor of an old established mercantile business in Downsville which he, himself, helped to develop at an early stage of its existence, was born in the town of Dunn, Dunn County, Wis., Nov. 15, 1875, son of John and Nettie (Macauley) Kyle. His parents having moved to Read's Landing, Minn., when he was young, he attended school there for some years. In the spring of 1892 he returned to Dunn County, resuming residence on the old homestead in the town of Dunn. In the fall of the same year he became employed in the general store in Downsville operated by his father and uncle and known as Kyle Bros. Mercantile

MR. AND MRS. PETER ROBERT KELM

Store, and during the next 13 years he worked there, during that time acquiring a very thorough knowledge of mercantile business and making a wide circle of acquaintances. In 1905 he purchased the store and stock and for about eight years, or until March, 1913, conducted it on his own account. He then sold it and buying the old home farm in the town of Dunn, known as the Broad Acres Farm, he engaged in agriculture, operating it for four years. In March, 1917, Mr. Kyle retired from that line of industry and again bought his old store in Downsville, of which he has since been proprietor. He handles a large stock of groceries, shoes, dry goods, International farm machinery and light hardware. The store is the largest in the village of Downsville, the main building being 40 x 60 feet in ground dimensions, while he has a warehouse 20 x 30 feet and another 20 x 50 feet, he and his family occupying for a residence the second floor of the main building. He is also president of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank in Downsville, having held that position since the bank was organized; is a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery Company, and for the last 17 years has been treasurer of the town of Dunn. Such a record shows unmistakeably that Mr. Kyle is a man of brains and force, able to maintain himself and fight the battle of life successfully under varying conditions, and also to render efficient public service appreciated by his fellow townsmen. He has society affiliations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Beavers in all of which he has held office. On Jan. 1, 1906, Harry L. Kyle, was married in Menomonie to Madge Cook, daughter of George P. and Jane (Folsom) Cook of this city. He and his wife are the parents of one son, born Sept. 10, 1916. Mrs. Kyle is a member of the M. E. Church, also a steward of the church and president of the Ladies' Aid Society. While the United States was at war with Germany she was very active in Red Cross work.

Peter Robert Kelm, a retired farmer residing in Section 16, town of Eau Galle, was born in Germany, July 24, 1861, son of Gottleib and Mena Kelm. The father died when the subject of this sketch was nine years old, and the mother subsequently came to the United States, making her home in Indiana, where she spent the rest of her life. Peter Robert Kelm was educated in his native land, where he was married Sept. 16, 1880, to Amelia Martischeska. In the following year he came with his wife to America, and for a year after his arrival resided in Indiana. In 1882 he came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and went to work for a brother-in-law, William Bergman, a farmer in Section 7, town of Eau Galle. After remaining in his employ for seven years, he began farming for himself, buying 80 acres of land in Section 8, of the same town. The buildings were an old board shanty and barn, into the former of which he moved with his family, after which he began the development of the land. Six years later he had made fair progress and built a good frame house, though his first wife, Amelia, was no longer living to share his prosperity, as she died in December, 1899. On Sept. 26, 1900, he married Mrs. Ulrica Lehmann, whose maiden name was Ulrica Theil, and who was born in Germany, Sept. 4, 1862. She came to this country in 1882, settling in the village of Rusk, Dunn County, Wis., and was first married Sept. 20, 1884, to Ferdinand Lehmann, who was born in Germany in 1862, came to America in 1880, and died Sept. 7, 1899. In 1909 Mr. Kelm built a good substantial barn of 27 x 48 feet in ground plan, besides putting up out buildings from time to time. He also bought 40 acres more land in Section 9 and 20 acres in Section 16, and continued farming until the fall of 1922, when he sold the farm to his son William, who built the bungalow on the 40-acre tract in Section 16, where Mr. Kelm and his wife now reside enjoying a season of leisure after their many years of hard work. In speaking of the younger generation, three families of children have to be considered, the three related to each other more or less closely, two by blood, and the third by marriage. The children of Mr. Kelm by his first wife, Amelia were seven in number, namely: Emma, now Mrs. Jacob Burke of Rock Elm, Pierce County, Wis., who is the mother of three children, Elmer, Freeman and Hazel; Ida, who married Charles Weber of the town of Eau Galle and has 4 children, Peter, Louise, Earl and Carl; Olga, deceased; William, present owner of the home farm, who married Emma Lehmann,

and has four children, Violet and Viola (twins), Evelyn and Alice; Augusta, who resides in Iowa; Anna, who resides in Onalaska, La Crosse County, Wis.; Vanda, wife of John Hoyt of Glenwood City, Wis., and the mother of three children, Effie, Leonard and Loraine. The children of Peter R. Kelm by his present wife Ulrica are two in number: Amelia, who is now the wife of Victor Wencl of the town of Eau Galle; and Paulina, who is living on the farm with her father and mother. Mrs. Kelm by her first husband, Ferdinand Lehmann, had six children, of whom five are now living, the record in brief being as follows: William, of the town of Eau Galle, who married Rosetta Furhmann, and has five children, Agnes, Elmer, Lloyd, Ruth and Leona; Paul, of the town of Weston, a farmer, who married Blanche Seitz and has three children, Merle, Herbert and Kenneth; Otto, single, living in the town of Eau Galle; Herman, also single and living in the town of Eau Galle; Emma, wife of William Kelm, and Lizzie, who died at the age of 19 years. Mr. Kelm, his wife and family, are members of the Lutheran Church in the town of Eau Galle.

Ole Rognstad, a farmer of Section 14, town of Grant, who has well deserved the success he has attained, was born in Lillehammer, Norway, March 7, 1871, son of Andrew and Gora (Olson) Gognstad, the mother being a daughter of Ole and Berret Olson. The father was a carpenter and also a farmer, but anxious to make a better living and provide something for old age, he decided to emigrate to the United States, his wife favoring the plan. Not having the means to pay the passage of the whole family at once, or perhaps wishing to see the country first, he came over alone in 1883, locating in Chippewa County, Wisconsin. In the following year he came to Dunn County, where he was joined by his wife and children, and in the same year they settled on 120 acres of wild land in Section 14, town of Grant. He built a log house for a dwelling and started clearing his land, but having no team he had to hire some one to do his breaking for him. Later he got an ox team and put up other buildings, and there he and his wife lived until old age compelled them to retire from active work, and after that they lived with their children until they died. Of these children there were seven, one of whom, Bertha, is now deceased. The living are Stena, John, Ole, Tillie, James and Sarah. Stena is the wife of Tom Skie and lives in North Dakota; Tillie is the wife of Paul Isakson of the town of Grant; Sarah also is married and lives in North Dakota. Ole Rognstad attended school in Norway and also did farm work there. After coming with his mother to this country in 1884 he went to school in the town of Grant, and out of school hours helped his father to clear the home farm. He also spent 13 winters in the woods in the lumber industry, while during the summers of the same period he worked on the farms of others. During his first summer thus spent he milked nine cows daily, took care of the stock, and was also helper to a mason, carrying all the brick for building a large brick house, and all this for wages of $7 per month. True, the $7 would buy more than twice as much as it would today, but it was very inadequate pay for so much labor, and young Rognstad resolved to be his own master as soon as he was able to obtain land for a farm. He was 29 years old before he was able to do this, but in the year 1900 he bought 160 acres of land in Section 14, town of Grant, which was an improved place to a certain extent, as 70 acres of the land had been broken and there were a log house and straw barn on the place. On taking possession he continued the improvements, clearing away the brush and adding to his cultivated area until he now has 105 acres under the plow. In 1903 he built an eight-room frame house; and he has from time to time erected other buildings as needed, and these include a barn 36 by 60 feet, a silo 14 x 32 feet, and a granary. Mr. Tognstad has a good equipment of machinery. He keeps a herd of 36 grade Holstein cattle, raises Poland-China hogs, and carries on general farming and dairying. On April 6, 1910, Ole Rognstad was married in the town of Grant to Julia Isakson, daughter of Martin and Sophia (Peterson) Isakson. She was born in Section 14, town of Grant, July 30, 1882, her parents having come to Dunn County in the early 60's. Though her mother is deceased, her father is still living in Colfax, being now 90 years of age. They had ten children, eight of whom are now living, namely, Mary, Paul, Olaf, Minnie, Otto, Henry, Lizzie and Julia. Those

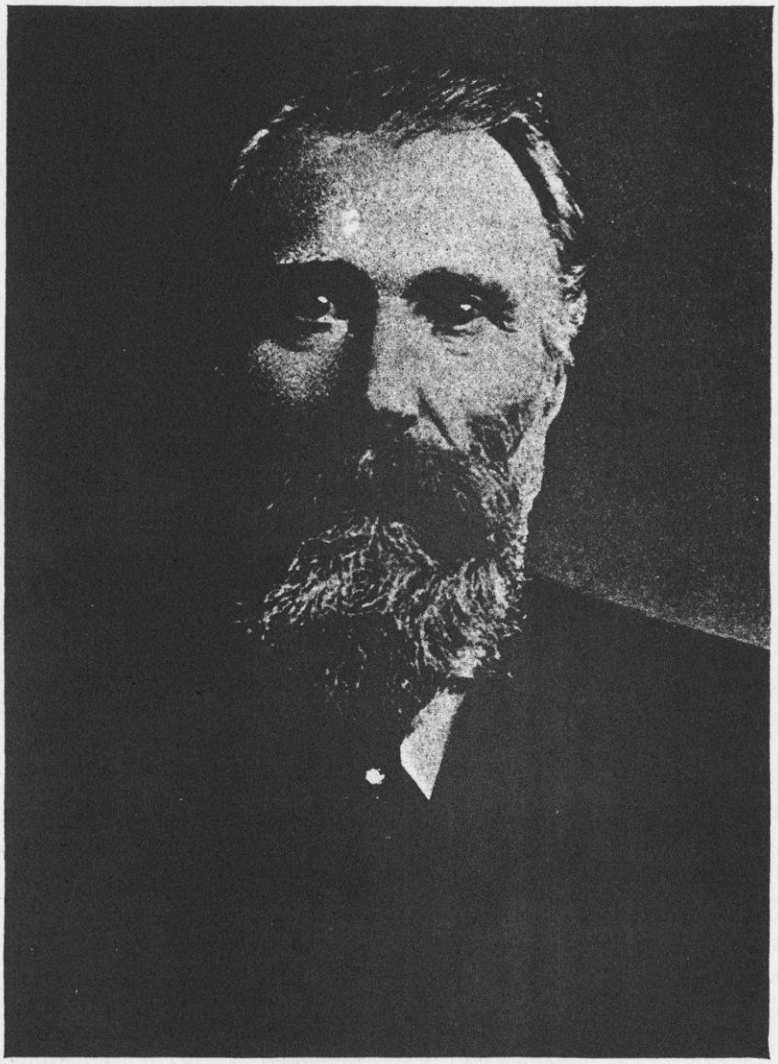
deceased are Elisa and Olea. Minnie is now Mrs. T. E. Thompson and Lizzie is the wife of Herman Gunderson. Mr. and Mrs. Rognstad are the parents of two children, Gora S., born Feb. 13, 1911, and Odin J., born Sept. 21, 1913.

Emanuel Nelson was born on the farm which he now owns and operates, in Section 32, town of Eau Galle, on Jan. 28, 1876. His parents were John and Bertha Nelson, the father a native of Sweden, and the mother, whose own family name also was Nelson, a native of Norway. They were both young when they came to the United States and were married in southern Wisconsin. They came to Dunn County in 1864, settled first in the village of Eau Galle, and a year later on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch, John Nelson working many years for Carson & Rand. Their further history may be found in the biography of their son Christian. Emanuel Nelson acquired his education in the district school known as the Chase Hill School, and as a young man helped his brothers to clear, cultivate and develop the home farm, the father being able to give little time to it on account of his activity in the lumber business. In 1902 the father turned the farm over to him and he has since continued to improve, both with respect to the land and the buildings. Of the land he has cleared and broken about 15 acres more. He has also erected a new and substantial residence and certain out-buildings, and is carrying on general, mixed and dairy farming with good success. He keeps grade Holstein cattle, having a full blooded sire at the head of his herd. For three years he has been a director of the Chase Hill District School. Mr. Nelson was first married June 1, 1909, to Sadie White, who was born in Pepin County, Wis., in 1890, and who after eight and a half years of married life, died on Jan. 3, 1918. She left three children: Mitchel, born July 30, 1910; Wayne, born Aug. 22, 1911, and Evelyn, Sept. 17, 1914. Mr. Nelson was married secondly on June 24, 1922, to Mary Bank, who was born in Germany. The Nelson family are affiliated religiously with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Nelson is a member of the Modern Woodmen lodge at Eau Galle.

William Daugherty, a pioneer of Dunn County long since passed away, but who started and for some 20 years carried on a farm adjoining the site of the present village of Downing, was a native of New England, having been born at Portland, Maine, April 16, 1834. As a young man of 18 he came west in 1852 to St. Louis and there obtained a job as cook on a Mississippi steamboat plying between St. Louis and St. Paul, an occupation in which he continued for five years during the seasons, in the winters cooking in logging camps. In 1857 he located at Lakeland near Stillwater, Minn., where he bought a farm in partnership with James Downing, familiarly known as "Jim" Downing, after whom the village of Downing, Dunn County was named. He and Mr. Downing took up their residence on the place and began the work of improving it, living as bachelors until Mr. Daugherty was married at that place on Jan. 16, 1861, to Ellen Johnson, a daughter of Ely and Amy (Brown) Johnson. He remained at Lakeland until 1868, in which year he sold out and came to Dunn County, arriving here on March 20. He bought 160 acres of wild land adjoining the site of the village of Downing, and on it built a small log house and barn and began clearing the land. He continued his improvements on the place for a number of years, but in 1878 sold the west half of his farm, but continued to develop the remaining 80 acres. In 1888 he suffered a sunstroke at Hudson, Wis., from the effects of which he never fully recovered, though he worked to the extent of his ability. Within a year or two after the sunstroke he had a paralytic stroke, which rendered him nearly helpless. It was the precursor of the end and he passed away on June 1, 1892. He died about one thousand dollars in debt, but his widow and children continued to carry on the farm and in time cleared off the debt. These children were: Prudence A., born March 23, 1863; Bertha, born June 21, 1866, and William J., born April 14, 1879. Prudence A., who became the wife of Huller Culberson of Downing, died on Jan. 15, 1884, leaving a son, W. Harry, then but three weeks old, who was adopted by his grandmother Mrs. Daugherty and by her reared to manhood. He repaid her, for from the age of seven years he began to make himself useful and later on did his share in helping to raise the debt of the farm. The second child, Bertha V., married J. T. Rorbeck of Downing

and later they moved to Montana, where she died July 5, 1914, and William J., who is now a well known farmer in the town of Tiffany, is separately mentioned in this volume. William Daugherty, the father, was a well known and popular character in his day. He served on the town board and also on the district school board, being a Republican in politics, and he took a useful part in the general affairs of the community, being active in establishing the Downing cemetery. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and always active in religious work, attending meetings wherever they were held—in schoolhouses and other places. The Daugherty home was a hospitable one and large companies often gathered there to partake of chicken pie cooked by Mr. Daugherty himself. When the community church was built in Downing he aided the movement by giving of his means and also helping in the labor, and after his death his family continued to worship there. After remaining on the farm until the fall of 1912, having with the help of her children paid off the debt and erected a comfortable set of frame buildings, she leased it to her son William J. and bought a home in Downing village, where she lived for some years, passing away on June 26, 1923. She was a native of Ohio, and had migrated by means of wagon and team in 1852 to Hudson, Wis., the party consisting of her parents and their five children. She had been a good wife and mother, well adapted to meet pioneer conditions and surroundings and make the best of them. She and her husband had nothing when they started in Dunn County and had to go to Menomonie or Hudson for their supplies or to sell produce, a trip taking two days and two nights, but they established a good farm and will be remembered as worthy pioneers of this county.

William J. Daugherty, a well known farmer in the town of Tiffany, was born in this town, near the site of the village of Downing, on April 14, 1879. His parents were pioneers who had settled there ten or 11 years before and were still living in their original log house. He had but little schooling, as he was the only boy in the family, and at the age of 13, owing to the death of his father, he had a heavy burden of responsibility thrust upon him in the active management of the farm. Thus he was engaged up to the age of 18 years, at which time he went to work on the Wisconsin Central railroad as section hand, having his headquarters at Downing and boarding with his mother on the home farm near by. Each month he turned over his pay check to his mother to help raise the debt on the farm and create a fund for the erection of a better set of buildings on it. This lasted for several years, or until the spring of 1900, at which time he entered the employ of T. B. Davis, a merchant who kept a store in Downing, as his clerk. With Mr. Davis he remained nearly two years; then in the spring of 1903 he entered the creamery of Montanyea & McClelland at Downing to learn butter-making, and he made such good progress that in September, of the same year, he was given charge of the plant, subsequently continuing for five years with that firm. During all this period he was giving a large part of his earnings to his mother. Few people travel long on life's journey, however, without meeting with some misfortune, or set-back, and one came to Mr. Daugherty in June, 1908, when he was attacked by rheumatism, which so disabled him that he was laid up for a year and a half. During the winter of 1909-10 he owned and conducted a livery business in Downing, but sold it in 1911 to become clerk in the Herdahl store, a position in which he remained until February, 1912. In the fall of that year he rented his mother's farm and moved onto it, selling his Downing home to his mother, and he remained on the farm until the fall of 1916, when he returned to Downing. During the winter of 1916-17 he logged in the town of New Haven, Dunn County for D. C. Coolidge of Downing, and in the spring of 1917 bought the Synder jewelry and confectionary business in Downing. This, however, he was obliged to sell in the spring of the following year, as his rheumatism had again attacked him, and to combat this foe he entered a sanitarium at Jordan, Minn., for treatment. After a short time he was back home again, and had entered the employ of D. C. Coolidge as manager of the Fairmount Dairy Farm near Downing, being thus occupied subsequently until August, 1920. The next position he took was that of traveling representative for the Minneapolis Pine Tree Milking Machine Co. for this section and with that concern he remained one year, at



ENGEBRIGT J. HALSETH

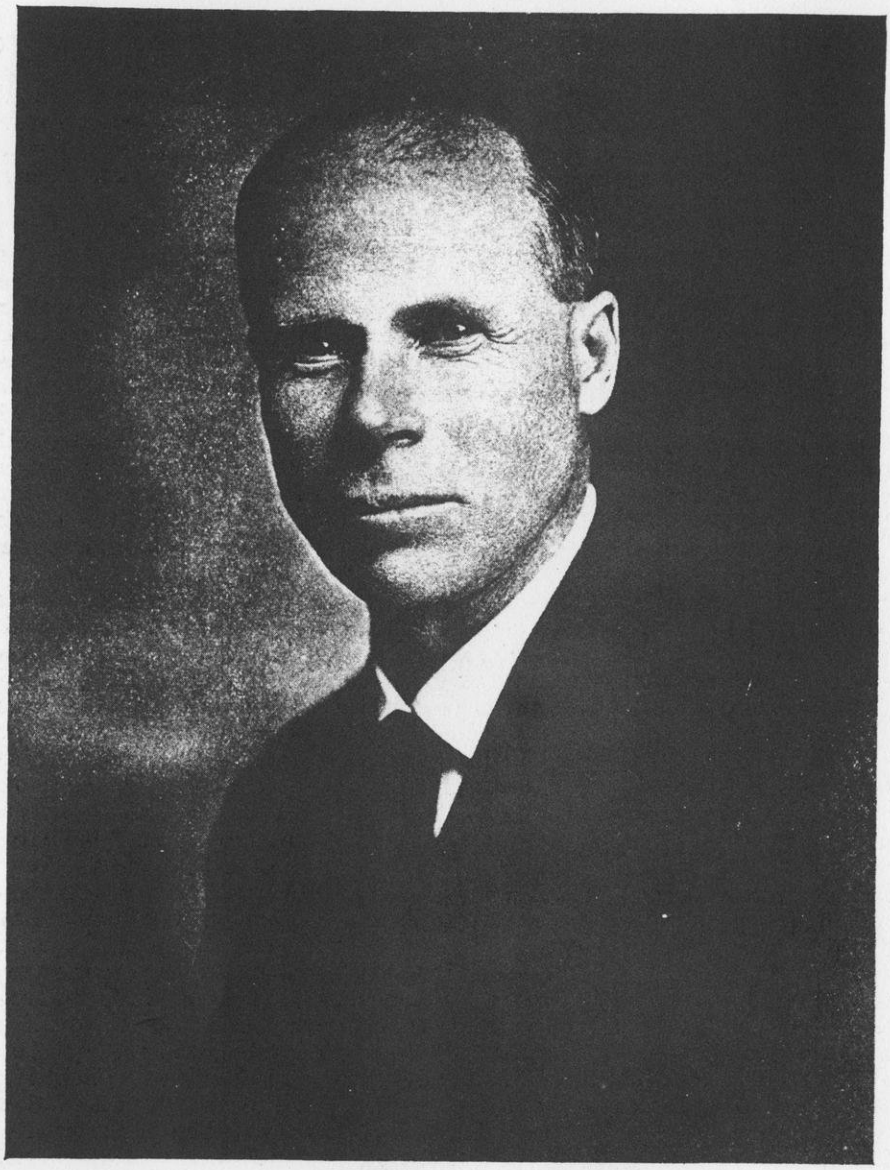
the end of that time returning to Downing, where he became connected with mercantile business again as bookkeeper in the store of John Morrow. In 1920 Mr. Daugherty rented a 40-acre farm in Section 29, town of Tiffany, about a mile and a half east by south of the village of Downing, a property that he purchased a year later and on which he is now living. He has a fair set of buildings and the farm is well stocked with high grade and pure bred Holstein cattle, he having been engaged in the raising of pure bred animals since the spring of 1923. His herd inincludes 12 milch cows. He is a stockholder in the creamery at Downing and still keeps books for the Morrow store. Mr. Daugherty has been active at various times in the affairs of local government, for five years serving as a member of the village board and for two years as president. During his last year as president of the board he took the initial and leading part in the improvement of the Downing cemetery and in the erection of a substantial civic building. He is fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Odd Fellows, belonging to Downing Camp No. 5752 of the former, which he joined at the age of 18 years and in which he has filled all the chairs, serving for years as camp clerk. He was 21 when he joined the Odd Fellows, being initiated into the scarlet degree in Tiffany Lodge No. 40, in which he has filled all the chairs. In fact, he has gone over the entire route in Odd Fellowship, and was a delegate to the grand lodge at Janesville in 1909. On Oct. 12, 1905, Mr. Daugherty was married to Amelia C. Rudow, who was born at Osceola, Wis., Oct. 4, 1878, daughter of William and Anna (Brandt) Rudow, the parents—both now living—being of German nationality or ancestry. Before her marriage Mrs. Daugherty taught in the public schools of Dunn and Polk counties. She has two brothers and three sisters all of whom are teachers. Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty began domestic life in Downing, where they owned a nice residence. Three children have been born to them: Ellen A., Aug. 16, 1908; William H., June 15, 1910, and Carl R., July 10, 1912. The two eldest are attending high school and the latter the grade school in Downing. The family worship with the community congregation in the village.

Engebrigt J. Halseth, who for many years has lived retired in the city of Menomonie, to which place he came in 1869, was born in Soknedalen, Norway, son of Jens and Kristine (Solberg) Halseth. It was on his parents' farm that he first saw the light, though his father was not a farmer but a military man. Our subject's grandfather and great-grandfather were also military men. Jens Halseth died at the age of 64, and his wife at that of 87, both in their native land. They had a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters, those in addition to the subject of this sketch being: Bernt and Sivert (sons), and Karen, Ingeborg, Sara and Kristine, daughters. The only members of the family to come to America were Engebrigt J. and Ingeborg, the latter of whom is now deceased. She was the wife of Peter Dalquist of Warren, Minn. Engebrigt J. Halseth, after attending the parish school up to the age of 14 years attended the military school at Trondhjem for two years. He then entered regular military service and remained in the army until he was 32, leaving it with the rank of sergeant. Immediately he came to America, reaching Read's Landing, Minn., in the spring of 1868. There he remained until the fall, at which time he came to the Chippewa Bottoms in Dunn County. In the following spring he took service with Knapp, Stout & Co. at Menomonie as millwright, and in that capacity he worked for 27 years, retiring in 1896 on account of ill health. For 15 years he was troubled with rheumatism, but is now enjoying good health for a man of his age. Mr. Halseth was first married on Jan. 19, 1878, to Karen Fladoes, daughter of Sivert and Marie Fladoes of Menomonie. She was born in Lindstrand, Norway, Jan. 7, 1853 and came to this country with her father in 1875, her mother having died in Norway. Her father died in Menomonie, and she, herself, passed away in this city on Aug. 13, 1883. On Jan. 13, 1888, Mr. Halseth married for his second wife Maret Setter of Menomonie, who died July 17, 1894. By his first wife Mr. Halseth had five children, Jens C., Marie S., Christine A., Sivert K. and Egbert K. Jens C. is now living in Milwaukee. Marie S. is Mrs. A. M. Stori of Menomonie. Christine A. is unmarried and is keeping house for her father. She was graduated from the Menomonie High School, and also

from the Wisconsin Library School after summer session work. Since 1913 she has been employed as librarian at The Stout Institute. Sivert K., is now in British Columbia. Egbert K., died in infancy. There was one child by Mr. Halseth's second marriage, namely, Carl M., who was born April 16, 1889. He was graduated from the Menomonie High School and later from Wisconsin University as a civil engineer. He now lives in Minneapolis and is employed by the Northern States Power Co. In 1877 before he was married, Mr. Halseth built a comfortable two-story brick house, located at 1003 Eighth Street East, which is his present residence. Industrious and frugal in the days of his activity, he accumulated a modest competence, in the meanwhile giving his children as good an education as possible. He was the first treasurer of the city of Menomonie, serving one year and failing of re-election owing to the opposition of the saloon element. He was one of the leaders in the founding of Our Saviour's Lutheran Church of Menomonie, was a Sunday school teacher for 25 years, and has always endeavored to regulate his life by the example and precepts of Christ, and to follow the Golden Rule in his dealings with his fellow men. Therefore in the evening of life there is nothing to cause him dismay, and he leads a quiet and peaceful life in faith, hope and charity.

August Ziehme, who for 35 years was an active farmer in the town of Weston, creating a good farm from the wilderness, and thus having a good claim to the title of pioneer, was born in Nieder Lipgo, Germany, March 28, 1858. He was there reared and educated and remained in his native land until the spring of 1884, when he emigrated to the United States. Landing at New York, he came directly west to Dodge County, Wisconsin, but soon afterwards moved on to Pierce County, and in the spring of 1885 came to Dunn County, where he began his career as a farmer. The land he purchased was a wild tract of 80 acres in Section 7, town of Weston and on it he built a small log house of which he and his wife took possession, for he had been married in February, that year, in Dodge County, to Augusta Reise. She was a native of Germany, born Dec. 22, 1863, and for 16 years, or more, she was his faithful companion and helpmate, but was not privileged to see the full fruit of their joint labors, as she died on Nov. 10, 1901. The children of this marriage were: William, now of Glen Flora, Rusk County; Martha, who is Mrs. James Kiser of the town of Weston; Herman, of Menomonie; Albert and August, who are on the home farm; Minnie, who is Mrs. Howey Youch of Pierce County; and Ella, who is Mrs. William Wolske of Pierce County. Mr. Ziehme traveled the familiar path of the pioneer, clearing, breaking and planting his land and improving and putting up better buildings, as he was able. Also, by the purchase of more land, he increased its area to 200 acres, of which he cleared 85 and broke 60. He was a very active member of St. Johns Lutheran Church in the town of Weston from 1885 until his death, which took place on May 25, 1924. For several years previous he had been retired, having in 1920 sold the farm to his sons Albert and August. He was a man who deserved to be remembered for the useful work he did, and his good wife also should not be forgotten.

Ziehme Brothers, Albert and August, who are operating the old Ziehme farm in Section 7, town of Weston, which they own, have justly taken their place among the enterprising and successful young farmers of this part of Dunn County. They are sons of August and Augusta (Reise) Ziehme. Albert was born March 20, 1893, and has a similar personal history to his brother August, whose birth date was Aug. 23, 1895. Both acquired their education in the district school near their home in the town of Weston, and have always lived on the home farm except while they were in military service in the war against Germany and the other Central Powers. Honorably discharged from the army in 1919, they returned home and in the following year purchased the home farm which they have since been engaged in operating. In 1922 they erected a fine barn of 36 x 100 feet in ground plan, installed with the Olson equipment, and they have a large herd of grade Holstein cattle. Albert Ziehme was married Dec. 15, 1922, in Red Wing, Minn., to Lillian M. Hurtgen, and they have a son, Raymond A., who was born Sept. 3, 1923. The military record of the two brothers, given in more detail, is as follows. Albert Ziehme was drafted May 28, 1918, and sent to Camp Grant, Ill., where he was



THOMAS WITTIG

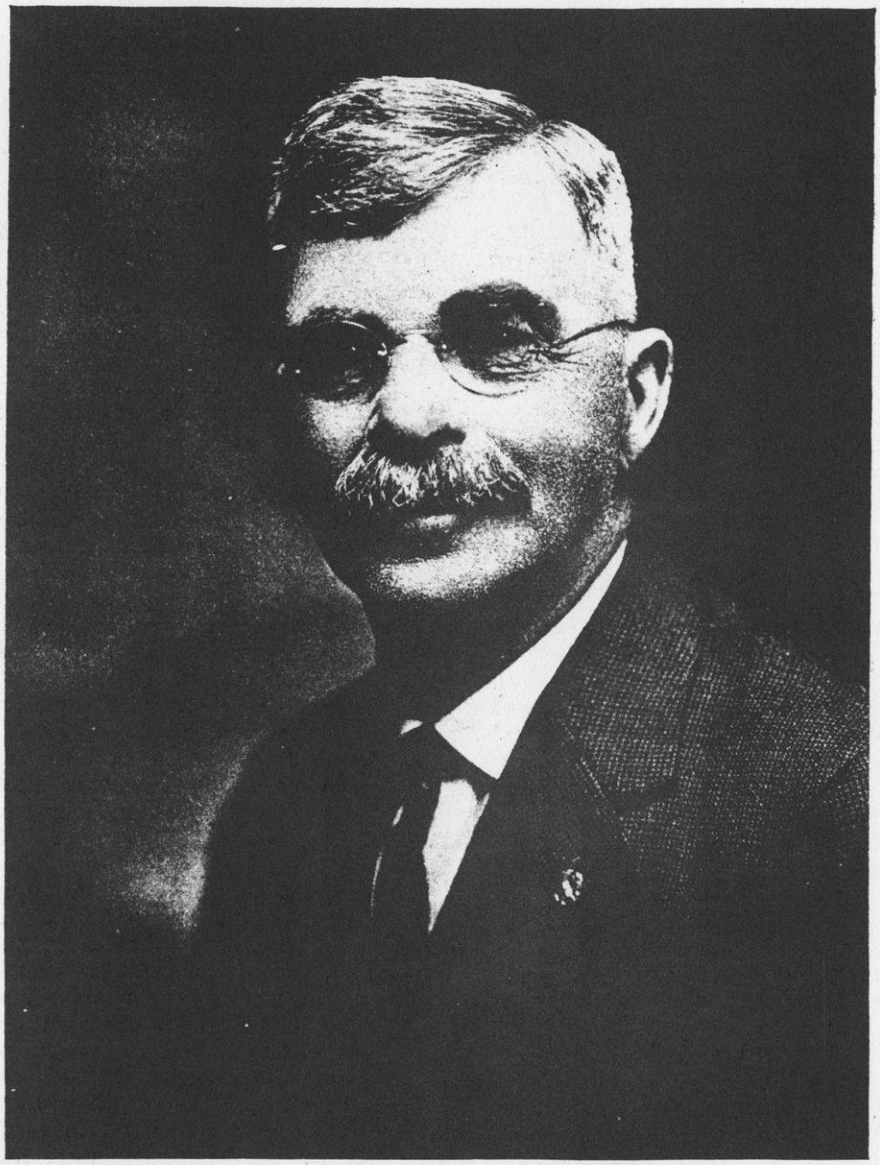
assigned to Company F, 342d Infantry, 86th Division. Four months later he was transferred to Camp Upton, N. J. He sailed for overseas in August, 1918, was landed in Liverpool, England, proceeded thence to La Havre, France, with the 7th Division and was in the second line trenches, but saw no action. After the armistice he was with the army of occupation, and in June, 1919, returned to the United States, being discharged June 28 at Camp Grant. August Ziehme was drafted Oct. 3, 1917, sent to Camp Grant for training and assigned to Company C, 342d Infantry, 86th Division. Later he was sent to Camp Pike, Arkansas, and transferred to the 345th Infantry, 85th Division. Subsequently sent to Camp Green, South Carolina, he was there transferred to the Fourth Division Ammunition Train. He sailed from Hoboken, N. J., May 22, 1918, was landed in Brest and went to Bordeaux. He saw action on several fronts and was subsequently with the army of occupation. Aug. 1, 1919 he returned to the United States, being discharged Aug. 9 at Camp Grant.

Herman Zuehlke, a well known farmer in the town of Red Cedar, was born near Rehsel, Pommern, Germany, Feb. 3, 1872, son of Ferdinand and Fredericka (Hanke) Zuehlke, who were natives of that country where they were married in 1868. The father for a number of years was in the employ of German noblemen. In 1882 he emigrated with his family to the United States, coming directly to Dunn County, Wisconsin, where he joined a brother-in-law, Ferdinand Hanke, residing with him during his first summer here. He then bought land in Section 36, town of Tainter, later taking a homestead, which gave him a farm of 160 acres, which, as soon as he was able, he started to improve. For a few years he had to work for others much of his time to obtain money to live on, but when his farm had reached such a condition that he was able to live from what it produced, he gave his whole attention to it and advanced more rapidly, and he finally brought it to a high state of cultivation, also replacing his original shacks with good buildings. After an active career of 33 years on this place, he died in 1915, being survived by his wife, who is still living on the home farm, which is now owned and operated by her son Otto. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Zuehlke were: Ferdinand and Anna, who died in Germany; Amelia, now deceased; Herman, of Section 1, town of Red Cedar; William, a farmer in the town of Elk Mound; Frank, a carpenter living in Rusk; Emil and Otto of the town of Tainter, and Alice, now Mrs. Fred Scharlau of the town of Elk Mound. Herman Zuehlke attended school both in Germany and in the town of Tainter, Dunn County, Wisconsin. He started working out at the age of 14 years and was employed for three years by the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company in their mills at Cedar Falls. While there he purchased 120 acres in Section 1, town of Red Cedar, and later bought 120 acres more. In 1916 he sold the north tract of 120 acres to his brother-in-law, Otto E. Olson, and proceeded to develop a farm from the other tract. He has erected various buildings on his place, including a barn 30x 50 feet in ground plan, with 14-foot posts; a double corn crib of 20 x 22 feet; a machine shed, 22 x 40 feet; a chicken house, 12 x 20 feet, and a granary of 16 x 26 feet with 14-foot posts; and he is now planning the erection of a new dwelling-house. As a general farmer and dairyman he is making good progress, keeping grade Holstein and Durham cattle and Poland-China hogs. Mr. Zuehlke was married in Menomonie, Nov. 18, 1908, to Linnie Heiden, who was born April 19, 1874, in the town of Menomonie, daughter of John and Caroline (Ginrich) Heiden, the parents having been among the first settlers in that town. Both her father and mother are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Zuehlke are members of the Evangelical Church in the town of Tainter. Mr. Zuehlke for several years was superintendent of the Sunday school and is now one of the members of the board of trustees.

Thomas Wittig, a well known stock and dairy farmer in the town of Red Cedar, who has gained an enviable reputation as a butter maker, which occupation he formerly followed exclusively, was born in Pepin County, Wis., Aug. 4, 1875, son of Leopold and Mary (Brunner) Wittig. The parents were natives of Austria, where they were reared and subsequently married. With the exception of eight years during which Leopold Wittig served in the German army, he followed the trade of linen weaver until he came with his family to America in 1872. Arriving in

this country in April, they came west to Pepin County, Wis., having relatives there, and settled on a farm, which Mr. Wittig operated for many years subsequently, improving it into a fine piece of agricultural property. In 1904 he suffered a bereavement in the loss of his wife, after which he resided with his son John in Pepin County until his death, Sept. 26, 1924. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Wittig were eight in number: Leo, now a farmer in Buffalo County; Tina (a twin sister of Leo), who married John Weissenbeck and is now deceased; John, a farmer in Pepin County; Theresa, who resides with her brother John; Thomas, subject of this sketch; Rufus, a retired farmer now living in Durand; Nat, who is operating the old home farm in Pepin County; and Mary, now Mrs. John Schober of Pierce County. Thomas Wittig was reared and educated in Pepin County and remained at home with his parents until 16 years of age. He then went to work in the Tarrant creamery in Bear Creek Valley, Pepin County, and remained there several years, or until the fall of 1894, during which time he learned some of the practical business of butter making. To increase his knowledge, he entered the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and there took a three months' dairy course, at the end of which period he went to Pittsburg, Penn., where he spent six months. Then he returned to Pepin County, Wis., and in January, 1897, became butter maker and manager for the Rusk Creamery Co., at Rusk, Dunn County, a position that he held continuously for seven years. During the winter of 1902 he took a special course in butter making at the Iowa State University at Ames, Iowa. For the next six and a half years he occupied a similar position with the Downsville Cooperative Creamery, but in the fall of 1910 returned to Rusk, where he operated the creamery until the spring of 1912. In the meanwhile he had contemplated establishing himself on a farm, and had taken the first step with that object in view, having in the fall of 1903 bought 80 acres of land in Section 15; also 40 acres in Section 14 and another 80 acres in Section 15, making a fine farm of 200 acres, the latter 80-acre tract being known as the A. C. Sherburne farm. In March, 1912, he gave up his connection with the creamery business and, settling on his farm, proceeded to build up a dairy business, and he has continued in that line of enterprise, today having a herd of 45 pure bred Holstein cattle. He is also somewhat extensively engaged in raising pure bred Poland-China hogs. He is a member of the county and national Holstein-Freisian associations and has often served as one of the judges on butter at the Dunn County fair. During his career as butter maker and creamery man he sent samples of his product a number of times to fairs and agricultural exhibitions and won his share of laurels. He has also been a director of the Rusk Cooperative store since its organization, and has been active in many things tending toward the betterment of his town and county. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Beavers. Mr. Wittig was married in Eau Claire, Wis., Dec. 3, 1903, to Grace Miller, and he and his wife are the parents of two sons: L. Miller, born Oct. 3, 1905, and Lyman J., born July 10, 1907, both living on the home farm.

Ray Randolph Chamberlain, a farmer and prominent citizen of the town of Wilson, was born in Sparta, Wis., Feb. 8, 1879, son of Thomas Jefferson and Amelia (Ghent) Chamberlain. The father, who was born in Catteraugus County, New York, came west with his parents in 1851, the journey being made with a wagon and team, the former loaded with household goods and driven by a brother of Thomas. Having arrived at Sparta, Monroe County, Wis., they stopped there, and two miles to the north of that city, or village, as it was then, Grandfather Chamberlain bought a farm, which became the family home. There Thomas J. Chamberlain was reared, attending school, and there he resided until he came to Dunn County in 1880, with his family, having in 1878 married Amelia Ghent, a native of Germany. Three years after arriving here he settled permanently on 80 acres of railroad land in Section 7, town of Wilson, he and his family living on the Dan Fuller farm until he had put up a log house. He also put up a log barn with a straw roof. At that time there were no roads in this section, and the woods were so dense that he had to cut a way through the timber so that he could drive in with his wagon. In course of time he cleared considerably of his land, and also built a house 30 x 30



WILLIAM M. CLOUGH

feet in ground plan, and a barn 34 x 50 feet, besides other buildings. In addition to general farming he conducted a blacksmith's shop on his place. In 1915 he sold the farm and moved with his wife to Ridgeland, where they are now living. After his retirement he purchased an 80-acre tract across the road in Section 8, which he sold to his son Ray R. He and his wife have had three children: Ray Randolph, above mentioned; Grace, wife of L. C. Brown of Ridgeland, and Ameda, wife of A. C. Thorberg of Chetek. Ray Randolph Chamberlain was one year old when he came with his parents to Dunn County, and four years old when they bought their farm in Section 7, town of Wilson. He was reared on the home farm, attending rural school, and became his father's assistant, remaining at home until 1900 in that capacity, and then buying 25 acres of adjacent land on which he built a house for himself, and the land of which he cultivated, also operating the home farm until 1915. He then bought the 80 acres in Section 8, previously mentioned as having been purchased by his father, and on this place he has since been engaged in general farming and dairying with good results. He has erected a four-room frame house, a barn and other buildings. His cattle are Holsteins and he raises Duroc-Jersey hogs. Mr. Chamberlain is a stockholder in the Farmers store at Bloomer, the Prairie Farm, Ridgeland & Dallas Telephone Co., and the Ridgeland Cooperative Creamery Co. At different times he has performed creditable public service, his first experience in this direction being as town clerk, to which office he was elected in 1909 and in which he served six years. In 1915 he was elected chairman of the town board, and served two terms as such, at the same time being a member of the county board, and since 1918 he has been treasurer of the town of Wilson. Mr. Chamberlain was married in Menomonie, on Feb. 22, 1905, to Ella Rear, daughter of Thomas and Carrie (Larson) Rear. He and his wife are the parents of four children, Esther, Ethel, Le Roy and Gordon. In October, 1922, Mrs. Chamberlain was appointed clerk of the town of Wilson, and in 1923 was elected and in 1924 re-elected to the same office. Her father, Thomas Rear, was born in Dane County, Wisconsin, and her mother in Vernon County, (both) being of Norwegian parentage or ancestry. The latter, Carrie Larson, came with her parents to Running Valley and she and Mr. Rear were married in Colfax. In 1900 he bought a farm in Sections 21 and 22, town of Wilson, on which he erected barns, a granary and other buildings, carrying on the farm until his death on Feb. 4, 1912. He had been a widower for nearly eight years, his wife having passed away in Feb. 26, 1904. Of their seven children, four are now living, Will, Jennie, Cora and Ella, those deceased being Ella, Nellie and Sadie. Jennie is the wife of Arthur Ebling of the town of Wilson; Cora married Clyde Call of Marinette, Wis., where she resides.

William M. Clough, a prominent citizen of Boyceville, manager of the Boyceville Telephone Co., was born Feb. 25, 1859, in that extreme southern part of Illinois known as Egypt, owing to the fact that the city of Cairo is located in it. His parents were Daniel W. and Lavina Ann (Baker) Clough, the father a native of Maine and the mother of Illinois. Daniel W. Clough came west when young and he and his wife were married in Illinois. At the out-break of the Civil War he enlisted to fight for the Union, becoming a member of the 21st Illinois Regiment, of which Ulysses S. Grant, afterwards general, was then colonel. He was wounded in battle during the first year of the war and discharged. After his recovery he enlisted in the navy, but disability from the effects of his wound caused his discharge from that branch of the service also. In 1865 he came to Wisconsin and located at Kilbourn, Columbia County, near which place he did farming and bought livestock, being thus engaged until 1879. In that year he came to Dunn County, driving here with an ox team and settling in the town of New Haven, where he bought a piece of railroad land and there began the building of a home by erecting a log house and barn. For years thereafter he and his family were living under pioneer conditions, he carrying the necessary supplies packed on his back from Menomonie. There in time he built up a good farm, residing on it for over 30 years, at the end of which time, in 1910 he sold it and took up his residence in Boyceville, where he spent the rest of his life retired from active work. He died Aug. 4, 1918. His wife, who

survived him, resided in Boyceville with her son Theron, until her death on Oct. 21, 1924. Daniel W. Clough was a good citizen of his town, in the early days helping new settlers and taking part in the building of roads and schools. He served for many years on the town and county boards and also on the school board. He and his wife had ten children, namely: William M., the direct subject of this sketch; Benjamin B., a farmer in the town of New Haven; John, of North Dakota; Arthur L., of Seattle, Wash.; Warren, of Tacoma, Wash.; Theron and Walter, who operate the Ford garage in Boyceville; Peter, of North Dakota; Blakely, who died in Illinois; and Myrtle, who died at the age of 14 years. William M. Clough was educated in Kilbourn City and as a young man worked with and for his father on drives and in the woods. In 1879 he came to Dunn County with his parents, with whom he remained until he was 22 years old. In 1881 he bought 80 acres of wild land in Section 9, town of Tiffany and for three years subsequently was engaged in its improvement, residing on it. Then selling it, he bought another tract in Section 23, of the same town. In 1882 Mr. Clough went to Edmonds County, South Dakota, and pre-empted 160 acres of land, and the next seven years of his life were spent in its improvement. Then returning to Dunn County, he settled on his farm in the town of Tiffany, where he made his home until 1904, during that period homesteading 160 acres in St. Louis County, Minnesota, which he sold after he had proved it up. In 1904 he rented out his farm in the town of Tiffany and came to Boyceville. Here he bought and sold livestock for 12 years. In 1917 he also went into the hardware business with his son-in-law, Jesse Culp, whose interest was purchased later by Mr. Clough's brother Walter, the two brothers conducting the business until the Boyceville Store Co. was organized in 1914, with William M. Clough as president, Walter Clough as vice president and Andrew J. Ajer as secretary and manager. William M. has since sold a part of his interest in the company, but is still acting president. He sold his farm to his son Calvin and has sold Texas land for several years. He served as chairman of the town of Tiffany for seven years and helped to organize the village of Boyceville, which he is now serving as president. His fraternal affiliations are with the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, the last mentioned of which he served as venerable counsel. Mr. Clough was married Jan. 6, 1882, in the town of New Haven Dunn County, to Cora L. Applebye, daughter of Zelotis and Lorenda (Goodrich) Applebye. Her parents, who settled in the town of Tiffany, Dunn County, in 1880, spent the rest of their lives there, being now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Clough have four children: Pearl, now Mrs. Jesse Culp, of Dickenson, N. D.; Hazel M., who is Mrs. Guy M. Owens of McAllen, Texas; Sylvia, who is Mrs. Julius Ajer of Boyceville; and Calvin now proprietor of the old home farm in the town of Tiffany. Mr. Clough became manager of the Boyceville Telephone Co. in July, 1919.

Christian A. Lee, a retired farmer residing in Ridgeland, who came to America half a century ago and was for a number of years closely connected with governmental affairs in the town of Wilson, was born at Gusdal in Gudbransdalen, Norway, Sept. 22, 1856, son of Amund and Ingeborg Lee. The parents were farming people who came to the United States in 1884 to make their home with their sons, Ole and Christian. They are now deceased. Of the eight children in the family, two are now living, Christian and Andrew. Those deceased are Gunder, Simon, Bertha, Carrie, Sina and Ole. Christian A. Lee was reared and educated in his native land and subsequently worked on farms there until the age of 19. Then in 1875 he came to the United States, locating at St. Charles, Minn., where he remained for a year. In 1876 he came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and began farming for himself, buying 80 acres of railroad land in Section 23, Township 31 North of Range 11 West, or what is now the town of Wilson, though at that time it was part of the town of Sheridan. Later he bought 40 acres more, this giving him a farm of 120 acres, and still later he bought an additional 80-acre tract. His land was covered with brush and there were no buildings. To start things moving Mr. Lee built a small frame house and a barn, the latter being a dug-out in the side of a hill and capped by a straw roof. He used both oxen and horses in his farm work, cleared and broke his land, and later erected another frame house and other build-

ings. Afterwards he sold 80 acres to his son Simon, who is now patrolman on State Highway No. 25. He carried on general farming and dairying until 1914, in which year he retired and moved to Ridgeland. In 1906 he had opened a hardware store in Ridgeland, which he conducted until 1909, when he was burned out and returned to his farm, where he spent the next five years. Since 1914 the farm has been rented to one of his sons. Mr. Lee served as supervisor or county commissioner for many years, representing what is now the town of Wilson, which town he took an active part in having set off and organized. For a number of years he was chairman of the board, and as such a member of the county board. He also served many years as clerk of the school board of his district. As one of the leading citizens of his town for so long a period, he is widely known and his personal record is one that commands respect. It is 44 years that Mr. Lee entered upon the domestic period of his life, being married in 1880, to Gunhild A. Gregorson, daughter of Peter and Signa Gregorson. Her parents, who came to this country from Norway at an early date took a homestead in the town of Sand Creek, Dunn County. They are now deceased, as also is their daughter, Mrs. Lee, who passed away in 1902, after a married life of about 22 years. She had been the mother of seven children, six of whom are now living, namely: Edmund, Peter, Simon, Ingeborg, Clarence and Gunda, the one deceased being Sina. Ingeborg married George Stecker, a railroad man now working on the "Soo" line out of Ridgeland. Peter and Clarence were in the United States' service in the war, Peter entering the army in 1917. He served in France in the railroad department and was discharged in 1919. Clarence, who entered the navy, was stationed at Puget Sound, where he remained until his discharge in the same year, 1919.

Otto Olson, a well known and respected citizen of the town of Wilson, and proprietor of a farm in Section 13, was born in Norway, April 22, 1856, son of Ole and Mary Olson. The father, a farmer, died in Norway, and his wife came to the United States and settled in Minnesota. She died at Pelican Rapids, that state. Of their seven children, five are now living: Otto, Hannah, Lena, Olenna and Arne. Hannah, who married a Mr. Peterson, lives in Spokane, Wash. Otto Olson was reared in Norway and worked on farms there until he came to the United States in 1880. He first settled in Eau Claire, where he spent four years, working in sawmills in summer and in the woods in winter. At the end of that time he came to Dunn County, driving a mule team, and took a homestead of 160 acres in Sections 12 and 13, town of Wilson, making his home with Arne Larson until he had built a log house, and he also built a log barn with a straw roof, carrying the logs on his shoulders. The land was wild and covered with brush and he cleared and broke it with oxen. He also broke land for his neighbors as well as for himself, using seven ox teams. In early days it was quite a common circumstance for him to walk to Eau Claire and back. After breaking sufficient land he started farming, continuing his work in the woods in winter until altogether he had spent ten winters that way. After he had made considerable progress he built a frame house and two silos, besides other buildings. He also bought more land, including 280 acres from Oscar Larson, and now has 480 acres, of which about 300 are under the plow. He carries on general farming and dairying, having 30 head of Holstein grade cattle, and raising Duroc-Jersey hogs. When he first settled here he and his family used to do most of their trading at Sand Creek, traveling back and forth over Knapp, Stout & Co.'s tote road. Mr. Olson was married in Norway, in 1879, to Olea Evenson, who was born Feb. 5, 1859, daughter of Iver and Thea Hoyland. Her parents lived and died in Norway. Of the six children in the Hoyland family, two, Thomas and Thea, are now dead. The four living are: Olea, now Mrs. Otto Olson; Julius of Minneapolis; Andrew, of Hay Creek, and Martha, residing in Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Olson have had eight children, one of whom, Olive, is deceased. The others are, Thomas, Alfred, Oscar, Anna, Ingman, Ole and George. Anna married Will McNear of Eau Claire, Wis.; Thomas lives in Sand Creek; Oscar and Ingman in Eau Claire, and the others on the home farm. On July 6, 1918, Alfred was drafted into the United States' service, being assigned to the infantry. He trained at Camp Hancock, Georgia, and went overseas with the

82d Division, serving six months there and being discharged June 20, 1919. Ingman, who was drafted July 10, 1918, trained at Camp Hancock, Georgia, with displacement units, and was assigned to a machine gun company. His service was in this country and he was discharged on the close of the war.

John Peter Sipple, in former years an active farmer in the town of Spring Brook, where he did good work along the lines of agricultural improvement, but who passed away some years ago, was born in the state of Pennsylvania, Sept. 17, 1854, son of Conrad and Catherine Sipple. It was in 1862 that he accompanied his parents to Dunn County, Wisconsin, the family locating on a farm, or tract of land, in the town of Spring Brook. There John Peter attended school and grew to manhood, assisting his parents in the development of their farm. This was a hard task for a young boy, as the land was wild and had to be cleared of stumps and brush. After remaining on the home place until he was 22 years old, he bought a farm of 120 acres near it and began his career as an independent farmer; about the same time he got married. His place had but a poor set of buildings on it, but he made them do for some eight years, at the end of which time he was able to put up better ones, which, indeed, were first class. He had also proceeded far with the cultivation of his land, and on that farm he and his family resided until 1892, in which year he sold it, buying an improved farm of 215 acres in the same town and not far from the first. Moving to his new purchase, he continued his agricultural operations and also the work of improvement, keeping busy in this way for some 16 years, when on March 18, 1908, he was called away by death. His work had been well done and he had proved himself a live factor in the agricultural development of Dunn County, helping to make it what it is today. Mr. Sipple's marriage, briefly referred to above, took place on March 21, 1877, and united him with Emma Vonderheiden, who was born in Chippewa County, Wis., Jan. 11, 1859, daughter of William and Henrietta (Fleuk) Vonderheiden. Her parents were natives of Germany, who came to America when young people and were married in St. Louis, Mo., in 1856. immediately afterwards settling in Chippewa County, Wisconsin, where they spent the rest of their lives. To Mr. and Mrs. Sipple ten children were born, namely, Lena, William, Fred, Amanda, Walter, Melvin, Phila, Merle, Edna and Elmer, of whom the further record is briefly as follows: Lena, who married John Kraft, is now deceased; she left three children, Laneta, Earl and Viola. William married Eliza Sheaier, who died leaving two children, Raymond and Gladys. William married secondly, Mary Bufton, by whom he has two children, Florence and Helen. Fred, who is now conducting the old home farm, married Lena Miller and has three children, Clarence, Earl and Dorothy. Amanda is now Mrs. George Kothlow and the mother of four children, Lloyd, Lawrence, Alvera and Luverne. Walter met an accidental death, being killed by a threshing-machine. Melvin married Della Wallace and has two children, Gilbert and Marion. Phila is the wife of Arnold Quilling and has two children, Marvin and Doris. Merle married Martin Peterson and has two children, James and Robert. Edna is now Mrs. Arthur Medtlie and has three children, Marlis, Janet and Arthur. Elmer, a graduate of the Menomonie High School and the Stout Institute, is an instructor in manual training at Minnetka, Illinois. Mrs. Sipple is a member of the Evangelical Church and also of its Ladies' Aid Society. She has a good social standing, with a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

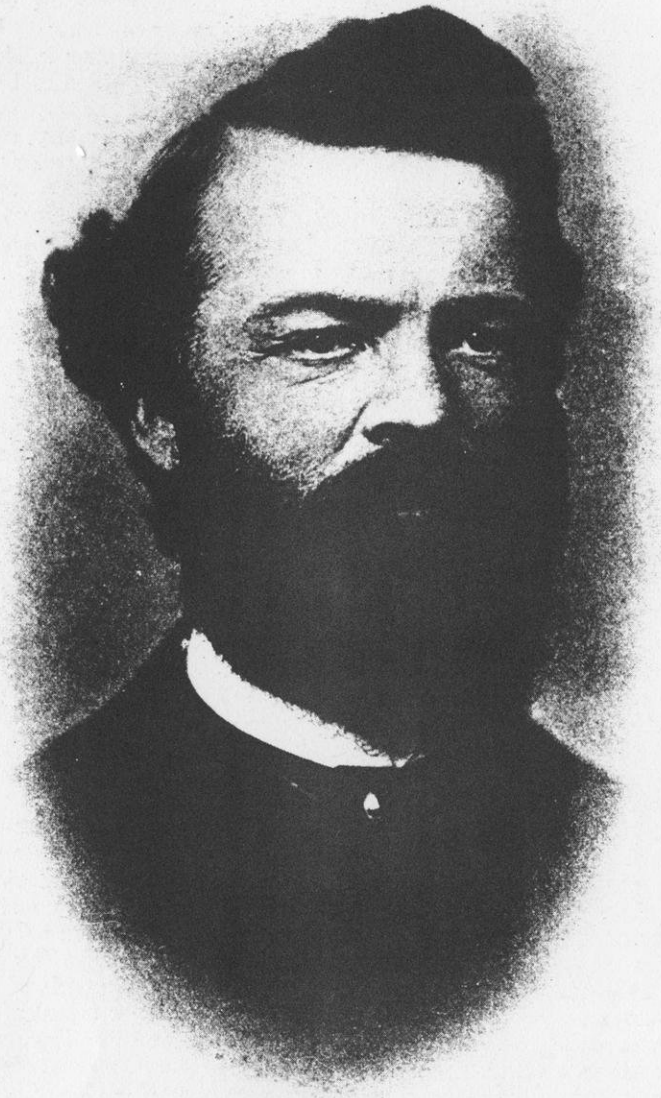
Captain William Wilson, one of the founders of Menomonie, and the pioneer who took the initial steps in the organization of the great lumber concern afterwards known as The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, was born at Pine Creek, Clinton County, Penn., on Feb. 9, 1807, the son of Martin H. and Mary (Lambert) Wilson. Both parents were born in England, Martin H. Wilson in Leeds, Yorkshire, and Mary Lambert in Berkshire. William Wilson early became interested in farming and lumbering and for a while was a steamboat pilot on the west branch of the Susquehanna River in his native state. In 1827 he was married to Maria Blair, daughter of Thomas and Eliza Blair of Bellefonte, Penn. With his wife and two children he came west in 1836, making the journey in a covered wagon. Though a Pennsylvanian, he had all a Yankee's shrewdness in business matters, perhaps

William Wilson

having inherited it from his Yorkshire forbears, and it is said that on his journey west he lost no opportunity of effecting a horse trade; it is not recorded that in any instance he got the worst of it. The journey ended at Fort Madison, Iowa, where he settled, and where he remained for some ten years, during which time he engaged in a number of enterprises. He owned a hotel and livery and engaged in lumbering, farming and contracting. He constructed a part of the Illinois canal and operated a stage line between Burlington and Keokuk, Iowa. In local affairs he took an active part and served as justice of the peace. He also became interested in steamboat ventures and had command of a Mississippi River packet, thus acquiring his title of Captain. The steamboat venture, however, was unfortunate and involved him in financial disasters. While living at Fort Madison he heard trappers and other wanderers talk of the vast pine forests in Wisconsin and Minnesota, which started in his mind a new train of thought. He immediately foresaw the wonderful development which was sure to come to the Northwest and determined to make a trip into the pine regions to investigate conditions for himself. Early in 1845, therefore, he came to this region and thoroughly examined the Chippewa and Menomonie territory. With his wide experience as a riverman, lumberman and business man, together with that faculty of mind which is designated as "vision," he readily comprehended the vast resources, wealth and future possibilities these lands embraced, if properly handled, and he returned to Fort Madison full of enthusiasm and determined to cast his lot in these pine forests. He interviewed John H. Knapp, a prosperous business man of that place, and interested him in a plan to develop the Menomonie country. An interest was purchased in a little sawmill on the present site of Menomonie, and a partnership agreement made between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Knapp, which in time resulted in the famous Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. From the beginning Captain Wilson was the active and moving force in this concern, but owing to the involved condition of his finances in those early days, he remained the silent partner, and his name was never attached to the firm with which he was so vitally and importantly connected. His first wife Maria had died at Fort Madison, Iowa, in 1839, and he was married at that place in 1840, to Angeline Hale, who was born at Piqua, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1822, daughter of Thomas and Jane Hale. With her and four children—Thomas B., Eliza T., Martin and Jane H.—he arrived in Menomonie to make his permanent residence here, on July 4, 1846, the Nation's holiday. He moved into a log house and at once started operations. This was the real beginning of Menomonie. To the task of engineering those influences which were to make the region for half a century one of the foremost lumbering areas of the world, and afterward one of the most prosperous farming and dairying regions of the United States, Captain Wilson brought a mind, soul, body, temperament and experience well suited to the tremendous duties which were to devolve upon him. In body he was rugged and virile, a man of ceaseless activity, untiring energy and unflagging enthusiasm, with unlimited capacities for physical and mental work, and one whom no hardship of forest or stream could ever daunt. In mind he was of quick decision, indomitable courage both physical and moral, keen business acumen and remarkable foresight. In temperament he was always cheerful and optimistic, but most emphatic in his likes and dislikes. In soul he was of strong faith and of a decided religious belief. As a leader of men he was just, and fortunate in those qualities that win loyalty, fidelity and service. As a citizen he labored ever for those things which he believed were for the best interests of his fellow men. As a host his reputation for hospitality was far famed. From the first he announced his faith in this region and his firm determination to stay here. He declared that the Red Cedar River was one of the most beautiful streams he had ever seen, and as his eye swept the natural arena which is now Menomonie he envisioned its splendid possibilities as an important center of the great lumber industry and as the site of a prosperous community that should long endure. Beginning with his arrival on that doubly historic day, July 4, 1846, and continuing until his death on Sept. 4, 1892, his work and influence were interwoven into the history of Menomonie, Dunn County, and the Knapp-Stout activities. Without fear, whether of pioneer hardships, Indian outbreaks,

fire or flood, or even of ridicule, he went straight forward on his appointed task and laid it down but with his life. His good wife shared his courage and accepted her full share of work and responsibility. She acted the part of a true mother to her two step-children, and shed her gracious influence on every phase of life which her husband's interests touched. Between them there existed a strong sympathy founded upon mutual love and respect that lasted until they were separated by death. It was Captain Wilson who pre-empted the site of Menomonie and later platted the village. In 1857 he was a member of the state senate, and when Menomonie was incorporated he became its first mayor. He established the first church and the first school by advertising for a teacher and preacher and securing the Rev. Joshua Pittman to act in those capacities. As neither church nor school activities were pursued on Saturdays, Captain Wilson, in order that Mr. Pittman might not be idle on that day, assigned him the task of piling shingles. He bought the material for the publishing of the "Dunn County Lumberman," the first newspaper in this region, and persuaded Charles S. Bundy to come here as its editor. He was one of the founders of the First Baptist Church, which stood where now stands the Stout Gymnasium, and also the chapel on Rusk Prairie, four miles out, which is still standing and is now used as a schoolhouse. To the church in town he gave a pipe organ and he made many liberal donations to the denomination. These were but some of his many personal benefactions, in addition to those he shared with his partners. In fact for nearly half a century there were few meritorious movements or causes in the community in which he did not have a generous share. Infrequent indeed were the meals when the long-length dining-table in the Wilson home was not surrounded by guests. Indigent clergymen found the home a refuge and asylum. People of distinction made their eager way to the door. Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were welcome guests, the former on three different occasions, as Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and Eliza T., were early believers in what were then called "Woman's Rights." Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Tilton, Wong Chang Foo and Ole Bull were a few of the many other people of note and culture who enjoyed the peaceful, friendly atmosphere of this pioneer home. Thus with busy work and useful activities, with pleasant intercourse with his fellow men, the years moved swiftly on. In the greatest period of the changing of the Northwest from a forest to a wonderful sweep of rich agricultural lands dotted with prosperous cities and villages, Captain Wilson lived well his life, meeting four-square every obligation that a man could fulfil, and in 1892 he was laid to rest amid the scenes he loved so well, leaving the further development in the hands of those for whom he had so ably led the way. His wife Angeline had passed on before him, having died in Menomonie, on Dec. 23, 1885. The children of Captain Wilson's first marriage, to Maria Blair, were: Thomas Blair Wilson, born March 5, 1832, at Monroeton, Penn., who died March 26, 1898, at Menomonie; and Eliza Thompson Wilson, born April 1, 1834, who died at Eau Claire, Oct. 19, 1902. The latter's interest in the cause of "Woman's Rights," already casually mentioned, brought her into contact, and made her personally acquainted with, many of the leaders of that movement. In Civil War days she also showed her enthusiasm for the cause of the Union, and, indeed, accompanied a regiment to the front, like a French vivandiere, though not in the supply department, but to help encourage and cheer up the soldiers, and add a woman's refining influence and ready sympathy to the other measures taken for their welfare. Later she showed practical business ability in the successful operation of a mill in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County. Of Captain Wilson's second marriage, to Angeline Hale, were born eight children, namely: Martin Wilson, born Jan. 4, 1842, who died Jan. 2, 1924; Jane Hale Wilson (Mrs. G. W. LaPointe, Sr.); Mary A. Wilson (Mrs. F. J. McLean), born Dec. 13, 1847, who died Jan. 7, 1913; William Wilson, born Sept. 2, 1852, who died Nov. 26, 1901; Elizabeth Epley Wilson, who died when about two years old; Ella Kellogg Wilson (Mrs. W. L. Mead), born July 15, 1858, who died March 14, 1910; Angeline Wilson (Mrs. James H. Stout), and Sarah Hale Wilson (Mrs. F. K. Harris).

Thomas Blair Wilson, an active citizen of Menomonie for many years, was born in Monroeton, Penn., March 5, 1832, the son of Captain William and Maria (Blair)



John A. Knapp

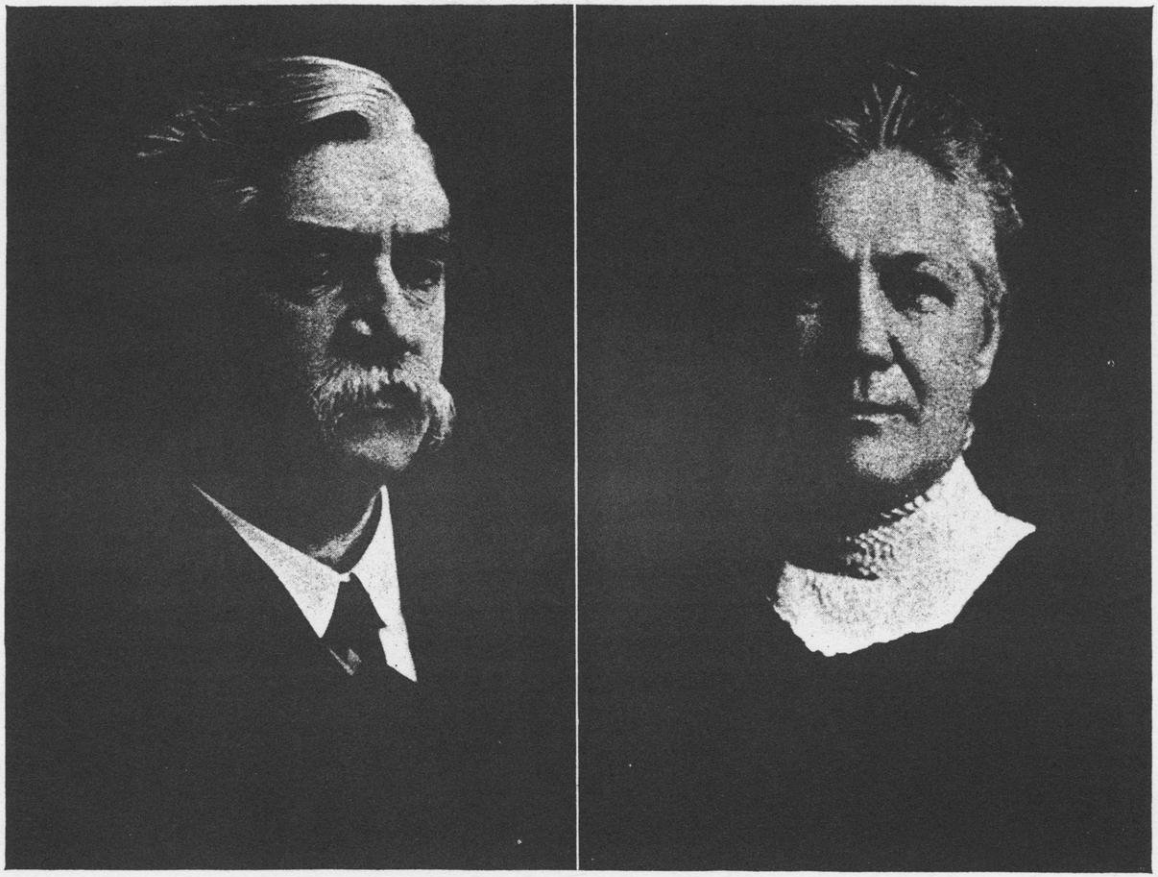
Wilson, with whom he came to Iowa, in 1836, and to Menomonie, in 1846. Two years later he joined the government survey crew, and with the official surveyors traveled over the vast pine regions in the development of which he was later to have so important a part. In 1854 he was admitted as a member of Knapp-Stout & Co., and in the fall of 1858, immediately after his marriage he went to Read's Landing, in Minnesota, to look after the company interests there. Under the firm name of T. B. Wilson & Co., he had charge of the company holdings at Read's Landing and supervised the rafting operations from that point to Dubuque, Iowa. For nearly two decades he was a dominant factor in the life of the busy little village on Lake Pepin. He ably supervised the interests of his company, he maintained a hospitable home, he served as postmaster and in other official capacities, was superintendent of the Union Sunday school, and was especially active in young people's work. He was a close friend of Bishop Henry B. Whipple, missionary to the Indians, whom he said was the bravest man he ever knew, and the Bishop often visited the cheery home and was much interested in the merry group of growing Wilson children. In 1874 Mr. Wilson came back to Menomonie to assist his father and in 1878 became secretary of the newly incorporated Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, which office he held continuously until his death, and being in active charge of the operations at Menomonie, and traveling through the territory which embraced the vast holdings of the company and its associated organizations. He had inherited many of the admirable qualities of his father and mother, and was an important factor in the growth of the county and company. Unassuming and retiring, he was a keen business man, a good citizen and companion and an ideal family man. His benefactions were many, but much of his charity and generosity was anonymous, as he especially disliked ostentation and display. He died March 26, 1898, his death being almost coincident with the diminution of the lumbering operations in which he had so important a share. Thomas Blair Wilson was married on Oct. 12, 1858, at Jersey Shore, Penn., to Julia Frances Epley, daughter of Peter and Amelia Epley. She was born at Pine Creek, Lycoming County, Penn., on March 8, 1836, and died in Menomonie, on Nov. 20, 1911. The children of Thomas Blair and Julia Frances (Epley) Wilson are: Peter Epley Wilson, born Aug. 1, 1859, who died Dec. 29, 1913; James Fountain Wilson, born June 20, 1863; Thomas Blair Wilson, Jr., born Sept. 30, 1865; Paul Carleton Wilson, born Feb. 16, 1869; Thaddeus Wilson, born Feb. 18, 1872, who died in March, 1874; and Philip Aitkin Wilson, born Nov. 15, 1874.

John Holly Knapp, son of Gen. John H. Knapp, was born at Elmira, N. Y., March 29, 1825. His father was a man of remarkable energy, tact and business ability—one of the pioneers of internal improvements in New York. He was one of the original projectors of the Chemung canal and secured the charter for, and was one of the constructors and proprietors of the Blossburgh and Corning railroad, one of the first successful railway enterprises in this country. Financial embarassment of and disaster to some of his business associates, involved him in serious financial reverses in 1834, and in 1835 he gathered up the remnant of what had been a large fortune, and started for the far west. He crossed the Mississippi River at a point where now stands the city of Fort Madison, Iowa, and settled at that place on what was known then as the "Black Hawk purchase"—then a part of Michigan territory. It was there amid the western wilds that the childhood and youth of Mr. Knapp was spent, attending school and assisting his father in his business. When 20 years old he went east and entered a collegiate institute at New Haven, Connecticut, where he remained during one school year. With the exception of a subsequent course at a business college, this ended his school days, yet in a true sense he was a thorough scholar and a man of varied and high culture. The scenes and vicissitudes incident to a pioneer's life in a new country, were well-fitted to develop and bring out those qualities of mind and heart that contributed so largely toward making him what he was as a friend, citizen and a christian gentleman. Fond of nature, a lover of the romantic and beautiful—the undulating billowy expanse of the western prairies, and the majestic sweep of the "Father of Waters" were to him a perpetual inspiration and objects of thought. He, in early

youth, became acquainted with the celebrated Indian chief Black Hawk, and heard from him the story of the white man's injustice to his race and their privations and sufferings. He familiarized himself with the Sac language and in early boyhood frequently saw the matchless orator and warrior chief Keokuk, the Cicero of the western tribes. He knew Joseph Smith the great apostle of Mormonism, and many times visited the Mormon settlement and temple at Nauvoo, Illinois; and although he had no confidence, in, or respect for the leaders or their religion, yet he ever characterized the treatment of them by the settlers and authorities as unjustifiable and brutal. It was the thought and purpose of his youth and manhood—that he would spend the closing years of his life at Fort Madison, and with that object in view he early secured a beautiful property on a plateau, overlooking woodland, prairie, city and river; but he was not permitted to realize this fond hope. In June, 1846, with Captain William Wilson, he left Iowa for what is now Menomonie, Wisconsin, to commence that career in business which was marked with a degree of success that has rarely been equaled in the Northwest. They purchased of David Black a half interest in a sawmill and fixtures. Mr. Black dying soon afterwards, they purchased the other half and in July, of the same year, the firm of J. H. Knapp & Co. was formed and commenced business in the pineries of the Chippewa Valley, and at towns along the upper Mississippi River. The history of the development, growth and prosperity of the industries that they then and there inaugurated comprise no small portion of the history of the material resources, intellectual and moral force and progress of the Chippewa Valley. Commencing with a small sawmill, with a single saw, without wagons, wagon roads, railroads or steamboat communication for travel, without shops or stores, without schools or schoolhouses, with no better means for the transportation of supplies and clothing than a keel boat, and with a purchasing market no nearer than Prairie du Chien, nearly 200 miles away, their little plant grew. In a few years Captain Andrew Tainter's physical and mental powers were added, and as the business enlarged and became more diversified, more capital and resources were needed, and a little later on H. L. Stout, of Dubuque, Iowa, purchased an interest and became a member of the firm, and its name was changed to that of "Knapp, Stout & Company." The financial depression of 1856 and 1857, the loss of the mill by fire, their labors and struggle to surmount difficulties and threatened disaster,—their triumph and continued success thereafter—is so interwoven with the labor and lives of each of the men who composed that firm, that it is difficult to speak of any one without referring to all. Mr. Knapp at first looked after the running of lumber to market, selling it and securing the pay, and purchasing merchandise and supplies, but after a few years he had more particularly in charge the Company's large merchandising business at Menomonie and other points, and co-operated with others in looking after the finances of the firm. In his life time their business of manufacturing lumber increased from a few hundred thousand feet, to about one hundred million feet a year, and it has been reported by the Lumbermen's journals that the annual product of the Company's manufacture for several years "exceeded that of any one firm or corporation in the world." Like many others when he entered on his business venture here, it was with the purpose of accumulating a competence and returning to his former home. He had no just conception of the fertility of the soil—the healthfulness of the climate—the resources of the country, and in this he but shared with other pioneers in the erroneous impression and judgment entertained concerning northern Wisconsin. It is but justice to him to say, that at the time of his decease, few men had a better knowledge or more true appreciation of the wealth, resources and possibilities of northern Wisconsin than he. In those early days, it was to him a pleasure and much prized recreation to lay aside the cares and responsibilities incident to his labors and equipped with fishing rod, or gun—a sack with flour or bread in one end of it, and a piece of raw pork in the other—to set out on foot through woods or over prairie in quest of wild game, or some trout brook. Often, when on such excursions, he would remain over night where the shadows of night first fell upon him, sleeping under some forest tree, or upon some grassy knoll by the stream. He was not only a lover of such recreation, but said the excitemen

and abandon of the hunter's and fisherman's life at times had a peculiar attraction and charm. What is known as Little Elk Creek was one of his favorite trout streams and he frequently repaired to its banks after a day's work and fished until twilight, sleeping on its banks at night and filling his basket at early morning. He sometimes went as far as Rush River, Pierce County, on these fishing excursions. The hills and bluffs west of Irving Creek and the Eau Galle woods were his favorite hunting grounds in those days. In 1869, accompanied by his son Henry E. Knapp, he visited Europe, hoping to secure relief, if not a cure of the disease that had begun to affect him, and which baffled all the skill of the most eminent physicians of Europe and America and at last caused his death. During his sojourn in Europe, he traveled extensively in England, France, Germany and Italy. The letters he wrote home to his family and friends, were not only models of epistolary correspondence, but exhibited evidence of such close and accurate observation, discrimination and descriptive powers as to attract attention, and call forth high commendation from those who read them; some of them were published in the News and were re-published in other journals with favorable comment. In 1878 the business of the firm of Knapp, Stout & Company had become so extensive—with ramifications and departments in four different states—with the vicissitudes of fortune incident to great business enterprises, and the danger of death to the members so apparent that it was deemed expedient to organize the firm into a corporation. At the annual meeting of the firm in 1878, steps were taken in that direction and Mr. Knapp was elected a director and president of the new corporation which assumed the name of "The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company." He held that office and discharged its duties with great credit to himself and the satisfaction of his associates, until the annual meeting in February, 1886, when on account of failing health he tendered his resignation as president and declined a re-election. Eighty years have passed since William Wilson returned to Fort Madison from his exploration of the Chippewa Valley, and enlisted Mr. Knapp in his contemplated business undertaking in the pineries of the Northwest. Seventy-nine years ago they commenced business together here, and their association in business was doubtless longer than that of any other two men who have lived in the Chippewa Valley—almost half a century. More than 72 years ago the co-partnership known as Knapp, Stout & Company, was formed, and continued in business until 1878, and was then, (as we have already said) changed to a corporation embracing all the members of the old firm. Probably no other business institution of such magnitude in the Northwest has continued so long in business without serious reverses or death among the members. More remarkable than all else, is the fact that with such large and diversified enterprises—with so many departments and branch business locations, no differences or contentions ever arose to weaken their effectiveness and success. That men with such business push and firmness and such decision of character should amicably adjust any and all antagonism of opinions and judgment (if there ever were any) is one of the highest and best tributes that could be paid to them. It is not necessary to make any discrimination between them in this regard. It is enough to say that Mr. Knapp recognized and acted upon the important fact that unity of endeavor and co-operation were essential to success—and to that end he ever sustained cordial and friendly relations with all his business associates. Naturally conservative, he was made more so by a close observation of the business methods and mistakes of others, and this may have led him to devote much time and energy to minor details of great business enterprises, and attempt to compass all their final results. He was disposed to content himself with what was reasonably certain rather than venture where there was a chance or probability of a great gain with some hazard. With his temperament and convictions, he could not fail to make "common cause with the oppressed;" hence he, in early life became identified with the anti-slavery movement, and subsequently with the Republican party. Thoroughly informed in politics and political economy, his observation and experience made him in his mature and last years an earnest and enthusiastic friend and advocate of the doctrine of "Protection to American Industries." It was not simply a personal interest, for he looked beyond the individual to the nation—to

national life and prosperity. He was in no sense a politician, and office-holding had no fascinations for him. He was made a presidential elector in 1876, but with the exception of being elected to municipal office for one or two terms, he held no political office and declined all political preferment. He took a deep interest in the development of northwest Wisconsin, and at an early day in its history devoted of his time and money freely to its accomplishment. Largely, if not mainly, through his own personal interviews at the East and pecuniary aid the late D. A. Baldwin was induced to examine the route of the "Tomah and Lake St. Croix," subsequently the West Wisconsin railway. He was not ostentatious. He never paraded his benefactions before the public, yet quietly time and time again did he gladden with substantial aid the hearts of those in need. In some instances the benefactions were quite large sums of money, to persons distant from his home, or to educational, religious or charitable institutions. Of him it may be truly said—he shrank from all imposture, false pretension and deceit. He never stabbed by work or deed in the dark. He took no advantage of the weakness of others; he was ever modest in the assertion and exhibition of his own merit. In the maintenance or defense of what he believed to be right, he was zealous, brave and constant. He was frank and candid, and on his work absolute reliance was reposed. He believed that honor and truth are not mere abstractions but among the highest and grandest realities upon which men found their surest reliance, noblest purposes and greatest happiness. Of pleasing manners, animated by noble, but honest impulses and aspirations, he had just those endowments of mind and heart, that fitted him for a life of promise, and a useful and honorable career. His memory was tenacious and his power of recalling men, localities and events was remarkable; this with his excellent discipline of mind and gentle humor rendered his conversation attractive and entertaining. In his own home, surrounded by his family he was the center of interest, confidence and love; among his neighbors and friends—his integrity of purpose—helpfulness and christian virtues won for him their good opinion and respect. He was an earnest and sincere christian—a member of the Congregational church and a liberal supporter of educational, charitable and religious institutions. It was his strong religious convictions—his unwavering faith and trust in an infinite and all-wise Father and a Divine Redeemer that more than all else nerved and sustained him during all the years of his sickness and suffering. No thoughtful person could have been with him during the last four years of his life and witnessed his cheerfulness, serenity and resignation as in darkness he carried his load of pain without a murmur, without being impressed that "here is an example of patient suffering, christian fortitude, and an undimmed spiritual vision such as the world has seldom seen." The world freights us with burdens and cares and many of us bear them at best with feelings of disappointment or indifference. To such, life has no romances or grand realization and they plod through a cold, unsympathetic world heavy laden with sorrow, often times longing for the rest of the last silence, or to "touch elbows" with glad souls beyond. To John H. Knapp, the universe was a system of adjustments and balances—a universe where honest labor in the end will receive its reward—where patient endurance of ills brings a priceless boon—where infirmity cheerfully awaits the just compensation of the life hereafter, and where eternal laws in their silent majesty are enforcing order, restoring chaos to harmony and bring good out of evil. To him, the great mission of this life was to reverently, and righteously build a character worthily fitted for the life hereafter. This world was to him a grand world, and yet a sad and weary world. A wondrous mosaic of care and toil—of light and shadow—of laughter and tears—wondrous in its bitterness—wondrous too in the height and grandeur of its success. He believed that as "plant and pebble goes attended by its shadow—as the rolling stone leaves its scratches on the mountain, the river, its channel in the soil, the fern and leaf their modest epitah in the coal—the falling drop of water its sculpture in the sandstone, so every act of man inscribes itself in the memories of his fellows and in his own manners and soul." A man with such conceptions of being and doing—of motive and influence—of such trust in Infinite power and goodness—such unwavering faith in Divine purpose and helpfulness—



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM C. McLEAN

such clear discernment of human duties and responsibilities and such a spiritual vision of the life hereafter, could not fail to be manly, true and just in all the relations of life.

Frank J. McLean, one of the early residents of Menomonie, was born in Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1837. His great-grandfather, William McLean, a Scotchman, came to America about 1760 from County Antrim, Ireland, and settled in Trenton, N. J., where he died Oct. 2, 1781. His widow with her children John, Francis, William, James, Andrew, Thomas and Jane moved to Washington County, New York in 1784. Francis, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, lived his entire life in Washington County, near Cambridge. He married Mary Hill and to them seven children were born, William, Alexander, Francis, James, Ebenezer, Martha and Anne. He died Jan. 11, 1831, on his farm in Cambridge. James, the father of our subject, was born in Washington County, New York, Sept. 17, 1803, and died at Nichols, Tioga County, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1877. He too was a farmer. He married Eliza, daughter of Owen and Lydia (Sawyer) Perry, who was born in Newburyport, Mass., June 3, 1813, and who died in Menomonie, Wis., May 31, 1878, while visiting her son. The children born to them were Mary L., Lydia L., Frank J., Rose E. (Mrs. J. F. De Groat), William H. and Martha (wife of Dr. D. H. Decker of Menomonie). Frank J. McLean received his early education in the common schools at Nichols, N. Y., and at the Owego Academy. At the age of 17 he taught winter school at Balls Mills near Williamsport, Penn., and later he taught the village school at his home in Nichols, for three years. He then went into business—general merchandise and grain—in Nichols, the firm name being McLean & Howell. Later he attended the Albany Law School, graduating with the class of 1865. He then returned to Nichols and practiced law in Tioga County for two years. In 1867 he settled in Menomonie and immediately began the practice of law here, in which he continued for many years, for a part of the time under the firm name of F. J. & W. C. McLean. He gradually gave up the practice of law as he became interested in banking and other business. In 1883 he organized the First National Bank of Menomonie and was its president until he sold his interest in 1906. He helped to organize the Bank of Barron, Wis., and was its president for about 20 years. He also helped to organize the First State Bank of Prairie Farm, Wis., and was an active officer in it for many years. He organized the International Bank of Superior, Wis., and was its president for many years. He also helped to organize and was the first president of the Menomonie Hotel Co., which built the Hotel Royal in 1885. In 1901 he organized the Excelsior Brick Co. of Menomonie and was its president and manager until ill health required him to give up active business. He at one time owned and published the Menomonie Times. Deeply interested in the schools of Menomonie, he served at one time as president of the board of education. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity. In politics he was a Democrat. Frank J. McLean was married Oct. 7, 1875, to Mary A. Wilson, daughter of Capt. William and Angeline (Hale) Wilson, at her home in Menomonie. She was the first white child born in Menomonie and the second born in Dunn County. Mr. and Mrs. McLean were both members of the First Congregational Church of Menomonie. He died March 27, 1914, his wife having previously passed away on Jan. 7, 1913. They were the parents of five children, James P., Mary W., (who died in infancy) William Wilson, Francis J. and Marjorie W. In regard to these children the following further data is available. James P. McLean, a resident of Menomonie, is president of the Excelsior Brick Co. of Menomonie. He and Ada E. Lewis of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, were married Aug. 2, 1898. Their daughter Mary W. McLean is now Mrs. Ronald W. Ramsey of Portland, Oregon. William Wilson, a resident of Menomonie, is one of the directors of the Excelsior Brick Co. Francis J. of Menomonie is secretary of the Excelsior Brick Co. Marjorie W. was married Dec. 25, 1919, to J. E. Bahner of McKeesport, Pennsylvania. They now reside at Cleveland, Ohio, and have one child, John M. Bahner.

William C. McLean, who was for many years one of Menomonie's best known and most respected business men, was born in Cambridge, N. Y., April 22, 1849.

It was there that he received his early education and grew to manhood. At the age of 21 he came to Menomonie. In 1873 he entered Wisconsin State University, and, having been graduated from the law class in 1875, he practiced law in Menomonie for five years. In 1883 he helped to organize the First National Bank of Menomonie, of which he was the first cashier, holding that position for 20 years, at the end of which time he retired to give his attention to his growing real estate and loan business. For many years up to the winter of 1916-17, he was president of the Bank of Barron, at Barron, Wis. He died at Buena Vista, near Miami, Fla., whither he had gone to spend the winter, on Jan. 17, 1918. Mr. McLean was a self-made man. He worked his way through the University of Wisconsin and was always proud of the fact that he was graduated with the class that numbered among its members such men as Charles Waldo Bardeen, afterwards for six years a circuit judge in Wisconsin and for five years associate justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin; Charles Wilson Bunn, who became general counsel for the Northern Pacific Railway, residing in St. Paul; James Kirwin, who became a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin and later for several years associate justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court; John Collins Sherwin (a Menomonie boy), who became district judge of the 12th District of Iowa, a position that he held for 12 years, later becoming associate justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa; Edward Perrin Vilas, one of the Vilas Brothers, a prominent Wisconsin law firm; and John Bradley Winslow, for three years city attorney at Racine, Wis., for seven years judge of the First Judicial Circuit of Wisconsin, and who at the time of his death was chief justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Other members of his class, also, became able and prominent lawyers in their respective localities of the state. During his whole life Mr. McLean was engaged in doing useful and generous acts for his fellow men. He made some liberal donations, not for self advertisement but because of the worthiness of the cause and because they would confer benefit and happiness on others. Among instances of this kind may be mentioned his bequest of $5,000 to the Memorial library, the income from same to be expended solely in the purchase of books; a liberal donation to the choir of the Congregational Church, in which he sang for many years; and his gift of a flag and flag-pole to William Evans Post, G. A. R., of Menomonie. Though he had not been a soldier, he had an intensely American spirit and the members of the Post made him an honorary member. Mr. McLean was a member of the Clan MacLean, which on many occasions in the past took a prominent part in the shaping of Scottish history. In 1912 the chief of the clan, Sir Fitzhugh Roy Donald MacLean, who lives in Scotland, came into possession of old Duard Castle on the Island of Mull, Scotland, an old fort of the clan MacLean, which for 250 years had been out of their hands. It was a gala occasion. A call had been sent out by the chief to members of the clan in all parts of the world, inviting them to attend the ceremonial, and many did so, including the subject of this sketch, who had the pleasure of meeting and being greeted by the chief. Mr. McLean for many years was an active member of the Old Settlers' Association in which he took a deep interest, for several years being its treasurer. He was married Aug. 26, 1879, at Nichols, N. Y., to Mary Frances Kirby, who was born there Sept. 18, 1853. After acquiring her preliminary education, she entered Elmira College for Women, at Elmira, N. Y., where she took the regular courses and was graduated with the class of 1877. After entering upon her married life in Menomonie Mrs. McLean became a welcome and useful member of local society. She was adept in the art of hand painting of china, and in her latter years took much pride in this work. She was also skilful in oil and water color painting, having studied these branches of art under Prof. Walters at Elmira, N. Y. She was a member of the Menomonie Sketch Club, also of the Menomonie Woman's Club, and, like her husband, of the Dunn County Old Settlers' Association, being an active worker in it and always taking a keen interest in its reunions. She survived Mr. McLean some years, passing away on May 7, 1924. Mr. and Mrs. McLean were the parents of three children: Selim Kirby, born July 26, 1884, who died Sept. 26, the same year; Marguerite Louise, born Aug. 24, 1888, now Mrs. Day Henry Johnson of Nichols, N. Y., and Jessie Kirby, born Aug. 29, 1894, who

is now Mrs. Adrian Leo Mitten of Menomonie, Wis.

Egbert Bird Bundy, formerly judge of the Eighth Judical Circuit of Wisconsin, was born at Windsor, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1833, son of Dr. Oliver T. and Lydia (Smith) Bundy. His general education was obtained in the common schools of Windsor, at Windsor Academy, and at Oxford, N. Y. He studied law in the law office of Wheeler and Moore at Deposit, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in Courtland, N. Y., at the general term of the Supreme Court in 1856. In the following year he came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and for three years practiced law at Dunnville, then the county seat; in partnership with his brother C. S. Bundy, now judge of the municipal court in Washington, D. C. In 1860 he moved to Prescott, Wis., where he practiced law for one year. Then in 1861 he came to Menomonie, where he was engaged in the practice of law until 1866. In that year he moved to Wabasha, Minn., where he remained for a year, in 1867, moving to Durand, Wis. In 1868 he returned to Menomonie and for the next nine years was engaged in law practice here, at first with Robert Macauley and later with E. B. Mainwaring. Then in 1877 he was elected judge of the Eighth Judicial District to fill the unexpired term of Judge Humphrey, who had resigned. He was again elected in 1878, 1884 and 1890. After his last term had expired, on Jan. 1, 1897, he engaged in the practice of law in Menomonie in partnership with his son, R. E. Bundy, and was thus occupied subsequently until his death, which took place Sept. 29, 1904. In taking cognizance of his death the members of the bar of Eau Claire County referred to him as "an able, upright and fearless jurist. . . held in high esteem and respect, not only by the profession, but by the community in which he resided, and by the citizens of the state, for his ability, his integrity and uniform kindness in all his dealings, acts and relations with all with whom he came into contact," and in a set of resolutions again referred to him as "one of the purest, most conscientious and learned members of the profession," further stating that the bench had lost "one of its ablest jurists; the community an honored citizen and a true and reliable friend; his family a kind and devoted husband and parent." A resolution was also passed to the effect that the members of the bar of Eau Claire County attend his funeral, and that a copy of the resolutions be given to the family of the deceased. Judge Bundy was a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a communicant of the Episcopal Church. In politics he was a Democrat. He was married in 1861 to Reubena H. Macauley, by whom he had nine children, all of whom are now living, as also is his widow.

Robert E. Bundy, a prominent Dunn County attorney, was born in the city of Menomonie, Jan. 14, 1866, son of Egbert Bird and Reubena H. (Macauley) Bundy. His education was acquired in the public and high schools of Menomonie and in the University of Wisconsin, he being graduated from the law department of the latter institution with the class of 1888. Admitted to the bar the same year, he began the practice of his profession at Rice Lake, Wis., where he remained for two years. He then spent five years in Superior, Wis., and one year in Eau Claire. In 1896 he returned to Menomonie and from that time on was engaged in practice with his father until the latter's death in 1904, after which he again practiced alone. In 1916 he was appointed postmaster of Menomonie and served in that office until 1922. Since 1924 he has been trust officer in the First National Bank of Menomonie, having charge of the Trust Department of that bank. He is active in civic affairs, being a member of the Commercial Club, while his fraternal society affiliations are with the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of the Masonic order and with the camp of Modern Woodmen of America, all in Menomonie. Mr. Bundy was married in Menomonie on June 26, 1895, to Mabel McLain, daughter of David and Margaret McLain. Of this marriage there are two children: Margaret, who is now Mrs. L. J. Melrose of Duluth, Minn., and William H., a student in the University of Wisconsin.

Earl L. Edes, county superintendent of schools, was born in the village of Downsville, Dunn County, Wis., on May 6, 1892, son of William G. and Maria (Cunningham) Edes. As a youth he attended the Downsville public school, being graduated from the eighth grade in 1906 and from the ninth grade in the following

year. He was a member of the Downsville school band organized by the principal, Mr. R. C. Winger. During the last three years of his school period in Downsville he worked for his board and room at the Downsville Hotel. In the fall of 1907 he entered the Dunn County Normal School, where he came under the inspiring influence of G. L. Bowman, and in the spring of 1909 he was graduated. While there he took an active interest in basketball, playing on the school team, which was a winning team both years. Mr. Edes began teaching in the spring of 1909 in the Bear Lake school in Polk County—a school of 65 pupils, and he taught for two months before he was 17 years of age. In the fall of 1909 he taught for two months in the Cranberry Creek school. The remainder of the year he spent as a pupil in the Menomonie High School, which he attended also in the early part of 1910. He was a member of the high school basketball team, which took part in an inter-state tournament at Madison in the spring of that year, five states being represented, and his individual play was so good that he was selected as a member of the all-state team. For several weeks in the spring of 1910 Mr. Edes substuted as principal of the Boyceville school, and he was also principal for two months of the Weston graded school, afterwards serving in the latter position for two years—from 1910 to 1912. There also he continued his interest in athletics as manager of the Weston basketball team, and also playing on the Weston baseball team during the summer months. In the years 1913, 1914 and 1915 Mr. Edes attended the Stevens Point State Normal School, giving nine months of each year to study, while he worked during the other three months to earn money to pay his expenses. He also did odd jobs at school with the same object. He was captain of the Normal basketball team for two years, and also played on the football team during his three years there, besides coaching the winning boy scout team of Stevens Point in 1915. That he was popular there is proved by the fact that he was vice president of his class. His activities were not confined to athletics, for he stood high in scholarship, was a member of the junior debating team which defeated the Oskosh Normal in the spring of 1914, and for the entire three years of his attendance a member of the school band and orchestra. He was graduated from Stevens Point Normal School in the spring of 1915. During the years 1916, 1917 and 1918, he was principal of the Eau Galle graded school and in addition to capably directing its scholastic work, he organized and directed orchestras, basket ball teams and school plays, and played on the Eau Galle baseball team. In the spring of 1917 he ran for the office of county superintendent but was defeated. On June 15, 1918, Mr. Edes enlisted at Milwaukee in the United States' navy. He was sent to Bremerton Yard, in Puget Sound, where he remained until September, being then transferred to the municipal pier at Chicago, and, a month later, to Cleveland, Ohio, where he joined the steamer F. B. Squires, on which he served for six weeks. After entering the navy he took the naval officers' training course, and while at Bremerton taught classes in the Y. M. C. A. schools there. He was discharged from service on Dec. 25, 1918. After his return home Mr. Edes served as principal of the Elk Mound school until June, 1919. In April, that year, he was elected county superintendent, assuming the duties of the office in July. Since then he has been three times re-elected and is now serving his fourth term, which gives evidence of the fact that he has shown himself equal to the position not only on account of his scholastic acquirements but also by reason of executive ability, which is a qualification equally necessary. Mr. Edes has most of the accomplishments that go with a well rounded education. His athletic ability has already been referred to, but it may be added that he played on the Menomonie baseball team for several years, being manager one year. He also played on the American Legion state champion basket ball team, being a member of Hosford-Chase Post, No. 32 A. L. His other society affiliations include membership in the Wisconsin Teachers Association, the Wisconsin Superintendents Association, of which he was president in 1924, and the society of Alumni of Dunn County Normal School, of which he has been president and local manager. He is also a Free Mason, belonging to the lodge at Durand and the chapter at Menomonie. He is now but 33 years old, and as the result of hard work backed by considerable natural ability, his career has acquired a momentum that

should carry him far before he reaches the ultimate goal. Mr. Edes was married in Menomonie on June 6, 1924, to Nelle Gordon, daughter of Ben and Anna (Strand) Gordon. She is a graduate of the Menomonie city schools, the Dunn County Normal School, and the River Falls Normal School, having also taken a course of extention work in the University of Minnesota. Her ability as a teacher has been exercised in the rural schools of Dunn County, the Menomonie city schools, the Dunn County Normal School and the Juneau County Normal School at New Lisbon. She has also taken an active and useful part in the work of Our Saviour's Lutheran Church.

John G. Inenfeldt, in early days an employee in the lumber business, later for many years proprietor of a meat business in Menomonie, but now deceased, was born in Posen, Germany, Nov. 1, 1843, son of Christian and Augusta Inenfeldt. He was educated in his native land, where he subsequently did farm labor. In 1864 he had to serve as a soldier in the war between Prussia and Austria, and he was in the army until 1869. Soon after his discharge he came to the United States, landing at Baltimore, and from that city he came directly to Menomonie, Dunn County, Wis., where he entered the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co. and worked in their mills, in the woods and on the drives until 1874. In that year he went to Stillwater, Minn., where for about two years he was employed in a meat market. After that he conducted a grocery store at Baldwin for two years, and from that place went to Fall Creek in Eau Claire County, where he conducted a market for a year. Then returning to Menomonie, he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Edward Manske and they engaged in the meat business in the Vodisch building, at the corner of Broadway and Main street, remaining there until the property was taken over by the Stout Institute. They then moved to the Stori property farther east on Main Street. After the dissolution of the partnership, Mr. Inenfeldt for three years conducted a market on the site of the present C. G. Tilleson market on Broadway, with George Ordeman for a partner. In 1890 this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Inenfeldt then took his own son, Henry C., into the business. For ten years they conducted a market in the brick building on Main Street that is now occupied by the Hintzman furniture store. On the subsequent sale of that property, which was owned by J. B. Edwards, Mr. Inenfeldt entered the meat department of Sipple, Henneman & Quilling, where he was employed for about two years. Then he and his son Henry purchased that department and conducted it for several years. After that they bought the building at the corner of Main and Fifth streets known as "The Farmers' Home," and converted it into a market, where another son, Alfred L., is now conducting a like business under the name of "The Table Supply." Henry C. remained an active member of the firm until 1904. Mr. Inenfeldt himself continued in business until 1920, when he retired, and from 1904 to that year he had for partners his sons Frank and Alfred L. For four years he was alderman from the Fourth Ward and for one term was deputy sheriff. At the time of his death, which occurred March 24, 1924, he was one of the oldest Odd Fellows, from the point of view of membership, in the state, and at the time of the Odd Fellows' convention he was awarded a medal, as a mark of honor testifying to his 35 years of active service in the order up to that time. He was a member of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Inenfeldt was married at Fall Creek, Eau Claire County, Wis., in July, 1872, to Wilhelmina Manske, who died soon after they had celebrated their Golden Wedding, after completing half a century of married life together. They had been the parents of 11 children, of whom eight are now living, namely: Henry C., conducting a real estate and insurance business in Menomonie; Olga, now Mrs. George Willis of Rochester, N. Y.; Alfred L., in the meat business in Menomonie; Martha, wife of John Webster of Menomonie; Hulda, now Mrs. Carl G. Swallander of Minneapolis; Frank of Racine, Wis.; Anna, of Menomonie, and Emma, now Mrs. James Higgins of Minneapolis.

Alfred L. Inenfeldt, proprietor of the Menomonie Table Supply, corner of Main and Fifth Streets, was born in the city of Menomonie, Dec. 5, 1879, son of John G. and Wilhelmina (Manske) Inenfeldt. He acquired his education in the grade and high schools of Menomonie, subsequently entering his father's meat

market as helper. There he remained for several years, becoming a good meat cutter, a trade that he later followed in Marshfield and Ashland, Wis., and in Faribault, Minn. In 1902 he returned from Faribault to Menomonie and became a partner in the meat business with his father under the firm name of J. G. Inenfeldt & Son. After continuing thus until 1907 he sold his interest to his brother Frank and went to Walker, Minn., where he engaged in the meat business for himself. In 1911 he sold out there and went to Coeur d'Alene, Ida., where he was successfully engaged in business for five years. Then he sold out there and returned to Menomonie, purchasing the business conducted by his father and brother Frank and establishing the Menomonie Table Supply. This is a first class market, fully equipped with modern machinery and tools, and strict sanitation is provided for and observed. The Table Supply is favorably known far and wide for the famous home-baked ham, prepared by Inenfeldt himself. Mr. Inenfeldt is one of Menomonie's popular business men and is always ready to lend hand or voice in "boosting" the city. He is also a musician, having for 25 years been a clarinet player in the Ludington Guard Band besides having done orchestra work not only in Menomonie, but in all the other cities in which he has from time to time resided. He is a member of Menomonie Lodge No. 164, F. & A. M.; Ed C. Gottry Lodge No. 170, K. of P., and the D. O. K. K. lodge connected with the Knights of Pythias order. Mr. Inenfeldt was married Oct. 30, 1901, to Maud Wilson, who was born in the town of Eau Galle, April 18, 1878, daughter of William Henry and Faustina (Merrill) Wilson. Her father was born in Russelltown, Canada, and her mother at Fulton, N. Y. They came west with their respective parents when young children, William H. Wilson at the age of eight years and Faustina Merrill at the age of six years. They were married in Menomonie and for some time thereafter lived in Eau Galle, where Mr. Wilson was a sewing machine salesman. From there they moved to Maiden Rock village in Pierce County, Mr. Wilson becoming a traveling salesman in the boot and shoe trade, and in that occupation he continued for the rest of his life. He died in Spokane, Wash., Aug. 27, 1903, and his wife in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, on June 25, 1913. Their children were; Maud, now Mrs. Alfred L. Inenfeldt; Adde, who is Mrs. Adolph J. Schulthess, of Spokane, Wash., and Mabel, who is Mrs. Edward Green of Spokane. Mr. and Mrs. Inenfeldt are the parents of two daughters: Metta Margaret, born Nov. 16, 1903, and Frances Wilson, born July 8, 1908, the latter now a member of the junior class in the Menomonie High School. Metta Margaret, who was graduated from the Menomonie High School with the class of 1921, then entered Stout Institute and received a degree from the institute in 1925. She is now teaching home economics and directing music at Montgomery, Minn. Mr. Inenfeldt owns a fine residence at No. 921 Wilson Avenue, which he and his family occupy. Their religious affiliations are with the Christian Science Society.

Henry C. Inenfeldt, engaged in handling land, loans and insurance, was born in this city March 4, 1873 son of John G. and Wilhelmina (Manske) Inenfeldt. He was educated in the grade and high schools here and also gained special knowledge through the Scranton correspondence school course. At the age of 17 years he became associated with his father in the butcher business, and remained with him subsequently until 1900, in which year he was elected register of deeds of Dunn County, which important office he held for the next eight years. He then established himself in his present business, which has grown to considerable proportions, and it is said that he has placed more new settlers in Dunn County than any other real estate man in the city. He has bought and sold many thousands of acres of land, not only in this state, but also a considerable quantity in the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Canada. His insurance business is of all classes except life. He is a member of the Commercial Club and for several years was chairman of the committee on public affairs. From 1910 to 1914 he was a member of the board of education of the city of Menomonie. It was through his efforts that the Nestle's Food Co. located here. He was one of the organizers of the Litnum Bronze Co., manufacturers of acid-resisting metal, and was president of it for several years. For 12 years he was director of the Schutte-Quiling Bank until

it was merged with the First National Bank. Mr. Inenfeldt was married March 24, 1914, in Menomonie, to Nettie M. Borland, daughter of John and Mary (Miller) Borland, her parents, who were early settlers in Dunn County, being now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Inenfeldt are members of the Congregational Church.

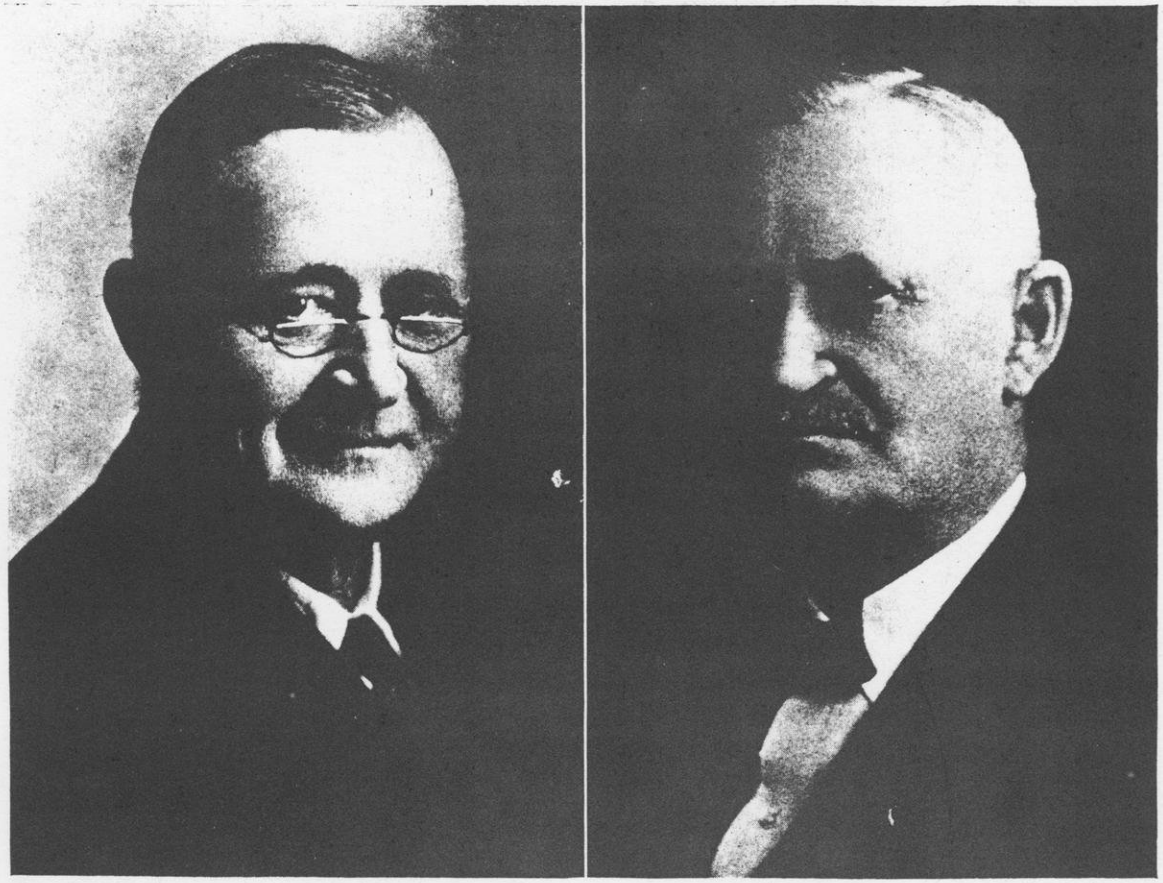
Frank Olson, a Civil War veteran now deceased, for many years a resident of Dunn County, was born in Christiania, Norway, Dec. 25, 1844. He attended public school in his native land until he was 13 years old, at which time he was brought by foster parents to America, locating with them near Rushford, in Fillmore County, Minn. There he attended English school and assisted his foster parents. On Nov. 10, 1863, when yet under 19 years of age he enlisted in defense of the Union in Company B, Fourth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until honorably discharged on July 18, 1865. During his service he took part in the Atlanta campaign and made the famous march to the sea under Sherman. After the war young Olson came to Menomonie, and entered the employ of Capt. William Wilson as coachman, also doing work for him on his farm and on river drives. After his marriage in 1873, he lived a few years at Menomonie Junction and about one year at Little Elk Creek, where he managed the Eliza Wilson mill. After that he became manager of the Wasburn farms for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company and was with them for seven years, at the end of that time he and his wife settling permanently in Menomonie, where until 1914 they conducted a large boarding-house and feed stables, finally retiring from active work. Mr. Olson died July 29, 1922. He was a deeply interested member of the William Evans Post, No. 58, G. A. R., for three years holding the office of junior vice-commander. He was of a type of manhood to which this country owes much, and was a good comrade of sterling personal qualities. As already mentioned, Mr. Olson was married in 1873. It was on November 26th and his bride was Randie Olson, who came from the same land as himself, having been born in Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, Sept. 16, 1854 and b· ought to the United States when six years old by her parents, John and Ambjor (Martinson) Olson, who settled in Dunn County, Wis., on railroad land on Little Elk Creek. Her father died in 1868, after which event the mother bought 80 acres more of railroad land, Mrs. Frank Olson at that time accompanying her mother to Hudson, where the purchase was made. Mrs. John Olson, the widow, suffered many hardships and privations after her husband died, all of which she endured with the patience usually manifested by the pioneer settlers and which was one of the conditions necessary to success. She had to do a man's work, breaking up the land with the help of the young children and putting up improved and additional buildings as they were needed. The children, becoming more useful as they grew older, helped her to develop the place, and they all prospered through hard work and self denial. These children were as follows: Randie, now widow of Frank Olson of Menomonie; Mrs. Olena Leland of Minneapolis; Olaus and Martin, who are now deceased; Edward, of Minneapolis, and Frank and Elias, who are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Olson had four children, Louis, Emma, Oscar and Fannie, whose personal records are in brief as follows: Louis, born Aug. 17, 1883, and now residing in Chippewa Falls, married Mary J. Carney and they have two children, John and Robert. Emma, born Oct. 2, 1885, became the wife of Wallace Tyler Crawford and they live at Faribault, Minn., having two children, Richard and Josephine. Oscar, born Feb. 7, 1890, died April 29, 1891. Fannie, born Nov. 17, 1895, married Mitchell M. Tuttle of Menomonie, and has two children, Mitchell M., Jr., and Robert Bruce. Mrs. Olson is a member of the Congregational Church, and also of the Woman's Relief Corps, in which she is an ardent worker. She has a comfortable home at 515 Second Avenue East.

Al. C. Anderson, secretary and treasurer of the firm of Anderson Brothers, Inc., cigar manufacturers, Menomonie, former state senator, and now member and chairman of the Wisconsin State Highway Commission, was born in Shovde, Sweden, Sept. 24, 1860, the son of Claes F. and Magdalene Anderson, who brought him to America in 1872, and on May 15, of that year settled on 40 acres of railroad land, three-quarters of a mile north of Menomonie Junction. There Al. C. worked on the farm helping to develop it, and attended four winter terms of school. At

17 he was apprenticed in the barber trade, and subsequently conducted a barber shop in River Falls for twelve years. In 1889 he was elected city treasurer of River Falls. With his brother, Otto G., he established the firm of Anderson Brothers, cigar manufacturers, at Menomonie, on May 3, 1893, and in this business has since successfully continued. In 1916 he was elected to the upper house of the Wisconsin legislature, and served in that body with considerable distinction until January, 1923. In July, 1921, he was appointed to the State Highway Commission, and in May, 1925, elected chairman, and is still serving. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason. He was married on June 20, 1895, to Minnie Scanlan. Still in the midst of his business and civic activities it is too early to make an estimate of the life and work of Senator Anderson. Sufficient is it to say that he is an excellent example of the immigrant boys who have made their own way in the world, achieved success, and rendered real service to their fellow men, and he is meeting every obligation of life in a fully adequate manner.

Otto G. Anderson, president of the firm of Anderson Bros., Inc., cigar manufacturers, Menomonie, was born in Shovde, Sweden, April 8, 1858, son of Claes F. and Magdalene Anderson. In his native land he received a good education. In 1872 he accompanied his parents to America, on May 14 arriving in Menomonie. Since that time he has continued to reside in Dunn County, except for a period of seven years which he spent in St. Croix County and another of five years spent at River Falls engaged in the barber business. On May 3, 1893, he and his brother Al. C. established the firm of Anderson Bros., of which, he, Otto, is president. He was a member of the board of education for 15 years and for 20 years a member of the Menomonie Fire Department. He has taken his place among the prominent business men of the city and is recognized as one of its useful citizens. Mr. Anderson was married Jan. 3, 1882, to Emily A. Dodge, daughter of E. J. and Minerva Dodge of New Richmond. He and his wife are the parents of three children: Karl E., now of Portland, Ore.; Hazel, who is Mrs. W. L. Davis, Jr., of Eau Claire, and Otto, Jr., of Menomonie.

John Scanlan, a former resident of Dunn County, who was a veteran of the Civil War, was born in Detroit, Mich., June 24, 1838. His parents, Michael and Margaret (Donavan) Scanlan, were natives of County Clare, Ireland. After coming to America they lived successively in Canada and Detroit, Mich., where the father died in 1839 and the mother in 1844. Their six children were Mary (Leyden), James, Ann (Guy), Michael, Elizabeth and John. John Scanlan resided for a time after the death of his mother with his Grandmother Donavan in Canada. At the age of 15 he was sent to Detroit and began an apprenticeship to the ship carpenter's trade. A year later he engaged in teaming and in 1855 went to Buffalo, and thence to Chicago and Grand Haven, working in the pineries through the winter. In the spring he became a sailor before the mast and the next winter he spent in Canada. The following spring he went to the Lake Superior country, but finding that he had been deceived with respect to its business prospects, he went to St. Croix Falls, where he passed a season. In the winter he was engaged on Snake River, Minnesota, went again to the pineries and came down with the drive in the spring to Stillwater. He obtained employment harvesting in Pierce County, Wisconsin. He hunted and trapped on the Eau Galle and spent a winter in the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co., and in the spring engaged in logging with C. C. Washburn, remaining in Menomonie until he entered the army. He enlisted Aug. 24, 1862, in Company K, Fifth Wisconsin Infantry, going to Washington and thence to Baskersville to join the regiment the last of September. The regiment was assigned to Hancock's Brigade, First Division, Mr. Scanlan being in Company H, the regiment having been reorganized. He had a very full army experience. He performed picket duty at Baltimore, moved to White Plains, thence to fight at Fredericksburg; from there to winter quarters at Aquia Creek and to stick in the mud in mid-winter with Burnside; took part in the second Rappahannock campaign in the spring; the battle of Fredericksburg and the charge at Marye's Heights; then in camp seven miles below Fredericksburg, where Capt. Bissell took command of the company, Captain Turner having been killed. At Gettysburg he was with the Sixth Corps on Round



OTTO G. ANDERSON — AL. C. ANDERSON

Top through the two last days of the battle; on the pursuit on the 5th went into camp at Warrenton; he had been made corporal on the march to the battlefield. He next went to New York to assist in enforcing the draft and his company after being stationed in the harbor of New York, was sent to Troy and Albany. At Castle Garden (New York) Mr. Scanlan was promoted to sergeant and at Troy guarded a number of substitutes who gave the command some trouble. In the New York draft riots the company was under orders to go on the double-quick from City Park to City Hall at the first tap of the bell. Another campaign being imminent on the Rappahannock, the regiment returned just in time to get into the fight at Rappannock Station, going without knapsacks into the charge on the forts, which they took, with the guns and 800 prisoners, principally "Lee's Tigers." The regiment camped across the river on the farm of John Minor Botts, and went to fight at Mine Run, Nov. 26, 1863. In May, 1864, Mr. Scanlan went into the Wilderness campaign (May 5 to 12), and on the last day, at Spottsylvania, he was wounded, a musket ball striking his right arm as he fired. The ball entered the lower part of the arm shattering the bone and continuing on in its direction, injured the collar bone and breast bone, inflicting three severe wounds. In the field hospital the fractured bone was removed, and he went successively to hospitals at Fredericksburg and Alexandria. In October he was granted a 30-day furlough, and after that another, when he returned to Wisconsin. He went afterwards to Madison, and from there to Camp Distribution at Baltimore; was in Fort Henry, and thence to Alexandria, whence convalescents were being sent to the front. Taking off his bandages, he succeeded in passing, but on the boat his condition was discovered and he was sent to Carver Hospital at Washington and was discharged June 25, 1865. Mr. Scanlan then returned to Dunn County, where he had located a claim (on the Red Cedar River, town of Dunn), which he improved and where he lived until his removal to Menomonie in 1873. While there he served a term as assessor. He was married Oct. 1, 1865, to Jane Frances Monehan, who was born in Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 16, 1838, daughter of James and Winnifred (Newcomb) Monehan. Mrs. Scanlan passed away at the family home Dec. 23, 1901. Their children were Mary Frances, William Alvert, Emma Elizabeth and James Andrew. Mary Frances, (Minnie) born Oct. 1, 1866, was married June 20, 1895, to Al. C. Anderson. William Alvert, born Oct. 18, 1867, was married May 14, 1887, to Theckla Miller and they have four children, Angela Lucile, Inez Levern, Albert Edward and Dorothy Louise. Emma Elizabeth was born Oct. 5, 1870 and died May 19, 1884. James Andrew, born Aug. 21, 1872, was married Aug. 16, 1895, to Mary Drinken. Mr. Scanlan was a charter member of William Evans Post, G. A. R., and a member of the A. O. U. W. In politics he was a stauch Republican and served as street commissioner some years. He was appointed to a position in the capitol at Madison by Governor Upham and reappointed by Governor Scofield. With the exception of his six years in Madison, the home was at 1212 Broadway, Menomonie, where John Donovan Scanlan passed away on May 8, 1904.

Paul A. Andreassen, manager of the Farmers' Store, Menomonie, was born on his parents' farm in Chippewa County, Wisconsin, July 14, 1880, son of Christian L. and Aletha (Lyngsnes) Andreassen. The parents were natives of Norway, in which country they were married. After coming to the United States in 1872, they settled in Chippewa County, Wis., where they spent the rest of their lives on the farm above mentioned. Paul A. Andreassen as a boy attended the rural schools and the grade school at Bloomer. In 1895 he entered the college department of the Augsburg Seminary at Minneapolis, and in the year 1900 completed the course there. He then spent a year at the Minneapolis Academy, and after his return home he and his brother Asmund conducted the home farm, being then its owners. Two years later Paul purchased his brother's interest and for the next two years conducted the farm entirely on his own account. It was known as the "Prairie View Farm" and contained 160 acres. At the end of the two years mentioned Mr. Andreassen sold the place and subsequently until 1913 was engaged in carpenter work at Bloomer. He then entered the Farmers Store at Bloomer, in which he was clerk for three years, at the end of that time, or in 1917, coming to Menomonie to accept

the position of manager of the Farmers' Store here. The store was then located in the building now occupied by the Broadway Cafe, but two years later the management bought the stock of goods of the J. D. Carter Mercantile Co. at No. 445 Broadway, at the same time leasing that building and moving their other stock there. They carry a large and complete line of general merchandise, and under the able management of Mr. Andreassen they have had a steady increase of business each year. About 12 clerks are employed, each one carefully selected to fill his or her particular position, and the customers of the store known that they will always receive a "square deal" and courteous treatment. Mr. Andreassen is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge, also of the order of Beavers, the Menomonie Commercial Club, and the Norwegian Lutheran Church. He was married Sept. 16, 1908, to Thora Amundson of Bloomer, Wis. and they have a comfortable home at No. 1121 Seventh Street. They are the parents of three children: Johan, born Aug. 18, 1909, now a pupil in the local high school; Laura, born Dec. 27, 1910, and Dagney, born Dec. 14, 1913. Mr. Andreassen is a stockholder in the Farmers' Store, and is recognized as a capable and progressive business man.

Carl Froseth, manager of the elevator at Caryville, is a product of Dunn County, having been born in the town of Spring Brook, Dec. 3, 1875, son of Nels and Guro (Hustoft) Froseth. The parents, born in Norway, came to the United States in 1870, locating at Menomonie, where Nels Froseth worked for Knapp, Stout & Co., logging in the woods in winter and working in the mills in summer. Many of the old time loggers and sawmill men subsequently bought land and went farming, and so did Nels Froseth, in 1875 buying 90 acres in the town of Spring Brook. There in time he built up a fine farm, having a good set of buildings, including a comfortable residence. He subsequently added 160 acres more to the place, making a farm of 250 acres, which he cultivated and managed successfully until his death on May 10, 1899. His wife passed away in the following year, on May 31, 1900. They had two children: John, who now owns the old homestead, and Carl, the subject of this sketch. Carl Froseth acquired his education in the public schools. He remained at home assisting his father to develop the home farm and was thus occupied until the father's death in 1899, when he and his brother became the owners of the place, conducting it together until 1910, when Carl sold his half interest to John, who is now operating it. For three years after selling out Carl worked on farms for others. In the fall of 1914 he came to Caryville as manager for the Milwaukee Elevator Co. Three years later that concern sold out to the Armour Grain Co., who retained Mr. Froseth as buyer and manager until they sold out in turn four years later to the R. E. Jones Company. The latter also retained him and he is still buyer and manager for them, having proved himself a thoroughly competent man for the position. Mr. Froseth was married June 18, 1921, to Bessie E. Bryce, who was born in the town of Rock Creek, Aug. 31, 1892. He and his wife have one child, Nels Albert, who was born Dec. 10, 1922. Mr. Froseth and family occupy a fine bungalow residence which he built in 1921. They are members of the Lutheran Church, Mrs. Froseth being an active worker in the Ladies' Aid Society.

James Manley, formerly engaged in the bus business in the city of Menomonie, a line of occupation that he followed for many years, was born in the north of Ireland, May 16, 1853, and came to the United States with his parents when three years old. They settled in Galena, Ill., where the parents subsequently died. At the age of 14 James came to Menomonie with his uncle, Thomas Manley. Here he remained and in September, 1885, was married to Leora Perrault, daughter of Peter and Agnes (Vance) Perrault. For 30 years Mr. Manley was engaged in the bus business, during 28 years of that time residing at the City Hotel, which was the property of his wife's parents. Before taking up that occupation he has worked as a clerk in the warehouse of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. When he started his bus line he used to transfer people from the Junction with a four-horse team, that being before the short line, or spur track, was built to Menomonie. Though Mr. Manley's life for many years lay in a single groove, it was one to which he was well fitted and in which he proved his usefulness. He died Jan. 23, 1911, leaving

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM SCHLOUGH

two sons, Peter and James.

Peter Perrault, formerly proprietor of the City Hotel in Menomonie, was born in Becancour, Canada, April 22, 1840, son of Moses and Alice (Dervaul) Perrault, the parents being also natives of Canada. In 1857, as a youth of 17, Peter Perrault left home to seek his fortune in the States, locating in Menomonie, Wis. Here he was employed by Knapp, Stout & Co. as general filer, having charge of their lath mill until July 14, 1862. The Civil War being then in full progress, he enlisted on the date mentioned in the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war. He fought in the two battles of Fredericksburg and was there wounded in the charge on Marye's Heights, Sept. 13, 1862. He was later in the Wilderness campaign under Grant, and, in fact, took part in all the engagements in which his regiment participated, except the battle of Gettysburg, which was fought while he was still in the hospital recovering from the effects of his wound. Escaping any further casualties, he finally returned to Menomonie and to the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co., who placed him in charge of their saw filing department at Waubeek, where he was thus engaged until 1872. It was in that year that he started the City Hotel and Livery in Menomonie. He was owner of the omnibus line which was operated by his son-in-law, James Manley. In that manner the rest of his life was spent, and he passed away Jan. 5, 1900, respected as one of the brave defenders of the Union, as a reliable friend and as a good citizen. Mr. Perrault was married Dec. 25, 1866, to Agnes Vance, daughter of Levi and Leora Vance, who were early settlers in Dunn County. Mr. Perrault was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He and his wife were the parents of 12 children, three of whom are living, namely, Leora, Lenora and Edna.

Peter E. Manley, an active business man of Menomonie, manager for the Nestle's Food Co., was born in this city, March 28, 1893, son of James S. and Leora (Perrault) Manley. He attended the grade and high schools of Menomonie, being graduated from the latter with the class of 1912, after which he took the special agricultural course at the University of Wisconsin, completing it in 1916. Then returning to Menomonie he obtained a position with the John Wilde Evaporated Milk Co. of this city, but after working here a short time was transferred to Reedsburg to learn the business and spent seven months at that place. He then went into the army for service in the World War. He had previously entered his name with the Ordinance department for training in the officers' training camp, but hearing nothing further of the matter, and being tired of waiting, he enlisted in the Fourth Company, 39th Heavy Artillery, stationed at Fort Warden, Washington. While there he was called for officers' training as a result of his previous application, but secured release and stayed with the artillery, remaining in Washington ten months. He was then sent to Camp Grant at Rockford, Ill., where he was stationed for a while, being discharged there on Jan. 3, 1919. He then returned to Menomonie, and, resuming his connection with the John Wilde company was made assistant manager of the plant. On May 1, he was transferred to the Reedsburg plant as superintendent and manager. In 1920 a consolidation of the Wilde and Nestle concerns was effected, Mr. Manley being appointed manager. He remained in Reedsburg until Nov. 1, 1923, when he again returned to Menomonie and has since been manager for the Nestle's Food Company, a position in which he has shown efficiency and good business ability. He belongs to the University of Wisconsin chapter of the college fraternity, known as the Delta Upsilon, and also to the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Manley was married Nov. 20, 1920, at Reedsburg, Wis., to Martha Mathews, daughter of Frank and Helen (Watters) Mathews of Ashland. She is a member of St. Joseph's Catholic congregation. Mr. and Mrs. Manley are the parents of three children: Margaret born Jan. 29, 1922; Patricia, born May 4, 1923 and Peter Eugene, born April 14, 1925.

William Schlough, who is conducting a large and well improved farm in the town of Sheridan, which he has himself built up to its present condition, was born in Dane County, Wis., May 16, 1870, son of Carl and Mary Schlough. In their native land, Austria-Hungary, the parents were small farmers. It was in 1860

that they emigrated to the United States, locating in Dane County, Wisconsin. where Carl Schlough bought 40 acres of land and began to develop a farm. He cut the logs for the house and barn he built, the latter having a straw roof, and like most of the other settlers used oxen for draught purposes and in breaking his land. He also built a two-wheeled cart which he used until he was able to get a wagon. From time to time he bought other land until he had 240 acres, and he continued to improve his farm until his death in 1880. After that event the family continued to operate it until it was sold about two years later. In 1884 Mrs. Mary Schlough bought a partly improved farm in Section 27, town of Sheridan, on which she built a house, barn and other buildings, but after a while she returned to Dane County and took up her residence in Madison, where she died in 1901. She and her husband were the parents of a large family numbering 14 children, of whom 10 are now living, namely, Charles, Martin, Elias, Joseph, Susan, Jury, John, Paul, Albert and William. One died in infancy and the three others deceased are Michael, Steven and Josephine. Michael fought for the Union in the Civil War in a Wisconsin regiment; Susan, who became the wife of A. A. Tinker of Black Earth, Wis., is now a widow; Charles lives at Sauk Rapids, Minn., with his son, Joseph; John is in Dane County; Jury resides at Lone Rock, Richland County, Wis.; Martin, Elias and Joseph are farmers in the town of Sheridan, Dunn County; Paul resides in Barron County, and Albert lives with his brother, William. William Schlough was reared in Dane County, Wisconsin, and there attended both common and high school. He worked on the home farm until it was sold, after which he spent two years in Mazomania, Wis. In 1884 he came to Dunn County and subsequently remained on the farm with his mother, in Section 27, town of Sheridan, until he was 23 years old. He then began farming on his own account, buying 140 acres of improved land in Section 28, which was a homestead originally taken by his brother Stephen in 1871, the latter having built a log house and barn on it. After William had occupied the house for some time the buildings burned down, and he replaced the log house with one of frame construction, which he has since improved and enlarged by additions until he has converted it into a nice modern home. He installed in it the first hot water heating plant in the town of Sheridan and has hot and cold running water, besides an acetylene gas plant for lighting and heating purposes. When he had finished clearing the land in the original farm he bought more, and and now has 400 acres with 125 under the plow. He does general farming and dairying, at the present time having a herd of 34 pure and grade Durham and Holstein cattle, and also raises Duroc-Jersey hogs. He is a stockholder in the Boyceville and Connersville creameries, a stockholder and director in the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, and a stockholder in the Ridgeland, Prairie Farm & Dallas Telephone Co. and in the Boyceville Co. For many years Mr. Schlough has been a prominent citizen of his town and has taken a useful part in public affairs, both of the town and county, having been elected to various offices. In 1897 he was elected treasurer of the town of Sheridan and served 13 years as such. He also served one year as assessor and was then elected for four terms in succession chairman of the town board, which made him a member of the county board. He also served as supervisor, road commissioner and as a member of the school board of his district, and in 1921 he was again elected chairman of the town board, which office, carrying with it membership on the county board, he filled for four years up to the present year 1925. In all these public capacities he showed himself active and vigilant in caring for the best interests of his town and county, and made a record appreciated by his fellow citizens. On March 15, 1925, he was made superintendent of patrols for Dunn County to have charge of all patrolled roads and patrolman in the county. Mr. Schlough was married Nov. 17, 1892, in the town of Sheridan to Rosetta West, daughter of David H. and Mary (Queins) West, the father being a native of New York State and the mother born in Scotland of Irish ancestry. On coming to Wisconsin more than half a century ago they first settled in Marquette County, coming to Dunn County in 1873. Here in the town of New Haven they homesteaded 80 acres of wild land covered with hardwood timber, on which Mr. West built a log house, cutting the logs himself,

and began the creation of a farm, clearing his land during the summers and during the winters working in the woods to earn money for the support of the household. In 1892 he sold that farm and bought a tract of 160 acres in the town of Sheridan. There was a log house on it, but he later built a frame one and resided there until his death in 1918. For three years during the Civil War period he was in the army, having enlisted in the 31st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and he took part in Sherman's campaign to Altlanta and the sea. His wife Mary is still living. They had seven children, Samuel, Rosetta, David A., James W., Mary Jane, John R. and Orrin, of whom the two last mentioned are deceased. Mary Jane married W. A. Schlough of the town of Sheridan. Mr. and Mrs. William Schlough are the parents of five children, Emma Jane, Walter J., Lena Mary, Howard W. and Orrin M. Emma Jane is now Mrs. Howard Clough, her husband being a farmer in the town of Sheridan, who served in the World War. Lena Mary married Floyd McIntyre of the town of Tiffany, where she resides. Howard W., who entered the coast artillery service in 1918, trained at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and spent five months in France, being discharged in 1919. Walter and Orrin are on the home farm.

Algot B. Keller, proprietor of a machine shop and welding plant, located at No. 121 Sixth Avenue, Menomonie, was born in Sweden, April 22, 1897, son of J. E. and Breta (Borg) Keller. In 1903 he accompanied his father and step-mother to America, the family landing at New York City and coming west to Bloomer, Wis., whence they came to Menomonie in 1905. Here Algot B. attended school, the grade school first and afterwards the high school, from which latter he was graduated with the class of 1917. He began industrial life, however, as early as 1911, working in his spare time after school, on Saturdays, and during his vacations, for the Oscillating Sled Company in their factory and repair shop. In this manner he gained experience and also earned some money. As a student in the grades and high school he took a course in blacksmith work and also in machine and lathe work, in fact, taking the general manual training course. After his graduation he entered the blacksmith and machine shop of his father, for whom he worked continuously until May, 1918. He then entered the United States' service in the Quartermaster Corps at large and was sent for training to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. From there he went to Camp Meigs at Washington, D. C., and in September, 1918, left for overseas on the British freighter Armagh. Being landed at Brest, France, on Oct. 14, he accompanied his detachment to Gueves and thence to Chateau-du-Loire. On November 10 they were sent to Paris, where Mr. Keller remained for ten months, for the greater part of that time being on duty in the office of the chief purchasing officer Charles G. Dawes, now vice president of the United States. On Sept. 1, 1919, he embarked for home on the U. S. Steamer George Washington, on board of which were the King, Queen and Prince of Belgium. Young Keller being a good musician, he was given a pass admitting him to all parts of the boat and played the banjo-mandolin before royalty on the way. He was landed in the United States on Oct. 2, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dix, New Jersey, Oct. 8, 1919. After returning home he re-entered the employ of his father, remaining with him until November, 1922. He then went to Minneapolis, where he followed the machinist's trade until the spring of 1923. After that until August, 1924, he was similarly occupied in Milwaukee. Then returning to Menomonie, he engaged in his present business here, erecting a brick and tile building of 40 x 44 feet in ground plan and installed with modern machinery and appliances for general machine work, including two large machine lathes, one 14 inch and the other 24 inch; a milling machine, a planer, a radial drill press, a cut-off saw, an oxy-acetylene welding outfit, a forge outfit and a complete line of tools and fittings, enabling him to handle effectively all kinds of work in his line. Mr. Keller plays alto horn in the Ludington Guard Band, having been a member of the organization since 1912. He was married Feb. 24, 1923, to Martha Cudd, who was born at Ellsworth, Wis. The family residence is at 504 Tenth Street.

Frank C. Brooks, a respected resident of Knapp, was born in Manchester, N. H., Aug. 2, 1860, son of Thomas J. and Fanny A. (Young) Brooks. Both parents

were natives of New Hampshire, the father being a machinist by occupation. While serving as a soldier in the Civil War, he was captured and confined for six months in Andersonville prison, and the hardships he endured there so affected his health that he was never strong afterwards. He survived the war for nearly 20 years, however, dying in Janesville, Wis., Dec. 16, 1884. His wife Fanny died in Linton, N. D., Sept. 28, 1923, at the venerable age of 85 years. Frank C. Brooks spent the years of his boyhood in Providence, R. I., and acquired a common school education, after which he learned the trade of gun and locksmith, which he followed for five years. He was about 19 or 20 years of age when he accompanied his parents to the West, and for some 30 years thereafter he lived in Janesville, Wis. He had not been long there when he was married in that city to Frances L. Honstain, daughter of Captain Edward and Amanda (Logue) Honstain, of Richland Center, Wis. He subsequently resided in Janesville, working at his trade until 1908, in which year he and his family moved to Linton, N. D., where he operated a farm of 640 acres, none of the land being broken when he began work on it. After four years in improving that property, in 1912, he went to Ft. Union, Mont., where he was in the hotel business and also operated a ranch. There he spent seven years, in 1919 selling out, and coming to Knapp, Dunn County, Wis. He and his wife have had two children, Addison C. and Frances Emma. The elder, Addison C., was born in Janesville, Wis., Sept. 6, 1880, and is on a farm in the town of Stanton, near Knapp village. The daughter, Frances Emma, born in Janesville, Feb. 20, 1891, was married Sept. 21, 1913, to Benjamin C. Lierman of Knapp, and died in Knapp, Feb. 19, 1922, after eight years and some months of married life. She left three children, Alice L., Ernestine F. and Emma F., in regard to whom further mention may be found in the biography of Mr. Lierman. Since their daughter's death Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have kept house for their son-in-law, Mr. Lierman. Mr. Brooks is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, while Mrs. Brooks is a Seventh Day Adventist.

George B. Plumer, a merchant in the village of Caryville, in the town of Rock Creek, where he has made his home for the last 32 years, was born in the town of Waterville, Pepin County, Wis., Sept. 4, 1871. His parents were Nathaniel and Sarah (Dunlap) Plumer, the father born near Lowell, Mass., and the mother in Mahoning County, Ohio. They were married in the town of Durand, Pepin County, Wis., and for many years Nathaniel Plumer held the office of county surveyor for that county. He was also connected with the lumber business, for a number of years being proprietor of a portable sawmill. He died in 1896, being survived by his wife Sarah, who passed away some 23 years later, in 1919. George B. Plumer acquired a public school education in Durand and then learned telegraphy, completing his practice period in 1889. Then being qualified to perform actual service, he was made relief man along the line of the C. M. & St. P. Railway between Wabasha and Chippewa Falls. In 1892 the company stationed him at Caryville as operator and agent and he continued to act as such for 23 years. Before the end of that time, however, in 1913, he engaged in mercantile business, buying the general store of O. M. Smith, and in 1915 he resigned his position with the railroad in order to give his entire attention to his business. In addition to keeping a general store which supplies the surrounding country, he deals in lumber, having a line of sheds for storing it. He has been very successful, and his store houses the post office, of which Mrs. Plumer has charge, having been appointed postmistress in 1910. Mr. Plumer was formerly a member of the county board, having been for three years chairman of the board of supervisors of the town of Rock Creek. He is treasurer of the school board of Caryville and secretary and treasurer of the local telephone company. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Plumer was married June 2, 1895, to Alice M. Gorton of Porter's Mills, Eau Claire County, Wis., who was born May 23, 1876, daughter of Evander and Aura (Rogers) Gorton. Mr. and Mrs. Plumer have one child, Esther Isabella, who was born Nov. 16, 1896, and who married G. C. Rodge, a traveling salesman for the "Western Grocer" of Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Rodge have two sons, John C. and Gerhart C. Caryville

is a small place and to a stranger would seem to present but poor opportunities for advancement; but Mr. Plumer's career shows that success depends largely, or chiefly, upon the man, and that one who knows how to make the most of such opportunities as present themselves will in the end occupy a better position than most of the rolling-stones who fly from one town, county or state to another looking for chances to get rich quickly.

Rev. Albert J. Dorrenbach, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Menomonie, was born in Munster, Westphalia, Germany, May 28, 1876, son of Peter and Gertrude (Mauser) Dorrenbach. The parents, natives of Cologne, came to the United States in 1886, and settled in St. Louis, Mo., where the subject of this sketch attended the St. Nicholas parochial school until 1890. He then entered a preparatory seminary at Columbus, Ohio, and completed his classical studies in 1896. After that until 1902 he attended the Pontificial College at Columbus, Ohio. On June 14, 1902, he was ordained to the Catholic priesthood by Archbishop Moeller, and, entering the Diocese of La Crosse, he was assigned to Thorp in Clark County, Wis., where he remained until Nov. 1, 1904. He was then transferred to Hewitt in Wood County, where he was stationed until August, 1907, also having charge of the Bakersville congregation. His next charge was that of Neillsville, Wis., where he remained until coming to Menomonie in 1914.

Lauris E. Sorenson, of the town of Elk Mound, now living retired after a long and effective career of industry along agricultural lines, is a native of Dunn County, having been born in Section 14, town of Elk Mound, Sept. 23, 1861. His parents Engebreth and Anna Sorenson, came to the United States as young people, and single, becoming residents of Fond du Lac County. They were married at Waupun, that county and then settled in Minnesota, from which state they came in 1859 to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and to the town of Elk Mound, where they bought 120 acres of government land in Section 14. Making a clearing and erecting a set of log buildings, Engebreth Sorenson began the development of a farm. The task of making a living during Civil War times proving hard, he enlisted in 1862 as a soldier and as such served two years, being honorably discharged. Then returning to his farm, he continued his improvements for some years longer, when his further efforts were terminated by his death on March 26, 1871. He was not yet 41 years old, having been born May 7, 1830. For three years after his death his wife carried on the farm alone and then became the wife of Anders Hanson, and she and Mr. Hanson continued to reside there until 1893, when they moved to another farm owned by Mr. Sorenson in the same section, where Mrs. Hanson died at the venerable age of 92 years and five days on Nov. 10, 1919. She had survived her husband nearly 49 years. Mr. Hanson, who was born Nov. 19, 1845, died Jan. 25, 1922. It is told of Mrs. Hanson that when she came to Dunn County from Minnesota, she walked all the way, carrying a nine-months baby and driving a cow and calf before her. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Engebreth Sorenson six children were born, the first two of whom died in infancy. The others were Lauris E. subject of this sketch; Gena, who married Peter Mahla and is now a widow residing in the town of Elk Mound; Gabriel, a prominent farmer of the town of Elk Mound, and Martin, also of this town. Lauris E. Sorenson was educated in the district school. Being the eldest surviving child in the family, as soon as he was old enough most of the farm work fell upon him. He continued to perform it until his mother's second marriage in 1874, when Mr. Hanson took charge of the farm, though Lauris until 1890 worked on it a part of the time, when not working out for others. In 1890 he began farming for himself on 120 acres of land that he had previously purchased in Section 14. Of this tract 16 acres had been broken, the rest being wild. Mr. Sorenson began the work of improvement by erecting a small frame house and several other small buildings, and in time through much hard work, sometimes in spite of discouragements, he developed a considerable part of his land. In 1915 he added to his farm another tract of 40 acres, increasing the total area to 160 acres. In 1899 he built a barn of 32 x 56 feet and has since increased its length to 70 feet. In 1900 he erected a fine residence, and among his various labors was the construction of a cement-block silo of 12 by 36 feet and other good

out-buildings in addition to the barn. Mr. Sorenson continued to operate the farm until Nov. 15, 1923, when he rented it to his son Carl, and he and his wife have since made their home with their son Tille, who owns a farm in Section 27, near the village of Elk Mound. During his active career Mr. Sorenson served several years as town supervisor, and was also at times a director and treasurer of his school district. He is a stockholder in the Farmers Cooperative Creamery of Elk Mound. He was married July 19, 1890, to Clare Tilleson, who was born in the town of Elk Mound, June 23, 1865, daughter of Tille E., and Anna B. (Benson) Tilleson. Her parents, who came to this country when young people, were married at Elk Mound and then engaged in farming in Section 22, where they remained for the rest of their lives. Mr. Tilleson, who was born Feb. 15, 1842, died at the age of 81 years, on May 25, 1923. His wife Anna, who was born Oct. 7, 1847, had a shorter lease of earthly life, having passed away on June 18, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Sorenson have enjoyed 34 years of happy wedlock, during which time they have been loving and mutually helpful companions. They have had five children, Tille, Anna, Emil, Leonard and Carl, whose individual records in brief are as follows. Tille, born Feb. 17, 1893, and who was in the U. S. service in the World War, is now the proprietor of Silver Spring Farm in Section 27. His army service covered the period from August, 1918, to June, 1919. Anna, born Aug. 31, 1896, is now Mrs. George Ausman of the town of Elk Mound. Emil, born May 15, 1899, is residing with his parents. Leonard, born Feb. 23, 1901, is living on the old home farm with his twin brother Carl, who operates it. Carl married Emmen Ellingstad and he and his wife are the parents of one child, a daughter, Ione. The family are members of the Barrum Norwegian Lutheran Church in the town of Elk Mound.

Joseph Roeder, who owns and operates an excellent farm in Section 18, town of Eau Galle, was born on this farm April 12, 1884, son of Nicholas and Mary (Zimmer) Roeder. The parents were natives of Dodge County, Wisconsin, where they were married. It was in the year 1882 or 1883 that they came to Dunn County, buying an 80-acre tract of land in Section 18, town of Eau Galle, which forms a part of the present farm of the subject of this sketch. The land was mostly wild, only three acres having been cleared, and the buildings thereon were a log cabin and one or two log barns. The next few years were busy ones for Mr. Roeder, but by 1889 he had progressed so far that he was able to build a frame house, and substantial barns and other out-buildings were erected as time went on and his condition improved. He also bought another tract of land, of 40 acres, and continued to follow general farming here until 1909, when he moved to Hannibal, Taylor County, Wis., where he and his wife are now residing. Their children were: Anna, now Mrs. Jesse Matson of Hannibal, Wis.; Frank, also of Hannibal; John of Hannibal; Joseph, a twin brother of John, who resides in the town of Eau Galle, Dunn County; Peter, of Hannibal; Mary, now Mrs. Ben Schaffner of Woodville, Wis., and George, who lives in Minneapolis. Joseph Roeder acquired his education in the district school and when he grew up, instead of leaving the old home to seek his fortune elsewhere, he remained with his parents, helping his father to develop the farm. In 1909 he rented it and operated it under rental for the next three years. In 1912 he bought it and since then has made such improvements that it is now one of the finest farms on the Ridge. These improvements concern both the land and the buildings, as, with respect to the latter, he has remodeled and enlarged both the house and barns, besides building a large machine shed, hog pens, chicken house and garage, and his land is well cultivated and productive. He has a good herd of grade Durham cattle, and cattle and hogs are his chief stock. He follows diversified farming and has attained a recognized position among the successful farmers of his town. He is now serving as a member of the board of Joint School District No. 7. Mr. Roeder was married March 14, 1912, to Bessie Wilson, who was born in the town of Eau Galle, June 1, 1894, daughter of George W. and Marie (Nelson) Wilson. Her father died Feb. 11, 1922, but her mother is still living and resides in Elmwood. Their family includes three children: Edward, a barber in Elmwood; Charles, who conducts a restaurant in Elmwood, and Bessie, now Mrs. Joseph Roeder. Mr. and Mrs. Roeder are the parents of four children, who were born as follows:

MR. AND MRS. NICHOLAS ROEDER
JOSEPH ROEDER AND FAMILY
MR. AND MRS. GEO. W. WILSON

Thelma Grace, Nov. 7, 1913; Geraldine Clara, April 9, 1916; Majorie Opal, Jan. 21, 1918, and Vilas George, Sept. 27, 1922. The Roeder family affiliate religiously with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

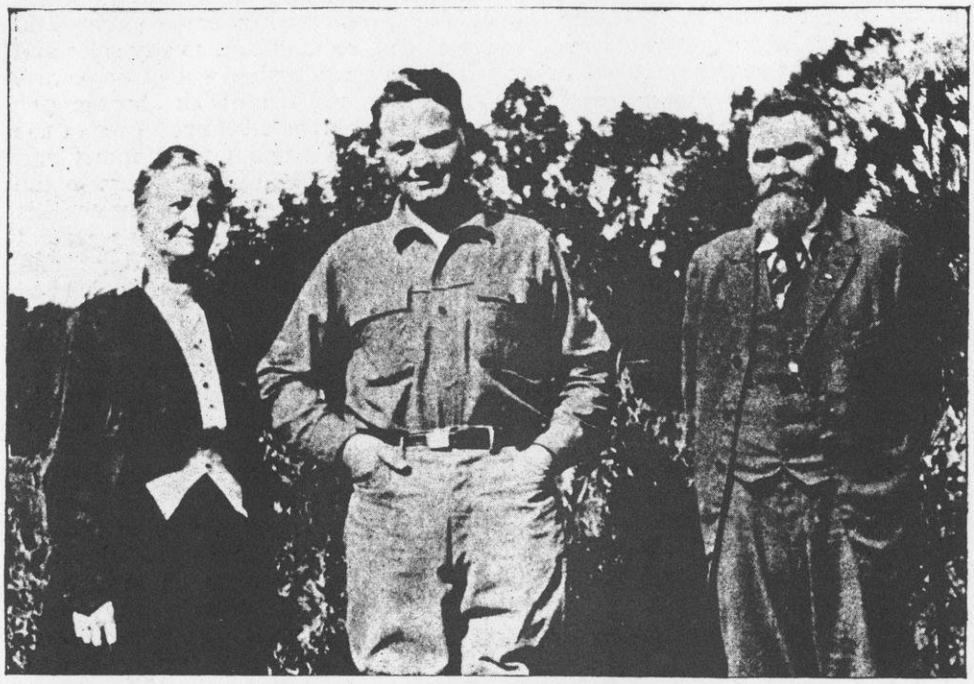
Julius E. Rublee, farmer and tobacco buyer, proprietor of Oak Park Guernsey Farm, also a raiser of fine stock, with a farm and business headquarters at Colfax village, was born at Stoughton, Dane County, Wis., March 12, 1869, son of Even and Betsey (Onsgaard) Rublee. The parents came to the United States from Norway, about 1845 and were married in Chicago, later settling near Stoughton, Wis., where they spent the remainder of their lives. The father died March 28, 1893, and the mother on Feb. 11, 1897. Their children were ten in number: Ole, Knute and Mary, who are deceased; Mary (second), who married Sever Egtvedt and lives in Seattle, Wash.; John E., deceased; Barbara, who is Mrs. T. O. Rime of Orfordville, Wis.; Lena, who married Lars Bakken and is now a widow residing in Brooklyn, Wis.; Edwin, deceased; Julius E. of Colfax, and Samuel, deceased. Julius E. Rublee in his boyhood lacked educational opportunities, as when he was nine years old his father was striken by paralysis, and our subject's brothers having died, he had to do what little he could to assist his parents. After his father's death in the spring of 1893 he rented out the farm and for several years subsequently resided in Stoughton. Then after his mother's death in 1897 he sold the farm. In 1902 Mr. Rublee came to Colfax and settled on a farm of 66 acres which he had purchased in the previous year, and 26 acres of which are within the limits of the village of Colfax, 40 acres being in Section 9, town of Colfax, and known as the Christ Amble farm. Here he has made considerable improvements, having built a new house and remodeled the out-buildings. For several years he raised tobacco extensively, also buying it on commission, which he still does. In 1921 he went into the raising of pure bred cattle, and now has ten head of pure bred Guernseys. In 1923 he exhibited stock at Chippewa, Menomonie and Colfax, and ook the silver cup at the Colfax community fair. At the Dunn County fair held in Menomonie in the fall of 1924, Mr. Rublee exhibited his Guernsey herd and yearling sire. He was awarded first prize on his herd exhibit and the grand sweepstakes on the yearling sire. This is good evidence that he understands the business and is raising some very good animals. He disposes of all his milk to the merchants in Colfax and is a stockholder in the Colfax Cooperative Creamery. Mr. Rublee was married July 1, 1905, in Colfax, to Ella Thompson, who was born Aug. 17, 1884, daughter of Jacob and Pauline (Holt) Thompson. Mrs. Rublee's mother died June 6, 1910 and her father resides in Colfax. Mr. and Mrs. Rublee are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. They are the parents of four children: James E., born May 12, 1906; Philip B., May 14, 1908; Margaret E., Jan. 15, 1915; and Winnifred R., Dec. 30, 1919.

Andrew T. Larson, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Boyceville, who is also clerk of the village, was born in Norway, Feb. 4, 1888, son of Olaf and Aase (Anderson) Larson, who were natives of that country. In May, 1890, the Larsons came to America, locating at Glenwood City, St. Croix County, Wis., where the father, Olaf, worked in sawmills for four years. He then engaged in farming in the town of Hay River, Dunn County, where he and his wife still reside, and on Feb. 20, 1924, they had the pleasure, enjoyed by few married couples, of celebrating their Golden Wedding. They have been the parents of 11 children, three of whom have passed before them to the other shore. The eight living are as follows: Florence, now Mrs. John Smith of the town of Hay River; Alfred, a farmer in the same town; Oscar, at present a cook in lumber camps; Ole, of Auburn, Wash.; Lars, residing on the home farm; Henry, of New Richmond, Wis.; Andrew T., of Boyceville; and Julius. Andrew T. Larson, after passing through the common or grade schools, in 1915 took a course in the Winona Business College, of Winona, Minn. He then bought a farm in the town of Tiffany, Dunn County, Wis. and for two years thereafter was engaged in agriculture. Selling his farm at the end of that time, he came to Boyceville and entered the general mercantile store of I. Mahonna, where he was employed for three years, doing clerical work. During the next two years he was with the Boyceville Telephone Co., after which he was

with the Square Deal Mercantile Co., in their store in Boyceville, remaining with that company until August, 1923, when the business was sold, the new proprietors continuing it under the name of "The Square Deal Store," and retaining Mr. Larson as chief clerk and bookkeeper. This position he held until July 1, 1924, when he was tendered and accepted that which he now holds. At various times Mr. Larson has performed useful public service. Before the village of Boyceville was incorporated he was town clerk of the town of Tiffany, and in September, 1922, he took the office of village treasurer to fill out the unexpired term of the former incumbent, completing it in April, 1923. Then in 1924 he was elected village clerk, and as such is still serving. He has always given his best service in every employment he has had, either of a business or official nature, and has made a record that inspires confidence. Mr. Larson was married Oct. 16, 1911, to Pearl M. Holden of Menomonie, and he and his wife are the parents of two children: Alice Fern, born Dec. 2, 1915; and Mildred Pearl, born Feb. 9, 1924. The Larson family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Larson belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

August Abraham, a retired farmer living in the village of Colfax, was born in Germany, March 26, 1864, son of Albert and Anna (Kedrowski) Abraham. Both parents are deceased, the mother having died when the subject of this sketch was three years old. August in boyhood attended the public schools of his native land and for a short time subsequently worked in a tailoring establishment. In 1881 Henry Beyrer, then living in the town of Grant, Dunn County, Wis., sent him a ticket good for his passage to America and accordingly he came. During his first year here he worked for Mr. Beyrer on his farm on Poplar Creek, in order to pay the debt he owed him. After that for several years he worked out on farms in the town of Grant. Then he started working farms on shares and this system proved so satisfactory for him that he subsequently continued it, never owning a farm of his own, but operating them on shares for some 25 years. He knew the business thoroughly and was industrious and economical, which accounted for his success. In 1910 Mr. Abraham gave up regular farming and moved to Colfax, where he bought a good stone house which he and his wife occupy. Though he may be regarded as retired, he does some market gardening every summer in the town of Grant to have something to occupy his mind and furnish him with mild exercise. For many years formerly he served his town as road overseer. Mr. Abraham was married Nov. 23, 1887, to Mrs. Bertha Van Woert, whose maiden name was Bertha Beyrer, she being a sister of the Henry Beyrer who advanced him the price of his passage to America. She was born in Germany, March 5, 1848, and came to America in 1874, locating in the town of Grant. She was first married to Thomas Van Woert, who met an untimely death in 1876. By him she had one child, Martha, now Mrs. Theodore Tietz, residing in Colfax. Mr. and Mrs. Abraham are members and liberal supporters of the German Lutheran Church.

Adolph R. Olson, who is congenially employed in conducting the Menomonie Phonograph and Art Store, of which he is the proprietor, has been a business man of Menomonie for only about four years (at this writing) but during that time has made gratifying progress in establishing himself on a secure foundation. He was born on a farm in Pepin County, Wisconsin, Aug. 22, 1891, the youngest son of Nels William and Emma (Nelson) Olson. The parents, natives of Sweden, came to the United States when young and single. They were married at Red Wing, Minn., and for some time lived at Vasa in Goodhue County, that state. Thence they moved to Pepin County, Wisconsin, where they were engaged in agriculture until 1910. They then retired and moved to the village of Pepin, where Mrs. Emma Olson died Nov. 26, 1918, being survived by her husband, who is still living. They had four children: Anton, now a farmer in Pepin County; Oscar and Gust, who are in the hardware business at Pepin; and Adolph R., of Menomonie. Adolph R. Olson acquired his elementary education in the public schools of Pepin County and the village of Pepin, subsequently taking a two year course in the University of Minnesota. It was in 1912 that he came to Dunn County, locating at Knapp, where for three years he was assistant manager of the Thies lumber yards. He



MR. AND MRS. JOHN C. ROGDE AND
SON GERHART C. ROGDE

entered into mercantile business in 1916 when he purchased the variety store of I. E. Lepley at Knapp, which he conducted until April, 1921. Then selling that business, he came to Menomonie and bought the Menomonie Phonograph and Art Store of E. L. Gabelein located at 606 Broadway. This business was established by E. L. Scott in the locating now occupied by the Anderson Bros. electrical store, was later moved into the Huber building, and still later across the street to its present location. It now occupies a good store building of 22 feet front by 84 feet deep, and is a center of attraction to art lovers throughout this region, being particularly well patronized by the students of the Stout Institute. So good a store, in fact, is rarely found in a small city the size of Menomonie, and it has been Mr. Olson's aim not only to keep but also to enhance its reputation. His six thousand dollar stock of art goods is of exceptional artistic merit and a constant source of delight to his numerous patrons, whom he seeks to please by making almost constant additions to it, using the utmost care in selection. It comprises books, statuary, pictures, and other attractive lines of art goods in considerable variety and profusion, and is constantly changing owing to the frequent and steady sales and purchase of new stock. Mr. Olson also attends to a considerable business in picture frames and framing and keeps in stock the Edison and Brunswick phonographs and records and the Gertz pianos. In thus catering to the aesthetic tastes of the residents of Menomonie and the vicinity he has shown a fine natural ability and understanding of the beautiful in art and is taking no unimportant part in the educational development of the city. Since he took hold of his present business his sales have increased 25 per cent each year. He is also interested in the general welfare of the community and while residing at Knapp served as health officer and as one of the trustees of the village. On Dec. 8, 1915 Mr. Olson was married to Esther May Casey, who was born in the village of Knapp, May 30, 1894. He and his wife have been the parents of three children: Doris, born Feb. 14, 1917; Eileen, born April 14, 1919, who died April 17, 1920, and Leone May, born June 6, 1923. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church and Mr. Olson is fraternally a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to the lodge and to the encampment.

Gerhart C. Rogde, traveling salesman for the Western Grocery Co. of Minneapolis, was born at Minneota, Lyon County, Minn., on June 2, 1896, son of John C. and Nancy Ann (Heimdahl) Rogde. As a youth he attended the public schools of Taunton, Minn., subsequently taking a two-years' course in the National Business College in Minneapolis. In 1912 he came to Rock Creek township, Dunn County, with his parents and for about a year resided on their farm. He then took a position with the Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power Co. (now the Northern States Power Co.) as paymaster and remained with that concern until Dec. 14, 1917. On that date he enlisted for service in the quartermaster's corps at Eau Claire, Wis., being ranked as sergeant. He was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and while there was transferred to the infantry, going to the infantry officer's training school at Camp Grant, near Rockford, Ill., where he trained until he was discharged on Dec. 4, 1918. After his release from service Mr. Rogde obtained a position as bookkeeper with the Moskewitz Hide & Fur Co. at Chippewa Falls, with which concern he remained for two years. He was then clerk for one year in the general store of George B. Plumer at Caryville, after which he was offered and accepted a position as salesman for the Menomonie Grocer Co., with headquarters at Menomonie, with whom he remained until July, 1925, when he accepted his present position. He is a member of Pinery Lodge, No. 176, A. F. & A. M. at Chippewa Falls. Mr. Rogde was married Jan. 24, 1919, to Esther Isabel Plumer, who was born Nov. 16, 1896, daughter of George B. and Alice M. (Gorton) Plumer. He and his wife are the parents of two children: John Christian, born Jan. 1, 1921; and Gerhart Charles, born July 13, 1924. The religious affiliations of the family are with the Episcopal Church.

John C. Rogde, a prominent citizen of the town of Rock Creek, was born in Hardanger, Norway, May 28, 1851, son of Christian and Bertha A. (Kragevik) Rogde. Both parents died in Norway. The maternal grandfather was a soldier

in the war between Norway and Sweden when the former country secured its independence. John C. Rogde attended public school in Norway until 14 years of age. He then spent six years on a fishing vessel. In the spring of 1872 he came to America and for a short time resided at Stoughton, in Dane County, Wis., subsequently going to Deerfield in the same county, where for five years he worked on farms. Then with money he had saved he purchased a team of horses and in the spring of 1877 drove to Lyon County, Minn., arriving there in the month of June. For a year or more he worked as a farm hand. Soon after his arrival he had traded his wagon and team for a homestead right in Westerheim township, and in December, 1878, he moved on to it. There he followed farming for 23 years, or until the spring of 1902, when he moved to the town of Eidsvold, settling on a farm which he had purchased in the previous autumn. He sold his farm in the town of Westerheim in 1911, but still owns his fine farm of 480 acres in the town of Eidsvold, which he operated until the spring of 1912. It was at that time that he came to Dunn County and bought a 200-acre farm in the town of Rock Creek, Sections 13, 14 and 24, the buildings being situated in Section 24. He has also since purchased 40 acres in the town of Albany, Pepin County. Mr. Rogde, like all early settlers of this region, experienced some hardships, but having the necessary courage and endurance, he persevered and finally became prosperous. In 1907 he made a trip to his native land, spending three months there, visiting his old home and meeting former acquaintances. When in Norway on a trip in 1923 he made a donation of 5000 Kr. to the community of Ullensvang in Hardanger, this amount to be put at interest for 25 years and at the end of that time to be used by those in charge as a relief fund for needy, aged and crippled persons and poor families. He has also made other charitable donations in his fatherland as well as in America. He was a member of the town board of Westerheim, Lyons County, Minn., for several years and also treasurer of the same town for several years, and in 1884-85 he was assessor. For three years he was a member of the Eidsvold town board. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers & Merchants Supply Co., of Minnesota, was a director of the company for a number of years and is still one of the stockholders. Since coming to Dunn County he has closely identified himself with local affairs and has proved a valuable citizen in his community. Mr. Rogde was first married at Marshall, Minn., Dec. 3, in 1878, to Anna Thompson, who was born in Norway, Feb. 4, 1851, and died in Minneota, Minn., Dec. 25, 1888. Of this union four children were born, Bertha, Albert, Sarah and Carrie. Bertha, who is now Mrs. O. H. Sterk of Marshall, Minn., has three children, Adelaide, Vigo and Helen. Albert, who lives in Taunton, Minn., married Lizzie Kosmolski and has three children, Anna, Harriett and Clyde. Sarah, who first married Joseph White, had by that union four children, Arda, Ariel, Morris and Anna. She is now Mrs. Robert Tyson of St. Paul, Minn. Carrie is the wife of E. Hoover of Rock Creek and the mother of four children, Alden, Clayton, John and Avis. On April 24, 1891, Mr. Rogde married Nancy Ann Heimdahl, who was born in Dane County, Wis., Sept. 3, 1852, daughter of Olaf and Haega (Bergy) Heimdahl. Her parents, who came to this country from Norway, settled in Dane County, Wis., in 1844. Mr. Rogde by his second marriage has two children, Oritha Ann and Gerhart Christen, the former of whom is now Mrs. John Fossum of Rock Creek township. Gerhart Christen, who is a traveling salesman for the Western Grocery Company of Minneapolis, and resides in Menomonie, married Esther Isabel Plumer and has two children, John C. and Gerhart C. Mr. Rogde is a Royal Arch Mason.

Olai Anderson, now living retired in the village of Colfax, after spending half a century in the work of agricultural development in Dunn County, was born in Molsalven, Norway, April 20, 1848, son of Andres Olson and Anna Maria (Gulbranson) Olson. It was in 1862 that the family emigrated to the United States, settling in Dunn County, Wisconsin, on a tract of 160 acres of wild land in the town of Colfax. Having made a clearing, Mr. Olson built a log house and barn and then bought 40 acres more, continuing the work of improvement and carrying on general farming. There he died a widower in 1901, his wife having passed away in 1894. They were the parents of 10 children, of whom two died in infancy, the

others accompanying the parents to America, namely, Ole, Martha, Olai, Berit, Nels, Ingeborg, Celanna and Ida. Olai Anderson when old enough attended rural school in his home district and subsequently became his father's helper on the farm. After remaining with his parents until he was 20 years old, he started in for himself, buying 80 acres in the town of Colfax, on the southwest corner of Section 16. Improvements had been made on the place, but only to a limited extent, most of the land being wild. He began at once the creation of a farm, building a frame house and log barn and clearing and breaking the land as fast as he was able. Later he bought 80 additional acres in Section 21, which adjoined his first tract, and afterwards a tract of 20 acres which lay on the west side of his place, which gave him a farm of 180 acres, all of which he worked. By 1889 he was so far advanced that he was able to build a good residence, which he considerably improved in 1914. He then had a barn of 32 x 60 feet for the main part and with a wing measuring 32 x 40 feet with basement, also a large silo, with other buildings, in all a fine set. There Mr. Anderson remained until 1904, when he rented that farm to his son, Albert G., and moved to a location on Section 14, two miles east of Colfax, where he bought a 30-acre tract that included a house. On that place he erected a barn and continued to farm there, though on a small scale, until 1918, when he sold out and moved to Colfax village. Here he built the nice bungalow house which he and his wife now occupy, keeping a cow and chickens to remind them of their old days on the farm and give them a little light occupation. It was on May 15, 1873, that Mr. Anderson was united in marriage with Christina Benson, who was born in Norway, July 23, 1850. They have had nine children, of whom seven are now deceased, the two survivors being Tillie and Albert G. Tillie, who is the wife of Elling Ellingson, a farmer in Bronken Valley, town of Grant, Dunn County, has five children, Florence, Orean, Lloyd, Ida and Elsie. Albert G., the present proprietor of the old home farm in the town of Colfax, was born March 2, 1881. He married Oleva Nestad and they have four children, Myrtle, Orvie, Silah and Edler. As seen by the foregoing narrative, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, though unfortunate in losing so many of their children, have two still left to them, together with nine grandchildren who give promise of being useful men and women bound to perpetuate the family traditions of industry, honesty and good citizenship.

Francis Finley, a pioneer of Dunn County, was born in Philadelphia in 1917, during President Monroe's administration—the fifth president of the United States—and only two years after the conclusion of this country's second war with Gt. Britain. The records of his early life are not available, but he probably spent that period in his native city or state. In due course of time he married Margaret Motheral, a native of Pennsylvania, and in 1859 they joined the tide of emigration westward, coming to Dunn County and settling in the town of Red Cedar, where they took 160 acres of wild land, half a mile south of Rusk and began the task of improving it into a farm. Mr. Finley first built a log house, in which he and his family resided for some years, and afterwards a frame one. He remained in that location until the fall of 1866, when he rented the farm to a tenant and moved with his family to Eau Claire, where for one year he followed the trade of lathe turner, which he had learned in the East. At the end of that time he sold his farm on Rusk Prairie and moved from Eau Claire to Barron County, where he bought 160 acres of land from which he developed another farm, remaining there until 1873. In that year he divided the farm among his sons, and, returning to Dunn County, located on 40 acres of land near Menomonie Junction. This was a tract of timber land that he had owned for some time without any attempt at improvement. He now began the work of clearing it and in the course of time developed a good farm out of the property, making that place his home for the rest of his life, which came to an end in 1887. His wife died before him, in 1879. They had five children: Alfred B., who is deceased; Charles F., now of San Francisco, Calif.; Samuel R., who is settled in the Yakima Valley in the State of Washington; Edward A., of Menomonie, and Anna, now deceased, who married Doctor Wendell.

Edward A. Finley, a well known and respected resident of Menomonie, now retired, but formerly active in agricultural development, was born in Green County,

Wisconsin, May 6, 1857, son of Francis and Margaret (Motheral) Finley. As a babe he came with his parents to Dunn County in 1859, was educated in the public schools, and grew to manhood on his father's farm. At the early age of 16 he began operating the farm on shares and he so continued until the father's death in 1887. He then came into possession of 80 acres of his parent's farm in Barron County, and that amount of land not being sufficient for him, he bought 80 acres of railroad land adjoining, which gave him a farm of 160 acres, and he later bought 40 acres more, making 200 in all. On this property he farmed until 1903, in which year he traded it with his father-in-law, A. J. Depew, for 140 acres near Menomonie Junction. This latter place he farmed until 1920, at which time he retired, selling his farm and moving to Menomonie. Here he bought the house in which he now lives, including two acres of land, and located at the corner of 13th Street and 11th Avenue. While engaged in farming Mr. Finley taught rural schools during the winters for over 30 years, and also a number of summer terms, though a self educated man, to a large extent. He served eight years as clerk of the town of Menomonie and for six years was a member of the county agricultural and county normal school boards. For several years he has been a director of the Litnum-Bronze Company of Menomonie. He belongs fraternally to the Beavers and Modern Woodmen of America, and is a member of the Unitarian Society. In 1916 Mr. Finley went to Mission, in southwest Texas, near the Rio Grande, and bought 40 acres of irrigated citrus fruit land, which he still owns. He hires Mexicans to attend to the irrigation and development of his orchard and has himself been down there three winters to look after the property. Mr. Finley was married Oct. 12, 1879, to Hattie Depew of Menomonie, who was born in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County, May 22, 1859, daughter of Andrew J. and Sarah (Hulbert) Depew. Her parents were early settlers in Dunn County, arriving here in 1857 and locating in the town of Spring Brook, whence in 1869 they moved to a farm at Menomonie Junction. Both died at Deronda, Polk County. Mr. and Mrs. Finley are the parents of two children: Arthur E., born April 4, 1881; and Raymond E., born March 15, 1897. Arthur E., married Belle Markham and they have three children, Inez, Ethel and Jeanette. Raymond E., who is on a farm in the town of Weston, married Edna Huntz. In the winter of 1923-24 Mr. and Mrs. Finley enjoyed a pleasant trip to the far west, visiting many of the principal cities in the different states.

Ole Arntson Samdahl, a pioneer citizen of the town of Red Cedar, now deceased, but who in his day was a prominent farmer here, was born in Horig, Trondhjem, Norway, March 25, 1844, son of Arnt Halverson and Bereth Lund. He was one of a family of ten children, eight sons and two daughters. After completing his early education he entered a seminary in Norway. He was a good penman and also had musical ability, which he demonstrated by making a "salmodikon," on which he practiced hymns, singing to the accompaniment of the instrument. He also spent five years in the government military service. For six years he was employed by the "lensmand" (sheriff) of Horig, his wages amounting to six dollars a year During that time many of his friends were leaving for America, and. he on learning of the wonderful country decided to come also. He had saved the money earned in the lendsmand's employ, and also some which he had got from selling ryper, which he shot at early dawn. The total amount was not enough, however, to purchase his ticket; so he borrowed the amount needed—$13—from his brother-in-law. The gun he then used and always had for hunting, is still preserved as a relic by his family. He left his home and native land on May 8, 1872, from the port of Trondhjem, Norway, sailing on one of the vessels of the National American line, and reaching New York on June 10, 1872. His ticket was bought for Mankato, Minn., but aboard the ship some of his friends persuaded him to come to Menomonie, Dunn County, Wis., with them, they having friends here, so he decided to follow them. It took the party five days and nights to travel from New York to Chicago, in which latter city young Samdahl changed his ticket for Menomonie, receiving a difference in cash of two dollars and 60 cents. They arrived at Menomonie Junction June 15, 1872, and as at that time there was no railroad from the Junction to the village of Menomonie, they made the distance on

MR. AND MRS. OLE A. SAMDAHL

foot. The road was lined on both sides with timber, chiefly pine. On arriving in Menomonie Mr. Samdahl found he had only two dollars in Norwegian money left; yet he did not spend it all before earning more, as some of the actual money is still in possession of the family. Three days after his arrival here he began work in the sawmill of Knapp, Stout & Co. (later the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company), but shortly afterwards he went to work as blacksmith, as there was a greater demand for blacksmith's work and better wages were paid for it. He worked at that trade in the employ of the company for about 20 years, and was considered one of the best steel blacksmiths in this region. In the spring of 1879 Peder Larson came to the Knapp-Stout people and offered his farm for sale. Mr. Samdahl thought very little of farming at that time, but went out to look at it. It was an 80-acre farm and Mr. Samdahl decided to buy it, which he did; two years later he purchased the adjoining property from the railroad company, which together comprises the whole farm. There were two small buildings on the place and 20 acres of land under cultivation when Mr. Samdahl began improving the place during his spare time, for he still remained in the employ of the company. For a while he operated by means of hired help, whom he paid partly from his owns wages earned as a blacksmith, for the income from the farm was not sufficient for that purpose and the prices of farm products were not high. It was in the fall of 1892 that Mr. Samdahl took up his residence on the farm and from that time on he attended personally to it and with such help as he needed, did the land clearing, building, and other work in the line of improvements. He served as director for several years of the school board of his district, and was widely known as an industrious, useful and successful man. He was a member of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church now known as Our Saviour's Lutheran Church. On Dec. 5, 1921, he was suddenly taken ill and died from pneumonia on Dec. 10. He was a man whom the community could ill afford to lose. Ole A. Samdahl was married May 15, 1878, to Clara A. Bakke, daughter of Erick Jonassen and Anne Melby Bakke. Her paternal grandfather, Jonaas Bakke, who was a tailor in Ringerike, Norway, died in Norway, in 1858, leaving a wife and six children. In 1859 this family left Norway on a two-masted sailboat and after a voyage of five weeks and three days, landed at Quebec, whence they came westward to River Falls, Wis., where they lived eight years, subsequently moving to Fillmore County, Minnesota. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Clara A. Samdahl, Christian and Bergette Melby, owned and operated a brandy distillery in Aasnes, Soler, Norway. They spent their lives in their native land. Her father, Erick Jonassen, was born March 26, 1834, in Ringerike, Norway. When 18 years old he enlisted and served five years in the government military service. In June 13, 1859, he married Anne Melby. After that he worked 14 years for the Thurman-Rodick Lumber Company of Christiania, holding the position of foreman. In the spring of 1873 he emigrated to America with his wife and family of six children —two sons and four daughters—and after a seven weeks voyage, arrived at the port of Quebec. After remaining two days at the depot, they took the train to Chicago by the way of Toronto and Detroit, Mich. There a stop was made to see if any of the emigrants wanted to take up land. Leaving Chicago, they had tickets for Fillmore County, Minn., and on the train some previous settlers advised them not to go there on account of the grasshoppers having destroyed crops there the previous year. Having relatives who settled near Hastings, Minn., they went there. From Hastings Mr. Jonassen walked to Rush River, Minn., where he had brothers and sisters living. The next morning his brother went over to Hastings and brought the family to Rush River, all residing there until the fall, when they took him and his family to Menomonie by way of the old Hudson Road. After arriving here he hired out to work in the sawmill and lumber yard of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company under Mr. Larcom and Mr. Webber. The church denomination adhered to by the generation on this side has been the Norwegian Vor Frelsers Kirke. To the union of Ole A. and Clara A. Samdahl were born 14 children, 11 of whom are living, namely: Oscar Krafting, born Dec. 1, 1880; Harold Arnold, born July 6, 1882; Edwin Selmer, born April 22, 1886; Clara Olivia, born Nov. 11, 1889; Nathalia Almira and Albertina Miranda (twins), born Oct. 22, 1892; Eilert

Albin, born May 21, 1894; Carl Frederick, born Oct. 10, 1897; Agnes Stephania, born March 25, 1900; Alvin Olger, born May 27, 1903, and Effie Adelia H., born March 30, 1909. In regard to these children the following additional facts are available. Oscar Krafting was educated in the public schools of Menomonie. On Dec. 31, 1913, he was married to Ingeborg Rogstad, daughter of Hans and Anna Rogstad of Rice Lake, Wis. Since 1903 he has been connected with Crisler, Hartel Co., now A. J. Bull & Co. of Rice Lake, Wis., where he and his wife now reside. They have no children. Harold Arnold, who was educated in the public schools of Menomonie, was married Nov. 10, 1910, to Bertina Samstad, daughter of John and Mollie Evjen Samstad of Badger, Minn. He was formerly a conductor on one of the Grand Forks street car lines. Since 1916 he has made his home in Menomonie and is now a painter by trade. Edwin Selmer, educated in the common school, married Louise Mathilda, daughter of Henry and Wilhelmine Harnisch of Menomonie, on June 6, 1911, and resides on a farm in the town of Spring Brook. He and his wife are the parents of three children, namely: Alice Linka H., born Aug. 15, 1912; Frances May O., born May 16, 1917; and Janet Olita A., born Dec. 13, 1921. Clara Olivia acquired her education in the common and high schools and in the business college at La Crosse, Wis. She was employed as stenographer by the Excelsior Brick Co., also by the Bloomer Machine Works of Bloomer, Wis., and subsequently in the law office of District Attorney J. C. Ticknor, this being prior to this country's entrance into the World War. During the war she took a U. S. civil service examination in the commercial course, and having passed, obtained a position as stenographer in the construction division of the Engineering Department of the Ordinance. She was promoted to the Research and Secret Department, and later transferred as section-chief and chief in the adjutant-general's office, which position she held for a year. For the past five years she has been stenographic reporter in the law office of District Attorney J. C. Ticknor. Of the twins, Nathalia Almira and Albertina Miranda attended the common school and are still living at home. Carl Frederick was educated in the common school and agricultural school. In 1918, after enlisting for World War service, he entered the students' army training corps at Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., and after completing the course there he sailed for overseas Nov. 13, 1918. He left Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., Oct. 19, 1918, with that division, under Captain Hopkins, for Camp Crane, Penn.; was transferred there to the Medical Ambulance Service No. 620 as first class private, and was then transferred to Camp Merritt, N. J., where he and his comrades made preparations to leave for overseas. They sailed on the British Empire ship under the British flag from the port of New York on Nov. 13, 1918, landing at Liverpool, England, after a 13 days' passage, Nov. 26. From Liverpool they were sent to Windledown, where they remained two weeks in rest camp, being then transferred to Southampton, from which port they crossed the English Channel to Le Havre, France. Thence they were transferred to Ferrieres "Blew" le Bourg, where they got ready to drive Ford ambulance trucks, evacuating wounded soldiers from hospital to hospital and remaining there until Jan. 1, 1919. They were then transferred to Paris, where they had three days allowed them for sight seeing. They were next transferred to the encampment at Schletstadt, Germany, evacuating wounded soldiers from hospital to hospital. Later they had 14 days allowed them to visit cities of southern France and northern Italy, such as Nice and Monte Carlo. Then they returned to Schletstadt, Germany, to visit the Kaiser's palace, a guard accompanying every two men. Preparations made, they left Schletstadt for Brest, whence they sailed for home May 24 on a U. S. battleship, arriving at Brooklyn Pier No. 4, N. Y., June 4, thence going to Camp Dix, N. J., and being transferred to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., where they were discharged June 17, 1919. Carl Frederick Samdahl was married Jan. 26, 1924, to Hazel Hutchins, daughter of James and Estella Hutchins, of Eau Galle, Wis., and they have one child, Donald, who was born July 7, 1924. Agnes Stephania graduated from the common school, attended high school, and was subsequently graduated from the Teachers' Training School of Menomonie. She subsequently taught school for five years—three in Dunn and two in Eau Claire County—then attended three summer sessions at the

Eau Claire State Normal School. She is now a dental student at Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis. Alvin Olger was educated in the common school and the Dunn County School of Agriculture, and is residing at home. Effie Adelia H., a graduate of the common school, is now a sophomore in the Menomonie High School.

Ingebret Klefstad, a substantial farmer in the town of Sheridan, who, during many years has been building up a good place in Section 27, was born in Norway, June 4, 1859, son of Eric and Anna Klefstad. The family came to the United States in 1883 and also to Dunn County, the father renting a farm in the town of Sheridan for a while. Finally he and his son Ingebret bought 160 acres in Section 27, town of Sheridan, which was a tract of wild land. The usual pioneer log house and barn were built and the family set to work to build up a home. On this place Eric Klefstad died seven years later. His wife Anna died in 1907. They had been the parents of seven children, of whom six are now living, namely: Ingebret, Sigrid, Anna, Iver, Ole and Rande. Sigrid is the wife of Easton Often, Anna the the wife of Edward Erickson, Iver resides in Barron County, Ole in Minnesota and Rande in South Dakota. The one deceased is Sarah. Ingebret Klefstad lived in Norway until he was 20 years old, attending school for the usual period and afterwards finding general employment. In 1879 he came to the United States and to Dunn County, Wisconsin, locating at Cedar Falls, and working in the woods in winter and on the drive in spring. In the summers he worked on farms and also at times in the mills. After he and his father had purchased the land in Section 27, town of Sheridan, already referred to, he helped to develop it and since his father's death he has made a number of improvements. These include the erection of a frame house of 10 rooms, also a frame barn and silo. Here he has since been engaged in general farming and dairying except for a period of three years during which he had a tenant on the place. His herd contains 18 head of mixed cattle, and he raises a few hogs for home use. For two years he served the town as road overseer. Mr. Klefstad was married in the town of Sheridan in 1903 to Mattie Solen, daughter Ole and Anna Solen, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Klefstad had seven children, of whom four are living, namely, Eric, Agnes, Olena and Helen. These deceased are Ole, Anna and Odine. The mother, Mrs. Mattie Klefstad, died in a Minneapolis hospital in 1919 after undergoing an operation.

Hans Swenby, furniture dealer in Menomonie, 30 years ago a Norwegian immigrant boy of 16, now one of the leading merchants in this enterprising and prosperous city, was, as already intimated, born in Norway, the date of his nativity being Sept. 13, 1877, and the names of his parents Ole and Inga (Burud) Swenby. For many years the father was engaged in the lumber business in Norway, and there he and his wife remained until 1891, when they came to America. They were not the first members of the family to arrive here, as several of their children had preceded them. As a resident of this country Ole Swenby lived a practically retired life, though it was many years before he passed away, his death occurring in January, 1920. He was then a widower, his wife Inga having died in May, 1918. Hans Swenby acquired a good public school education in Norway, being graduated from the high school there. He then began to learn the trade of upholsterer, which in time he thoroughly mastered. It was in 1893 that he came to America, locating in Menomonie, and the day after his arrival he secured a position in the upholstery department of the Gallaway Furniture Co., with which concern he remained eight years. During the early part of that period, soon after his arrival here, he attended public school two months in order to familiarize himself better with the English language, and also at two different periods he attended the State University of Minnesota, taking up the study of embalming and funeral directing. During his last four years with the Galloway concern he had charge of their undertaking department. In 1901 Mr. Swenby engaged in business for himself in the furniture and undertaking business, with Frank Hintzman as a partner. His association with Mr. Hintzman lasted four years and since the end of that time he has conducted business alone. In 1920 he sold the undertaking department of his business to Carl Olson, having since confined himself to dealing in furniture, with an up-

holstery branch in connection with it. In both lines he is doing a fine business. He is affiliated fraternally with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the I. S. W. A. He is also a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Mr. Swenby was married June 10, 1902, to Mattie Furbur of Menomonie and he and his wife are the parents of two children: Esther L., born Nov. 25, 1903, who is a graduate of the Menomonie High School and a student in the Stout Institute; and Melvin E., born Jan. 14, 1906, who has the same educational record. The family home is at 1221 Second Street; Mr. Swenby's place of business at 308 Main Street.

Sever Sommervold, proprietor of the Sommervold cabinet works on Sixth Avenue West, Menomonie, was born in Orkedalen, Norway, March 30, 1883, son of John and Millie (Amundson) Sommervold. The parents lived and died in Norway, their native land, the mother passing away in 1900 and the father in 1923. After attending public and high school in Norway, Sever Sommervold learned the trade of carpenter and cabinet-maker. In 1902, a youth of 19, he came to the United States to better his fortune, and, like the great majority of his countrymen, naturally gravitated to the Northwest. Having an aunt, Martha Brerad, in Menomonie, he came first to this city and stopped with her for a while. From July until October, that year, he worked for farmers, being busily engaged during the threshing season. In October he went to the woods for the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Co. and was in their employ until March, 1903. Then he began working for Sever Olson, a carpenter and contractor with whom he remained that summer. His next employment was with the Dunn County Sash & Door Co., and lasted three years, at the end of which time the concern went out of business. After that and until 1913 Mr. Sommervold was with Govin & Hanson, who also were contractors and builders. He terminated his service with them by buying them out and going into business for himself in the Govin & Hanson shop, and here he has since remained. He manufactures sash and doors and does all kinds of cabinet work to order. A highly skilled workman, and thoroughly reliable in business matters, he has built up a large trade which is still gradually increasing. His shop is equipped with all necessary machinery, such as a jointer, moulder, tenon mortiser, rip saws, and a large collection of hand tools. Mr. Sommervold was married Dec. 1, 1906, to Amelia Johnson, who was born in Menomonie, Nov. 10, 1884, a daughter of John and Hanna (Larson) Johnson, who settled in Menomonie in 1880. The father died in 1916 but the mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Sommervold have one child, Melvin John. Mr. Sommervold is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Scandanavian American Fraternity. In 1920 he made a trip to Norway to see his father and other relations and old friends, being away three months. He and his family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Henry Quilling, who made a good record as agriculturist in the town of Red Cedar, but is now retired, though still living on the farm on which he has made his home for many years, was born in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County, Sept. 5, 1857, son of Christian and Dorothy (Hecht) Quilling. As a boy he attended district school in the town of Spring Brook and subsequently worked for his father on the home farm until arriving at the age of 18 years. At that time he and his brother John rented the farm and operated it together until the father's death. The property was then divided, each of the two sons mentioned receiving 120 acres, 80 acres coming to Henry being located in Section 36, of the town of Red Cedar and 40 more in Section 1 west in the town of Spring Brook. Later he bought another tract of 80 acres, which gave him 200 acres, and this during the subsequent years he improved by dilligent toil into a fine farm, continuing to operate it until 1921. In that year he sold 100 acres of it to his only son Leonard, to whom he also rents the other 100 acres. Mr. Quilling was married June 30, 1884, in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County, to Elizabeth Schaefer, who was born Sept. 3, 1862, in this town, the daughter of Carl and Magdalene (Brioer) Schaefer, her parents, now deceased, having settled in this town in pioneer days. Mr. and Mrs. Quilling have had three children, Laura, Phylia, and Leonard, one of whom, however, they have lost, as Laura, who married William Webert, died May 25, 1923, leaving three

children, Vern, Maurice and Ervin. Phylia is the wife of Samuel A. B. Ausman of Elk Mound, and has had three children, Dorothy, Eleanore and Loraine, of whom Eleanore died March 4, 1924. Leonard married Lillian Lentz and he and his wife are the parents of three children, Alvin, Marjorie and Ruth. Mr. and Mrs. Quilling are typical home folks, as they were born and reared and have always lived within a few miles of the respective birth places, both in the town of Spring Brook. They are members of Salem Lutheran Church in Spring Brook.

John Quilling, a widely known citizen of the town of Spring Brook, has the unique record of having lived for 69 years on the same farm, as he was born here on Jan. 5, 1856, and it has been his home ever since. His parents were Christian and Dorothy (Hecht) Quilling, elsewhere mentioned in this work. His elementary education was acquired in a district school in this town, and he also followed a two-year course in the Menomonie High School. Industrially he gave his attention to agriculture, assisting his father in the development of the home farm. At the age of 21, the father having retired, John took charge of it and it was subsequently deeded to him on the father's death as his share of the estate. It is a farm of 200 acres in Section 1 west, and he has cleared and developed a considerable part of it as sole proprietor in addition to what he did while helping his father. The buildings erected by the latter having been destroyed by fire, our subject has built a second set, which are modern and conveniently placed and the farm is in excellent condition and well managed. In connection with his general farming operations Mr. Quilling has bought and sold stock to a considerable extent on commission, and this business has made him well acquainted with many farmers in Dunn County and the vicinity, among whom his reputation stands high as a man of integrity. At various times he has shown a commendable public spirit by extending his aid and influence to worthy causes—to any cause, in fact, calculated to benefit the moral or material interests of the community at large. He has been for many years an earnest worker in the Salem Evangelical Church in the town of Spring Brook and has served as a member of the Sunday school for nearly 40 years. Mr. Quilling was married on April 15, 1876, at his home in the town of Spring Brook to Amelia Vest, who was born in Green County, Wis., Sept. 17, 1858, daughter of Henry W. and Angeline (Spike) Vest. Her father, a native of England, and her mother, of Switzerland, were married in Madison, Wis., and spent the remainder of their lives in this state. Mr. and Mrs. Quilling have been the parents of 12 children, 11 of whom are now living, and have at the present time 50 grandchildren, an impressive family record. The children are William G., Samuel J., Peter F., Walter H., Sarah L., Alice H., Sherman A., Nellie D., Frank L., Rose A., James H. and Grace. The individual record of the children is, briefly given, as follows. William G., born Nov. 27, 1877, and now living at Hardin, Mont., married Emma Seng and has five children, Virgin, Vernon, Idell, Ethel and William (Billie). Samuel J., born July 17, 1879, now a substantial and progressive farmer in the town of Spring Brook, married Anna Dahms, who died June 30, 1924. There were six children of the marriage; Earl and and Roy (twins), Ralph, Pearl, Mabel and Florence, of whom Roy is now deceased. Peter F., born March 4, 1881, now residing at Lambert, Mont., married Mattie Wagner and has six children, Bessie, Blanche, Helen, May, Katherine and Jane. Walter H., born April 26, 1883, who is living at Sidney, Mont., married Sylvia Tubbs, and has six children, Jennie, Emma, Clara, Elva, Walter and Gordon. Sarah L., born June 26, 1885, and now Mrs. Martin O'Brien of Eau Claire, is the mother of ten children, George, Thomas, Alice, Martin, John, Marion, Katherine, Barney, Patrick and Irene. Alice H., born Feb. 22, 1888, is the only deceased child of Mr. and Mrs. Quilling, she having died a babe on June 8, the year of her birth. Sherman A., born Aug. 26, 1890, and now a farmer in the town of Spring Brook, married Georgia Miller and has four children, Harold, Robert, Keith and Clinton. Nellie D., born Nov. 2, 1892, and now Mrs. Roy Miller of Eau Claire, has four children, Ruth, Hazel, Howard and Mildred. Frank L., born Jan. 7, 1894, married Nellie Rowley and has three children, Orvill, Willis and Doris. He and his family live on the home farm. Rose A., born Jan. 8, 1896, and now the wife of Malcom Campbell of Eau Claire, has five children, Mary, Allen, Katherine, James

and Roy. James H., born Sept. 11, 1899, who married Grace Barber, is now living in Idaho. Grace, born May 13, 1905, is on the home farm. Mr. and Mrs. Quilling and their children who are home, are members of the Salem Evangelical Church, in the town of Spring Brook, Mrs. Quilling being also an active member of the Ladies' Aid Society.

Anfin Anderson, now living retired in the village of Meridean after a long and active career, first as a lumber and mill worker and later as a farmer, was born near Trondhjem, Norway, June 20, 1845. He was educated in his native land and was there confirmed in the Lutheran Church. Coming to America in 1867, he located in Menomonie, Wis., and worked there seven months for Knapp, Stout & Co., that winter attending English school in the town of Peru. During the following summer he worked in Porter's Mills in Eau Claire County, and in 1869, 1870 and 1871 he was employed in the sawmills at old Meridean. He then began farming in the town of Peru, buying 55 acres of land in Section 11, on which he erected buildings and where in time he developed a good farm. Selling it in 1894, he bought 120 acres in the town of Rock Creek, which farm he later enlarged by the purchase of an additional tract of 125 acres, carrying on general agriculture there until 1904. He then sold that farm also and went to the state of Washington, but in September, the same year, returned to Wisconsin and bought 40 acres of land near Mondovi in Buffalo County, in whick vicinity his son Anton owned a farm of 170 acres. Mr. Anderson purchased that farm, which he operated until 1920, when he sold it, and until April, 1923, lived retired in the village of Mondovi, when he came to Meridean, where he bought the residence he now occupies. Mr. Anderson has been described as a gentleman of the old school, fond of good literature and all those things which elevate the mind and refine the manners but which are too often neglected in the struggle for the material benefits of life. He was married in October, 1871, to Louisa Olson, who was born in Norway, Oct. 20, 1845. After living together in happy wedlock for 46 years, they were separated by death, Mrs. Anderson passing away on Jan. 20, 1918. They had been the parents of four children, Anton, Mary, Ole and Nels. Anton, a resident of Mondovi, Buffalo County, married Lizzie Fitzgerald, but has no children. Mary, who married Ole Austinson, died in August, 1909, leaving four children, Mabel, Alice, John and Marion. Ole, who married Agnes Johnson, died in Montana, Dec. 8, 1918, their surviving children being Lyle, Kermit, Robert and Ogden. Nels died in 1887. Thus, of Mr. Anderson's immediate family, he and his son Anton are the only surviving members, but the grandchildren bid fair to perpetuate the family stock and do it full credit.

Charley Wolf, proprietor of a farm of 280 acres in Sections 15 and 16, town of Eau Galle, and a resident of Dunn County for over 40 years, was born in Soden, Germany, May 4, 1859, son of Wendlin and Margaret (Carl) Wolf. He acquired his education in the schools of his native land and subsequently became both a wood and stone worker, learning the mason's trade. It was in 1880 at the age of 21 that he emigrated to the United States, arriving in the village of Eau Galle, Dunn County, Wis., October 1. Here he found employment in the yards of Carson & Rand. In the following year he went to Shell Lake, arriving there July 16. That place was then a wild tract covered with timber, there being neither a town nor any roads. It was necessary for the first settlers to cut down large pine trees to make a roadway, which later became one of the principal streets. When Mr. Wolf arrived, almost the first objects that met his eye were some Indians, who were very numerous in the vicinity. Having never seen any before, he was quite fascinated with their appearance. He remained at Shell Lake several years, working in the sawmill during the summers and in the woods during the winters. In 1885 Mr. Wolf returned to Dunn County and bought 80 acres of land in Section 15, town of Eau Galle. The greater part of the tract was wild land, but there was an old log house on the place, put up by some former owner who had given up the idea of creating a farm there. Mr. Wolf, however, was anxious to begin the building of a home, for he was married in Sept., 1885, that year, to Matilda Zinkan, who was born in Soden, Germany, June 9, 1861. She had arrived in the United States in

MR. AND MRS. ANFIN ANDERSON

1883, first locating in Chicago, whence she had come to Eau Galle. Into the old log house above mentioned Mr. Wolf moved with his wife, and then began a long period of hard work and self denial in the effort to build a home. That very fall he put up a frame house of 16 x 24 feet and moved from the old log cabin into the new one, and then began clearing the land. Other buildings were erected in time, as progress was made, and further improvements and additions made to the house. His first building worthy to be called a barn was erected in 1906 and measured 36 x 60 feet in ground plan. In 1914 he put up another barn of the same size, both having basements. He has also erected other fine out-buildings, sunk a 50-foot well and put a windmill over it for pumping water, and by additional purchase has increased his holdings until he now has 280 acres. This extra land includes a second farm, in Section 16, on which he has also put up excellent buildings. In 1921 he built a fine, modern ten-room house, and in 1922 a full basement barn of 36 x 96 feet. He has cleared altogether about 120 acres of his land, the balance being in pasture and timber. He is engaged in mixed and dairy farming, having a fine herd of cows. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf are the parents of six children: Eugene, residing on the home farm; Ida, also on the farm; John, working on his father's other farm in Section 16, who married Olivia Lechler and has one child, Alfred; Amy, wife of Charles Weber of the town of Weston and the mother of a son, Bernard; William who graduated from the Wisconsin Business College and is now with the Northern States Power Co. in their office at La Crosse; and Charles, a graduate of the Durand High School and the Wisconsin Business College at La Crosse, who is now holding a position as stenographer, bookkeeper and general office man with the Durand Auto Co. at Durand.

Max Maves, a prominent farmer of the town of Spring Brook, was born in the town of Elk Mound, Dunn County, Wis., Dec. 7, 1879, son of Charles and Augusta (Hine) Maves. He was educated in the Beyers school in the town of Red Cedar and until 24 years of age remained on the home farm assisting his parents. Then going to California, he spent four years there, during two years of that time being engaged in operating a rented farm with his cousin, William Maves, and the rest of the time doing common labor. Having returned to Wisconsin, in 1908 he took up his residence on his present farm of 240 acres in Sections 13 and 18 of the town of Spring Brook, the place at that time being owned by his father. In October, 1915, he bought it and has since erected on it a fine barn, silo and other buildings. He has a fine herd of grade and pure bred Holstein cattle and is a stockholder in the Rusk Cooperative Creamery. Mr. Maves was married on Dec. 1, 1908, in the town of Spring Brook, to Ida Schaefer, who was born April 1, 1882, the daughter of Henry and Mary (Sipple) Schaefer. He and his wife are the parents of six children, who were born as follows: Irene, Oct. 16, 1909; Stella, Aug. 22, 1911; Verne, Sept. 21, 1913; Irving, Jan. 23, 1916; Willard, Aug. 20, 1917; and Loraine, July 20, 1919. The Maves family are members of the Salem Church on Iron Creek.

William F. McKanna, proprietor of Brookside Home in Section 24, town of Lucas, was born on this farm Jan. 19, 1886, son of Thomas and Mary (Kinny) McKanna. He was educated in what is now the Sunnyside School, and as a young man remained at home with his parents helping his father to develop the farm, which he took over in 1918 and has successfully operated since. He is engaged quite extensively in dairying, his farm being well stocked with high grade Holstein cattle and for the improvement of his stock he keeps in his herd a pure bred sire. Mr. McKanna is recognized today as one of the leading young farmers in the town of Lycas, which he served for two years as treasurer; for the last six years he has also served as clerk of the Sunnyside School. He is a stockholder in the New Hudson Road Creamery. In religion he is a Catholic and his fraternal society affiliations are with the Knights of Columbus. On Nov. 30, 1918, Mr. McKanna was united in marriage with Frances Traxler, who was born in the town of Menomonie, Dunn County, Wis., daughter of Mark and Mary (Frisle) Traxler. He and his wife are the parents of one child, William P., who was born March 17, 1921. The family are members of St. Joseph's (Catholic) Congregation in Menomonie.

Mark Traxler, who for many years was well known as one of the leading farmers

in the town of Menomonie, was born in Waukesha, Wis., March 21, 1856, son of Albert and Theresa (Seger) Traxler. As a child he came to Dunn County with his parents in 1862, and he was still quite young when his mother died, after which he made his home with his elder brother John, until 1886. In that year he married and settled on a tract of land in Sections 5 and 6, town of Menomonie, and this, during the course of some 37 years he developed into a fine farm. He died Oct. 13, 1923. His marriage, above referred to, united him with Mary Frisle, who was born in Austria, Sept. 25, 1865, and had come to America with her parents when three years old, the family settling first in Pepin County, Wis., near Durand. Later her parents moved to Barron County, where they spent their last years. Mr. and Mrs. Mark Traxler were the parents of five children, Mary E., who died in infancy, Frances, Mark Jr., John and Frank A., whose further record is briefly as follows: Frances, who, after acquiring the elements of knowledge in the district school, pursued further studies in the Dunn County Agricultural School, the Dunn County Normal School and the Stevens Point Normal School, and subsequently taught rural school in Dunn County for eight years and grade school at Elk Mound for four years, after which she became the wife of William F. McKanna. Mark Traxler, Jr., born Oct. 12, 1890, married Emma Dahl and now operates a farm in the town of Hay River. John, born June 23, 1892, who is now operating his father's old farm in the town of Menomonie, married Olga Peterson; they have been the parents of two children, Harold J., born Sept. 23, 1923, who died March 9, 1924, and Robert J., born Oct. 22, 1924. Frank A., born July 10, 1894, married Mrs. Arthur Leach, who in maiden life was Lillian Dolezal, and he and his wife reside in St. Paul, Minn.; they have one child, La Vern, born Sept. 27, 1922. Frank A. Traxler enlisted for service in the World War, Aug. 4, 1917, trained at Camp Douglas until Sept. 16; was thus sent to Camp MacArthur at Waco, Texas, arriving there Sept. 19, and there trained until Feb. 2, 1918; thence went to Camp Merritt, N. J., remaining there until Feb. 14, or the day they sailed; landed in Brest, March 1; thence went to Percy De La Petet, and was there transferred to Company C, 28th U. S. Infantry, going into the trenches on the Toul Sector, March 23. His regiment was relieved April 5 by the 102nd Infantry, and he was then transferred to the Cantigny Sector, where he saw intense shell fire; was relieved from that front July 10, and after five days rest was sent to the Sissons front and was there wounded July 19, 1918. After spending several months in French hospitals, he returned to the United States, and was discharged Jan. 31, 1920.

Ole Erickson Hagen, A. M., M. L., Ph. D., one of the best known citizens in the southeastern part of Dunn County, was born in Skiaker, Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, Sept. 28, 1850. He came to the United States with his parents in 1869, settling near Rock Falls, Dunn County. He was fitted for college at Galesville University and entered the University of Wisconsin in 1878, being graduated in 1882. In the following year he occupied the chair of Greek and Latin in Galesville University, then returned to the University of Wisconsin and in 1884 completed the graduate courses for master degrees. The same year he was recalled to Galesville University, where he filled the chair of Greek and Latin until June, 1886, when he resigned in order to study in Europe. For several years he pursued classical, oriental, and archeological studies at, or in connection with, the University of Leipzig, carrying on his investigations for a considerable portion of the time at the great archeological centers in Europe, principally the British Museum in London, the Palais de Louvre in Paris, and the Royal Museum in Berlin, Germany. Returning to the United States, he accepted the chair of modern languages in the University of South Dakota, in 1891, but in 1899 was transferred to the classical department; occupying the chair of Greek, Hebrew and Scandanavian languages and literature. In 1901 he resigned his position in the University of South Dakota and has since resided with his family on his farms near Meridean and Rock Falls, Dunn County, Wis. Dr. Hagen has received the following degrees: from the University of Wisconsin, A. B. and B. L. in 1882, and A. M. and M. L. in 1884; from the University of Leipzig, A. M. and Ph. D. in 1890. Among his contributions to philology and archeology that have already appeared, or are ready for

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publication, may be mentioned the following: "Keilschrifturkunden zur Geschichte des Koenigs Cyrus;" "Saparda-Zur Ethnologie Lydiens;" "Untersuchungen Zur Ethnologie und Vorgeschichte Westerans;" "Anzan-Reich und Volk des Alten Elams;" and "On the Geographical Situation of Saparda." Numerous other contributions of a more general nature, both in prose and poetry, are not enumerated here. Dr. O. E. Hagen was married Sept. 14, 1898, to Constance E. Johnson, who was born in Minneapolis, Minn., July 20, 1874. In June, 1884 she came to reside in the vicinity of Rock Falls, Dunn County, Wis., but in the summer of 1892 went back to Minneapolis. Dr. and Mrs. Hagen have been the parents of two sons: Leif Einvald, born Feb. 18, 1900, who died March 13, 1908; and Odin Einar, born Oct. 1, 1903, who is living with them on their farm near Rock Falls.

Lewis E. Hagen.—The name of Hagen is one of the best known in the southern part of Dunn County, where for half a century it has carried weight as representing a high type of cultured citizenship, not only successful in self-advancement, but helpful and efficient in promoting the public interest. During an agricultural career of many years the subject of this sketch has achieved practical and lasting results, and as a public official has rendered valuable service to his town and county. Mr. Hagen was born in Gudbrandsdalen, Skjaak, Norway, March 12, 1858, son of Erik and Kari (Skjei) Hagen, who also, as may be surmised, were natives of that country, the father born in 1822, and the mother in 1816. It was in 1869 that they emigrated to the United States, settling first in Eau Claire, Wis., where they remained for one year, Erik Hagen doing carpenter and mill work. In 1870 he brought his family to Dunn County and began the development of a farm, taking 80 acres of wild land in Section 16, town of Rock Creek. The task before him was a long one and called for much patience, determination and hard work, besides the ability to endure temporary hardship; but, stout of heart and strong of hand, he was well fitted for it, and had a worthy helpmate in his good wife, who cheerfully performed her duties during the span of years that were allotted to her. After making considerable progress on his original tract, Erik Hagen bought 160 acres of additional land in Section 17, which gave him a farm of 240 acres, and this he continued to improve and operate until 1885, when he turned its management over to his son, Lewis E., he and his wife continuing to reside on it. A few years later, on March 4, 1890, she passed away at the age of about 74 years. Though feeling deeply this bereavement as the severance of his closest earthly tie, he survived her until May 15, 1908, when he, too, took his final leave of earth. Thus departed two worthy pioneers of Dunn County who had well played their part in the mighty work of its development and civilization. They were the parents of four children, Karn, Ole E., Maria and Lewis E. Maria died at the age of 66 years, while Ole E., is separately mentioned in this volume. Karn, who was born Jan. 16, 1848, became the wife of Lorentz C. Johnson, who died Jan. 24, 1902. They had six children, Emily C., Emma C., Laura D., Agnes C., Oscar O. and Carl Emil, of whom Emma C. died April 14, 1896, and Carl Emil in infancy in 1876. Mrs. Johnson resides on the farm with her brother Lewis E. Lewis E. Hagen, unlike most youths of his day in this then undeveloped country, was fortunate in being able to obtain a good education, as, after acquiring the elements of knowledge in the rural schools, he became a student in Gale College at Galesville, Wis., and subsequently attended the University of Wisconsin. He grew to manhood on his parents' farm, which he helped his father to develop, thereby acquiring a good practical knowledge of agriculture, both under pioneer and modern conditions, and when he took over its management in 1885 he was well prepared for the task. He continued to improve and cultivate it and in 1893 he bought it. It then contained 240 acres and was in good condition for a farm of those days. In 1907 Mr. Hagen purchased an adjoining farm of 120 acres and for several years thereafter conducted both. His active career as a farmer was brought to a close in 1910, when he met with a severe accident, losing his left hand in a corn husker, and in the following year he rented out the farm, though he has since continued to reside on it. It is a well kept piece of property, with fine buildings and broad, well cultivated fields properly fenced. In early days he kept Pole Durham cattle, but replaced them later with Holsteins, of which breed the

herd now consists. On several occasions Mr. Hagen has identified himself with business enterprises not directly connected with the management of his farm. In 1898 he set on foot the movement that resulted in the organization of the Meridean Cooperative Creamery, of which he was for 11 years the secretary, treasurer and manager. He also helped to organize, in 1911, the Rock Falls and Meridean Telephone Company, which he is now serving as secretary and manager, and he is a stockholder in the Meridean State Bank. With respect to his service in public office, he was for ten years chairman of the board of supervisors of the town of Rock Creek, and during the same period, by virtue of that office, a member of the county board. He served as town clerk for 11 years, was assessor for one year, and was school clerk of District No. 5 from 1886 to 1914, when he was elected school treasurer, in which position he is still serving. During his long career Mr. Hagen has kept his integrity unspotted, and in his connection with public affairs, as well as in the management of his private business, has shown a degree of wisdom and foresight that have made an impression upon his fellow citizens, who have often consulted him on matters of importance. His advice is always freely given when sought, and he has always been ready to help those in need or to support any worthy cause. He is a consistent member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Hagen has never married.

Mike Weber, proprietor of Fertile Valley Farm in Section 28, town of Eau Galle, was born in Austria, Sept. 26, 1878, son of John and Agnes (Risler) Weber. The family came to the United States in July, 1880, settling in Pepin County, Wisconsin, on 100 acres of wild land in the town of Lima, which he cleared and broke, also building a frame house as the family home. He continued to farm that property until his death on July 22, 1891. His wife, surviving him 18 years, died on the farm Aug. 13, 1909. They were the parents of seven children: Mary, who became the wife of Fred Brunner, but is now deceased; John, residing in the town of Peru, Dunn County; L. F., of the town of Lima, Pepin County; Lena, now Mrs. John Feide of Buffalo County, Wisconsin; Mike, of the town of Eau Galle, Dunn County; Frances, who is Mrs. Anton Foster of the town of Lima, Pepin County, and Ignatz, who is residing on the old home farm in Pepin County. Mike Weber was educated in the Luna School in the town of Lima, Pepin County. He remained at home until he was 26 years old, helping his mother after his father's death to develop the farm. He then bought a farm of 120 acres in the town of Rock Creek, Dunn County, improved, which two years later he traded for a farm in the town of Lima, Pepin County. After keeping and operating the latter for two years, he sold it and bought his present farm of 177 acres in Section 28, town of Eau Galle. There was a brick house on the place, but Mr. Weber has put up all the other buildings, including a basement barn of 36 x 64 feet, erected in 1912, and furnished with drinking cups for the cattle. He has also drilled a well of 163 feet in depth, from which he obtains his water supply, and has broken some land on the place. In the fall of 1922 he bought an adjoining farm of 142 acres, with buildings, among which are a fine basement barn of 36 x 72 feet installed with the James equipment. The combined area of the two farms in 320 acres. Mr. Weber is engaged principally in dairy farming, keeping grade Holstein cattle, with a pure bred sire. He also raises Duroc-Jersey hogs. He has served in school office and is a member of the Catholic Knights. He was married Nov. 15, 1904, to Hanna Bauer, who was born in the town of Lima, Pepin County, April 27, 1887. He and his wife have nine children, the first of whom, Philip, was born in the town of Rock Creek, April 20, 1906. The others are: Lucy, born Jan. 3, 1908; Lavigne, June 7, 1911; Marie, April 19, 1913; Raymond, July 31, 1914; Leonard, August 17, 1917; Loraine, Jan. 4, 1920; George, May 8, 1922; and Galen Frederick, born Aug. 7, 1924. The family are members of St. Henry's Catholic Church.

Charles F. Unser, proprietor of Hill Crest Dairy Farm in the town of Eau Galle, who has made a good record along the line of agricultural development, was born in the town of Waterville, Pepin County, Wis., Sept. 16, 1882, son of Silas and Mary (Notham) Unser. He acquired his education in the Liddy district school of that town and in the public school at Arkansaw, Pepin County. After laying aside his

school books he spent his time in assisting his father and in working out. In the spring of 1908 he bought his present farm of 120 acres, which, though it had been improved and operated, was pretty well run down and had but poor buildings. Mr. Unser set himself the task of building it up again. In 1912 he built a fine barn of 22 x 44 feet in ground plan, with balloon frame studdings. It is fitted up with the James equipment of stanchions, drinking cups and other barn necessaries, water for the farm buildings being derived from an over-ground cistern with windmill attachment. In 1915 Mr. Unser erected a large silo, and in addition to these improvements, he has fenced the farm and broken and developed about 10 acres of additional land. He largely follows dairy farming, having a fine herd of grade and pure bred Holstein cattle with a pure bred sire. He also keeps pure bred Duroc-Jersey swine, and has shown himself to be a practical man in every branch of his business. Mr Unser takes an active part in the general welfare of the community. For nine years he was clerk of School District No. 5, then was out four years and, being subsequently re-elected, is now serving in that position. He is also serving in his fourth year as a member of the town board. He has membership in the Beavers' Reserve Fund and belongs also to the Catholic Knights and the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Unser was married June 18, 1907, to Nellie Pease of the town of Eau Galle, where she was born Aug. 5, 1882, daughter of Albert and Anna (Davidson) Pease. Her parents were early settlers in the town of Eau Galle. Her father died Sept. 5, 1910, but her mother is still living and is a resident of Elmwood, Pierce County. Mr. and Mrs. Unser are the parents of eight children, who were born as follows: Ethel L., May 17, 1908; Donald C., Feb. 17, 1912; Kenneth E., Dec. 1, 1913; Floyd F., Nov. 23, 1916; Charles Silas, Nov. 1, 1918; Dorothy B., Nov. 29, 1920; Catherine Marie, March 24, 1923, and Loraine Isabelle, July 2, 1925. Mr Unser and family are members of St. Henry's Catholic Church at Eau Galle.

William Huber, a pioneer of the city of Menomonie, now deceased, was born in Lindau, Bavaria, on Dec. 13, 1825. He was there educated and grew to manhood. In January, 1856, he married Waldberga Schmidt, who was born at Geislingen, Wurtemburg, March 3, 1832. Soon after their marriage the young couple sailed for the United States, landing in this country May 16, 1856, and coming west to Menomonie, Wis., which place they reached in June. The latter part of their trip was made by steamboat, probably from some point near Galena, Ill., up the Mississippi River to Read's Landing, Minn., and then up the Chippewa River to the Red Cedar and up the last mentioned to Menomonie. In Germany William Huber had learned the trades of carpenter and cabinet-maker, which he followed in Menomonie for several years. A few years after his arrival here he bought a lot on the corner of Main Street and Broadway, on which he built a residence, and later on he put up a frame building on the same lot for business purposes. For some time it was used for a tin-shop and later Mr. Huber conducted a saloon there. In 1882 this building was destroyed by fire, but in 1883 Mr. Huber replaced it with a fine brick structure of 26 x 80 feet in ground plan, and two stories high with a full basement. In this he continued business until 1889. He then rented it to Dan Murphy, retaining the ownership, however, until 1904, when he sold it to the Wilson-Weber Lumber Company. He died in Menomonie, March 23, 1907. His wife, who survived him seven years, passed away Dec. 22, 1914. They were the parents of eight children, all born in Menomonie, namely: William, born Nov. 4, 1856, died Jan. 20, 1857; Frank Joseph, born Jan. 30, 1858, died Oct. 23, 1910; Emily Ida, born Oct. 13, 1859, died March 25, 1879; John, born March 6, 1862, died March 25, 1862; Ellen, born Dec. 28, 1863, died Sept. 9, 1864; Angeline Grace, born Aug. 10, 1866, died April 8, 1910; Oscar W., born Aug. 10, 1868, is now living in Menomonie, being the only survivor of the family, as the youngest child, Mamie Katherine, born Oct. 22, 1873, died Oct. 4, 1901.

Oscar W. Huber, proprietor of the Broadway Billiard Parlor and News Depot of Menomonie, was born in this city, Aug. 10, 1868, son of William and Walberga (Schmidt) Huber. He was educated in the public schools of Menomonie and was with his father until the latter sold out his business in 1889. He then went to St. Paul, where for four years he was in the employ of his brother, Frank J. At

the end of that time he returned to Menomonie and engaged in the saloon business on his own account, renting his father's old place, and he remained there until the building was sold in 1904. He then took a place on Main Street, where he conducted for two years, and afterwards conducted a bar connected with the Royal Hotel until the city of Menomonie was voted dry, which happened before the county went dry. For a year longer he remained there, conducting it as a soft drink place; then in 1917 he purchased his present place at 631 Broadway, a building 33 x 90 feet, one story with full basement, and established the Broadway Billiard Parlor and News Depot. The fixtures, modern and of fine quality, include six excellent tables; the place is well lighted and well patronized and is conducted in an orderly manner. Mr. Huber handles a full line of smokers' supplies, keeping the choicest brands of cigars and tobacco, and also candy. He has a large soda fountain and handles weekly and monthly magazines and newspapers. Mr. Huber was married Aug. 28, 1889, to Emma Diedrich of Menomonie, and they have three children, Frank W., Harriet Grace, and Paul H. Frank W., who was born April 14, 1895, is now his father's chief assistant. He entered the United States' service July 23, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, and sailed for overseas in August, with Headquarters Company 344, being landed at Liverpool, England, and from that place the company was at once set to France, where he remained until his return to the United States on July 11, 1919. He was discharged at Camp Grant on July 20, 1919, as a private of the first class. He is a member of Hosford-Chase Post No. 32, Menomonie. Harriet Grace, born Dec. 22, 1901, is residing at home. Paul H., born Oct. 19, 1903, who was graduated from the Stout Institute with the class of 1924, is now teaching printing and architectural drawing in the Douglas High School at Douglas, Arizona. He married Josephine Kennedy of Grafton, N. D. In addition to these children, Mr. and Mrs. Huber have reared Mr. Huber's nephew, Frank J. Huber, Jr., since the death of the boy's father in 1910. They have also reared and educated another boy, Frank A. Gradler, who came to make his home with them in 1915, at the age of ten years. He was graduated in 1922 from the Menomonie High School and is now city editor of the Dunn County News.

Nels H. Nelson, an early settler in the town of Elk Mound, now deceased, was born near Christiania, Norway, July 29, 1841, son of Henry and Partrenella (Tillesen) Nelson. The family came to the United States in 1853, settling first at Waupun in Fond du Lac County, Wis., whence they came to Dunn County in 1859. On arriving here they settled on a tract of land hear the site of Elk Mound village, and for the remainder of their lives were engaged in farming here, both being now deceased. Nels H., who came to America with his parents in 1853, attended school both in Norway and in Waupun, Wis. After coming to Dunn County he continued to reside with his parents until 1869. He then began farming on his own account, buying 120 acres of wild land in Section 25, town of Elk Mound. The first house he built on it was a small frame one of 16 by 24 feet in ground plan, and he put up other necessary buildings to correspond. His subsequent progress was gradual but sure and was continued over many years. In 1911 he built a modern barn of 36 x 60 feet in ground plan, and with a full basement, also a complete set of modern out-buildings, besides a residence, substantial and comfortable and with every desirable convenience. In 1919 he retired from active work, renting the farm to his son-in-law, Carl Hanson, but continuing to reside on it until his death, which occurred Oct. 21, 1923, when he was in his eighty-third year. He had had a long career and had made a worthy record as a good practical farmer, an agreeable neighbor, and kind husband and father. He was married Oct. 29, 1865, to Georgianna Bye, who was born in Norway, March 12, 1828, and who, after a happy wedded life of nearly 43 years, passed away on the farm, Oct. 23, 1908. They had but one child, Helma M., who was born July 19, 1868, and is now Mrs. Carl Hanson, having been married June 30, 1894. On the death of her father the home farm became her property and she and her husband are now conducting it. A fine piece of agricultural property, it is known as Meadow Spring Farm to everybody throughout this part of Dunn County.

Carl Hanson, one of the representative farmers of the town of Elk Mound,

MR. AND MRS. NELS H. NELSON
MR. AND MRS. CARL HANSON

was born at Barrum, Christiania, Norway, April 28, 1862, son of Hans Christopherson and wife, the latter's maiden name being Marit Jensen. Both parents died in Norway. There Carl attended school and remained until 1882, when he came to the United States and to Dunn County, Wisconsin, locating in Elk Mound. At first he worked in the woods for The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company one year, and also worked out for other concerns, including the Shaw Lumber Co. at Eau Claire. Then in 1882 he began working for Nels H. Nelson on the latter's farm, for years helping him in its development, and from 1919 until 1923 he operated it on rental. He is a good practical farmer, engaged in mixed farming and dairying according to modern methods. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson are the parents of two children, Guy H. and Norman H. Guy H., born April 1, 1895, is now conducting a feed mill in the village of Elk Mound. He married May Wallace and they have two children; Maurice G., born March 1, 1921, and Janice A., born June 8, 1924. Norman H., born July 30, 1897, who is living on the home farm, married Olive Evenson and the have one child, Gloria W., born Aug. 17, 1921.

Henry Thompson, a substantial farmer and respected citizen of the town of Wilson, was born in the parental homestead on Section 11-14, this town, Dec. 19, 1887. His parents, Tolluf and Thora (Thompson) Thompson, were natives of Norway, Tolluf being 27 years old when he came to America and his wife Thora coming with her parents when a babe of 18 months. Her father, Evan Thompson, settled in Fillmore County, Minn., in 1861, taking a homestead, but when the Indian uprising took place in the summer of 1862, many of the settlers of New Ulm and elsewhere being massacred, he and his family thought it more prudent to leave there, and accordingly came to Colfax, Dunn County, where he homesteaded 160 acres of land in Running Valley in the town of Grant. He cut logs, hauled them for a mile, and built a log house. He and his family were the first settlers in the Valley near the river, the nearest neighbor being eight miles away. With the help of his sons he cleared his land and created a farm on which he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. They had five children, of whom there are four now living: Thomas E. Thompson of Colfax; Marie, wife of Osmund Strand of the town of Grant: Gunhild, who married Ole Peterson, living on the farm, and Thora, who married Tolluf Thompson. It was in 1873 that Tolluf Thompson came to the United States, settling at Eau Claire, where he found employment in the sawmills. He began farming in 1874, coming to Dunn County and taking a homestead of 160 acres in Sections 11-14, town of Wilson. He also bought 40 acres more, all of it being wild land, and erected a set of log buildings. Later he put up a better log house, which he subsequently enlarged by a frame addition, the whole being sheathed outside, and it is still in use as the farm residence. In time he also erected a good frame barn, granary, and other buildings. The present barn has the West Bend equipment, and both barn and house are supplied with running water. Ninety acres of the land are now under the plow, the rest being in pasture. Married in Sand Creek on March 27, 1878, Mr. and Mrs. Tolluf Thompson had six children, all of whom are living, namely: Gena Caroline, Thomas A., Ingvold, Ingeborg E., Henry and Thorwald. Gena Caroline is now Mrs. T. Nelson of Sand Creek; and Ingeborg E. the wife of Thomas Nelson of Ridgeland. Tolluf Thompson died Nov. 23, 1923, after suffering from the effects of a stroke sustained in 1908. Since his father's first stroke Henry has carried on the farm, which he now owns. He does general farming and dairying, keeping grade Holstein cattle, of which at the present time he has 34 head, and also raising sheep and Duroc-Jersey hogs. He has never married and his mother keeps house for him.

John A. Jodell, for a number of years formerly an active and prosperous farmer in the town of Stanton, was born in Eidsvold, Norway, July 20, 1850, son of Andrew and Louisa (Hansen) Jodell. His education was acquired in the common school, and in 1872 he came to the United States, locating at Black River Falls, Jackson County, Wis. There, however, he remained but a few months, coming at the end of that time to Menomonie Junction, Dunn County, where he was employed on the Omaha Railway, and for a considerable period was engaged in construction work. He next found work in the shingle mill of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company at

Menomonie, and from there passed to the "rotary" mill in which he was employed on the carriage. He was advanced to the position of setter, next to that of head sawyer, and afterwards was placed in the filing-room and while there became an expert filer. From Menomonie he went to Wilson in St. Croix County, where he remained for 16 years, being head filer for the Wilson Lumber Company. It was in 1893 that Mr. Jodell turned his attention to farming, buying a 160-acre farm on Section 22, town of Stanton. It was partly cleared and on it was a small house. Moving on to it with his family, he began its development into a more perfect home, a task in which he was engaged for some 17 years, or until 1910. He then rented the farm to his son Henry, and moved to the village of Knapp, where he and his wife resided for two years. From there he moved to Drummond, Wis., where he entered the employ of the Rust-Owen Lumber Co. as head filer, remaining with them several years. He then moved to North Menomonie in order that some of his children might have the advantage of the Menomonie schools. About that time he purchased another farm, one of 80 acres adjoining his farm in the town of Stanton. Subsequently he sold out all his farm interests and again took up his residence in Knapp village, buying a house there. In the spring of 1917 he sold out at Knapp and moved to Washburn, Bayfield County, where he resided until his death on April 23, 1925, and where Mrs. Jodell still resides. Mr. Jodell's marriage took place on June 6, 1873, uniting him with Martha Toftness, who was born in Norway, Oct. 14, 1852, daughter of Bernt and Mary (Olson) Toftness. She had come to this country at the age of 20 years, her parents settling at Black River Falls. To Mr. and Mrs. John A. Jodell were born eight children: Maren, now the wife of James Harris of Spokane, Wash.; Barney, residing in Superior, Wis.; Henry W., of the town of Stanton, Dunn County; Martina, who died in childhood; Martin, who is in Seattle; Anna, wife of Alfred Flaa, a banker of Boyd, Minn.; Josephine, wife of Adolph Bye of Potlatch, Ida.; and Viola, who became the wife of Ray Abbott of Portland, Ore., and died April 10, 1925.

Henry W. Jodell, proprietor of Branchingbrook Stock Farm, Registered, who is engaged in agriculture in the town of Stanton, of which town he is one of the leading citizens, was born at Menomonie Junction, Dunn County, Wis., April 9, 1876, son of John and Martha (Toftness) Jodell. He had but a limited schooling, and after remaining at home until he was 21 years old went to South Dakota, where for two seasons he worked as a farm hand, returning to Dunn County for the winters, during which season he was employed in lumber camps for the Glenwood and Downing Lumber Co. On returning from South Dakota after his second season there, he rented his father's farm in Section 22, town of Stanton and for the next five or six years operated it under rental, buying it at the end of that time. It was a farm of 160 acres, of which 60 to 65 were cleared, the buildings being a small frame house and a granary. Mr. Jodell at the present time has 165 acres under the plow, having cleared 100 or more. He has also erected a number of buildings, including: two frame barns of modern type; a hog house; a hollow-tile silo; and a large frame house having all the conveniences of a city home, and set off by spacious and beautiful grounds. The farm is well stocked with high grade Guernsey cattle and Duroc hogs, with pure bred sires in the herds, while Mr. Jodell's teams, tools and machinery are of the best. He does general farming but makes a specialty of dairying, milking on an average of 20 cows. The farm is situated two and a half miles north of the village of Knapp. For six years Mr. Jodell was president of the Knapp Cooperative Creamery Co., and for some years he was a member of the Knapp Telephone Co., and secretary and treasurer of the Knapp Cooperative Exchange. He was married Nov. 29, 1899, to Inga Anderson, who was born in Trondhjem, Norway, Oct. 7, 1878, daughter of Arnt and Johanna (Danielson) Anderson. Her father, who came to this country and to Dunn County in 1882, entering the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, having been a carpenter in Norway, after two years sent for his wife and three children, Inga, Thomas and Bertina, who joined him in 1884. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Jodell is a boy, Lyle T., who was born Nov. 29, 1902. The Jodell farm now contains 240 acres, Mr. Jodell having added 80 acres to its original area. During the war he and his wife took an

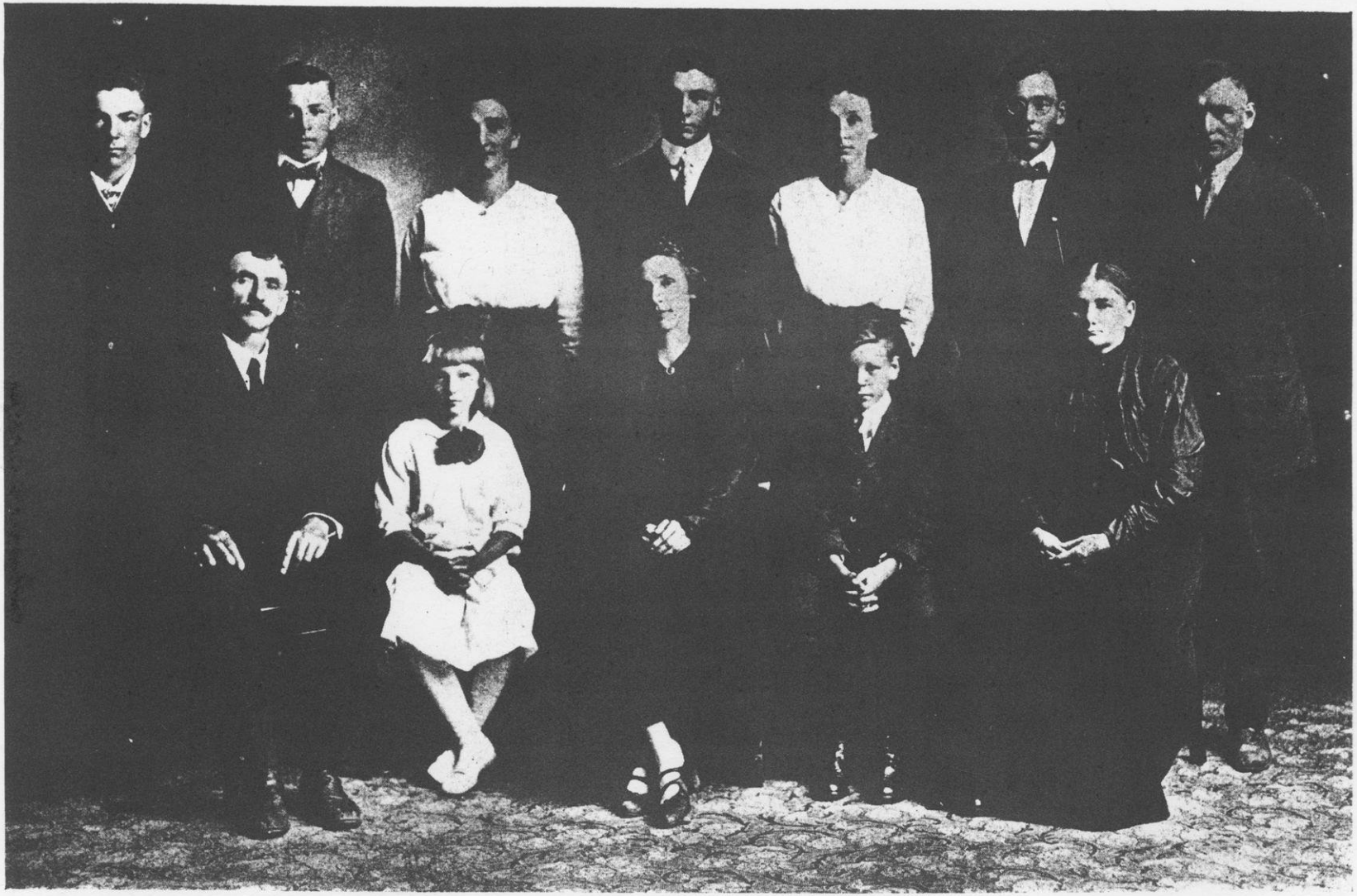
active and patriotic part in home war work, and for the past three years he has been treasurer of the Knapp school board. He is a member of several fraternal societies, including the Modern Woodmen at Knapp; Ridgely Lodge, No. 60, I. O. O. F., of which he is noble grand; the J. H. Knapp Lodge, F. & A. M. in Knapp, and the Masonic chapter in Menomonie. He and his wife were reared as Lutherans but are now members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Edward S. Bushnell, a well known and respected farmer in the town of Dunn, was born on a farm two miles from Nashville, Tenn.. March 24, 1871, son of James and Martha (Ford) Bushnell. The father was a native of New York State and the mother of Massachusetts, but each having come to Wisconsin when young, they were married at Alma, Buffalo County, and engaged in farming in that county. In 1867 they removed to Tennessee and farmed there until 1873, when they moved to Kentucky, where also they followed agricultural pursuits, chiefly tobacco raising. There James Bushnell died in 1874 and the mother and children came north to Durand, Wisconsin. In 1880 she married for her second husband George Brandt, she and her children taking up their residence on his farm in Plum Creek Valley, Pepin County. There he died in 1888 and she subsequently resided with her daughter, Mrs. John Olbert, in Eau Galle, Dunn County, where she died May 28, 1898. By her first husband, James Bushnell, she had eight children: Mary, who died in 1898; Jennie, now Mrs. James Faulkner of Frontenac, Minn.; Margaret, who died at the age of 18 years; Sadie, now Mrs. John Harding of Duluth, Minn.; Alice, who died in infancy; Edward S., of the town; Leota, now Mrs. Lewis Crofoot of Douglass, Minn.; and Cora, who is Mrs. John Olbert of Boyceville, Wis. Edward S. Bushnell as a boy and youth attended various schools including the grade schools in Durand, the Plumb Creek Valley district school, the Waubeck district school and the Durand High School. He then went to live on the farm of Stewart Havenstrite, in Section 34, town of Dunn, which he inherited on Mr. Havenstrite's death, Sept. 7, 1910. It contained 89 acres and was largely developed. Mr. Bushnell has since added 37 acres to it so that he now has a farm of 126 acres on which he has made many improvements. In 1912 he built a nice ten-room house, and in 1922 a fine full-basement barn of 36 x 70 feet, with cement mangers and floors, calf pens and installed with the James equipment. He has also built a silo of 12 by 40 feet and in general has a fine set of out buildings. He has also cleared and broken several more acres of land and by industry and economy has built up a fine farm. He is a representative citizen of his town and for 12 years has been treasurer of the Waubeek school. He is following general farming and dairying, having a good herd of grade Holstein stock, and being a patron of the Downsville Cooperative Creamery. Mr. Bushnell was married Oct. 18, 1911, to Harriet E. Byington, who was born in Plum Creek Valley, Pepin County, June 29, 1879, daughter of Lucius E. and Catherine E. (Hawkins) Byington. Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell are the parents of two children: Eula Kathrine, born March 5, 1913, and Floyd Wayne, born July 22, 1915. The family are active and earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the village of Eau Galle, and on their farm is a small church edifice, used by a branch congregation of the Eau Galle church. Mr. Bushnell has been a class leader for several years and has also held the offices of steward and a member of the board of trustees. Lucius E. Byington, father of Mrs. Edward S. Bushnell, was born at Bristol, Wis., Sept. 8, 1842. When six years old he moved with his parents to Connecticut and at the age of 13 began work in a factory there, continuing as a mill or factory worker until 21 years old, at least for most of the time. In 1863 he returned west with his parents and for most of that season was engaged in hauling government supplies across the plains of Minnesota and Dakota to the site of Fort Wadsworth. In 1868 he bought land in Plum Creek Valley, Pepin County, a wild tract which he began to improve and which he built up into one of the finest farms in the county. For many years he gave his attention to the raising of Percheron horses and at the time of his death Sept. 19, 1907, he owned 320 acres of land. He was first married Nov. 6, 1870, to Mary F. Hillard, who died Oct. 4, 1874, leaving two children: Bertha E., who died Oct. 18, 1874, and Charles E., a resident of Plum Creek Valley, Pepin County. On Nov. 25, 1875, Mr.

Byington married Catherine E. Hawkins, and of this union six children were born, namely: Harriet E., now Mrs. Edward S. Bushnell; Marie E., deceased; Orrin E., who is on the home farm; Lucius E., of Plum Creek Valley; Russell E., deceased; and Adeline T., now Mrs. Claud Philips. Mrs. Catherine E. Byington died Sept. 22, 1889.

Gustav Kuester, the creator of a good farm in Sections 25 and 36, town of Sherman, which he is still operating, was born in Brandenburg Fierodden, Germany, on July 22, 1862. His parents who spent their lives in their native land, are both now deceased. Gustav acquired a good public school education in his native land and there grew to young manhood. In the fall of 1881 he emigrated to the United States and immediately coming west, arrived in Waterloo, Jefferson County, Wis., without money. There, however, he found work and remained for five years, at the end of which time he came to Dunn County. Here he was employed for five years by the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, during the winters in their lumber camps and during the summers in their mills in Menomonie. He had arrived in Dunn County with a family, having been married in Waterloo in January, 1882, to Mary Shiel of that place, who was born Aug. 14, 1862, daughter of Carl and Augusta (Stelz) Shiel. In 1891 Mr. Kuester began farming, buying 80 acres of land in Sections 25 and 36, town of Sherman. The tract was nearly all wild and there were no buildings on it. In the 33 years that have since elapsed he has built up a good farm which now contains 180 acres, of which 120 are under the plow, the balance being in pasture and timber. He has also erected a good set of buildings; installed an electric light plant that furnishes light to the house, barn and yard; and also a fine waterworks system supplying the house and barns. The farm is well stocked with grade Holstein cattle, the herd containing a pure bred sire. Mr. Kuester milks 20 cows and is a stockholder in the new Hudson Road Creamery. He has always been a hard worker and with the assistance of his sons has brought his farm into its present fine condition. He and his wife have been the parents of 11 children, whose records in brief are as follows: Anna, born Dec. 10, 1883, is now the wife of Fred Weyer, a farmer in the town of Menomonie, and has six children, Fred, Edna, Dorothy, Raymond, Arnold and Artist. Ida, born Nov. 7, 1885, died in August, 1886. Elsie, born Feb. 29, 1887, is the wife of Adolph Otto and the mother of five children, Eleanor, Vera, Adolph, Clifford and James. Carl, born Feb. 12, 1889, who is a farmer in the town of Sherman, married Mabel Hintzman and their children are Allen, Virgil and Inga. Mary, born March 28, 1891, has been twice married; first to Ole Erickson, by whom she has one child, Leroy. After Mr. Erickson's death she married Carl Moe and of this union there are two children, Frances and Virgil. Edward, born September 9, 1893, who is a farmer in the town of Sherman, married Esther Hintzman and has two children, Ruby and Verla. Arnold, born Jan. 3, 1896, was one of those patriotic heroes who enlisted in the United States' service soon after this country entered into the European war. He went across seas as a member of Company H, 128th Infantry, 32d Division, arriving in France, March 10, 1918. There the company, with the exception of Capt. Albert Nathness, was transferred to the 28th regiment of the First Division. Arnold Kuester was one of the first of Wisconsin's sons to fall in battle, being killed on May 21, 1918. Gustav, Jr., born April 29, 1898, and now living on the home farm, married Olga Otto. The other children are: Walter, born Nov. 23, 1901; Helmuth, born Dec. 20, 1905, and Leona, born May 7, 1908, all on the home farm. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church in Menomonie.

Even Nelson-Oderud, a well known general and dairy farmer in the town of Dunn, proprietor of Sunrise Farm in Section 23, was born in Modum, Norway, Sept. 8, 1871, son of Nels Evenson Hellum and his wife, whose maiden name was Ingeborg Christine Knutson. The father, born in 1851, died in Norway in 1884; the mother, born in 1854, died there in 1906. Even Nelson was educated in the public schools of his native land and began industrial life as a worker on farms. He also worked for eight years in a factory. On Dec. 4, 1894, he was married in Norway, to Anna Ostgaarden, who was born in Modum, Norway, Jan. 5, 1873. For seven years longer he remained in Norway and then in 1902 came with his family



GUSTAV KUESTER AND FAMILY

to the United States to establish a new home. He first settled at Bloomer, Wis., where he worked on farms and in the woods. Then in 1903 he came to Menomonie, finding employment for three months with Dr. Kortgaard, and for four months subsequently in the foundry. Then for one summer he did carpenter work for Sever Olson and in the following winter was employed again by Dr. Kortgaard. After that he again worked for Sever Olson. In 1904 he moved on to the Dr. Finstad farm in the Louisville settlement, town of Dunn, and worked there for one year. After that he worked two years for John Vasey and the following year for the Samuelson sisters on their farm in the town of Menomonie. It was in February, 1908, that Mr. Nelson began farming for himself, buying 120 acres in Section 23, town of Dunn, of which 37 acres had been broken. There was a small house on the property and some poor sheds. Moving on to the place with his family, he began at once to improve it, but for three years could make but slow progress, as to meet running expenses he continued during that time to work for the Samuelson sisters, walking back and forth between his place and theirs. After that he gave his whole time to the development of his own farm. He has converted the original house into a really good residence, finished in hardwood, and installed with such modern conveniences as a heating plant and pressure tank, with hot and cold running water and an electric light plant. He has also sunk a well and erected a windmill and has a fine set of out-buildings, including a machine shed, hog house, hennery, corn crib, garage, and other buildings. At the present time he has under construction a fine large basement barn, to be fully equipped. He has fenced his farm wherever needed and has 75 acres under cultivation. He has also set out a fine apple orchard, which is now in good bearing condition, and his lawn, with its shrubbery, flowers and shade trees, add materially to the attractiveness of the place. This is good work to have been accomplished in 16 years, or practically in 13, and with little or nothing to start with, and Mr. Nelson's achievements have placed him among the upbuilders of his town and county. He follows general farming, paying particular attention to dairying, and keeping grade Guernsey cattle with a pure bred sire. His hogs are of the Berkshire breed. Sunrise Farm is situated midway between Menomonie and Downsville in a very picturesque spot, the broad fields sweeping eastward from the farm houses in the direction of the rising sun, for which reason its owner has given it the name by which it is known. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are the parents of four children: Christ, born Jan. 5, 1899, now a farmer in the town of Menomonie, who married Gladys Kolkind and has one child, Geraldine; Albert Edwin, born Aug. 28, 1903, who is learining the carpenter's trade in Chicago; Henry, born Jan. 5, 1906, and Irma Helena, born Sept. 27, 1910, the two latter residing on the home farm. The family are members of the Elk Creek Lutheran Church.

William E. Krause, a well known farmer and apiarist in Section 18, town of Wilson, of which he is one of the foremost citizens, having served repeatedly in public office, was born in Juneau County, Wisconsin, Nov. 4, 1862, son of Wilhelm F. and Caroline (Schutte) Krause. The parents were natives of Germany who came to the United States in or about the year 1853, Wilhelm Krause at the age of 20 to avoid military service, and Caroline Schutte at the age of 13. They were married in Green County, Wisconsin, and settled in Juneau County, Wisconsin, where they bought a farm. After operating it until 1870 they sold out and came to Dunn County, making the journey with a wagon and ox team, at various places the whole family having to get out and push the wagon to get it up the steep hills. On arriving here they bought 160 acres of land in Section 25, town of Wilson, and during the first summer they camped out while Mr. Krause built a log house, which measured 16 feet square, with a shanty roof and no floor. This they occupied for only one year, as finding it too small, he put up a larger one—a hewed log house of 16 x 24 feet and a story and a half in height. He also built a log barn with a straw roof. This second house was the home of the family for 15 years, by the end of which time Mr. Krause had made sufficient progress to enable him to erect a frame barn, and the farm was then in fairly good condition. He and his wife spent the remainder of their lives there, finally passing away. They had nine children, two

of whom, Amanda and Henry, are now deceased. The survivors are Minnie, William E., Fred, Theodore J., Linnie, Carl and Edie. William E. Krause was reared on the home farm and, like all boys in the rural districts, had to make himself useful at an early age. As there was no school in the neighborhood when he was a boy, he had had but six months schooling before he arrived at the age of 18 years. At that age he left home and went to Chippewa Falls, where he worked for his board and took steps to make up for his neglected education, passing through the common school and taking a high school course of three years. He made such good use of his opportunities that he was able to qualify as a teacher and followed that occupation for seven years, including 13 terms in the schools of the town of Otter Creek. In the meanwhile, however, he began farming on his own account, on a homestead of 160 acres in the town of Otter Creek, a farm that he operated for 12 years, during a part of which time he also followed the teacher's profession. Having brought the place into good condition, he sold it and rented his present farm on Diamond Ridge in the town of Wilson. Here, keeping a herd of grade mixed cattle, he is engaged in general farming and dairying, also raising Duroc-Jersey hogs, together with geese and chickens. He started in bee culture and honey production in 1899, when he bought 25 acres of land in Section 18, town of Wilson, and on this place he keeps from 100 to 125 swarms of bees, doing a large mail order business in both strained and comb honey. His public career covers service in various offices. In 1888 he became clerk of the town of Otter Creek and so remained for three years, at the end of which time he was elected chairman of the town board, serving as such for three years, and at the same time being a member of the county board. He has also served three years as chairman of the Wilson town board, at the same time serving on the county board, and for 14 years has held the office of assessor, making a record of 24 years in town office. In addition to this, for over 20 years he has been a member of the school board. Mr. Krause was married in 1891, to Jessie Darrow, daughter of Hezekiah and Clara Darrow of Treampealeau County, Wisconsin, of which union was born a daughter, Belle. Mrs. Jessie Krause having died in 1892, Mr. Krause was married secondly in October, that year, to Katie Darrow, his first wife's sister. The fruit of this marriage was ten children, of whom six died when young, the four survivors being Edith, Frank, Edna and Cleora. In 1920 Mr. Krause was again bereaved through the death of his second wife, and in 1922 he was married in Colfax to Mrs. Mary Higbie, daughter of John and Martha Ann (Lowry) Studley. Her father was born in England in 1839 and her mother was a native of New York State. Mr. Studley had accompanied his parents to the United States when three years old, the family settling in Waukesha County, Wisconsin. In 1862, being then a young man, he enlisted in Company E, First Wisconsin Cavalry, in which he served three years, taking part in the battles of Nashville, Selma and Pulaski. In 1866 he came to Dunn County, locating in the Matthews settlement, where the village of Colfax is now. There he died on May 31, 1922, at the age of 82 years, and in less than two weeks from that date his wife followed him to the grave, passing away on June 12. They had had a long and happy life together, being mutually helpful, and esteemed as good neighbors by all around them. They had six children, Mamie, Debbie, Arthur, William, George and Myrtle, all of whom are now living. Mamie is now Mrs. William E. Krause; Debbie is Mrs. G. G. Rye, and Myrtle is Mrs. Norman Olson. By her first marriage to George Higbie Mrs. Krause had four children, May, John, George and Ruth, all of whom are now living in the town of Colfax.

Oscar J. Stene, a general farmer and dairyman operating in the town of Tainter, was born at the home of his grand-parents in the town of Wilson, Dunn County, Wis., March 25, 1881, son of Jens O. and Anna (Olson) Stene. The father was a native of Norway who came to this country and the state of Wisconsin at the age of 18 years, residing five years in Rock County, then coming to Eau Claire and working one winter in the woods, and later being employed four years on the farm of Knapp, Stout & Co. Company in the town of Wilson. After starting to farm in the town of Wilson, he later sold his place there and moved to the town of Tainter, where he built up a farm and is now living. His wife Anna, to whom he was married

PEDER NELSON AND FAMILY

in 1880, is the daughter of Iver and Anna Aason of the town of Wilson, her parents being now deceased. Oscar J. Stene was reared on his parents' farm and as a boy attended rural school. As he grew older he helped his father clear the land, working on the farm during the summers and in the woods during the winters, the latter for seven seasons. He also worked for a while in the sawmills near Bruce for the Arpin Lumber Co. In April, 1910, he began farming on his own account, buying 120 acres of wild land in Section 3, town of Tainter, later buying 40 acres more. Still later he sold 40 acres of this farm, leaving it with the same area as at first. During his first summer on the place he lived in a small frame shanty and began clearing his land. He has since brought 80 acres under the plow, has built a gothic roof frame barn of 34 x 60 feet, with full basement and patent equipment; also other farm buildings, including a silo of 12 x 28 feet, besides remodeling the house which stands on the 40-acre tract that he bought last. He has made good progress in general farming and dairying, and at present has 20 head of grade Guernsey cattle with a pure bred sire in the herd, and also raises Poland-China hogs. Mr. Stene was married at Prairie Farm, Wis., in 1908, to Gunda Mork, daughter of Nels and Ingeborg Mork, elsewhere mentioned in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Stene are the parents of seven children, namely: Norvald, Jr., born in Rusk County, Oct. 9, 1908; Ingvald A., born in the town of Wilson, May 7, 1910; Glenard O., born March 3, 1912; Mildred I., born Jan. 12, 1914; Elmer R., born Oct. 22, 1916; Manley H., born Aug. 20, 1919; and Eunice L., born June 15, 1922.

Osmund H. Strand, farmer, dairyman and tobacco grower in the town of Grant, where he is well known and respected, was born in Norway, Sept. 19, 1856, son of Herman and Bessie (Olson) Strand. The parents, also natives of Norway, spent their lives there as farmers. They had five children, of whom two are living: Osmund H. and Anna, the latter being the wife of A. K. Norby and residing in Minnesota. Ole and Tone were two of the three deceased; the other, named Anna, died in infancy. Osmund H. Strand was reared and educated in his native land, where he subsequently worked on a farm and for two years on the wharf at a sea port, loading and unloading steam vessels. In 1878, at the age of 22 years, he came to the United States and to Wisconsin, settling near Baldwin, St. Croix County, where he remained for two years. He then went to Eau Claire, where he spent that summer working in a sawmill and a winter in the woods as a lumberjack. For 15 years subsequently he followed the same occupations in Dunn County, and in the latter part of that period on Dec. 29, 1894, was married to Mrs. Marie Langberg, who was a daughter of Evan and Ingeborg Thompson, natives of Norway and early settlers in Dunn County. In 1896 Mr. Strand began his career as a farmer, buying a tract of 240 acres in Section 19, town of Grant, of which 35 acres had been broken. There were also some old buildings on the place, including a three-room house, in which he and his wife took up their residence. Mr. Strand has since spent 29 years in improving the place, and besides having 90 acres under the plow, has erected some good buildings, including a good frame house installed with furnace heat and a substantial barn. As general farmer, dairyman and tobacco grower he has achieved success. He owns at the present time 30 head of Durham grade cattle and also raises Poland-China hogs. Of his marriage with Mrs. Marie Langberg, two sons were born: Herman and Oluf, both of whom are of the home farm. Mrs. Strand had four children by her first husband, Ole Langberg, one of whom died in infancy. Another, Ole, who entered the U. S. service when the World War was in progress, was sent to China, where he contracted tuberculosis. He was discharged and sent home, where he died Sept. 25, 1924. Of the other two children, Selma married Elven Evenson, resides in Colfax and has three children, Ellen, Ovedia and Esther; and Even married Karen Jacobson, lives at Osseo, Wis., and has two children, Olina and Esther. The family are members of the Holden congregation of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Peter Nelson, an active and successful farmer, operating 220 acres of land in the town of Rock Creek, was born near Trondhjem, Norway, Oct. 30, 1861, son of Peder and Margretha (Haas) Nelson. The parents were natives of the same land, the father born in 1824 and the mother in 1831. In 1869 they emigrated to the

United States and to Dunn County, Wisconsin, settling in Section 7, town of Rock Creek, where a brother of Mrs. Nelson, Martinus Olson, had two years before bought 40 acres of raw land and built a good frame house on it. He sold this piece of property to Mr. Nelson, who at once began to clear and develop it, erecting barns and other buildings from time to time as he increased in prosperity. He also bought an adjoining tract of 80 acres in Section 18, and continued to farm the place until 1893, when he sold it to his son Peter, his death occurring in the same year. His wife survived him many years, dying in 1911. They had six children, Nora, Olena, Peter, Nels J., Martinus and Nora (second). The first child, Nora (first), met her death by accident at the age of 16 years, being killed at Old Meridean when the boiler in the shingle mill exploded. Olena, is now Mrs. Oluf Fossum of Meridean village; Nels J. is in Portland, Ore., Martinus in Superior, Wis., and Nora (second) is deceased. Peter Nelson grew up on his parents' farm, attending rural school, and, when old enough, helping his father to develop the home farm. During 11 winters also he worked as a logger in the woods, thus becoming familiar with more than one phase of pioneer life. This work made him strong and hardy and able to endure privation, and when in 1893, at the age of 33 years, he bought the home farm of 120 acres, he was well qualified to carve out his own fortunes. He has enlarged and improved the farm, having bought 100 acres more land, remodeled the residence and erected a garage and other out-buildings. He gives his chief attention to dairy farming, having a herd of Red Durham cattle, with a pure bred sire; he has also a good pen of Poland-China hogs. Mr. Nelson is one of the prominent men of his town, having formerly served seven terms on the town board and eight years as a member of School District No. 4. He is a stockholder in the Meridean Cooperative Creamery, the Meridean State Bank, and the Rock Falls and Meridean Telephone Co. In religion he is a Lutheran.

James McIntyre, a practical and representative farmer of the town of Hay River, was born at Owen Sound, Canada, May 29, 1869, son of Dougal and Jeanette (Morrison) McIntyre. The parents were born in Argyle, Scotland, the father May 6, 1830, and the mother on March 16, 1833. They were married March 16, 1852, in Canada, settling at Owen Sound, from which place they came in 1870 to Vernon County, Wisconsin, where they remained for two years. Then, coming to Dunn County, they took a homestead in the town of Hay River, on which they spent some six or seven years. In 1889 they moved to the state of Washington but in 1895 returned to Wisconsin and to the town of Hay River, Dunn County, where they subsequently remained and spent their last years. Their children were: Katherine, now Mrs. J. Critchlow of Marysville, Calif.; Neil, deceased; Annie, now Mrs. Hamilton Trumble of Burnette, Wis.; Duncan, in British Columbia; Mary, who is Mrs. James Waterbury of the state of Washington; Dougal, of Boyceville, Dunn County, Wis.; James, subject of this sketch; Margaret, a twin sister of James, who married Matt Allen and lives in the state of Washington; Archie, of the state of Washington, and Gilbert, who is in Alaska. James McIntyre acquired a common school education and remained under the parental rooftree until 1889, when he began working out. On Oct. 30, 1901, he was united in marriage with Jennie Lepovsky, who was born March 24, 1882, daughter of George and Jennie (Paulis) Lepovsky, of the town of Hay River, her parents having settled in this county on coming from Austria, which was when she was ten years old. The father was born in 1856 and died May 27, 1923. The mother, born in Austria, Nov. 13, 1859, died Aug. 24, 1921. They had five children, Frank, of Minneapolis; Jennie and Augusta (second); two died in Austria, namely, Augusta (first) and Julius. For some six or seven years after his marriage Mr. McIntyre was engaged in farming in the town of Sheridan. In 1910 he bought a tract of 120 acres on Section 13, town of Hay River, but did not move on to it until 1912. There were no buildings on it and but little had been done to the land. Mr. McIntyre erected a good frame house and other necessary buildings and has since put 80 acres under the plow, the rest of his land being in pasture and timber. He has a fair-sized herd of grade Holstein cattle and one of Duroc-Jersey hogs, and has a good operating equipment. He is successfully engaged in general farming and dairying, his farm

lying on State Highway No. 25, three miles north of the village of Wheeler. Mr. and Mrs. James McIntyre are the parents of nine children, as follows: Hazel, born July 18, 1902, now the wife of Myron Sweeney of the town of Hay River, and the mother of one child, Nona; Margaret S., born Sept. 1, 1903, now Mrs. Harvey Nord of Minneapolis; Archie J., born March 27, 1905, who is on the home farm with his parents; Clarence E., born Oct. 3, 1906; Chester G., born May 24, 1908; Fay Augusta, born March 5, 1911; Ida J., born July 17, 1912; Lawrence J., born May 26, 1916; and Roy S., born July 14, 1918. Mr McIntyre was reared in the Scotch Presbyterian faith and Mrs. McIntyre as a Lutheran, but they affiliate with and support the Congregational Church at Wheeler, the children attending the Sunday School. In politics Mr. McIntyre is nominally a Republican but votes for the man rather than with the party.

John J. Kavenaugh, who for the last 23 years has been engaged in the development of a farm of 321 acres, comprising one-half of Section 17, in the town of New Haven, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1855, son of William and Ellen (Corcoran) Kavenaugh. The father, who was for many years a shepherd and stock keeper for Lord Owen Moore, died in Ireland in 1912, his wife Ellen dying in 1914. Of their nine children, two, Mary and Patrick, died in Ireland. The others are: Nora, who married T. Hughes and lives in Ireland; Adelia, who is Mrs. Martin McGuire of Philadelphia, Penn.; Michael, residing with his brother John; Martin, of California; Sarah, who married a Mr. Dwyer and lives in Ireland; and Catherine, now Mrs. John McAndrew of Philadelphia. John J. Kavenaugh, after acquiring a common school education, at the age of 14 became clerk in a mercantile establishment in Dublin. When about 20 years old he went into business for himself, but in June, 1882, sold out and emigrated to Ottawa, Canada. A year later he went to Rochester, N. Y., and from there to Albany, N. Y., where he spent a year. In the spring of 1884 he came west to St. Paul, Minn., where he worked some time for the city and was also for a while engaged in railway construction work. Having come to this country with the idea of joining an Irish colony in Murray County, Minnesota, founded by a Mr. John Sweetman, with whom he had corresponded while in Ireland, he went there in the spring of 1885 to investigate, and though he did not join the colony he purchased 420 acres of its land. There was a small house on the tract and 15 or 16 acres of the land had been broken. Mr. Kavenaugh broke and developed nearly all of the remaining land, erected a good set of buildings, and successfully operated the farm until the fall of 1901. Then coming to the town of New Haven, Dunn County, Wis., he bought his present farm, the land being heavily timbered with beech, maple, and other hard wood. No clearing had been made and there were no buildings, so he had to start at the beginning, as he had done in Minnesota. This he did by erecting a small frame house, his family in the meanwhile continued to reside on and operate the farm in Murray County, Minnesota, until the fall of 1902, when final removal was made. The new farm had excellent soil, and up to the present time Mr. Kavenaugh has developed 100 acres or more, which he has under the plow. In 1922 he completed a good nine-room frame house, and he has put up other substantial buildings, such as a barn, silo, and various sheds, as he needed them. He gives his whole attention to dairying and sheep raising, having a full modern equipment and keeping good stock. Mr. Kavenaugh was married June 12, 1879, in County Mayo, Ireland, to Eleanor Slaven, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (McCormack) Slaven of County Mayo, Ireland, where she was born in 1859. She came to America in 1883, bringing with her her mother and two daughters, Eleanor and Brida, and joining her husband at St. Paul. Eleanor is now Mrs. Lawrence Reidl of the town of New Haven, Dunn County, while Brida is the widow of Frances Phalen, and also lives in Dunn County. Mrs. Kavenaugh, though now 65, is still strong and vigorous, without a grey hair, and able to do the work of a much younger woman. She and her husband have been the parents of ten children, as follows: Michael, now of Springfield, Ill.; Charles, of Pittsburg, Penn.; Martin, of Springfield, Ill.; Gerald, of Pittsburg; Theresa, who is Mrs. Thomas Breslin of the town of New Haven, Dunn County; George, of Chrisholm, Minn.; Albert, of Pittsburg, Penn., and the eldest son who died in Ireland in in-

fancy. To all of his sons Mr. Kavanaugh gave a good education, all being high school and college graduates, and also graduates of the Stout Institute of Menomonie. In addition to that, all are principals in the manual training departments of schools in the cities in which they respectively reside. Four of them—Charles, Martin, Gerald and George—enlisted for service in the World War and were assigned to different camps in this country as instructors in matters pertaining to their vocations. Though Mr. Kavenaugh is now in his seventieth year he is still strong and active, taking a pleasure in his work, and to all appearance he is likely to remain so for years to come.

Clarence A. Sinz, proprietor of Cold Stream Farm in Sections 20 and 21, town of Eau Galle, was born on this farm April 22, 1894, son of John and Nina (Baeier) Sinz. The father was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Sinz, who were the first representatives of the family to settle on this land. They resided on it for the remainder of their lives. After their death their son John operated the farm until 1916, when he turned it over to his son Clarence A., and engaged in business in the village of Eau Galle, dealing in automobiles and other merchandise, and there he and his wife Nina are now living. She was born in the town of Eau Galle and they were married in Eau Galle village, so the family are native to the soil and have been identified with the affairs of this town more or less for, or during a part of, three generations. Clarence A., who acquired his education in the district school, learned agriculture on the home farm, of which he has had the full charge for the last eight years. In its present-day condition it is a model farm of 223 acres, provided with a fine set of buildings and modern machinery, and Mr. Sinz is operating it successfully, giving special attention to dairying. In addition to these activities he is serving as a director on the school board of District No. 2. He was married June 13, 1916, to Lena Kaufman, who was born in the town of Eau Galle, Sept. 23, 1895. He and his wife are the parents of four children: Cyril R., born May 25, 1917; Dorothy E., born Nov. 4, 1918, Wayne J., born April 12, 1923, and Lyle Edward, born Dec. 24, 1924. The family are members of St. Henry's Catholic Congregation at Eau Galle and Mr. Sinz belongs also to the Knights of Columbus.

Morris Geer, who came to Dunn County some 42 years ago, worked for years in the lumber industry and has since built up a good farm in Section 35, town of Wilson, was born in Switzerland, Sept. 12, 1853, son of Albert and Barbara Geer. The mother having died when Morris was nine years old, the father married again. He was a farmer by occupation and after remaining in his native land until 1865 he emigrated with his family to America, first settling in Arkansaw, where he worked on a plantation for six months. From there he went to Memphis, Tenn., where he remained for a year. Then making another move eastward, he reached Highwald, Ill., where he spent four years, coming at the end of that time to Pierce County, Wis., where he bought a farm, which he cultivated besides working out occasionally. It was after the family had settled there that Morris left home and went to Missouri and Kansas prospecting. After a while he turned eastward again, spent some time in Illinois in the harvest fields, and in 1881 came to Menomonie, entering the employ of The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, who put him to work sawing logs. He was thus engaged during the winter, going to Minnesota in the spring. Subsequently he returned to Dunn County and went to work again for The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, during the following winter driving oxen and skidding logs. After that he spent three years on the Washburn farm. At the end of that time or in 1883 Mr. Geer began farming for himself, buying 40 acres of land in Section 21, town of Wilson. The tract was wild and so was the surrounding country, and he had to cut a road for half a mile through the woods so that he could haul the lumber for his first buildings. These were the usual log house and a log barn with a shake roof. After erecting them he started the work of clearing the land and bringing it under cultivation. Later he added to his farm in Section 21 until it contained 160 acres, and also bought 160 acres in Section 18, which he sold to his son William; and to his son Rudolph he sold 80 acres of his farm in Section 21. These sons had helped him clear the place, and it is with their assistance and that of his wife that he had made a success. When he first came to Dunn County his cash

capital consisted of $300 and after he had built his house and bought furniture and other necessities he had but 50 cents left, which was all the money he did have until after the next harvest. He has 80 acres now under the plow, and is doing general farming and dairying, having 24 head of mixed grade cattle; he also raises Duroc-Jersey hogs. At one time Mr. Geer was a member of the side board of the town of Wilson and also at one time served the town as assessor. He was married in Menomonie, in 1883, to Minnie Luer, daughter of John and Doris (Meyer) Luer. The parents were natives of Germany, where the father died and the mother subsequently came to the United States, where she finally passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Geer have had four children, William, Rudolph, Edna and Elsie, the last mentioned being now deceased. Edna is now Mrs. Albert Buchholz of the town of Wilson. William is farming in Section 18, town of Wilson and Rudolph in Section 21. Mr. Geer has a brother, Martin, living, and a sister, Clara, the latter being the wife of Jacob High of Pierce County, Wisconsin.

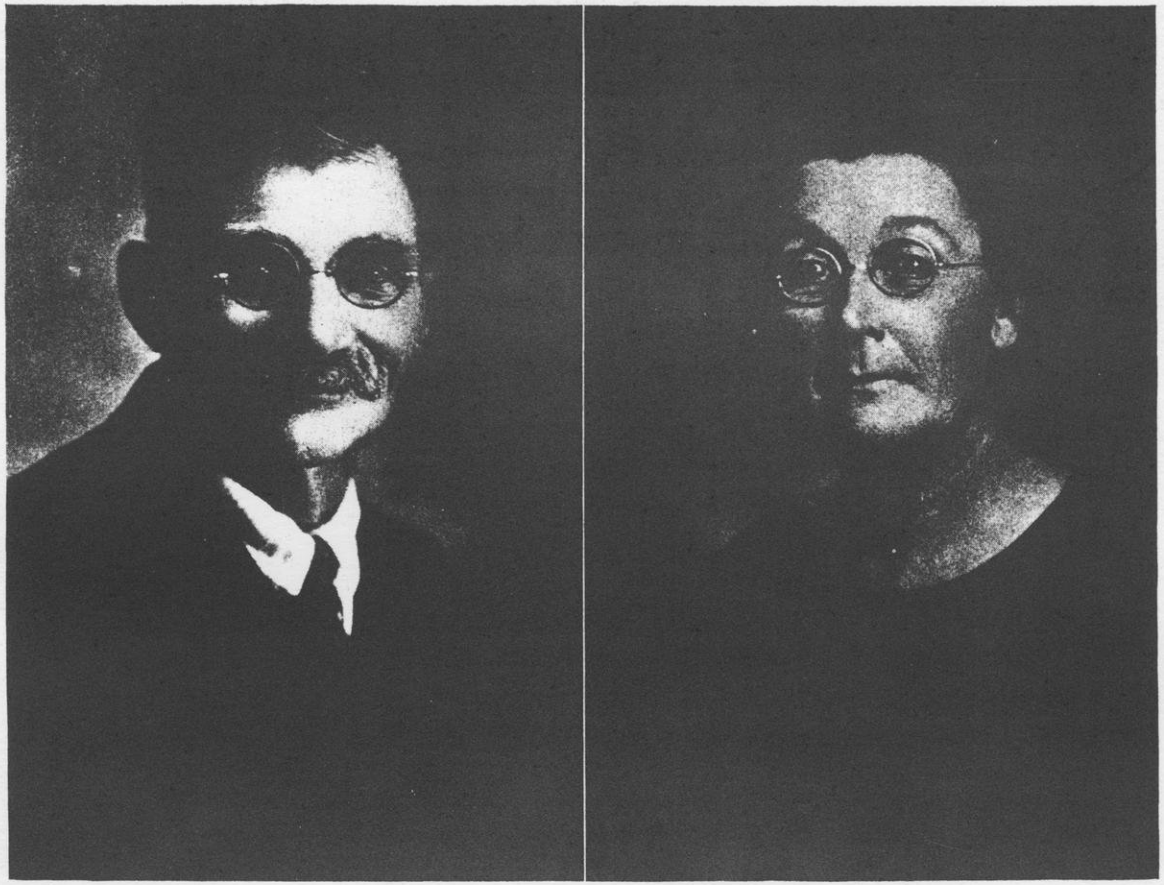
Jochum Hansen, a resident of the village of Irvington in the town of Menomonie, where he is well known as a building contractor, and also as a manufacturer of concrete blocks, was born in Denmark, July 3, 1852, son of Jopp and Mary (Rasmussen) Hansen. Both parents died in Denmark, where in boyhood their son Jochum attended school. After relinquishing his school books he learned the mason's trade, which he followed in his native land until 1887, when he came to the United States. Landing at New York, he went directly from that city to Minneapolis, and in the latter place spent seven years. Then in 1894 he came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and engaged in agricultural work, buying 80 acres of wild land in the town of Weston. Eighteen years of his life were spent on that farm, by the end of which time he had cleared 40 acres, which he was cultivating, and had gradually put up a substantial set of log buildings. He then sold the place to Henry Miller and bought 60 acres in the town of Dunn, on which farm he lived until 1916, when he sold that also, and has since made his home in Irvingston. Ever since coming to Dunn County, Mr. Hansen has followed his trade as he has found opportunity between the intervals of farm work and since 1916 has been a contractor. He has built a number of large barns in Irvington and the vicinity, and also a number of brick houses, and he manufacturers concrete blocks, having a small plant for that purpose on the John D. Black farm. At Irvington he owns a good residence, and he is also the owner of 100 acres of land in Boone County, Ark. Mr. Hansen was married in Denmark, in 1876, to Christina Berntsen, who was born in that country, March 29, 1855. That there is a good family heredity is proved by that fact that of the ten children that have been the fruit of this union, all are living but one. They are as follows: Mary, born March 18, 1877, in Denmark, who became the wife of Gorm Gormansen, and died Oct. 24, 1906; Thormina, born in Denmark, July 4, 1879, and now Mrs. Ferl Hathway of the town of Weston; Hans, born in Denmark, Feb. 5, 1880, who is now farming at Cobban, Chippewa County, Wis.; Dortha, born in Denmark, Feb. 3, 1883, now the wife of Jesse Jensen, a farmer in the town of Weston, Dunn County; Charles, born in Denmark, April 13, 1885, who is living in Minneapolis; Anna, born in Denmark, Feb. 14, 1887, now Mrs. Fred Beyer of Minneapolis; Cora, born in Dunn County, Wisconsin, Aug. 3, 1890, who is Mrs. Fred Becker of Menomonie; Victoria, born in Dunn County, Sept. 11, 1892, and now the wife of William Schultz of City Falls, this county; Esther, born Sept. 18, 1894, now Mrs. Helmer Debee of Irvington; and Lillian, born April 27, 1896, who is Mrs. Frank Gates of Minneapolis.

Ole Knudson, proprietor of Hillside Grove Farm in Section 28, town of Dunn, was born on this farm Nov. 21, 1881, son of Ole and Betsey (Solum) Knudson. The parents were both born in Esterdalen, Norway, whence the father came as a single man in 1867 to America, locating in Menomonie, Wis., where he found employment with Knapp, Stout & Co. It was after coming here that he married Mrs. Betsey Peterson, whose maiden name was Betsy Solum. Mr. Knudson worked for Knapp, Stout & Co. until 1880, and he was therefore in their employ when the name of the concern was changed (in 1878) to The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. When he quit them he began farming, buying 140 acres of land in

Section 28, town of Dunn. The tract was partly improved, some of the land being developed, and there were buildings on it, though not good ones. Mr. Knudson continued the improvements, clearing the land and erecting a new set of buildings, and there he continued to live until his death on Aug. 16, 1914, before which time he had added 80 more acres to the farm. His wife Betsy died in November, 1895. They had but two children: Ole and Minnie, the latter being now Mrs. Edward Torgerson of the town of Red Cedar. Ole Knudson when a boy attended the district school and grew up on his parents' farm, which he helped his father to develop, and of which he became the active manager several years before the father's death. On that event taking place, the property was divided between him and his sister Minnie, the latter receiving the 80 acres in Section 21 and Ole the 140 acres constituting the old home farm. Here he is engaged in dairy farming, having a herd of grade Holstein cattle, and he is a good farmer, respected in the community. He is a patron of the Downsville Cooperative Creamery. He has served as treasurer of School District No. 8 and is a member of the Elk Creek Congregation of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. In the summer of 1924 he erected a fine semi-bungalow residence with full basement, heating plant, hot and cold water, and all necessary modern improvements.

Julius J. Stene, proprietor of Plainview Guernsey Farm and engaged in general and dairy farming, in the town of Tainter was born in the town of Wilson, Dunn County, Wis., son of Jens O. and Anna (Aason) Stene. The parents were natives of Norway who came to this country in 1873. Julius was reared on the home farm in the town of Wilson, acquiring his education in the local school. Until arriving at the age of 21 years old he remained at home assisting his father and then went to work for the Arpin Lumber Co. in their mill at Bruce, Wis., where he spent eight years. Altogether, however, he was 13 years in their employ, for a part of the time in the mills and the rest of the time in the woods. In 1906 he bought 160 acres of wild land in the town of Otter Creek, of which he cleared some, building a house and barn; but after living there a year he traded that place for 80 acres in Section 3, town of Tainter. This tract was improved, having a house and barn on it. Mr. Stene remodeled the house and built a new granary, and has cleared and broken land until now he has 76 acres under cultivation. He is doing general farming and dairying, keeping a herd of about 14 grade Guernsey cattle with a pure bred sire, and is recognized not only as a good practical farmer but also as a useful and reliable citizen. Mr. Stene was married in Boyceville, July 4, 1907, to Ruby Caryl, who was born in Tiffany, Dunn County, June 8, 1885, daughter of Ansel D. and Elda A. (Best) Caryl. Her father was born in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, and her mother in Canada. They came to Dunn County, settling at Boyceville, before the building of the railroad, which was in 1884, and Mr. Caryl was postmaster of Boyceville when the stage from Menomonie carried the mail. They are still living, and are now residing on the Stene farm, where Mr. Caryl has a factory and is engaged in the manufacture of brooms. They have had five children, namely: Raymond C., Asa E., Rupert E., Audrey and Ruby. Audrey is the wife of Samuel Short of Bessimer, Mich. The three sons are all married and live at Spokane, Wash. Mr. and Mrs. Stene have four children: Ernest L., born Oct. 17, 1909; Elda A., Dec. 9, 1916; Julius J., May 16, 1918, and Inez C., Aug. 28, 1920. Before her marriage Mrs. Stene was a proficient teacher in Dunn County.

Ole Sperstad, who owns and operates Lawndale Dairy and Stock Farm of 240 acres in Section 20, town of Rock Creek, was born in Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, Jan. 7, 1860, son of Erick Tufts and his wife, whose maiden name was Elcha Sperstad. The father having died in Norway, the mother subsequently came to the United States and until her death made her home with her son Ole, the subject of this sketch. There were but two children in the family; Ole and Nels, the latter being now deceased. Ole Sperstad acquired his education in the public schools of his native land, where he remained until he was 20 years old. Then in 1880 he came to America and to Eau Claire, Wis., where he entered the employ of the Valley Lumber Co., working in summer in the mills and in winter in the woods. After being thus occupied until 1884, he settled on 120 acres of wild land that he had



MR. AND MRS. OLE SPERSTAD

bought in the previous year, situated on Sections 19 and 20, town of Rock Creek, Dunn County, on which, however, a small clearing had been made and a board shanty erected. In settling on this tract and beginning its development, Mr. Sperstad was at the same time beginning domestic life or the building of a home, as he was married on April 7, that year (1884) to Ella Tostenson, who was born in in Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, Sept. 8, 1859. Together they began a career of hard work similar in all essential respects to that led by the earliest settlers in the county, except that they were not so far from a market or place of supplies. Mr. Sperstad hastily put up some frame shacks to protect his cattle and hay and then attacked the problem of clearing his land. The cleared area increased year by year and so did the amount of grain and other farm products which he raised. When the Eau Claire Lumber Co. closed up their business at old Meridean, Ole Sperstad and his brother Nels (who owned an adjoining farm) bought the old company boarding-house and several of the other buldings, tore them down and hauled the lumber to their farms, having enough to build them houses, or what were considered houses in those days. Since then, however, they have had to give way to modern buildings. In 1900 Mr. Sperstad erected a fine stock barn of 30 by 60 feet. He added to his original tract of 120 acres until he had 280 acres, 40 of which he gave to his son William, leaving him 240, which is the size of his farm at the present time. He follows dairy farming, keeping Holstein cattle, and also raises Poland-China hogs, and he is a stockholder in the Meridean Cooperative Creamery and the Meridean State Bank. Though always a busy man. Mr. Sperstad has found some time to devote to public affairs, which indeed, has been expected of him by his fellow citizens, who conceived it right that the community should profit by that ability that he had shown in the management of his own private business; and so, some eight or ten years ago, they elected him supervisor, an office in which he has continued to serve until the present time. He has also served 14 years as treasurer of his school district and still holds that office. Mr. Sperstad's first wife Ella, previously mentioned, died May 8, 1902, leaving eight children, Alfred, Emily, William, Anna, Olga, Edwin, Severt and Ethel, whose records in brief are as follows: Alfred, born June 16, 1885, is on the home farm with his father; Emily, born June 29, 1886, is the wife of Gilbert Screeden, a farmer of the town of Rock Creek, and has four children, Evelyn, Orville, Elsie and Gladys; William, born Oct. 9, 1888, is at home; Anna, born Dec. 6, 1890, died Aug. 16, 1919; Olga, born Aug. 29, 1893, is now Mrs. Melvin Onstad of Eau Claire; Edwin, born Jan. 29, 1896, is residing on the home farm; Severt, born Sept. 15, 1898, died Sept. 9, 1907. Ethel was born May 6, 1902. On Nov. 4, 1904, Mr. Sperstad was married to Thea Thoreson, who was born in the town of Peru, Dunn County, Wis., Feb. 22, 1874. Of this union there are two children: Bert, born Aug. 21, 1905, and Edna, born Feb. 26, 1907. The family are affiliated religiously with the Lutheran church.

Nels Hanson, who for 48 years was proprietor of a wagon-making and repairing business in the village of Elk Mound, a few years prior to his death, which occured Dec. 30, 1924, lived retired in the village. He was born in Norway, Sept. 29, 1842, son of Hans Nelson and Martha (Daniels) Nelson. Both parents died in Norway. Nels, the subject of this sketch, was educated in his native land, where he learned the trade of wagon-maker, which he followed in Norway until he came to America in 1873. Landing at New York, he came directly to Wisconsin, locating first in Eau Claire, where he remained for six months. He then came to Elk Mound and for a year thereafter followed the carpenter's trade. Then in 1875 he built a shop and established himself in the wagon-making and repairing industry, in which, as already stated, he continued for 48 years, or until 1923, when he retired. For many years Mr. Hanson was a member of the school board, and he also served as town treasurer before the incorporation of the village. About 1878 he bought a 40-acre tract of land which now constitutes the northeast part of the village. He platted it in April, 1906, into village lots, and the tract is known as the Nels Hanson Addition. Thus he has written his name for all time into local records, but the present population of the village needs no such remainder of his personality, as he was known to all, old and young, and was one of Elk Mound's most popular

citizens. Mr. Hanson was married in Elk Mound, March 12, 1881, to Marie Christopherson, who was born in the town of Elk Mound, Sept. 4, 1861, daughter of Bernt and Caroline (Christenson) Christopherson. Her parents were early settlers in this town and continued to make it their home until death. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson have been the parents of seven children, all living, namely: Hannah, now Mrs. Dallas M. Lee of Queen Anne, Maryland; Clara, living at home with her parents; Agnes, who is Mrs A. M. Howe of Elk Mound; Earl W., cashier of the Bank of Elk Mound; Herbert G., of Elk Mound, Wis.; Jessie, assistant postmaster at Elk Mound; and Noble, assistant cashier in the Bank of Elk Mound. The family are connected by membership with the Elk Mound Lutheran Church, while Mr. Hanson was for many years fraternally affiliated with the United Workmen.

Earl W. Hanson, cashier of the Bank of Elk Mound, was born in the village of Elk Mound, Oct. 17, 1888, son of Nels and Marie (Christopherson) Hanson. He was educated in the grade schools of the village and then for a while worked in his father's wagon shop, being later employed in a general store. In 1907 he prepared himself for further advancement in the business world by enrolling as a student in a business college in Eau Claire, Wis., later becoming bookkeeper for the Strong Hardware Co. of Baldwin, Wis. In November, 1908, he became bookkeeper and assistant cashier in the Bank of Elk Mound, and so remained until July, 1910, in which year he accepted the position of cashier in the Gilmanton State Bank, of Gilmanton, Wis., and was with that institution until December, 1911. He then returned to Elk Mound and resumed the position of assistant cashier in the bank here, continuing as such until January, 1918, when he was appointed to his present position as cashier. On July 23, 1918, he was drafted into the United States' service and sent to Camp Grant for training, where he remained until his discharge on Feb. 11, 1919. He is a Blue Lodge Mason, belonging to Lodge No. 164 in Menomonie, also to the camp of Modern Woodmen in Elk Mound. He resides with his parents in the village. As the son of worthy pioneers, he has a good heredity, and his own achievements thus far mark him as one possessed of qualities likely to ensure him an honorable and successful career.

Ole Moen, proprietor of a farm of 280 acres in the town of Wilson, was born in Norway, Nov. 30, 1861, son of Nels and Martha Moen. In his native land the father was a shoemaker and lumberman. It was in 1870 that he emigrated with his family to the United States, settling in Fillmore County, Minnesota, where for six years he followed his trade of shoemaker and worked on farms. In 1876 he came to Dunn County and homesteaded 160 acres of land in Section 32, town of Wilson. The journey was made with a covered wagon and ox team and the family drove some stock along with them. The land they had purchased covered with brush and jack pine and until Mr. Moen could make a small clearing and build a house they took up their quarters with friends in the town of Otter Creek. Their first dwelling on the place was a log house and Mr. Moen also built a straw-roof barn. With the help of his family he cleared the land and farmed there for 25 years, at the end of which time he retired. He is now 87 years old and is residing with his daughter Mrs. Oscar Anderson in Chippewa County. His wife, Mrs. Martha Moen, died in 1901. They had seven children, one of whom, Matt, died in 1920. The others, who are living, are Ole, Otto, Anna, Sena, Lena and Hilda. Anna is the wife of Julius Miller of Chippewa Falls, Sena the wife of Sever Peterson of Jump River, Wis., Lena the wife of Frank Sprague of Cornell, Wis., and Hilda the wife of Oscar Anderson of Cobban, Wis. Ole Moen was nine years old when he came with his parents to the United States. In Minnesota he attended a Norwegian school and worked for farmers. When his parents and the rest of the family came to Dunn County in 1876 he was a well grown lad of 15 and able to be useful. During the summers he worked on the home farm and during the winters in logging camps, for three years being in the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, a part of his duties being the cutting of hay and the hauling of it with an ox team. He has never had the inclination to become a rolling-stone, but except when lumbering, has stuck close to the parental homestead, which he has done much to build up

and develop to its present condition. He finally bought it from his father and has sheeted and remodeled the old log house, building an addition to it. In 1914 he built a barn of 36 x 64 feet, with a full basement and the Lowden equipment. He carries on general farming and dairying, having 100 acres under the plow and a herd of 27 grade cattle, also raising Duroc-Jersey hogs. Having some time ago bought a tract of 120 acres in the town of Otter Creek, he has thus increased the size of his farm to 280 acres, 180 acres of which are in pasture and woodland. For 20 years he has served as treasurer of the school board. Mr. Moen was married in 1904 at Prairie Farm, Barron County, Wis., to Mrs. Nettie Johnson, widow of Oluf Johnson and daughter of Iver and Anna Aasen. Her parents, natives of Norway and early settlers in Dunn County, are now deceased. They had eight children, one of whom, Anna, who married Jens Stene, of the town of Tainter, is dead. The living are Ole, Lena, Gena, Ingvold, Isaac, Laura and Nettie. Lena is the wife of Charles Holnberg of Minneapolis, and Laura the wife of Ed Knutson of the town of Wilson, Dunn County. Mr. and Mrs. Ole Moen are the parents of three children, Norris, Arthur and Evelyn. By her first marriage Mrs. Moen had four children, of whom three are living, namely, Alvera, Alma and Oleanna, the one deceased being Mabel. Alma married Carsten Emmerson of Minneapolis and Olenna is the wife of Hogan Knutson of Norton, Wis.

Albert O. Bryce, who has a good record as a Dunn County farmer, though now retired from active work, was born at Portage, Wis., Feb. 18, 1858, son of Thomas and Eunetia (Bissel) Bryce. Both parents were born in New York State, and came west in the early 50's, at first locating at Portage, and later moving to Eau Claire. In the latter place, however, he and his family made but a short stay, as he soon bought a tract of land in the town of Rock Creek, Dunn County, which in time he developed into a fine farm. On his place he also built and for over 30 years operated a shingle mill. He and his wife made their home on that farm for the remainder of their lives. They had five children: Angus F., deceased; Albert O., subject of this sketch; Archibald D., now of St. Paul; Bert T. of California; and Carrie J., now Mrs. Elmer Stanton, who lives in Seattle, Wash. Albert O. Bryce as a boy attended district school in the town of Rock Creek, and subsequently resided with his parents until 24 years old. In his father's mill he learned the art of shingle making, becoming a good workman. It was in 1883 that he began farming on his own account, buying 90 acres of land just west of his father's place. On this land he erected a complete set of buildings, and for many years carried on a dairy business, for 20 years furnishing the Palace of Sweets in Eau Claire with sweet cream, for which he received top prices. In 1918 he retired from active farm life to enjoy the rest and ease earned through years of hard toil. He still remains on the farm, however, which is managed by his youngest son Archie. He is fraternally affiliated with the Caryville lodge of Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Bryce was married March 15, 1883, in the town of Rock Creek, to Sarah E. Ness, who was born in Champlain, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1862, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Barker) Ness. After a married life of a few days over 30 years, Mrs. Bryce passed away on March 19, 1917, her death being a severe shock to her husband and children, and deeply deplored throughout the community. She was a faithful and loving helpmate to her husband, a wise and affectionate mother, and a sympathetic and hospitable neighbor. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bryce were five in number, Orrin T., Sadie T., Bessie E., George A. and Archie N. Orrin T., who was born Sept. 25, 1885, married Hattie Campbell, and has had four children, Ethel S., Evelyn, Claire O. and Alice M., the last mentioned of whom is now deceased. Sadie T., born Nov. 29, 1888, is the wife of Oscar Wagnild of Plentywood, Mont., and has three children: George D., Clarence V. and Margaret B. Bessie E., born Aug. 31, 1892, is now Mrs. Carl Froseth of Caryville, Dunn County. George A., born Dec. 29, 1893, resides on the old Bryce homestead. He married Minnie Cowell, and they have one child, Grace A. Archie N., born Jan. 29, 1896, married Sallie Spehle and they are operating the old home farm of their father.

Andrew Arntson, a member of the Menomonie post office force, attached to the rural mail service, was born in Soknedalen, Norway, March 25, 1867, son of Arnt

Setter and Mary (Wold) Setter. The parents were also natives of Norway, in which country the mother died when Andrew was five years old. In 1883 the later was brought to America by his father, and coming west to Wisconsin, they reached Menomonie, April 25. Here the elder Arntson entered the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company as a carpenter and mill worker, which occupations he followed for the rest of his life, remaining with the above mentioned company until his death in 1890. Andrew Arntson acquired the chief elements of his education in his native land. He was about 16 years old when he arrived in Menomonie and for one month he attended public school here. During that short time, of course, he could learn but little English, and he had to go to work at the end of it, like his father, entering the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, with whom he remained for two years, working in the mill, in the pineries, and also on the river, and making his first river drive when he was only 17 years old. In 1885 he went to work for A. H. Johnson, proprietor of a general store in Menomonie, in whose employ he remained for a year and a half. Then in 1892 he formed a partnership with B. Bredeson, establishing a grocery store, which they conducted under the firm name of Bredeson & Arntson until the spring of 1903, when Mr. Arntson sold his interest to his partner. He had already taken the civil service examination and was duly appointed rural mail carrier, to begin work April 1, 1903. Assigned to rural route No. 4, he served it for 15 years, or until June 15, 1918, when he was transferred to Route No. 1. In 1920 he was transferred to Route No. 7, on which he has since continued to travel. He has completed 22 years of postal service and during that period has covered approximately 175,000 miles of road. An efficient and faithful government employe, he enjoys a wide acquaintance, and there are few persons whose coming is looked for so eagerly on the route he travels. He keeps horses for his winter driving and runs a car in the summer time. Mr. Arntson was married Aug. 22, 1896, to Anna Helgeson, who was born April 11, 1863. She died July 30, 1900, after less than four years of married life, having been the mother of three children: Arnold, born June 15, 1897; Evelyn, born Aug. 23, 1898, and Gilbert, born July 30, 1900. This last mentioned son, whose entrance into this world cost his mother her life, survived her but a few months, dying Dec. 21, 1900; and both the other children by the same mother are now dead. Arnold, who married Gertrude Van Alstyne of Kilbourn, Wis., but had no children, died Dec. 17, 1923, a young man in his twenty-seventh year; while the daughter Evelyn died at the age of little over 23 years, on Oct. 9, 1921. On Nov. 16, 1901, Mr. Arntson was married, secondly, to Lena Helgeson, a sister of his first wife, and who was born April 31, 1865. This second union has resulted in two children, both now living, namely: Anna, born Aug. 29, 1902, who is a stenographer for the O. & N. Lumber Co. and Gertrude M., born April 24, 1904, who is a graduate of the Menomonie High School and now a student in the Stout Institute. The family home, a pleasant residence, is at No. 414 Twelfth Avenue, a house that Mr. Artnson purchased in 1903. He and his family are members of Our Saviour's Lutheran Church.

Daniel D. Moyer, an early settler in the town of Rock Creek, now deceased, was born in Pennsylvania, April 22, 1822. With respect to his early life there is no available data, but he seems to have lived for a while in Indiana, as he was married at Wausau, that state, on March 27, 1852, to Barbara Plumridge, who was born in Canada, March 13, 1837, and was therefore, if these dates are corerct, but 15 years old at the time of her marriage, while he was nearly 30. It was in 1865 that they came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, having then five children, and settled in Menomonie, where they remained for a year. At the end of that time they began the development of a farm in the town of Rock Creek, buying 120 acres of raw land in Section 31. About 15 acres of this tract had been cleared and a small log house and some log sheds stood on it. From this starting-point Mr. Moyer continued the improvements, in time grubbing and clearing many acres of land and building a good frame house and barns. He also acquired additional land, owning at one time 320 acres, or half a section, and becoming one of the most substantial and prominent citizens of the town. As his five eldest children were sons,

they were useful to him as they grew up, relieving him of much of the hard work, so that after he had reached an advanced age he was practically retired. He died on the farm May 14, 1897, but his wife, who survived him, is still residing on it, being now 87 years old. Their children, 12 in number, were born as follows: L. Jonathan, Feb. 22, 1853; Samuel D., Oct. 12, 1855; John H., June 15, 1858; Miles F., Nov. 25, 1860; Daniel P., Nov. 21, 1863; Sarah C., Nov. 16, 1866; Ida J., May 30, 1868; Jess L., Aug. 12, 1870; Charles J., Nov. 29, 1873; Peter A., March 3, 1876; Cora E., May 20, 1878, and Maggie A., Feb. 23, 1880.

Daniel P. Moyer, who after a long and successful agricultural career, is now living practically retired in the town of Rock Creek, Section 31, was born in Indiana, Nov. 21, 1863, son of Daniel D. and Barbara (Plumridge) Moyer. As a babe he accompanied his parents to Menomonie, Wis., and a year later to the town of Rock Creek, where they began the development of a farm, starting on land most of which was still wild. A few years later he began attending rural school where he acquired such elements of knowledge as were then considered essential, and as he grew to manhood he took part with his elder brothers in helping their father on the farm. Here he has ever since resided. On his father's death in the spring of 1897, he rented the farm, also undertaking the care of his aged mother, who still survives. Aside from the original home farm of 120 acres, he owns another tract of 160 acres, one-half of which lies in the town of Rock Creek and the other half in the town of Peru. The home farm is now being operated by William Parizo, a son-in-law of his, while Mr. Moyer's own farm is cared for by the latter's son, George F. Moyer. The marriage of Daniel P. Moyer took place on April 15, 1887, uniting him with Elizabeth Swonger, a native of Indiana. They have had four children, all of whom are now living, namely, George F., Roy E., Myrtle E. and Minnie D. George F., born Jan. 30, 1888, who has been already mentioned, married Evelyn Parizo and has one child, Floyd F. Roy E., born April 19, 1889, who lives in Meridean, married Hazel Percy and has one child, Daniel E. Myrtle E., born Dec. 28, 1892, is now the wife of Edgar Parizo. They reside in Buffalo County, Wisconsin and their children are Vilas E., Earl E. and Harold. Minnie D., born Feb. 6, 1896, is the wife of William Parizo, already mentioned. They are living on the old Moyer homestead and have two children, Violet and Viron, who represent the fourth generation to reside on this place.

Ole O. Hövre, a prominent resident of the village of Colfax, holding the office of assessor, who has formerly served in other public offices but most of whose active career up to this time has been spent in agricultural pursuits, was born in Guldbrandsdalen, Norway, Feb. 14, 1864, son of Ole O., Sr., and Sonov (Husmoen) Hövre. The family came to the United States in 1869, landing at New York and coming directly west to Wisconsin, settling in the town of Ettrick, Trempealeau County. There the father resided until his death over 30 years later, on Aug. 1, 1900. The mother, who survived him, is still living and resides with her son Gilbert on the old homestead, being now 86 years old. Their children were: Ole O., subject of this sketch; Olof, a farmer in Trempealeau County; Ingeborg, now Mrs. Ben Olson of Trempealeau County; Gilbert, who is operating the old home farm; and John, a merchant in Iduna, Trempealeau County. Ole O. Hövre, son of the above mentioned parents, acquired a better education than the average pioneer farmer's boy, as he was given the opportunity of attending Gale College, at Galesville, Trempealeau County, from which he was graduated in 1886. For the next three years he taught rural school, and then, in 1890, purchased a general mercantile store and business at Hale in the same county, which he operated subsequently for 26 years. During that period, his ability and integrity having become manifest to his fellow citizens, in 1914, he was elected county treasurer and served as such for two years. He was also for 12 years clerk of the town of Hale, and school clerk eight years. For 24 years and 60 days he served in the office of justice of the peace. In 1916 Mr. Hövre traded his store in Hale for a 200-acre farm in the town of Tainter, Dunn County, and on May 5, 1916, settled on it. The next five years were devoted to its cultivation; then in the fall of 1921 he rented it out and took up his residence in the village of Colfax, where he remained until April, 1924. He then

returned to his farm, being not entirely satisfied with the results obtained from renting it out. It is well stocked with high grade Holstein cattle, including a pure bred sire, and with pure bred Chester-White swine. After moving to Dunn County, Mr. Hövre was elected clerk of the town of Tainter and served as such until he moved to Colfax, when he was elected assessor of the village, and served until he returned to the farm. At the spring election of 1925 he was elected assessor of the town of Tainter. He was married May 13, 1891, to Mathia Böle of Ettrick, Wis., who was born Feb. 7, 1871, daughter of Juuhl and Ingri Böle. The Böle family came to the United States in 1875, first locating in Vernon County, Wisconsin, but in 1876 moving to Ettrick in Trempealeau County, where the parents spent the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1914 and the mother in May, 1921. Mr. and Mrs. Ole O. Hövre have been the parents of ten children, of whom the following is a brief record: Selma J., born May 16, 1892, is now Mrs. Victor Noer of Colfax and has one son Juuhl; Olga I., born Nov. 24, 1893, was a nurse in World War service, enlisting as such, or for that purpose, and is now county nurse of Freeborn County, Minnesota, with headquarters at Albert Lea; May O., born Sept. 1, 1896, is now the wife of Rev. Segrud Folkestad of Christiania, Norway, and has two children, Hildred and Segrud; Hazel, born Sept. 8, 1900, and now Mrs. Reuben Larson of Colfax, has one child, Orville R.; Lillian M., born May 13, 1903, died April 2, 1905; Myrtle L., born Jan. 22, 1906, is attending Normal School at Eau Claire; Orvile J., born Dec. 1, 1908, Alice J., born Nov. 23, 1911, and Catherine V., born Sept. 6, 1914, are attending public school. The Hovre family individually are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church in Colfax, Mrs. Hövre being a member of the Ladies' Aid Society.

Ever Torgerson, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens now living in the town of Peru, whose boyhood days were cast among the vertiable pioneers of Dunn County, and whose life story is well worthy of record in this volume, was born in the "place" of Runningsloan, Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, on Nov. 7, 1841. His parents, Ole and Eli (Groosberg) Torgerson, were natives of the same place, where they remained until 1858, when with three sons, Ole, Edmund and Ever, they came to the United States and to Dunn County, Wisconsin, making their temporary home with another son, Torger Olson, who had preceded them to this country in 1855. This son, Torger, it may be said was the first permanent settler in the town of Peru. Some time after the arrival of the main part of the family, the son Ole took land in the town of Red Cedar, and the parents went to live with him. They spent the remainder of their lives on his farm, where the mother passed away on Oct. 15, 1868, and the father on Sept. 4, 1875. Ever Torgerson was about 17 years old when he came to America with his parents. He had been given a public school education in his native land and attended English school eight months during the first two years after arriving in Dunn County. After that he worked out by the day until 1861, in which year he was employed by Ed Harrington for a season on his farm at Cedar Falls. That fall he returned to the town of Peru and for two winters thereafter worked in the pineries, in the summers being employed in the mills of the Chapman & Thorpe Lumber Co. at old Meridean. In 1865 he bought a place on the north side in Eau Claire, where he and his wife kept a boarding-house, he having been married that year, on Oct. 26, to Runnog Bruden, who was born at Lom, Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, Jan. 30, 1842. After being thus engaged for two years, Mr. Torgerson sold out in the fall of 1867, and in the following year returned to the town of Peru and started in as a pioneer farmer, buying a tract of 120 acres in Section 14. It was partly improved, the buildings standing on it being a small house of poor construction, and a barn equally poor, or worse, being built of slabs with sharpened ends driven into the ground for the sides, and with poles laid across and covered with straw for a roof. With such inadequate and inconvenient buildings, the barn being particularly liable to destruction from fire, Mr. Torgerson began his agricultural career, and though his progress at first was slow, it was steady. In 1871 he built a combined barn and granary, and in 1876 a good residence; and at other times he bought additional land, 80 acres in the town of Peru and 40 acres of timber land in the town of Rock Falls. In 1910 he tore down

MR. AND MRS. EVER TORGERSON

the old barn and built a much superior one in modern style, measuring 36 x 82 feet in ground plan, and with a 14-foot driveway, which practically made the barn 96 feet long. In the same year he built a cement block silo of 14 x 33 feet. Altogether, he erected a fine set of out-buildings for sheltering his stock, poultry, and machinery. He cleared and broke 70 acres of land himself and succeeded in developing a fine modern farm. His work in this respect, and in other ways, made him one of the leading citizens of his community. He was one of the organizers of the Meridean Cooperative Creamery, and is a stockholder in the Rock Creek and and Meridean Telephone Co. and the Meridean State Bank. Mr Torgerson also saw many years of public service in one office or another, including those of town treasurer, assessor, chairman of the town board and member of the county board; also as clerk and treasurer of his school district, and in 1900 he was U. S. census enumerator for the towns of Peru and Rock Creek. He continued to carry on his farm until 1913, when he sold it to his son, O. Theodore, retired, and built a small house on the property, in which he and his good wife resided until her death on Dec. 3, 1920, after a married life of 55 years. He then took up his residence again in the main house with his son and family. He is a member of the Lutheran Church at Meridean, serving many years as treasurer of the congregation, and until 1918 being one of the deacons. Mr. and Mrs. Ever Torgerson were the parents of eight children, Ellen, Ole Johan, O. Theodore, Carl, Tobias, Christina, John and Julius. Carl, Tobias and Ole Johan are deceased; so also is Julius, who married Alma Anderson and in 1910 went to Canada, where he took a homestead. Ellen, who married Rolf Tilstad, died in 1890 ,leaving two children, Rogna and Elmer. Christina is now Mrs. W. F. Micheels of Menomonie and the mother of four children, Lucille, Esther, Valeria and William J. John A., farmer in the town of Rock Creek, married Anna Brumberg and they have nine children, Leona, Arminda, Helen, Christina, Inger, Elvin, Norma, John and Gladys. O. Theodore is separately mentioned in this volume.

O. Theodore Torgerson, a prominent farmer in the town of Peru, was born on his present farm, Feb. 16, 1872, son of Ever and Runnog (Brudeh) Torgerson. He was educated in the Meridean school and after living on the home farm with his parents until 25 years old, started out for himself, working in the woods at various places for jobbers, including Superior, Wis. and Cloquet, Minn. In 1904 he became the agent in Dunn County for the Watkins Medical Company of Winona, Minn., handling their remedies, spices, toilet articles, etc., and that position he held for ten years. In 1913 he returned to the town of Peru and bought his parent's farm, containing 240 acres, on which he has since followed general and dairy farming. In 1918 his large barn burned down with 36 head of cattle, seven horses and 17 pigs, entailing a loss of $9,000 with an insurance of $2,200. Having built a fine new barn on the same foundation, a cyclone in October, 1920, demolished its roof. In spite of these misfortunes, Mr. Torgerson has prospered and has today one of the best farms in the town of Peru, well stocked with grade Guernsey and Holstein cattle, hogs, horses and poultry. At the spring election of 1923 he was elected town treasurer. He was first married to Laura Shager, who died in November, 1906, leaving one child, Edna. In December, 1907, Mr. Torgerson married Anna Kleven of which union five children have been born, namely: Raymond, Evelyn, Arnold, Truman and Rosland.

John H. Fuller, a progressive young business man of Menomonie, was born near Durand, Wis. He was educated in that city and then took up electric work, which he followed in various places until August, 1911. Then as a partner he helped to organize the Menomonie Auto Company, with quarters located on West Main Street. At the time of organization they became agents for the Michigan and R. C. H. cars, but in 1913 took the agency for the Ford instead. In April, 1917, the partners divided their interests and Mr. Fuller engaged in the manufacture of oscellating sleighs, continuing in it for three years, at the same time having the Buick auto agency. In 1920 Mr. Fuller purchased the building at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Second Street West and established the Fuller Auto Company. He has since taken on the Dodge agency, so that he now handles two of the leading

makes of cars, besides operating a large repair department and handling a large stock of auto accessories. He has made a good start on his business career and is enjoying a well earned prosperity.

Mathias Moen, better known as Matt, for many years a farmer in the town of Wilson, but now deceased, was born in Fillmore County, Minn., Oct. 26, 1874, son of Nels and Martha Moen. He was two years old when he came with his parents to Dunn County, where he was reared and attended school, subsequently helping his father to improve the home farm and remaining with his parents until he was 27 years old. At the age of 18 he began working in the woods in winters, and did so thereafter for a number of years, like most of the early settlers in this county. Having been given 80 acres of the parental farm, he afterwards bought 160 more in Section 33, town of Wilson, making a farm of 240 acres, cleared the land and erected a good frame house, barn, and other buildings, and in time put 100 acres under the plow. He followed general farming and dairying, keeping on an average about 25 head of grade cattle, and also raising Duroc-Jersey hogs. He served for a number of years as a member of the school board of his district, and remained active until his death on Dec. 26, 1920, since which time his wife has carried on the farm with the help of her sons. Mr. Moen's marriage took place at Prairie Farm, Barron County, March 27, 1904, uniting him with Amanda Carlson, who was born in Menomonie, Sept. 20, 1883, daughter of August and Mary Carlson; and of this union eight children were born; Marvin, Helen, Lillian, Agnes, Florence, Harold, Herbert and Norman; all but the eldest are residing with their mother on the home farm. Marvin married Gunda Lee and is at present employed on construction work on Federal Highway No. 25. Mrs. Moen's parents, who came to this country from Sweden, first settled in Menomonie, where Mr. Carlson worked in the mills of Knapp, Stout & Co. Company until 1896. He then settled in the town of Wilson, buying 160 acres of partly wild land, which in time he developed into a good farm, he and his wife residing there until 1909. Since then he has resided with his daughter, Mrs. Moen, while Mrs. Carlson lives with her son in Duluth. They had ten children, of whom the four now living are Amanda, Carl, Fred and Adolph. Those deceased are Otto, Sadie, Tillie, Alvin, Oscar and one who died in infancy. In 1917 after this country had engaged in the war with Germany and Austria, Oscar enlisted in the U. S. service and served in France in an artillery regiment. He died overseas from pneumonia.

John Fred Schmidt, proprietor of Trout Brook Dairy Farm of 240 acres, 80 acres of which are in the town of Wilson and 160 in the town of Sheridan, was born in Section 12, this town, Dec. 1, 1873, son of Walter and Maria (Kallenbach) Schmidt. Both the father and mother were born in Germany and came to this country with their respective parents in the early 60's, the two families settling in Dane County, Wisconsin. After the close of the Civil War they came to Dunn County, where Walter Schmidt and Maria Kallenbach were married. The journey from Dane County was made in covered wagons drawn by oxen and the two families slept in the wagons at night. As they found no roads covering the latter part of their journey, they had to make their way over blazed trails, and for the most part they crossed the streams at the nearest fords, for there were as yet few bridges. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Schmidt settled in the town of Sheridan, where they found plenty of Indians, who were for a time their only neighbors. They did most of their trading at Menomonie but hauled their grain with ox carts to Eau Claire, where they also bought supplies. The trip to and from Eau Claire took three days. They made gradual progress and in course of time erected a better set of buildings. After many years of labor there Walter Schmidt died on the farm in 1904. His wife, who survived him, is still living and is now 75 years old. They were the parents of a large family, numbering 14 children, 12 of whom are now living, namely: Katherine, Anna, John Fred, Walter, Mary, August, Edith, Louise, Maggie, Ernst and Lena (twins) and Mae. Katherine is the wife of Fred Lentz, Anna is the wife of Joe Sullivan, Mary the wife of William Gothier, Maggie the wife of John Wagner of California, and Mae the wife of John Hartung. John Fred Schmidt was reared on the home farm, as a boy attending rural school. He

remained at home until the age of 13, then began working for others on farms. Later he went logging in the woods and worked for a part of his time in sawmills. In 1898 he began his farming career, buying 80 acres of land in Section 6, town of Wilson a tract of land mostly wild, but having a log house of 12 x 14 feet on it. To the latter he built an addition and with this improvement it was his home and that of his family for a number of years afrerward, or until the year 1912, when he built a modern frame house of 10 rooms. At various times he also built barns, a silo, and other buildings, as time passed and prosperity came, he bought 160 acres more, adjoining his original 80-acre tract, but just across the line in the town of Sheridan, this completing a fine farm of 240 acres. He has continued clearing his land until he now has 110 acres under the plow. Engaged in general farming and dairying, Mr. Schmidt has 32 head of grade Guernsey cattle, and also raises hogs successfully. He is a stockholder in the Ridgeland Co-operative Creamery. Aside from his regular occupation, he has rendered some public service, including 11 years as road boss and one year as a member of the side board. He was married in the town of Sheridan in 1892, to Anna Hartung, who was born in Germany, and who, having lost her parents when quite young, came to the United States at the age of nine years with some girl friends. Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt had seven children, of whom five are living, namely, Walter, Edward, Irvin, Roy and Herbert. Archie and Florence are dead, as also is Mrs. Anna Schmidt, who passed away on Aug. 23, 1920.

Ole G. Paulson, proprietor of a 160-acre farm in Section 25, town of Sheridan, was born in West Toten, Norway, Jan. 30, 1858, son of Paul and Olena (Olson) Gilbertson. The parents, who were farmers, are both now deceased. They had seven children, of whom four are now living: Oleana, widow of Hans Hoff and residing in Minnesota; Matilda, wife of J. A. Carsrud of Sioux Falls, S. D.; Ole G., whose name forms the caption of this article; and Augusta, wife of Olaus Negaard residing in Norway. The three deceased are Andrew, Helma and Matt. Ole G. Paulson attended school in his native land and afterwards worked on the home farm there until he was 21 years old. After having attained his majority and being his own master, he came to the United States in 1881, and to Dunn County, Wisconsin, locating in the town of Sheridan and entering the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, for whom he worked in the woods, in mills and on the drive of the lumber rafts down river. The last drive he made took 80 days, and he would wake up sometimes in the morning to find himself in the water. For 12 years also he worked on the Washburn farm. While on this farm Mr. Paulson, with an eye to the future, bought 80 acres of wild land in the town of Sheridan, to which he later added 160 acres, but subsequently sold the first 80, which left him with his present farm. When he bought this land it was covered with timber and brush. For his original farm buildings he erected a frame house of 14 x 16 feet and a log barn with a shack roof. He has since enlarged the house into an eight-room residence, and has made corresponding improvements in his other buildings. Sixty acres of his land are now under the plow, the balance being in pasture and timber. He carries on general farming and dairying, keeping Durham grade cattle and raising Poland-China hogs, and his long record of active industry is one of which he has reason to be proud. Mr. Paulson was married in Menomonie, in 1892, to Josephine Mikkelson, daughter of Anton and Helena Mikkelson. Her parents, now deceased, were natives of Norway and early settlers in Dunn County. Mr. and Mrs. Paulson have had four children, Henry O., Julia O., Oscar H. and Peter A., of whom the three first mentioned are now living. Henry O. married Blanche Dean of Sheridan and is a farmer having an 80-acre farm of his own besides renting 160 acres. He has three children, Melvin, Irene and Basil. Julia O. and Oscar H. are on the home farm. Peter A. lost his life in the great war. Inducted into the U. S. service, he became a member of Company H, Third Wisconsin Infantry (the Ludington Guard); trained at Camp Grant; went to France in 1918 and was killed in action in the Argonne sector on Oct. 19, 1918.

Robert Kirk, a well known farmer and respected citizen in the town of Dunn, was born in Yorkshire, England, Nov. 23, 1857. He attended school and grew

to manhood in his native land, coming to the United States and to Dunn County, Wisconsin, in 1880. For 13 years after his arrival he worked on a farm in Section 7 for E. Ticknor, and then for two years on another farm for F. A. Vasey. It was in 1895 that he started in for himself, buying the Ticknor farm of 112 acres in Section 7 on which he had previously worked for 13 years. It was pretty well improved, but he has done a little more clearing and is successfully following general farming and dairying, keeping grade Holstein cattle. Always a hard worker, he has met with well deserved success. Mr. Kirk was first married Jan. 11, 1894, to Alice Ticknor, who died July 22, 1896. Mr. Kirk was married the second time on March 27, 1901, to Anna I., Reid, then of the town of Dunn, this county, but who was born in the town of Springbrook, April 16, 1866, daughter of James and Mary (Beatty) Reid. Her parents were natives of St. John, New Brunswick, who settled in what is now Pepin County, Wis., in 1854, whence they moved to Fall City, Dunn County, in 1856. (Up to the year 1854 what are now the counties of Dunn and Pepin were contained in Chippewa County, when they were set off as Dunn County, and Pepin was set off from Dunn in 1858). In 1866 Mr. Reid moved with his family to the Louisville settlement, where he engaged in farming. He also built a blacksmith's shop on his farm, which was well patronized, so that he was kept working at his trade for much of his time. As an expert horse shoer his reputation became widely extended and horses were brought to his shop from as far away as Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls and Menomonie. He died on his farm May 16, 1910, having survived his wife, who had passed away on Dec. 31, 1908. They were the parents of a good sized family, whose record in brief is as follows: William, who now lives in Sidney, Mont.; Elizabeth, who married Judge William Newcomb of Durand and died in March, 1923; Ida, who died Oct. 18, 1924; Frederick James, of Brainerd, Minn.; Hester K., who is the wife of Arthur Wright of Brainerd, Minn.; Anna I., wife of Robert Kirk; Josephine, who married Henry Hatch, is now a widow, and resides with her brother on the old farm; Gertrude M., who married Ed Kyle and died Feb. 16, 1920; George A., who died Feb. 2, 1897; and Frank, who is on the home farm. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk had one child, Doris, who was born March 11, 1908, and died the same day. They adopted another, Christine Norgaard, whom they have reared and educated, and who is a graduate of the Dunn County Normal School and has now taught school for four years, and is now a student in the River Falls State Normal School, taking the full three years' course. Before her marriage Mrs. Kirk taught school for 12 years, making a good record. She and Mr. Kirk are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the latter belonging also to the Modern Woodmen of America, while Mrs. Kirk is a member of the Royal Neighbors.

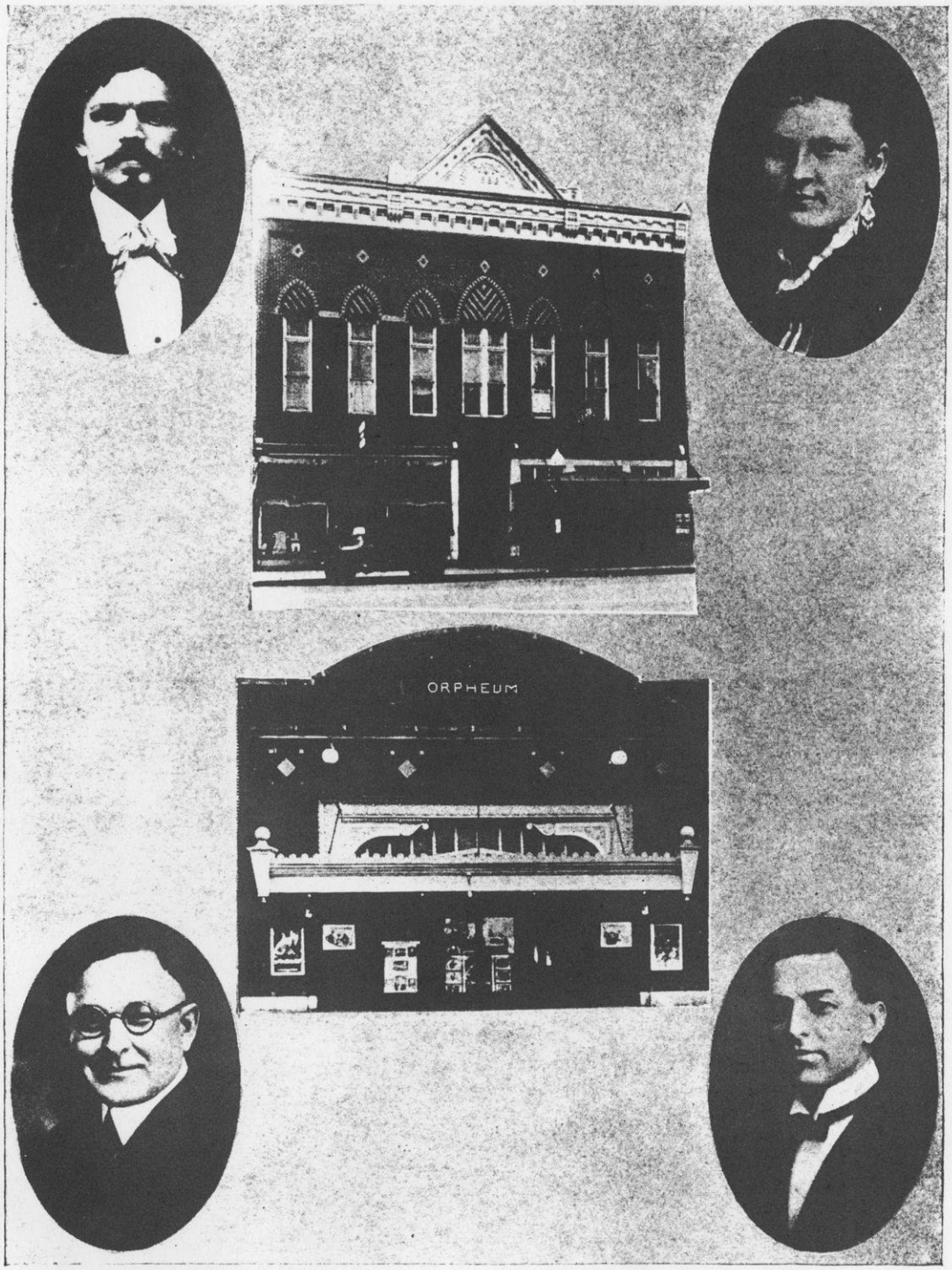
James N. Clark, the owner of Walnut Grove Farm in Section 17, town of Rock Creek, and the oldest continuous resident of this town now living, was born in Catteraugus County, New York, Nov. 3, 1842, son of Chester R. and Jane (Newman) Clark. The parents also were born in that state, the father on July 31, 1814, and the mother on July 26, 1818. In 1843 they came west and settled at Whitewater, Walworth County, Wis., where Chester R. Clark worked in a sawmill for two years. They then moved to Fond du Lac County, where until 1856 they were engaged in farming. Coming to Dunn County in that year, they started pioneer farming on a tract of 230 acres of raw land which Mr. Clark bought in Sections 8 and 19, town of Rock Creek, and on which he built a log house and barns and made further improvements. Later he bought another farm, or tract, of 120 acres, and subsequently operated the two tracts as a single farm, which in time he brought into good condition, including buildings. Here his wife died, Feb. 10, 1878, and here also he, himself, passed away 21 years later, on July 10, 1899. Besides creating a farm, he and his wife had founded a family which numbered six children, namely: James N., the direct subject of this memoir; Milton C., a farmer in the town of Ludington, Eau Claire County, Wis.; Daniel G., who died in 1920; Alton L., a farmer in the town of Sherman, Dunn County; Bertine P., who resides in Doliver, Iowa; and Harriet, who in 1861 became the wife of John Shepard but died in the same year. James N. Clark as a boy attended rural school in the town of Rock Creek, his education being supplemented by a course in the Wesleyan Seminary at

Eau Claire. Until he was 26 years old his home was on his parents' farm, which he helped his father to clear, and for three years during that period he taught rural school. At times also he worked out on other farms. It was in 1868 that he began his own agricultural career as an independent farmer, buying 120 acres of virgin land in Section 17, town of Rock Creek. The tract was one of those "oak openings," the nature of which was made familiar to lovers of fiction many years ago by a novel of Fennimore Cooper published under that title. No clearing had been done and there were no buildings. Mr. Clark started the improvement of his place by building a small frame dwelling and one or two out-buildings, and then proceeded to clear the tract by cutting out the brush, saplings, and occasional young trees that dotted it here and there, and removing the stumps, which was the inevitable work of the pioneer farmer and involved a large amount of labor. By hard and long continued work, and the endurance of more or less privation during the early years he succeeded in time in building up an excellent farm. He also added to its area by the purchase of a tract of 40 acres of timber land in Section 8, of which he has cleared about 25 acres. He has made equal progress with his buildings. In 1902 he erected a fine, full-basement, dairy barn of 40 x 70 feet, installing a water system and individual drinking cups. He has also twin silos, one measuring 12 x 34 feet and the other 10 x 34 feet, both constructed of cement blocks; and in addition he has an adequate set of out-buildings and a good supply of up-to-date machinery. His present residence is a two-story frame house of 10 rooms, well planned for domestic convenience, and it may be added, that in the construction of this dwelling Mr. Clark did most of the carpenter work himself. He has a fine herd of high grade Holsten cattle, with a pure bred sire, and a good pen of Poland-China hogs. In addition to his ordinary farming and dairying activities, for the last 22 years he has devoted a little time to the cultivation of ginseng, from which he has realized altogether about $1,700, though he has but a small patch. During the last few years, however, he has done but little of the hard work on the place, having turned over its management to his son Raymond C. It is frequently the case with men of extraordinary activity and ability in some particular direction, that, to ease the strain of the usual daily routine, they turn their minds to some form of esthetic enjoyment, thereby finding relief and new vigor in an occasional change of occupation. Many find such relief in an amateur cultivation of one of the fine arts, such as music, poetry, painting or sculpture, or in the collection of rare objects, like old coins, shells, or porcelain. Mr. Clarks' esthetic cravings have turned in another direction, influenced, perhaps, by the beauties of nature by which he has been surrounded from boyhood. For many years, being an expert taxidermist, he has taken pride and pleasure in collecting and mounting various specimens of birds and animals, and has now a fine and extensive collection representing between 500 and 600 different species. Of birds alone he has filled 18 side-wall show cases, and his wonderful collection, taken in connection with the skill with which his specimens are mounted, in characteristic attitudes or poses, has made his name known to nature lovers, not only in many part of this country, but also abroad. As a good citizen, willing to contribute his share of personal endeavor to the welfare of the general community, he has at various times rendered public service in official position. For many years he served as town clerk, and for eight years was town assessor. He also served for several terms as a member of the town board and for a long period was an active member of the school board. To all such public duties he gave his best efforts, which proved beneficial to the community. His life story, as thus briefly outlined, is worthy of a place in the annals of the county, as typifying the qualities which, taken collectively in the mass of its best citizenship, have transformed it from a wilderness, inhabited only by savages and wild animals, and largely covered with the primeval forest, to one of the richest and most civilized parts of the state of Wisconsin. But it still remains to speak of Mr. Clark's domestic life. He was married, April 17, 1886, to Jennie Norrish of the town of Rock Creek, who was born July 30, 1852, and to her steadfast and aimable qualities as wife and mother he owes much of his success in life. She died Dec. 12,

1916, leaving five children: Raymond C., born Sept. 5, 1889; Harvey E., born July 28, 1892; Mabel G., born Jan. 14, 1894; Bernice E., born Aug. 23, 1896, and Paul N., born Aug. 1, 1907. Raymond C., as already mentioned, is conducting the home farm. Harvey E. is also on the farm. Mabel C., who is housekeeper for her father and brothers, partakes of the former's tastes, being a great lover of birds and making a specialty of raising fine singers for the market, of which she sometimes has as many as 50 on hand at one time, selling them at prices ranging from $4 to $10 apiece. Bernice E. is now the wife of George Hintermeyer, a garage proprietor in the village of Rock Falls, and has one child, Leland. Paul N. is at home on the farm.

Ferdinand Schmidt, in former years a well known resident of Menomonie, was born in Baden, Prussia, Jan. 9, 1828. As a boy he attended common school, after which, his father being a sadler, he learned that trade under his instructions. By the time he was 19 years old he had resolved to seek his fortune in the United States, and, having taken passage on a sailing vessel, he arrived in this country and came west to Eau Claire, Wis. There for a while he worked at his trade, after which he came to Menomonie and became associated in business with Michael Fox, who later became his brother-in-law. On Dec. 31, 1876, Mr. Schmidt was married in Menomonie to Bertha Grob of Menomonie, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Grob. She was born in Zurich, Switzerland, Oct. 31, 1855, and had come to this country at the age of 12 years with Henry Huber, a close friend of Henry Grob, her father. For several years Mr. Schmidt was associated with a brother-in-law, "Mike" Fox, in the operation of one of the first hotels established in Menomonie. Mrs. Schmidt's father, Henry Grob, was one of the best known citizens of Menomonie in early days. After being married in Switzerland he came to this country alone, leaving behind him his wife and son Henry Otto. It was five years before he saw them again, but at the end of that time, having made some financial progress, he went back to Switzerland and on his return brought them with him to this country. In 1870 he erected a building on Broadway, where the Grand Theatre now stands, that was known as Grob's Hall, and which for years was the scene of all the amusement functions held in the town, including dances, suppers, singing, society meetings and other entertainments. In 1861 he erected a building known as the Wisconsin House on Broadway, one of the first buildings of the city. Grob's Hall was destroyed by fire on Nov. 28, 1884, together with the Merchant's Hotel, but was rebuilt by Mrs. Grob and Ferdinand Schmidt. For some years his son-in-law, Ferdinand Schmidt, conducted a business in the lower story. Mr. Schmidt died April 29, 1890. His widow, Mrs. Bertha Schmidt, now lives in a comfortable home on Second Street West, just back of Smith's Hall. They had two children, Frederick H. and William S., who succeeded their father in the management of the business. Mr. Schmidt was a Democrat in politics, and although he never held local office, he stood so high with his party as to be sent as a delegate on several occasions to state conventions. He was a Lutheran in religion, as are all the members of the Schmidt family. With respect to the Grob family, Henry Otto Grob was born in Switzerland, March 8, 1857, and died in Menomonie, Wis., March 25, 1898, leaving a widow and three children, Edwin H., Dalos H. and Bertha. His widow is now living in Menomonie, together with her son Dalos H. Bertha, now Mrs. E. D. Pennington, lives in St. Paul, and Edwin H., attorney and publisher now resides in Los Angeles, Calif. Henry Otto Grob for many years was one of Menomonie's representative business men. Ferdinand Schmidt's sister Mary, who married Michael Fox is said to have been one of the first white women to live in Menomonie.

Smith Brothers, Frederick H. and William S., are the proprietors and managers of Menomonie's two theatres, the Grand on Broadway, and the Orpheum on Main Street, also owners and operators of the Menomonie Poster Advertising Co. They are sons of Ferdinand and Bertha (Grob) Schmidt, who arrived in this country from Prussia and Switzerland respectively, and further mention of whom is made in this volume. Frederick H. was born Oct. 21, 1877, and William S. on March 3, 1879, in Menomonie. Both were educated in the schools of their home city.



TOP—MR. AND MRS. FERDINAND SCHMIDT
CENTER—GRAND AND ORPHEUM
BOTTOM—WILLIAM S.—SMITH BROS.—FRED H.

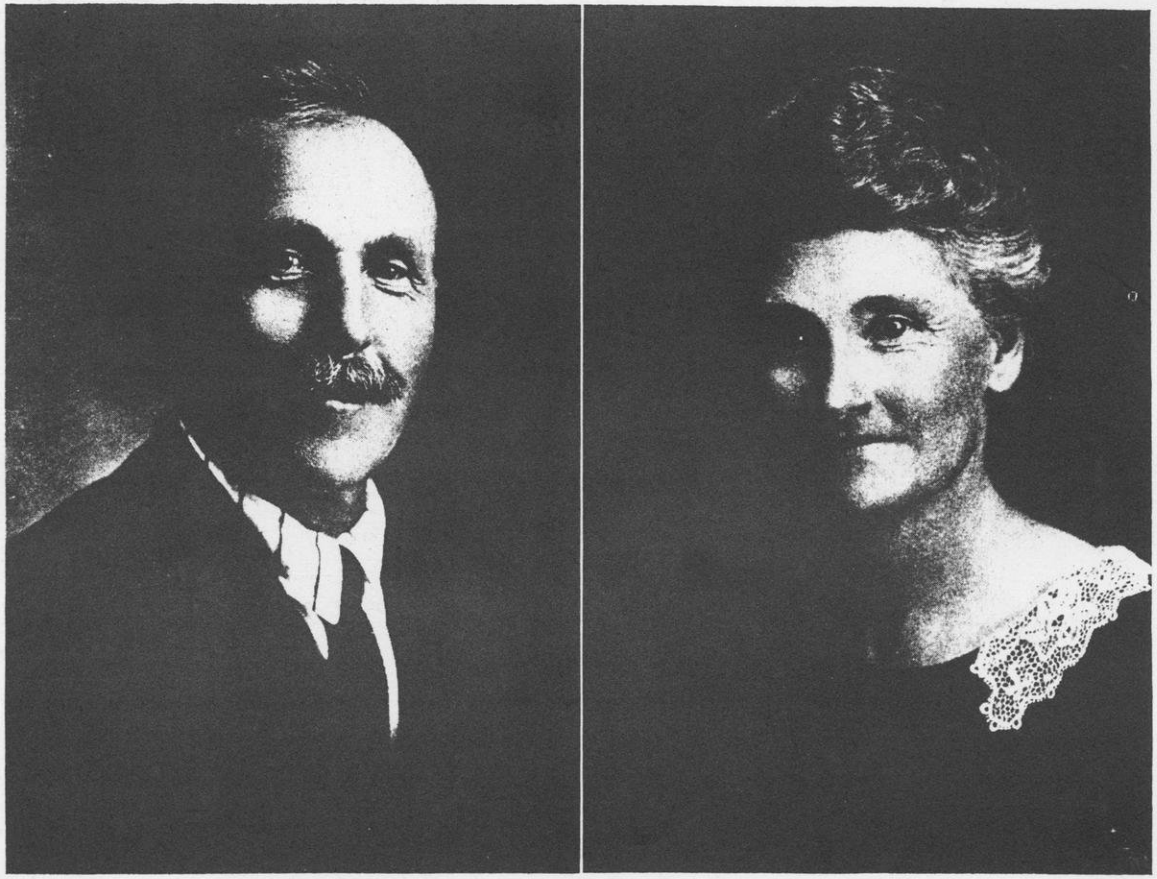
They have made their way in the world through energy, honesty and business ability. They succeeded to their present business on their father's death in 1890, in the opera house which played many of the old reliable road shows. Later they remodeled the lower floor of the opera house building into a motion picture theatre, known as the Grand. Later they acquired the Main Street theatre from August Schoenoff, after renting it for five years. They show a high class of moving pictures and both of their houses have good patronage. Frederick H. Smith was married April 14, 1925, to Leona D. Becker, who was born in Menomonie, Aug. 26, 1894, daughter of Peter and Theresa Becker of Menomonie. For seven years Frederick H. was a member of Company H, Third Infantry, W. N. G., now Company A, 128th Infantry, otherwise known as the Ludington Guard. He is also a member of Ed. C. Gottry Lodge No. 170, K. P., and of Oman Temple No. 196, D. O. K. K. (Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan), sometimes referred to as the "Dokkeys", of Eau Claire. Shortly after graduating from the Menomonie High School in 1897, William S. Smith became employed by the Wisconsin Telephone Co., serving in the Contract Department, working in various cities of Wisconsin. In the year 1903 he was made manager of the Wisconsin Telephone Co. Exchange, at La Crosse, and later made district manager, at La Crosse, and Green Bay, Wis.; after that was employed in the general office of the Northwestern Telephone Co., with headquarters in Minneapolis, Minn. William S. Smith was for some years quartermaster of old Company H., (Ludington Guard). In the Spanish American War he saw service in Porto Rico as a member of the Ambulance Corps. He is a member of the Ed. C. Gottry Lodge No. 170, K. P., also of Oman Temple No. 196, D. O. K. K., of Eau Claire, and for the past ten years has been local agent and representive for the Travelers Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. He was married Sept. 22, 1924, to Marguerite T. Weston of La Crosse. The Smith Brothers are numbered among the enterprising business men of their native city, and are highly honored and respected by all who know them; their friends extending to the whole citizenship of the community, having served the public with entertainment for nearly 35 years.

Ole E. Dahl, proprietor of a fine 240 acre farm in Section 29, town of Rock Creek, was born in Shaker, Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, Aug. 15, 1868, son of Esten and Sigrid (Holemark) Dahl. When he was four years old his mother died, and his father subsequently married Mrs. Elcha Sperstad, with whom at a later date he came to the United States. Both finally died on the farm of the subject of this sketch in the town of Rock Creek. The latter, who was educated in his native land, came to America in 1888, and it was in the spring of 1889 that he settled in the town of Rock Creek, Dunn County, Wis., and began farming, buying 80 acres of land in Section 29. The tract was partly improved, but the buildings were poor, the dwelling being only a board shanty. It was in the same year that he was joined by his father and step-mother, they taking up their residence with him. As the farm would not at first support them, Ole worked out at road building for two years, but made improvements on his farm as he was able. He bought a building at Porterville, which he tore down, hauling the lumber to his farm and using it to enlarge and improve his house, which he converted into a comfortable residence. He then set actively to work, clearing, grubbing and developing his land, and the result is his present fine farm. His house is now set off with a pleasing lawn adorned with flowers and shrubbery; his barn measures 32 x 60 feet, and his out-buildings, all substantial and adequate, include a granary, machine sheds, hog and chicken houses, and two fine silos, one of cement block construction measuring 12 x 30 feet, and the other of solid cement, measuring 10 x 27 feet. He has a very complete assortment of machinery, including a tractor. He has added to his holdings until his farm now includes 240 acres, all in Section 29 except 40 acres in Section 30. He gives special attention to dairying, though he also raises some small grain, and he is a stockholder in the Meridean Cooperative Creamery. A good practical farmer, he is also a reliable citizen, interested in everything that makes for the welfare of the community in which he resides and the county generally, and has served as road commissioner of his district. Mr. Dahl was married on April 18, 1896, to

Annie Brostuen, born at Shaker, Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, Aug. 31, 1865, and who, after a married life of 18 years, died on the farm July 29, 1912. The children of this marriage were five in number: Edwin T., born Dec. 20, 1897, now employed in a lumber yard at Hibbings, Minn.; Peter, born April 15, 1899, who was married July 25, 1924, to Emma Stone, and is his father's assistant on the home farm; Clara, born Feb. 18, 1901, who has the care of the household; and Thalman and Odin (twins), born Oct. 2, 1906, who are also residing on the home farm. The family are affiliated religiously with the Lutheran Church.

Charles H. Reckin, Sr., who came to Dunn County at an early day and subsequently went through all the experience of pioneer farming, was born in Germany, son of Charles and Fredericka (Weber) Reckin. He was about ten years old when his parents, in 1858, brought him to America, the family first settling in Milwaukee, where they made their home for five years. At the end of that time they came to Dunn County, buying 40 acres of railroad land in Section 27, town of Eau Galle. It was a tract covered with heavy timber. There Charles Reckin made a clearing and erected a log house and barns, completing the house on April 14, 1865, the day on which President Lincoln was assasinated. In course of time, assisted by his sons, Charles H. and August, he cleared off the timber, grubbed out the stumps, and developed a fine farm, which was not confined to the original 40 acres, as he had added to its area by occasional purchases until it contained 320 acre, which was its size at the time of his death in May, 1894. The task had taken him 29 years, but it was a good piece of work, from which his children profited. After his death his sons Charles H. Sr., and August, Sr., remained on the farm, which they operated together until Charles H. was married in the town of Albany, in what is now Pepin County, Wis., to Mary Schriner, who was a native of that town and county. When he was married another house was built on the farm, of which he and his wife took possession, he at the same time taking 160 acres of the home farm, the tract on which the new house stood, in Section 37, town of Eau Galle. His mother, Mrs. Fredericka Reckin, resided on the old homestead until her death in 1906, at the age of 90 years and four months, she having survived her husband about 12 years. To the 160 acres of the parental estate which he obtained, Charles H. Reckin, Sr., added from time to time by additional land purchases until he had 260 acres, and he continued to operate this farm and to improve it until 1905, when he retired, subsequently making his home in the village of Eau Galle, where he passed away on Feb. 5, 1921. His wife Mary had died many years before, on June 24, 1899. They had been the parents of five children, as follows: Dora, who married Albert Schrader of Eau Galle, and is now a widow; Augusta, wife of Winton Kirk of Elmwood, Pierce County; Emma, who is Mrs. Edward De Long of the town of Eau Galle; and August, Jr., and Charles H., Jr., of the town of Eau Galle, August adding "Jr." to his name to distinguish him from his uncle August, who for the same reason is known as August Reckin, Sr.

August Reckin, Jr., a skilled and progressive farmer of the town of Eau Galle, was born in this town in a log house on the farm of his uncle, August Reckin, Sr., on Dec. 17, 1881, his parents being Charles H., Sr., and Mary (Schriner) Reckin. As a boy he attended the Hall school and grew to manhood on the home farm, working for his father until the latter retired in 1905, after which he and his brother, Charles H., Jr., conducted the farm together. Then, the latter marrying, the land was divided into two equal portions, between the brothers. On his own farm August has made great improvements. He has raised and remodeled the house, putting a basement under it and adding a large summer kitchen. In 1913 he built a fine basement barn 36 x 70 feet in ground plan, installed with the James equipment, and has also put up a number of good out-buildings. For a water supply he has sunk two wells, pumping the water to his house and barns by means of a gasolene engine. His farm now contains 200 acres of fine fertile land, well cultivated, and he is successfully engaged in general farming, giving special attention to dairying, for which latter purpose he keeps a good herd of Durham cattle. He is a stockholder in the Equity elevator at Durand and in the Elmwood State Bank, and is fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. August Reckin, Jr., was married



MR. AND MRS. JOHN J. ENGE

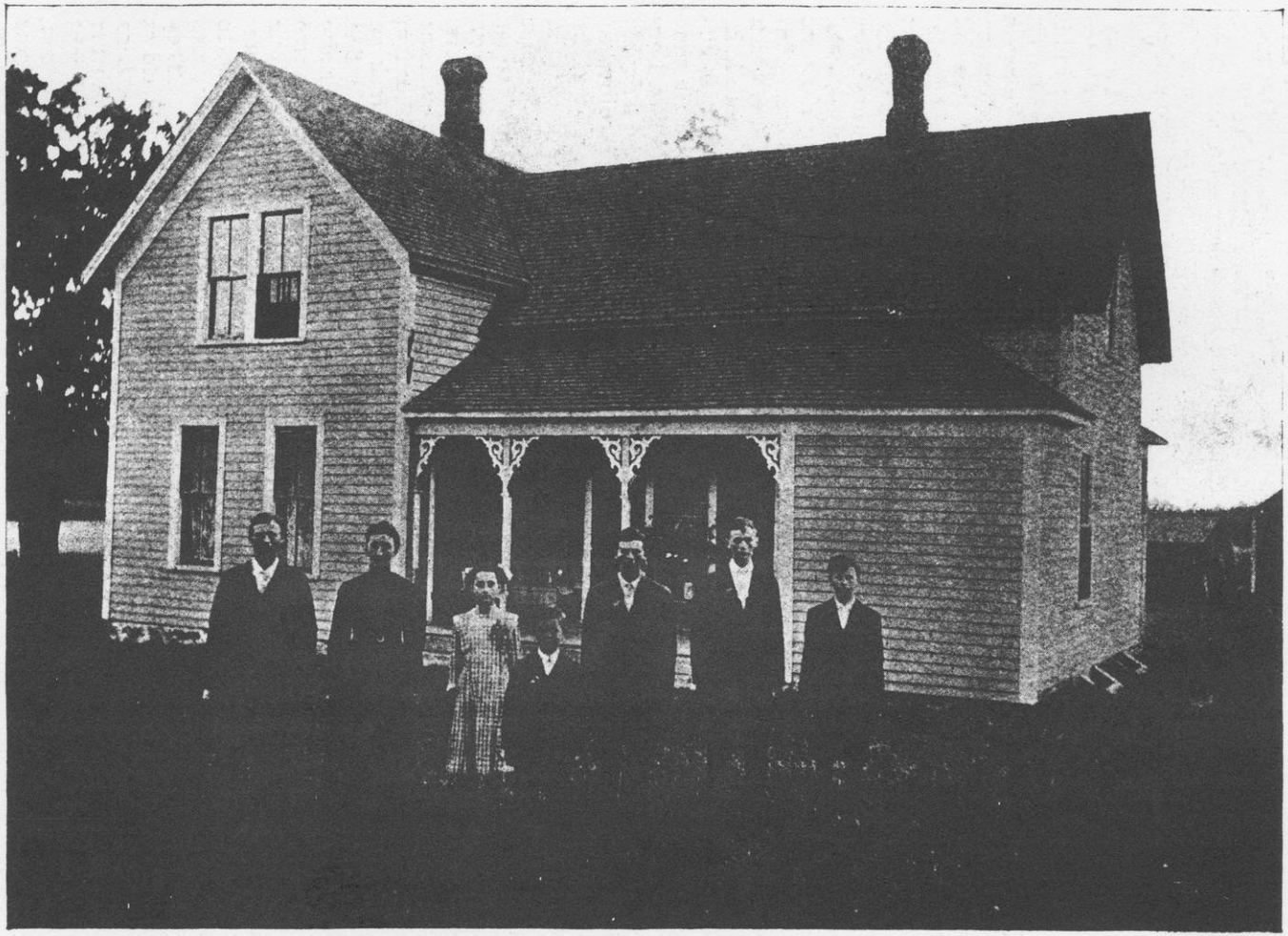
June 6, 1906, to Mary Gasteyer, who was born in the town of Eau Galle, March 7, 1884, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Casteyer. He and his wife are the parents of two children: Vera Louise, born Feb. 4, 1908, and La Verne Charles, born July 10, 1920. The family are affiliated religiously with the Lutheran church.

Charles H. Reckin, Jr., a representative farmer of the town of Eau Galle, was born on his parents' farm in Section 27, this town, a part of which he is now operating as his own property, on July 3, 1885, son of Charles H., Sr., and Mary (Schriner) Reckin. He was educated in the Hall district school and in boyhood and youth assisted his father on the farm. It has been elsewhere told, how, on the father's retirement in 1905 the two brothers, Charles H., Jr. and August, Jr. (the latter so called to distingulsh him from his uncle August) conducted the parental farm together for about two years, when Charles got married and the farm was divided between them. Charles's portion consisted of 120 acres with the buildings. He has since improved the property by remodeling the house and out-buildings, and in 1913 he built a full-basement barn 36 x 70 feet. The farm is situated in the "Missouri Valley" and in the Reckin Settlement, so called from the members of that family who settled here. Mr. Reckin has a fine herd of cattle with a pure bred sire and is gradually breeding up to pure Guernseys. He is paying particular attention to dairying, and he and his brother August are cooperating together in the improvement of their stock, making use of the same sire for their herds, and the same machinery in their business, all of the most perfect type. Charles H. Reckin, Jr., was married Oct. 9, 1907, to Anna Gasteyer, who was born in the town of Eau Galle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Gasteyer. He and his wife are the parents of two children: Floyd C., born April 6, 1909, and Vernice J., born Oct. 24, 1917. The family are members of the Lutheran church.

John J. Enge, proprietor of Sunnyside Farm of 240 acres in Section 33, town of Rock Creek, secretary and manager of Rock Falls Cooperative Creamery, formerly chairman of his town board and a member of the county board, was born in Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, Sept. 22, 1867, son of Jens and Mari Enge, who were natives of the same part of Norway. The parents came to this country in 1886, having been sent for by their sons John J. and Matt, who had preceded them. For four years after their arrival they lived at old Meridean, situated in Section 6, town of Rock Creek, Jens Enge being employed in the mill of the Eau Claire Lumber Company. In 1890 he and his wife moved to the farm now owned and operated by their son John J., where they made their home for the remainder of the lives. Mr. Enge died Feb. 9, 1909, at the age of nearly 73 years, having been born Feb. 22, 1836. Mrs. Enge, born April 1, 1831, attained the age of 79 years and several months, passing away Aug. 29, 1910. They had eight children: Karen, who died in Norway; Sigrid, who died in Eau Claire in 1884; Matt and Johanas, who are in Minneapolis; John J., of the town of Rock Creek; Gunda, who is Mrs. Martin Lee of Eau Claire; Mattie, who died in infancy; and Malla, who died in 1912 in Calif. John J. Enge as a boy attended public school in Norway and was 16 years old when he came to the United States in 1884, locating in old Meridean, Dunn County, Wis. There he found employment with the Eau Claire Lumber Co., working for them for years until they sold out to the Mississippi River Logging Co. in 1888, and after that being four years in the employ of the latter company. During the eight years that he was in the lumber business he worked in the mills in summer and in the woods in winter. It was during the latter part of this period, about 1890, that he bought from his brother Matt, a primitive farm in Section 33, town of Rock Creek, and his father and mother and brother Matt went to reside on it. Here he joined them in 1892 and began the development of the place. There was a small frame house on it, but very little clearing had been done. With that for a starting point, Mr. Enge set to work to build up a farm, which he determined should be one of the best in this part of the country, if not in the entire county. This purpose he has kept in view and very thoroughly fulfilled. Among his first acts were the erection of additional buildings and the enlargement of the house, and then he began to develop the raw land. Each year saw an advance over previous conditions and in time fields of grain and hay, or cattle pastures, occupied the place

where formerly the lordly monarchs of the forests had darkened the ground with their dense foliage. Mr. Enge also bought another 80-acre tract of land, increasing the size of his farm to 240 acres, and at various times he was busy in improving, or adding to, his buildings. In 1909 he erected a large cattle and hay barn of 32 x 82 feet in ground plan, and with a central driveway; and in 1914 he built a fine, modern eleven-room residence, supplied with water, heat and light, the last mentioned necessity being derived from an acetylene lighting plant, which furnishes light also to the barn. Among the other buildings he has put up may be mentioned machine sheds, a granary, chicken house, garage, and a large silo. His residence s set off by a spacious lawn, with the further ornaments of flowers and shrubbery, and he has also set out apple and other fruit trees. He has a fine herd of grade Guernsey cattle, a pen of Duroc-Jersey hogs and a large flock of White Wyandott poultry, besides other fowls. Mr. Enge was one of the organizers in 1902, of the Rock Falls Co-operative Creamery, of which he has since been a director, and in 1911 he was elected its secretary and manager, in which position she is still serving with credit. He is also a stockholder in the Meridean State Bank. He was elected a member of the town board of supervisors, and after serving three years as such, was elected chairman of the board, thereby becoming a member of the county board, in which position also he served three years, proving himself a capable man of affairs in the handling of public business, as he had already done with respect to his own private concerns. His character is well known to his fellow townsmen and he enjoys their confidence and esteem. Mr. Enge was married April 5, 1896, to Andrena Shaker, who was born in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County, April 18, 1879, daughter of Ole and Tolena (Dahl) Shaker. Her parents, natives of Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, were early settlers in Dunn County, first in the town of Spring Brook and later in that of Rock Creek, where they became prominent farmers. Both are now deceased, Mr. Shaker having passed away in February, 1904, and Mrs. Shaker in August, 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Enge are the parents of five children, Willard Leroy, Joseph Theodore, Laura Aleda, Morris Shaker and Goldie Margaret. Willard Leroy, born May 19, 1897, and who is now a merchant in Eau Claire, married Mildred Thompson of River Falls, Wis., and has one child, Maxine L. Joseph Theodore, born April 24, 1899, is in the garage business in Eau Claire. Laura Aleda, born Aug. 1, 1903, is a trained nurse having been graduated from Anker hospital at St. Paul in 1925. Morris Shaker, born Dec. 22, 1909, and Goldie Margaret, born July 16, 1912, are residing on the home farm with their parents. The family faith is that of the Lutheran Church.

John J. Tiller, now living retired in the city of Menomonie after a busy industrial career, was born at Klabo, Trondhjem, Norway, Dec. 21, 1859, son of John Ralston and Martha Knutson. The parents were natives of Norway, in which country they both died. John J. Tiller was educated in the public schools of his native land. In 1881, soon after attaining his majority, he came to the United States, locating at Concordia, Kansas, where he remained six months. In October the same year he came to Menomonie and entered the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, with whom he remained as long as they continued in business here, working at different times in all the different departments, in the woods, on the drives and in the mills, according to the season. After the company closed out its business Mr. Tiller became a brick burner for the Wisconsin Red Pressed Brick Co. of Menomonie and was thus occupied until the fall of 1923, when he retired from hard labor. He is a stockholder in the Waterman-Ehrhard Co. of Menomonie and is one of the trustees of the Lutheran church of which he and his family are members, while fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. For five or six years he was supervisor of the first ward, which made him also a member of the county board. Mr. Tiller was married Oct. 20, 1888, to Anna Guldook, who was born in Trondhjem, Norway, Feb. 27, 1854, and who came to this country in 1886, locating in Menomonie. Mr. and Mrs. Tiller have three children, Amanda, Edwin and Jennie. Amanda is now Mrs. Andrew Knutson of North Menomonie and has two children, Jean and Luella J. Edwin, residing at home, is an electrician at the Stout Institute. After the declaration of war with Germany he was in-



HENRY BERG AND FAMILY WITH FARM RESIDENCE

ducted into the United States service, becoming a member of the 86th Division, and after training at Camp Grant, went overseas in July, 1918. An attack of influenza, however, kept him from active service on the battle front, and in 1919, he returned to the United States and was discharged at Camp Grant. The other child, Jennie, is now a clerk in the employ of the Waterman-Ehrhard Co.

Henry Berg, a respected citizen who helped to develop the resources of Dunn County in the lumbering and agricultural industries, and who is now engaged in light occupation in the village of Rock Falls, was born at Byneset near Trondhjem, Norway, Feb. 18, 1862. His parents, John and Karen (Anderson) Berg, also natives of Norway, spent their lives in their native land and have passed away. Henry attended public school in Norway and subsequently served the allotted time in the Norwegian army. Having also learned the trade of shoemaker in his native land, he came to America in 1884, locating first in Volga, Brookings County, S. D., where he worked on a gravel train. In the same fall he came to Wisconsin and for a short time thereafter worked at his trade in Eau Claire. His next location was Chippewa Falls, where he followed his trade for a year and a half. At the end of that time he became connected with the lumber business, for six years being in the employ of the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Co., working in their yards in summer and in the woods during the winter. Then returning to Eau Claire he entered the employ of the Northwestern Lumber Co., and was with them for ten years in similar capacities, making 16 winters that he spent in the woods. It was on July 4, 1900, that he came to Dunn County and began his agricultural career, buying 120 acres of land in the town of Rock Creek that he had purchased three years before. This land being all wild, he had to make a clearing before he could built a house, which done, he and his wife—for he was then recently married—took up their abode in it, he continuing to make improvements. Both devoted themselves to steady industry, at the same time exercising close economy, and this course of action in time brought results in an excellent farm. Among the buildings erected by Mr. Berg was a good basement barn of 34 x 56 feet; also a silo of 12 x 36 feet, and a double corn crib with a shed between, as well as others. He cleared, broke and cultivated his land, and in addition, did considerable grubbing for others, and, all told, he cleared about 300 acres. There he carried on diversified farming until 1921, in which year he sold the farm to his son John Barnhart and moved to Rock Falls. Here he bought a lot for $500 and erected a fine bungalow, with modern fittings and conveniences, where he and his wife, who has been his faithful helpmate through the 24 years of their married life, are enjoying the fruits of their previous labors. Mr. Berg is not entirely idle, however, for he has fitted up a small shop at his home in which he conducts a harness and shoe repairing business, which furnishes him with congenial occupation and also add somewhat to his income. He took an active part in the building of the local creamery, hauling and breaking the first load of rocks for its foundation, and he is now one of its stockholders. He is also a stockholder in the local telephone company. The marriage of Mr. Berg occurred April 19, 1900, and united him with Lena Tourison of the town of Peru, Dunn County. She was born in Gudbrandsdahlen, Norway, Dec. 12, 1861, daughter of Björe and Margaret (Robertson) Tourison, and had accompanied her parents to America when six years old, in 1867, the family locating in the town of Peru, this country. After a number of years spent as farmers there, they both died. They had a large family of 14 children, ten of whom grew to maturity. John, the eldest son, is now the owner of the home farm in the town of Peru. The daughter Lena (Mrs. Berg) was educated in the rural schools of that town and lived with her parents until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Berg have been the parents of eight children, four of whom are now living. The full list includes John Bernhart, Melvin Conrad, Harry Richmond, Arthur Martin, Gena Otelia, Melvin Oscar Siverine, Julius Conrad and Amanda Cornelia. John Bernhart, born May 10, 1891, who, as already mentioned, is proprietor of the old home farm, married Laura Stone, and is the father of three children, Bertha Rebecca, Irene Helen and Janet Lillian Melvin Conrad, born March 10, 1893, died Jan. 3, 1903. Harry Richard, born Feb. 6, 1895, died July 26, 1914. Arthur Martin, born Jan. 3, 1897, and now

of Hibbings, Minn., entered the United States military service on Aug. 14, 1918, and was assigned to the Ninth Company, 161st Depot Brigade. After training at Annapolis, he was sent to Florida to go over seas, but on account of the armistice did not get across and was discharged Dec. 30, 1918. Gene Otelia, born March 12, 1899, is now Mrs Charles Spaulding of Eau Claire, Mr. Spaulding being employed in the Eau Claire Savings Bank while she is a bookkeeper and stenographer in that city. Melvin Oscar Siverine, born Nov. 6, 1903, and who served two years in the Marines, is now in California. Julius Conrad, born April 19, 1906, died on the day of his birth. Amanda Cornelia, born Dec. 2, 1910, died Dec. 18, 1910. The loss of four children, in infancy or childhood, brought sadness to the hearts of Mr. and Mrs. Berg, but they realize that they have many things to be thankful for, and, with their surviving children, are earnest and consistent members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Joseph Peckmiller, a pioneer of Dunn County and a resident of the town of Spring Brook since 1855, was born in Austria, May 9, 1827, and there grew to manhood. It was in 1852 that he emigrated to America, settling that fall in Jefferson County, Wisconsin. For nearly three years he worked in and near Watertown; then in 1855 he left there with his family in a prairie schooner drawn by oxen for Menomonie, as work and money were scarce at Watertown and he had been told that if he came to Dunn County he could get work with Knapp, Stout & Co., which, shortly after arriving here he did. Later he bought a small tract of government land in Section 2, of what is now the town of Spring Brook, the tract being situated on Iron Creek a short distance north and east of his present place. Among the trees he erected a small log shack, into which he moved his family, making it as comfortable as possible and for some time after that he continued to work for the company, walking to and from Menomonie through the woods. After having saved a little money he gave up his job with the company and began the development of his farm home. For some years he and his wife had to practice great economy and self denial, but gradual progress was made along all lines and a prosperous condition finally attained. As time went on he added to his land until at one time he owned some 425 scres in the towns of Spring Brook and Red Cedar. His first buildings were of log construction but were later replaced by others of more modern type. After remaining on that place until 1894, he sold it to his son Herman and moved to the town of Menomonie, where he built up another farm in Section 14, (south), on which place he remained until 1916, since which time he has lived with his son Herman on the home farm, being now in his ninety-eighth year. Probably there are few men in Dunn County, if any, who are better entitled to the name of pioneer than Mr. Peckmiller, and it is doubtful if there is one now living who has cleared and broken more land, as he not only cleared and broke some 300 acres for himself but also a fair amount for his neighbors. He got his first team of horses in 1865, buying them in Missouri, and he and his eldest daughter by his first wife, to whom he was married in Austria, in 1849, went there by train to get them and rode them all the way back. In the early days he had more or less trouble with Indians, who on one occasion when he was away, came to his house and killed a large pig, also stole everything they could lay hold of and carry away, including clothes lines and other things about the house, and also a small lamb which he had brought from Jefferson County. Mr. Peckmiller was one of the first supervisors of the town of Spring Brook, and also served as a member of the school board and as road overseer, being one of the most active men of his town and a citizen held in high repute. In 1869 he married for his second wife Anna M. Roeder who died on April 13, 1884. By her he had two children, Herman and Matilda, the latter being now Mrs. Louis Harnish of St. Paul.

Herman Peckmiller, who was born December 14, 1870, on the excellent farm that he now owns and operates in Section 2, town of Spring Brook, was educated in the district school, and as he grew older remained at home with his parents, Joseph and Anna M. (Roeder) Peckmiller, helping his father to improve and conduct the home farm, which he took over in 1894. He has added to it more land and it now contains 380 acres in the town of Spring Brook and Red Cedar. He has

erected the third set of buildings on the farm and is carrying on general farming and dairying, keeping Holstein cattle. He is a stockholder in the Rusk Co-operative Store and in the Waterman-Ehrhard Co. of Menomonie. As town supervisor he has rendered public service, and also as clerk of School District No. 6. Mr. Peckmiller was married Nov. 9, 1893, in the city of Menomonie, to Augusta Wagner, who was born in Minnesota, Nov. 25, 1872, daughter of Henry and Mary (Harder) Wagner, and he and his wife are the parents of six children, Nellie, Louis, Hazel, Matilda, Martin and Helen. Nellie, born Aug. 10, 1894, is now Mrs. William Grutt of the town of Spring Brook and the mother of two children, Elvira and Merlin. Louis, born Jan. 24, 1896, and now a farmer in the town of Menomonie, married Margaret Miller and has one son, Lawrence. Hazel, born Oct. 30, 1897, is the wife of Fred Eckert of the town of Red Cedar and has three children, Laverne, Beatrice and Gordan. Matilda, born Feb. 10, 1902, and Martin, born Feb. 28, 1905, are at home, and Helen, born April 26, 1911, is attending parochial school in Menomonie.

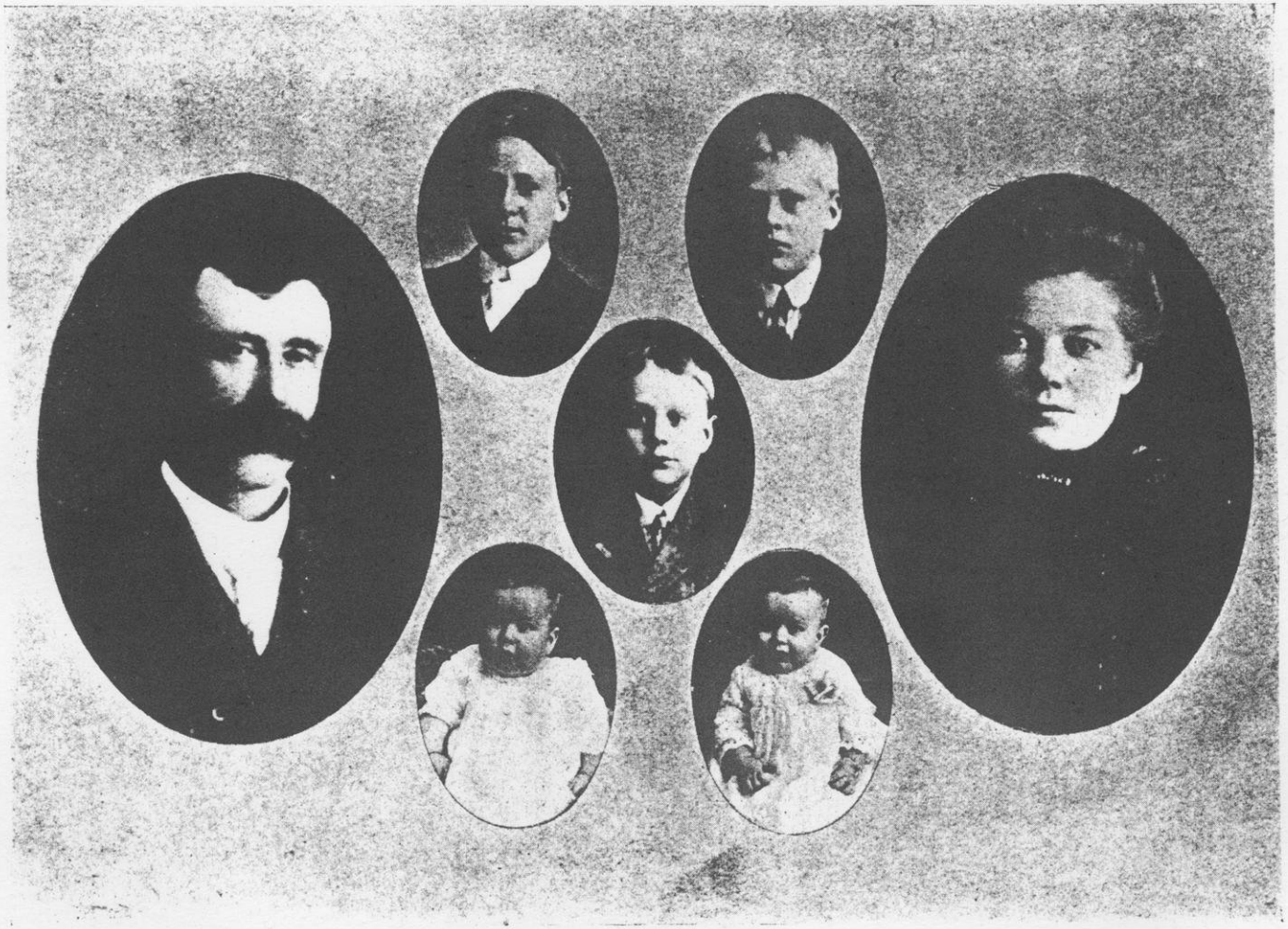
Henry Wagner, who was a resident of Dunn County for nearly half a century, a pioneer farmer and Civil War Veteran, but who has passed away, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, Oct. 3, 1835. Coming to this country at the age of 21 years he settled in Jefferson County, Wis. In 1861 he enlisted at Janesville, in Company E, Fifth Wisconsin Infantry, which formed a part of the "Iron Brigade," —a name acquired for its hard fighting qualities—and with that famous organization he took part in some of the fiercest battles of the war, including Antietam, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania and others. But escaping harm, he returned safely home, and was married in Watertown, Wis., Feb. 26, 1865, to Mary Harden, a native like himself of Mecklenburg, Germany. For three years they resided in Watertown, but in 1868 came to Dunn County and for two years rented and operated the William Miller, Sr. farm in the town of Red Cedar. After that they rented the William Quilling farm for one year, at the end of which time they moved to Jackson County, Minn. There they remained five years and proved up a land claim, but met with misfortune, as grasshoppers were devasting the crops, and in the fall of 1876, they returned to Wisconsin and to Dunn County, and for a year resided on the Edward Blank farm south of Menomonie. Then they went back to the Miller farm and stayed there eight years. At the end of that time Mr. Wagner bought the old David Wallace farm a mile and a half south of Menomonie, on which he and his wife remained as long as he was actively engaged in farming, or until April 1, 1907, when he retired, he and his wife taking up their residence in Menomonie, where his death occurred on March 8, 1918. At various times in his active career Mr. Wagner had been prominently before the public as a town or school official. He served two years as chairman of the town board, and therefore as a member of the county board, and was four years on the school board, and he was one of the men who laid out and constructed the Irvington road extending south from Broadway. On Feb. 26, 1915 he and his wife celebrated their Golden Wedding, some 50 relatives or friends being present on the occasion, which was an enjoyable one. They were the parents of seven children: Alvina, who became the wife of William Quilling of Menomonie; Mary, who is Mrs. William Wallace of Menomonie; Herman, a farmer in the town of Spring Brook; Augusta, now Mrs. Herman Peckmiller of the town of Spring Brook; Peter, a farmer in the town of Menomonie; Martha, who is Mrs. Henry Beguhn; and Charles, who is a farmer in the town of Menomonie. Mrs. Henry Wagner passed away in January, 1918.

William L. Talford, who for 30 years was known in the town of Rock Creek as an energetic farmer and useful citizen, was born in Clinton County, New York, in 1835, and was there educated and grew to manhood. It was there also that he was married to Sarah Barker, a native of the same county, born in 1842. It was in 1881 that they came west to Dunn County, Wisconsin and began their career as farmers in the town of Rock Creek, buying 80 acres of land in Section 23. To this he subsequently added 60 acres in Section 25 and 40 acres in Section 35, which gave him a farm of 180 acres, a large part of which he cleared, carrying on diversified farming until his death in June, 1911. His wife survived him some years, dying

Dec. 25, 1918. They were worthy people esteemed by their neighbors and acquaintances and contributed their share in building up the agricultural resources of their town. They were the parents of ten children, namely: Minnie, now Mrs. William Ness of Caryville, Dunn County; Jennie, who is Mrs. Fred Hatch of Eau Claire County; Ernest of Eau Claire; William of Fall City, Dunn County; Pearl, who lives in the village of Meridean; Mattie, who is Mrs. Goodwin Strand of Eau Claire; Libby, wife of Newman Barnes of Durand, Wis.; Plin E. of the town of Rock Creek, Dunn County; Lem, of Eau Claire, and Bertha, also of Eau Claire.

Plin E. Talford, who is conducting diversified crop farming and dairying on quite an extensive scale in the town of Rock Creek, was born on his father's farm in this town on March 27, 1887, son of William and Sarah (Barker) Talford. He acquired his education in the district school and as he grew to manhood helped his father to clear the home farm, then consisting of 80 acres in Section 23, to which were added later 60 acres in Section 26 and 40 in Section 35. In 1910 he and his brother Lem bought the farm and conducted it for nine years under the firm name of Talford Bros. After Lem had left and gone to Eau Claire in 1919, Plin remained on it until 1921, when he rented the Geo. T. Brill farm, which he conducted for one year, after which he came to his present farm of 520 acres in Section 34. He has a herd of 45 head of high grade Holstein and Guernsey cattle, with a pure bred Guernsey sire. About 200 acres of the farm is under cultivation, the balance being in pasture and timber. Mr. Talford is an enterprising farmer of good practical ability, and has a high standing in the community. He was married March 26, 1919, to Anna O. Hysen, who was born on a farm in the town of Rock Creek, April 29, 1898, daughter of August and Emma (Erickson) Hysen. Of this marriage three children have been born: Duane E., Oct. 22, 1920; Arnold W., Nov. 4, 1922, and Elton R., May 31, 1924. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Peter C. Peterson, a former lumber worker who within the last 30 years or so has built up a very good and valuable farm in Section 33, town of Rock Creek, was born in Skjaak, Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, Nov. 9, 1867, son of Peter Larskveen by his wife Kari, whose family name was Grimsdadodegard. Mr. and Mrs. Larskveen came to America in 1892 and for a year thereafter resided in the city of Eau Claire. In 1893 they came to reside with their son, Peter C., in the town of Rock Creek, Dunn County, but on account of poor health returned after some time to Eau Claire, where both died, Mrs. Larskveen in 1920, and Mr. Larskveen in 1921. They had five children: Peter C., of the town of Rock Creek; Martin, of Eau Claire; Marit, now deceased; Caroline, now Mrs. Sever Johnson of Eau Claire; and Sina, who is Mrs. Ed Hanson of Eau Claire. Peter C. Peterson as a boy attended school in Norway until the age of 16 years, coming to the United States in 1884, and to Dunn County, Wisconsin. During his first winter here he resided with friends and attended school. He then went to Eau Claire, where he attended school for two more terms, continuing to reside in that city until 1893. During the greater part of that period he was employed by the Valley Lumber Company, but also worked for the Dells Lumber Company, during the summers in the mill and during the winters in the woods. In 1893 he returned to Dunn County and began his career as a farmer, buying 160 acres of wild land in Section 33, town of Rock Creek. The lumber company at old Meridean (the Mississippi River Logging Co.) was then closing out its business in this locality and Mr. Peterson bought one of their buildings, tore it down, moved the lumber to his farm and built a house with it, and also some small hay sheds. He then began the development of the land, in which work he has continued ever since, having now about 90 acres cleared. He has also kept pace with the times by improving his building or erecting new ones. He has remodeled and enlarged his house into a fine residence, completing this work in 1902, and in the same year erecting a good dairy barn of 30 x 60 feet, with 16-foot posts. In 1914 he built a cement block silo of 14 x 35 feet, and at different times he has added other out-buildings as the need for them arose. As a general farmer and dairyman he has been successful and the progress he has made reflects credit upon his industry and capacity. His herd of cattle are grade Guernseys



PETER C. PETERSON AND FAMILY

and he has a fair number of hogs and fowls on his place. He is a stockholder in the Rock Falls Cooperative Creamery, while his public service included five years as school director. Mr. Peterson was first married, in April, 1890, to Lena Nelson, who died Dec. 25, 1902, leaving three children, Palmer, Nelvin and Carl. Palmer, born March 15, 1901, and now a farmer in Eau Claire County, married Gena Lund and has three children, Leonard, Alvina and Gordon. Nelvin, born May 5, 1896, who is a butter maker at Meridean, married Berglott Embertson and has one child, Lila. Carl, born July 13, 1897, and as yet unmarried, is a butter maker at Cleghorn, in Eau Claire County. On June 19, 1905 Mr. Peterson was united in marriage with Thora Lund, of which union two children have been born, Adolph, on Nov. 13, 1912, and Jacob, on May 16, 1914. Mr . Peterson and his family are members of the Lutheran Church.

August Hysen, for many years a progressive farmer and esteemed citizen in the town of Rock Creek, but now deceased, was born in Sweden, July 6, 1862. He was educated in his native land and came to America in 1883, locating at Porter's Mills in Eau Claire County, Wis., where he worked in lumber yards until 1896. Then coming to Dunn County, he bought 80 acres in Sections 17 and 20, town of Rock Creek, which was partly improved land, though the buildings were poor, the house being a log structure. With this for a beginning Mr. Hysen went to work to build up a good farm, a task in which he finally succeeded, both with respect to land and buildings, as at the time of his death, which occurred Dec. 3, 1920, he had a good farm residence, a large barn, a large silo, and other well constructed buildings. He was also a stockholder in the Meridean creamery and in the Rock Falls and Meridean Telephone Company. Mr. Hysen was married Dec. 31, 1887, at Porter's Mills, Eau Claire County, Wis., to Emma Olivia Erickson, who was born in Sweden, Sept. 3, 1872, and who came to the United States in 1882, locating at Porter's Mills. The issue of this marriage was 12 children, Agnes Josephine, Carl Elmer, John Edward, Anna Otelia, Harry, Nora Marie, Esther Amanda, George August, Thelma Viola, Bessie Emelia, Lillian Mildred and Orrin Alfred, whose further record is briefly as follows. Agnes Josephine, born Aug. 23, 1890, is now Mrs. Severt Brumberg of Rock Creek, and has five children, Alice, Eldora, Stewart, Otis and Morris. Carl Elmer, born July 25, 1893, died Dec. 3, 1918. John Edward, born June 9, 1896, who now lives in Missoula, Mont., married Stella Garlie and has one child, Carl L. Anna Otelia, born April 29, 1898, is the wife of Plin E. Talford of the town of Rock Creek and has three children, Duane E., Arnold W. and Elton R. Harry, born Sept. 10, 1900, married Alvina Schultz and lives in Clinton, Wis. Nora Marie, born Oct. 14, 1902, is residing on the home farm. Esther Amanda, born Sept. 13, 1904, was graduated from the Eau Claire Rural Normal School and is now a teacher. George Augustus, born Aug. 24, 1906; Thelma Viola, born Sept. 5, 1908; Bessie Emelia, born Sept. 19, 1910; Lillian Mildred, born Jan. 9, 1913, and Orrin Alfred, born Nov. 20, 1915, are all on the home farm, which since the death of Mr. Hysen has been operated by Mrs. Hysen with the help of her children. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Peter I. Peterson, a substantial farmer of the town of Spring Brook, of which town he was for many years one of the leading officials, is a native of Dunn County, having been born, Dec. 9, 1862, in the town of Red Cedar, near Little Elk Creek, son of Simon and Elizabeth (Lien) Peterson. Simon Peterson, the father, was born in Lille Elvedalen Annex, Norway, Feb. 13, 1834, his parents, Peder Olsen and Anne Johnsdatter, being farmers. In 1860 they emigrated to America, but Peder Olsen died on shipboard while on the journey and was buried at Quebec, to which port the ship was bound. Thus suddenly bereaved, Mrs. Peder Olsen, with her son Simon, came on to Meridean, Dunn County, Wis., where she had a son and daughter living—Ole and Merith—who had come to America several years before. Of this son and daughter it may be said that Ole spent the rest of his life at old Meridean, while the daughter, Merith, married Espen Hanson and accompanied her husband to Crookston, Minn., and it was with her that Mrs. Peder Olsen spent her latter years. Simon Peterson, who was 26 years old when he came to America, located first in La Crosse County, Wis., where for one year he operated a rented

farm. On Sept. 9, 1861, he was married in Bostwick Valley, that county, to Elizabeth Lien, who was born in Norway, May 25, 1828. Soon after their marriage, in the fall of that year, they came to Dunn County, settling first near Little Elk Creek, where, however, they remained but a short time. In 1862 Simon Peterson homesteaded a small place in the town of Rock Creek, to the area of which he later added by buying more land, and there he resided with his family until 1870. In that year he purchased his present farm in the town of Spring Brook, at that time containing 160 acres, but to which he later added by degrees, so that when he finally retired in 1902 he owned 377 acres on the Chippewa bottoms. As a pioneer of this county he had to suffer privations and make the best of scant opportunities, for many years farming with oxen. After the great flood of 1880 he entered into a contract with the O. H. Ingraham Lumber Co. to collect and put back into the Chippewa River all the stray logs and lumber that had been scattered over the land in his neighborhood. This contract was a piece of good fortune for him, as his farm had suffered considerably from the flood and he had lost his crops. Simon Peterson was a very prominent man in his community, serving the town of Spring Brook many years as a supervisor on the side board and being also active and useful as a member of the school board. When he retired he turned the farm over to his son Peter I., but is still living on it, being now nearly 91 years old. His wife Elizabeth, who was a loving companion and efficient helpmate to him for more than half a century, died Feb. 23, 1912. They were the parents of six children, who were born as follows: Peter I., Dec. 9, 1862; Cecelia, May 20, 1864; Annette, May 8, 1866; Ida, Feb. 21, 1869; Severt, who died at the age of seven years and Ludvig, who died at the age of five years. Peter I., who acquired his education in the local school, as he grew up helped his father to develop the homestead, the latter depending upon him to an increasing extent as he grew older, and since 1902 he has had full charge of it as proprietor. For many years he has been one of the most prominent citizens of the town of Spring Brook, which he served 22 years as supervisor and many years on the school board, as his father had done before him. He was married Nov. 18, 1900, to Mary Westward, and he and his wife are members of the United Lutheran Church in the town of Spring Brook. Cecelia Peterson, who married John Borseth, died Aug. 11, 1909. She was the mother of four children, James, Lila, Hilda and Selma, of whom the three first mentioned reside in Alberta, Canada, and Selma in British Columbia. Lila is Mrs. Elden Hosford, Hilda is Mrs. D. Widen and Selma is Mrs. Pontas Johnson. Annette Peterson was married April 14, 1888, to Holly Ranum and now resides in Faribault, Minn. She has six children, Edmond, Luther, Clara, Hilda, Ray and Spencer, of whom Edmond married Marie Amundson, Luther married Esther Rich, Clara is Mrs. Emil Shager, Hilda is Mrs. Peter Sneen, and Roy married Beatrice Macdonald. Ida Peterson was married April 24, 1886, to O. M. Solberg, who died March 18, 1910, and she is now residing on the old Peterson homestead in the town of Spring Brook. She is the mother of five children: Audrey L., now Mrs. Peter Hughdal of Spring Brook township; Charlotte N., now Mrs. Oliver Danielson of St. John, N. D.; Inez O., wife of Samuel Stenson of Alexandria, Minn.; Lydia V., who is Mrs. Ludwig Johnson of Strum, Wis.; and Silas M., who died in infancy.

Alfred Johnson, a representative farmer of the town of Tainter, was born in Norway, Dec. 26, 1880, son of Christian and Carrie Johnson. The father, who worked in a planing-mill, spent his life in his native land, where he died in 1914, being survived by his wife, who still lives in Norway. Their children were Elias, John, Caroline and Alfred. Caroline married Thomas Hagen and resides in Minnesota, and Julius lives in the town of Tainter, Dunn County, Wis. Alfred Johnson was reared in Norway, where as a boy he attended school and afterwards worked in a manufacturing machine plant. It was in 1904 that he came to the United States, settling in Dunn County and for two years thereafter working out on farms. He then began farming on his own account, buying 160 acres of land in Section 17, town of Tainter. The tract was wild but there were some rough board shacks on it. His brother John having an adjoining farm, the two worked together for a while, but subsequently divided their farms, Alfred letting Elias have 40 acres of his

FREDERICK ROTH, JR. AND FAMILY

original 160, this leaving him 120 acres, which is the area of his farm at present. He cleared off the brush, dug out stumps, built a good frame house, barn and sheds, and now has 70 acres under the plow, doing general farming and dairying, and keeping a herd of 21 grade cattle of the Guernsey breed with a pure bred sire. He also raised Duroc-Jersey hogs and his farm is well supplied with modern machinery, including a Fordson tractor. This is a good record for Mr. Johnson to have made and proves him to be a man of enterprise and industry. He was married in the town of Tainter in 1915 to Ruby Hilson, daughter of Robert and Anna Hilson. Her parents, natives of Norway and early settlers in Dunn County, are now deceased, and Mrs. Johnson herself passed away in 1917, leaving one son, Clifford.

Frederick Roth, Sr., in former years a well known farmer in Section 16, town of Dunn, was born in Switzerland, Nov. 19, 1843. There he grew to manhood and married Marguerite Michael, who was born April 25, 1848. It was in 1884 that they came to the United States, settling in the town of Dunn, Dunn County, Wis., where, soon after their arrival Mr. Roth purchased 80 acres of wild land in Section 16, and, having built a small house, began to develop the land. In time he broke and cleared the greater part of it, besides erecting all necessary buildings, and was still engaged in improving his place when death claimed him on Sept. 3, 1899. His wife survived him over 17 years, dying April 8, 1917. They were the parents of five children, namely: Frederick, Jr., now residing in the city of Menomonie; John, a farmer in the town of Dunn and present chairman of the board of supervisors of that town; Martin, also a well known farmer in the town of Dunn; and Margery and Henry, who together as partners own and operate the old home farm.

Frederick Roth, Jr., of Menomonie, one of the substantial and well known citizens of Dunn County, was born in Canton Bern, Switzerland, June 9, 1868, son of Frederick and Marguerite (Michael) Roth. He was educated in the public Schools of his native land and when nearly 16 years of age was brought to America by his parents, who settled in the town of Dunn, Dunn County, Wis. He attended public school at Downsville and grew to manhood assisting his parents in the development of their new farm. At the age of 18 he entered the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, and from that time on was with them until they closed out their business here. During his many years of service with the great lumber company he filled various positions, and all efficiently and to the satisfaction of his employers. He worked in the mill, in the woods and on the river, and was cook in lumber camps and on rafts going down the river from Menomonie to Read's Landing. Frederick Roth, Jr., was married April 28, 1897, to Henrietta M. Arndt, who was born in the town of Dunn, this county, Oct. 22, 1876, daughter of Fred and Augusta (Wucherpfennig) Arndt, her parents, who were natives of Germany, having been early settlers in Dunn County. After the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company ceased their activities in this region Mr. Roth worked for a short period on the farm of John Curran in the town of Menomonie. He and his wife then purchased 80 acres of land on Section 17 in this town, it being a partly cleared tract with a small house and a few out-buildings on it, and there they entered upon a different and more independent career, in time developing an excellent farm. The original buildings were replaced with a fine residence, a large barn of modern construction, and all necessary out-buildings. There they carried on farming for 11 years and for three years during that period Mr. Roth was cook for Company H of the Third Regiment while they were at Camp Douglas. For two seasons also he was cook for Mr. and Mrs. George R. Van Reed at their summer home on the island in Cedar Lake near Mikana, Barron County; and one winter he was cook in the Nicollet at Barron. After selling their farm in the town of Menomonie, Mr. and Mrs. Roth moved to the city of Menomonie and for three seasons he worked for the Frank Carter Co.; also one summer for the Cast Stone Construction Co., and for the Eau Claire highway commissioners. After a residence of four years in Menomonie, he and his wife rented the Priscilla Blank farm in the town of Red Cedar, which they conducted for two years. They then moved to North Menomonie and for one summer he was patrolman on the state highway. He and his wife then farmed five years in the town of Sherman, during which period he served as

patrolman on Federal Trunk Highway No. 25. In the fall of 1924 they sold out their holdings in the farm and moved to Menomonie to make their home here. To Mrs. Roth must be ascribed credit for much of the success which they have achieved, as she has always been a hard worker and her judgment and advice have always been found good. Mr. and Mrs. Roth are the parents of a daughter, Charlotte Frieda, who was born May 11, 1906, and was graduated from the Menomonie High School with the class of 1925. They are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Hildur C. Nelson and Elmer T. Nelson, proprietors of the Nelson Bros. Motor Co., of Menomonie, are sons of Andrew and Christina Nelson, natives of Denmark, where the father is still living, the mother having died in 1896. Both sons were educated in their native land. Hildur C. Nelson, who was born Nov. 27, 1890, came to the United States in 1906, and Elmer T., born June 9, 1893, came in 1910, both locating in Wisconsin. Of a mechanical turn of mind, they took up the automobile business and general mechanics, Hildur C. coming to Menomonie in 1912, and Elmer T. in 1915. During the World War period Hildur remained here doing Red Cross work and helping in the Liberty Loan and other drives. Elmer T. saw more active service, enlisting on Sept. 4, 1917, in the 341st Infantry. He trained at Camp Grant, Illinois, and on April 2, 1918, was transferred to the 129th Machine Gun Company, and on May 10, 1918, he went overseas with that organization. As gunner of his company he served on the Somme and Verdun fronts, and, being wounded at Verdun, Oct. 4, was sent to the base hospital at La Tours. Later he was transferred to the base hospital at Savenay, from there being returned to the United States. He was discharged from service in the hospital at Camp Grant on Feb. 4, 1919, after confinement in hospitals of just four months to a day. He then spent a year at the Great Lakes Naval Station, at the end of that time returning home to Menomonie. He is a member of the Hosford-Chase Post No. 32, of the America Legion. On Dec. 22, 1923, he was married to Idell Bailey of Menomonie, and they have one child, Richard Elmer. Hildur C. Nelson was married July 5, 1913, to Ella Brimer of Menomonie and has three children, Beatrice C., Hilda L. and James F. The Nelson Bros. Motor Co. was organized Jan. 1, 1922, the company's place of business being at the corner of Second Street and Sixth Avenue East. They do a general automobile business, having a large sales and display room and a very large and fully equipped repair department, employing from five to seven mechanics. There is also a nicely finished and comfortable office, and in addition to the mechanics, a bookkeeper and salesman are employed. Their storage space accommodates about 135 cars. They handle the Fisk and other reliable tires, keep a full line of other accessories, and also have a filling station, using the Winona gas and oils and Mobile oil. The company also handles the Nash and Oldsmobile cars and trucks and the J. I. Case tractors. Their establishment is well ordered and every department is kept busy. Both brothers are good workmen and courteous and efficient business men. Their business has tripled in volume since it was started.

Louis Naseband, an early settler in the town of Weston, where he is now living highly esteemed and respected, after a long and active career along agricultural lines, was born in Pommern, Germany, Nov. 11, 1849, son of Charles and Anna Naseband, the mother's family name also being Naseband. The father died in Germany, and in 1882, Mrs. Anna Naseband came to this country, spending the remainder of her days with her son, Louis. The latter attended school in his native land and at the age of 15 years took to a sea-faring life and followed the sea as a deep water sailor for some 12 years thereafter, making his last voyage in 1876-77. During that period of his life he visited most of the principal ports of the world and for the last few years he was quartermaster. In the spring of 1877 he came west to Dodge County, Wisconsin, and that summer was engaged in farm work there. Then in the fall, with Charles Frank and Herman Kuesel, he came to Dunn County and entered upon the career of a farmer, buying 80 acres of what constitutes his present farm in Section 18, adjoining the Pierce County line. At that time there were but two other settlers in the territory south of Hatchville and within a reason-

able distance of that place. It was not until the following year, 1878, however, that he settled on his land, erecting a small shack for a dwelling. In 1879 he built a log barn, and made other improvements as he found opportunity in preparation for a home life on the place. That home life began in 1881, as on Febuary 2, that year, he was united in marriage with Sophia Moritz, and for a while they lived in the shack above mentioned until after some years it was replaced by a better residence. Mr. Naseband also increased the size of his farm by purchasing another 40 acres of land, lying in Pierce County, and during the years that have since elapsed he has erected other buildings and brought his land into a high state of cultivation. His wife Sophia, who proved a faithful companion and good helpmate to him, after 17 years of married life, died on May 5, 1898. They had been the parents of four children, all residing at home, namely: Anna, who is now Mrs. Julius Fuhrman of Pierce County, and has two children, Marcus and Leonard; Ida, Agnes and Carl. Mr. Naseband and his children are members of St. Peter's Lutheran Church in Elmwood, Pierce County.

Gust Eckert, who has been engaged in farming in the town of Red Cedar for the last 37 years, during which time he has made material progress, was born in Germany, Sept. 19, 1860, son of August and Ernestine (Hunt) Eckert. The family came to the United States in 1867, landing at New York, whence they came west to Oshkosh, Wis., where August Eckert was employed for three years in the lumber mills. He and his wife then settled on a farm in the town of Poygon, Winnebago County, where they devoted their remaining years to agriculture, Mr. Eckert passing away in 1904 and Mrs. Eckert in 1906. They had four children: Ernesta, now Mrs. Louis Elftman of the town of Weston, Dunn County; August, now deceased; Fred, who lives in Menomonie; and Gust, of the town of Red Cedar. Gust Eckert was reared and educated in Winnebago County, Wisconsin, and remained at home with his parents until 17 years of age. He then came to Dunn County and for seven years thereafter worked in the mills and pineries for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. In 1887 he bought 80 acres of wild land in Section 33, town of Red Cedar, and began farming, working that place until 1896, by which time he had improved it to some extent. He then traded it for his present farm of 115 acres in Section 4, which place he has also improved, both land and buildings, so that he now has a fine set of the latter. He is successfully carrying on general farming, keeping high grade Holstein cattle, with a pure bred sire, and is a stockholder in the Rusk Cooperative Creamery Co. He has also rendered public service for several years as a member of the school board. Mr. Eckert was married, in the city of Menomonie, on Nov. 21, 1882, to Mary C. Marco, who was born Dec. 11, 1864, and who, after proving a good home companion and helpmate for 40 years, passed away on March 8, 1923. Mr. and Mrs. Eckert were the parents of seven children, of whom three, Sadie, George and Mary, are now deceased. The survivors are as follows: Angelico, now Mrs. Theo. Schroeder, of the town of Red Cedar, who has two children, Teddie and Herbert; Gust, Jr., who married Loura Wagner, and also lives in the town of Red Cedar; Herbert, now assisting his father on the home farm, who married Marty Beguhn and has two children, Hazel and Marjory; and Esther, now Mrs. Carl Kelling, of the town of Dunn, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Eckert and family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church of Menomonie.

August Evenson, who for 26 years has been section foreman for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at Downsville, was born in Christiania, Norway, Sept. 1, 1856. His parents were Even Olson and Sophia (Christianson) Olson, both of whom died in Norway, the mother at the age of 42 years and the father at that of 85. August, the subject of this sketch, acquired an education in the public schools of his native land, where he subsequently learned the mason's trade. In 1883 he came to America, locating in Menomonie and entering the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, and for eight years he worked in the woods during the winters and in the mill in summer. At the end of that time, or in the fall of 1891 he entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, for four years working on the section at Menomonie and for two years at Red Cedar.

In the spring of 1898 he came to Downsville as foreman of the section here and has since continued to hold that position. Mr. Evenson was first married to Ellen Reher, of which union three children were born, Anna, Mamie and LaRue. The two daughters are both married and live in Minneapolis, while the son resides in St. Paul. Mr. Evenson married secondly Mrs. Mary Booth, whose maiden name was Mary Long. She was born at Logansport, Indiana, March 4, 1849, a daughter of Shepard and Ann (Moore) Long, both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Evenson was first married to Stephen Booth, at Appleton, Wis., and in 1883 they came to Dunn County, locating at Downsville, where for five years they conducted a hotel and boarding-house for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company. They then bought a farm at Waubeek in the town of Eau Galle, which they operated for eight years, after which they sold it and, returning to Downsville, bought the hotel which they had previously operated and which they conducted together until Mr. Booth's death on Dec. 12, 1900. Two years later, or in 1902, the widow became Mrs. August Evenson, and continued to conduct the hotel until 1913, and furnishing accommodations for the section crew. The hotel was then sold and Mr. Evenson took up their present residence in the house in which they are now living, on Main Street, Downsville, and which they had bought in 1910. Mr. Evenson, however, is still in charge of the section. Mrs. Evenson has a daughter, Cora, the fruit of her first marriage, who married Louis Hanson and is now living in Montana. Mrs. Hanson has four children, Leland, Stephen, Mary and Ever. Mr. Evenson is a member of the S. A. S., and Mrs. Evenson fo the Royal Neighbors, the woman's auxilliary to the Modern Woodmen of America.

Christ J. Johnson, an active business man of Colfax, proprietor of a harness shop, with a boot and shoe department in addition, was born in Denmark, March 9, 1873, son of John and Elsie M. (Foss) Johnson, who were natives of the same country, the father having been born in 1834 and the mother in 1844. They were married there, and for some years conducted a small farm, which they gave up in 1883 to emigrate to America. Landing at New York, they proceeded west to Council Grove, Kansas, where for two years John Johnson made a living by doing common labor. He then settled on a farm in that locality, conducting it until 1892, when he came with his family to Chippewa County, Wis., locating near Bloomer, where he was engaged in agricultural work for nine years, or until death put an end to his labors on May 3, 1901. His wife, Mrs. Elsie M. Johnson, remained on the farm and later became the wife of Ole Oas, with whom she went to La Porte, Texas, where Mr. Oas died. She returned north and is now living in Chippewa Falls. Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson had eight children: John, who died at the age of 51 years; Peter, who is farming near Houston, Texas; Johanna, now Mrs. Marcus Leason of Wyoming; Christ J., of Colfax, Wis.; Frank, who died Dec. 26, 1922; Trena, wife of Thomas Walling of Pelican Rapids, Minn.; Mary, wife of W. D. Fairchilds of Portland, Ore.; and Rosa, who married Peter Young and is now a widow residing at Larimore, N. D. Christ J. Johnson was a boy of about ten years when he arrived with his parents in Council Grove, the county seat of Morris County, Kansas. There he attended school and learned the English language. After remaining with his parents until he was 22 years old, he came to Chippewa County, Wisconsin, and began to learn the trade of harness maker in the shop of Frank Oplitiner at Bloomer. He remained but a short time there, however, going to Eau Claire, where he finished his apprenticeship under Emil Kohlkeep, in whose shop he worked for four years. Then on Feb. 26, 1906, he came to Colfax and bought the harness shop of E. A. Holcomb, located on the site of the north half of the present Colfax Bank. There he conducted business for 13 years, or until 1919, when he built his present shop and store just south of the Bank of Colfax, a one-story brick structure 42 x 52 feet, in which, in addition to his own business, the Mattison jewelry store is located. On moving into his new building he added a complete line of men's and boy's footwear to his other stock, which includes harness goods and supplies, robes and blankets, whips, and various articles used by drivers of horses. He himself manufactures most of the harness he sells. Mr. Johnson was married Feb. 26, 1908, in Colfax, Wis., to Albertine Everson. Both

her parents died in Norway. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson three children have been born, Emil J., Bernard M. and Chester A. The Norwegian Lutheran Congregation of Colfax includes the Johnson family among its members.

Arthur Heinsohn, of Boyceville, manager of the Wisconsin Milling Company's elevator, and also of the service station owned by the company in Boyceville, was born at Great Bend, Barton County, Kansas, May 20, 1890. His parents, William and Henrietta (Eickmier) Heinsohn, natives of Germany, came to the United States when young and settled in central Kansas, being subsequently married in Great Bend, at which place for 20 years William Heinsohn worked on the railroad as section foreman. He died in April, 1909, and in May, the same year, Mrs. Heinsohn and family came to Wisconsin. She is still living and is now a resident of Boyceville. Arthur Heinsohn in his boyhood and youth attended common school in Great Bend, Kans., and high school in Glenwood City, Wis. Then, on his own account, he engaged in farming on 80 acres of land which he bought in the town of Tiffany. In 1916 he sold his farm and moved to the village of Downing, where he engaged in business as proprietor of a feed mill and elevator, handling hay, grain and feed and doing commercial grinding. In 1918 he sold his business in Downing and moved to Wheeler, where he engaged in a similar enterprise, adding, however, a potato warehouse. The Wheeler business he conducted until 1920, when he sold it to the Wisconsin Milling Co., retaining a personal interest. He then came to Boyceville as manager and one of the directors of the Wisconsin Milling Co.'s elevator here. In 1920, at a cost of $10,000, the company built their Boyceville service station, a fine station constructed of kellystone and including four large receiving tanks able to contain four carloads of gas. They supply 13 country pumps in addition to their own filling station. They handle all pure oil products and do a large business, both wholesale and retail in flour, grain, feed, oil, gasoline and greases, covering a large scope of territory. Mr. Heinsohn is also a stockholder in the "Square Deal" store in Boyceville and has served as village clerk. He was married June 4, 1913, to Venetta Delilah Towle, of Brook Park, Minn., and he and his wife are the parents of one child, Arthur Vernon, who was born Feb. 12, 1920. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James T. Holstein of Menomonie, who is a veteran in the meat business here, was born in the town of Menomonie, Dunn County, Feb. 22, 1864, son of Jens and Tony (Lee) Holstein, the parents being natives of Norway. The father came to the United States at the age of 14 and grew up at Neenah. He came to Dunn County in the late 50's and settled in the town of Menomonie near Little Elk Creek, where he took a tract of wild government land. Making a clearing he built a log house and barns and in time developed a good farm. In 1863 he enlisted for service in the Civil War, and remained in the army until the close of hostilities, when he returned home and resumed work on his farm. His wife, who had been brought to Neenah, Wis., when a babe, was reared there, that place being her home until she married and came with her husband to Dunn County. She died on the farm in the town of Menomonie, and Jens Holstein then sold the place and went to Oregon, where he spent his last years. Mr. and Mrs. Jens Holstein had seven children: Amelia and Lena, who are deceased; Thomas and James T., twins, the former of whom is a farmer near Devil's Lake, N. D., and the latter the subject of this sketch; Samuel, deceased; Samuel (second), now of Oregon; and Sophia, now Mrs. Martin Rongsted of Menomonie. James T. Holstein when old enough attended district school in the town of Menomonie and remained at home until the age of fourteen. He then went to work for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company and spent two winters in the woods at Rice Lake as a mule team driver, after which for the following two years he was in the employ of the Mississippi Logging Co. at Meridean, Dunn County. At the end of that time he became connected with the meat business in Menomonie, working two years for Christ Krause. In 1897 he formed a partnership with C. J. Tilleson, their store being located on Main Street between Second and Third. The partnership lasted five years, at the end of which time Mr. Holstein bought Mr. Tilleson's interest in the business and subsequently conducted the store as sole proprietor until August 22, when he was

burned out. He then opened his present market at 1124 Broadway. Mr. Holstein has had a steadily successful career in the line of mercantile enterprise that he chose for himself. He has built up a good trade, his customers knowing that they can depend on the meat products he handles and that his prices will always be fair. In young manhood he served 11 years in this city as a volunteer fireman and for five years was a member of Company H, Third Infantry, W. N. G. He belongs to two fraternal societies, the Odd Fellows and the Maccabees. Mr. Holstein was married in the city of Menomonie on Oct. 26, 1895, to Ellen Lien, and he and his wife are the parents of three children: Floyd, now manager of a lumber yard at Edgar, Mont.; Mildred, a graduate of the Stout Institute, who is teaching domestic science at Almond, Wis., and James, a member of the senior class in the Menomonie High School. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Olaf C. Nelson, manager of the O. & N. Lumber Co.'s yard at Downing, was born in Sweden, Oct. 9, 1875, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nels Nelson. Both parents are now deceased. Olaf C. attended school in his native land and for several years subsequently was engaged in farm labor. In 1896, after learning the tailor's trade, he came to the United States, locating in St. Paul, Minn., where he entered the employ of the tailoring firm of Schaub Bros., in the Pioneer Press building. He remained with that concern for 12 years or more, after which, on Oct. 8, 1908, he came to Downing, Wis., and bought an interest in the Herdahl Company's store, for one year thereafter being vice president of the company. In 1911 he was elected its president and he served as such until the building was destroyed by fire Oct. 24, 1922. He was in personal charge of the grocery department and also did the buying for the concern. On April 1, 1923, he took the position of manager for the O. & N. Lumber Co., which he still holds. He has served as clerk of the village, and as a member of its board of trustees, and is a member of the Downing Commercial Club. His fraternal affiliations are with Tiffany Lodge No. 40, I. O. O. F., of which he has been treasurer for the past 11 years, and with the M. W. A. lodge in Downing. Mr. Nelson was married June 27, 1901, in St. Paul, Minn., to Sarah Herdahl, daughter of Ole and Mary (Larson) Herdahl, and who was born in Norway, May 6, 1874. She came to the United States with her parents in 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have had seven children, of whom are now living, the record being as follows: Clifford J., born June 19, 1902; Alice M., born Jan. 26, 1904, now teaching in the Goff school, Dunn County; Wilbur C., born Jan. 15, 1906, who died Sept. 12, 1907; Paul W., born Aug. 17, 1907; Robert E., born Feb. 15, 1910; Margaret S., born June 24, 1912; and John W., born Nov. 11, 1915. The Nelson family are members of the Downing Union Church, Mrs. Nelson being a member also of the Ladies' Aid Society connected with it.

Ole Kleven, now deceased, but who was for many years one of the outstanding figures in the town of Peru, a man of ability in his chosen walk of life, and of high moral worth, was born at Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, Aug. 19, 1848. He acquired a more than ordinarily good education and was confirmed in the Lutheran church. It was at the age of 21 years that he came to America seeking a better field of opportunity than he could find in his native land. Continuing his westward journey to Dunn County, Wisconsin, he found employment in the sawmills at old Meridean. The next event of importance in his life was his marriage in Eau Claire, in the month of September, 1874, to Mathia Johnsgaard, a native of Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, who came to America in 1873. For two years after his marriage Mr Kleven continued working in the sawmills at old Meridean, he and his wife practicing frugal living and saving what they could of his earnings with an eye to the future. At the end of that period he entered upon his career as a farmer, buying 120 acres of wild land in Section 22, town of Peru, and he and his wife set to work with energy and determination to build up a rural home. The task was one that kept them busy for a number of years, but it was congenial work, though hard, for every year found them better off and with more to show for their labors. Clearing and developing more and more land and putting up new buildings, or improving old ones, were their principal occupations during that period. The result was one of the best farms in the town of Peru, the buildings being especially notable. The

OLE KLEVEN AND FAMILY

residence was a fine one, not only with respect to its outside appearance but also with respect to its inside arrangement of rooms, closets and general modern conveniences. The barn was also remarkable in several ways, and, generally speaking, was one of the best in the town of Peru. It measured 36 x 101 feet in ground plan, and was provided with a full basement, the equipment being adequate and thoroughly modern in style, and the other buildings on the place were in keeping with the house and barn. Mr. Kleven also bought 80 acres more land, making the total area of the farm 200 acres. Much credit for the successful management of the place must be given to Mrs. Kleven, for a part at least of Mr. Kleven's time was taken up with the duties of public office or with enterprises of a more or less public character. He organized and was head man of the cheese factory at Meridean before the establishment of the creamery, and also helped to organize the creamery, serving as its first president. He represented as agent the Dunn County Farm Insurance Co., and was also agent for a firm manufacturing separators. For several terms he was chairman of the town board and, therefore, a member of the county board, and for 19 years he served as town treasurer and for a number of years was active as a member of the school board of his district. He possessed natural creative genius and to all who knew him he was a man worthy of great esteem. His death on Aug. 5, 1904, left a void not easily filled. His wife, Martha, who had proved an efficient helpmate, after his death carried on the farm successfully, and continued to improve it, painting the buildings, building a machine house, and raising the residence, putting in a basement wall and cementing it. In 1919 she sold the farm to her son Adolph. To Mr. and Mrs. Kleven eight children were born, John, Adolph (first), Reinhart (first), Anna M., Rosa J., Reinhart (second), Jerry, and Adolph (second). John, now a substantial farmer in Eau Claire County, married Andreana Screeden, but has no children. Adolph, the first of that name, died at the age of five years, and Reinhart, (first), at that of two and a half. Anna M., who is Mrs. Ole Torgerson of the town of Peru, is the mother of five children, Charlotte, Raymond, Arnold, Truman and Julia. Rosa J., wife of Orrin Hanson of the town of Colfax, has four children, Le Roy, Margaret, Norma and Omar. Reinhart (second), now a farmer in Eau Claire County, married Laura Leer and has three children, Maxine, Omar and Elizabeth. Jerry, manager of the farmers Store at Rusk, married May Hart and has two children, Loraine and Jerome. Adolph (second), proprietor of the old home farm of 200 acres in Sections 21 and 22, town of Peru, and a prominent citizen of this town, married Luella Myre, and has four children, Alice, Obert, Marion and Lyman, the two latter being twins. The Kleven family have always stood high in the community and the younger generation are showing the effects of the good training they received from their parents.

William S. Casey, of Knapp, formerly a farmer in the town of Stanton, was born Washington County, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1874, son of John T. and Louise (Mills) Casey. The parents were natives of Ohio, the father born June 1, 1841, and the mother, Sept. 14, 1843. They were married in December, 1861, and for a number of years were engaged in farming in their native state. In 1881 they came to Wisconsin, locating in St. Croix County, where they remained for two months, at the end of that time removing to Dunn County. Here they bought 80 acres of land in the town of Stanton, which was all wild, or what was called "slashed land," the "saw timber" having been slashed out, leaving only small timber, light wood and brush. Making a clearing, John T. Casey built a log house and barns and started in to develop his land, which in time he succeeded in doing with the help of his wife and children. In those early days there was plenty of work for all, and most of it was hard work, but each did his or her share, and by all pulling together, the family prospered, though prosperity came but slowly and after the lapse of years. There the father died on Aug. 24, 1898, and the mother, Mrs. Louisa Casey, subsequently resided on the farm with her son, William S., who took it over and is now living with him in the village. Mr. and Mrs. John T. Casey had seven children, Mary M., Samuel J., I. M., Laura N., John S., William S. and Sarah L., of whom further record is as follows. Mary M., born July 12, 1863, and who became the

wife of Joshua T. Forakre, died Dec. 4, 1884, without issue. Samuel J., born Dec. 2, 1865, married Matilda Beatty, and has two children, Esther and Ruby. I. M. Casey, born Jan. 13, 1868, is now a farmer in the town of Lucas, Dunn County. He has been twice married, first to Mary E. Gunter, by whom he had two children, Lettie F. and Laura L. He married secondly Emma Christner and by this wife also has two children, Hazel and Albert R. Laura N., born Dec. 11, 1869, has been twice married, first becoming the wife of George Gunter, of which union there are two children now living, Eva E. and Margaret. She married secondly James W. Frawley, who is engineer on the Omaha "pusher" at Knapp, but there are no children by her second union. John S., born March 28, 1872, who helped his father develop the home farm, resided in Dunn County up to four years ago, but is now a farmer at Bloomer, Chippewa County. For some years formerly he conducted a meat market at Knapp, erecting a building for the purpose, but on account of his health gave up the meat business and moved to his present farm. While in Knapp he served three years as a member of the village council and was chairman of the street committee. Fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows. He was married first to Eleanore Page, by whom he had two children, Roy A. and Gladys V. He was subsequently married, Dec. 25, 1919, to Betty Coville of Milwaukee. His farm consists of 54 acres and is in the town of Woodmore, Chippewa County. Sarah L., born Oct. 11, 1877, is now Mrs. George Cope of Glendive, Mont. William S. Casey was a boy of about nine years when in 1883 he accompanied his parents to Dunn County, Wis. For a few years thereafter he attended rural school in the town of Stanton. He also helped to develop the home farm of 80 acres, and in 1898, on his father's death, he took it over and continued its development. Among his improvements he erected a nice nine-room residence; also a large basement barn 36 x 80 feet in dimensions, besides a number of outbuildings and a silo, installing a domestic waterworks system which served all the buildings. In addition to all this, he increased the size of his farm by purchasing four additional tracts of 40 acres each, which gave him a farm of 240 acres, of which, however, he sold ten acres. It was situated in Sections 31 and 32, and is today one of the fine farms of Dunn County, being thoroughly improved and well kept. It is known as Springbrook Dairy Farm and is well stocked with Guernsey cattle. In 1919 Mr. Casey rented the farm and moved to Knapp, buying the Dr. McCarty residence on Main Street, a fine modern building, which he now occupies. For three years he was agent for the Standard Oil Co.'s distributing plant in the village. In the fall of 1924 he purchased his present business and is now conducting a two-chair barber shop and billiard hall. While on the farm Mr. Casey served as a member of the town board of supervisors and is now marshall of the village of Knapp. He is fraternally affiliated with the Masons and Odd Fellows. Mr. Casey was married July 4, 1896, to Daisy Carrington, and he and his wife have had two children, John R., and Marjorie I., the latter of whom resides with her parents. John R. Casey, born in 1898, in 1918 entered the United States' service and was in training at the S. A. T. C. Training School at Beloit, when he had an attack of the "flu" developing into bronchial pneumonia, and died Oct. 30, 1918. Mr. Casey and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and have a good social standing in their village and town.

Patrick Nooney, one of the notable settlers of Dunn County, who had much to do with the development of the village of Wheeler, was born in County Kildare, Ireland, Aug. 28, 1851. He was 20 years old when he emigrated to the United States, locating in Menomonie, Wis., where he entered the service of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, which at that time was known as Knapp, Stout & Co., and with them he remained for about 12 years, working in lumber camps, on the river drives and in the mills and yards. In 1883 he went to Eau Claire, where he was employed by the Daniel Shaw Lumber Co. for nine years, doing the same kind of work. In 1892 he returned to Dunn County and bought of a Mrs. Cisco a homestead of 120 acres lying within the limits of the village of Wheeler. He later added to this another 40 acres, erected a good set of buildings and engaged in farming. Later he bought other village land, some of which he resold. He also built the

Wheeler Block, which now houses the Wheeler Store Co., and other business enterprises, and for two years and a half he and his wife conducted a general store there. They also made a hotel of their residence, conducting it as such for 15 years, and later as a boarding-house. Mr. Nooney also bought another farm of 160 acres in the town of Hay River, adjoining the village limits and adjoining his original farm, and he platted and sold the Nooney First, Second and Third Additions to Wheeler. For quite a number of years he was active in various village affairs. being a stockholder in the creamery, the bank, and the telephone company, and being esteemed as a useful and honorable citizen by all in the village and many outside of it who knew him. As such he passed away May 10, 1918, leaving a record that deserves a place in the annals of this county. Mr. Nooney was married Nov. 24, 1894, to Margaret Trainor, who was born in Benton, Lafayette County, Wis., April 27, 1860, and came to Wheeler in 1894, the year of her marriage. This union resulted in the birth of three children: Margaret, born Sept. 9, 1895; Helen, Oct. 2, 1897, and Thomas, Aug. 20, 1900. The family are members of the Catholic church, belonging to the congregation in Menomonie.

Anton Anderson Rostamo, a general farmer in the town of Grant, was born in Molselven, Norway, July 3, 1859, son of Andrew and Karen (Tolefson) Anderson. The parents were natives of the same country and the father a farmer by occupation. They spent their lives in their native land, where both of them finally passed away. Anton was brought up to farming, and, as he had opportunity attended the common school in his neighborhood. In addition to farm work he spent about two years as a fisherman. In 1882, when about 23 years old, he came to the United States to better his fortune. Locating first at Eau Claire, he was connected for seven years thereafter with the lumber industry, working in saw mills during the summers and in the woods during the winters. He then spent a summer in Minneapolis and a year in North Dakota. From that state he came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and in 1892 he settled on the land, buying 160 acres in Section 34, town of Grant. The tract was partly improved and he proceeded to further develop it, taking up his residence in the log house which was already on the place, together with a log barn. Later he bought 40 acres more, so that his farm now contains 200 acres. After ten years hard work on the place, Mr. Rostamo, by 1902 found himself in a position to provide himself and family with a better dwelling and accordingly erected a good frame house of ten rooms. He has also built a good barn, silo and stone milk house, and at the present time has 90 acres of his farm under the plow. He does general farming and dairying and for some years has grown potatoes on quite an extensive scale. He has a herd of Holstein cattle, with some grade animals of mixed breeds, and has 50 head of Poland-China hogs. His place is a typical Dunn County farm, well managed and of good appearance, and in spite of the setbacks which come to every farmer, he has made substantial progress. He has also rendered some public service, having been for six years a member of the school board of his district. Mr. Rostamo was married in the town of Grant, Dec. 23,1900, to Indiana M. Moen, daughter of Christian and Catherine (Tollefson) Moen, who are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Rostamo have six children: Constance, wife of Andrew Edwards of Colfax; Arthur, Harold, Erling, Ernst and Agnes, the five last mentioned all residing at home with their parents. Mr. Rostamo and family are members of the Holden Congregation of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of the town of Grant, and Mr. Rostamo for several years was one of its trustees.

P. Gustav Barum, who is engaged in general farming and dairying in the town of Elk Mound (Section 9), has had a long and busy career and has accomplished much through determination and perseverance. He was born in Barum, Norway, Feb. 13, 1852, son of Peter H. and Martha (Johnson) Barum. In 1865 the family came to the United States to found a new home in a land of better opportunity, and for five years they resided in the town of Wheaton, Chippewa County, on Big Elk Creek. In 1870 they moved into Dunn County, taking a homestead of 160 acres of wild land in the town of Colfax. There, making a clearing, Peter H. Barum built a log cabin and log barns and began the development of a farm, in which task he continued until his death in 1889. His wife survived him about 15 years,

finally passing away in 1904 at the home of her son P. Gustav. There were five children in the family, but the only ones now living are the subject of this sketch, and his sister Annie, the latter being now Mrs. Ole Johnson of Eau Claire. P. Gustav Barum attended public school in Norway and also two terms in Chippewa County, Wisconsin. He remained with his parents, becoming his father's assistant and so continuing until 1870, when the father suffering from a stroke, the brunt of the hard work and the main part in the development and management of the farm fell upon the shoulders of Gustav. In the year of the great Chicago fire, 1871, Mr. Barum went to Chicago and there worked in the Boughton Machine shop until the middle of the following summer, when he returned to Wisconsin. Besides clearing, grubbing and breaking his own land, or that of his parents, he at times did similar work for others, and so kept constantly busy, having as many as five teams of oxen working at one time. Also, before his first marriage in 1884 he spent 17 winters in logging camps in the woods, and one winter after, and during eight winters of that time he drove a four-horse team. He also worked 13 summers in sawmills. After his father's death he conducted the home farm for a few years or until it was sold. In 1892 he bought his present farm of 80 acres in Section 9, town of Elk Mound, covered at the time with heavy hardwood timber. Making a clearing, he built a frame house into which he and his family moved, including his aged mother, who came to live with him at that time and remained an inmate of his home until her death. As soon as he had settled on the place he commenced the clearing and grubbing of the land, a long, hard and tedious task, but in time accomplished with a good farm as a result, which is the second one he has developed. Six acres of land, however, he left in timber for the sake of a supply of wood. For many years Mr. Barum grew tobacco, but of late years he has given his attention to dairying and general crop farming, not tobacco raising, and the tobacco shed he constructed when he started in that business he later converted into a stock barn. He has a herd of grade Holstein cattle and is today one of the substantial citizens of his town, a position he has worked hard to attain, and his activity for so many years in the important industries of lumbering and farming, entitle him to be considered as one of the creators and upbuilders of the county, a useful and necessary cog in the great machine of modern civilization. As intimated Mr. Barum has been more than once married: first in 1884, to Tillie Clauson, who died after a short married life in 1888, leaving two children: Annie, now Mrs. Ole Eng of Leroy, Minn., and the mother of six children; and Oscar, a farmer in the town of Elk Mound, who married Ethel Parker and has two children. Mr. Barum married secondly Mary Carlson, who died in 1909, leaving one child, Martin G., now living with his father and conducting the home farm. The family are Lutherans in religious faith.

Bennett H. Berg, a well known and popular citizen of the town of Grant, where for 25 years he has been engaged in building up a farm in Section 28, was born in this town April 13, 1870, son of Hans A. and Bertha (Jacobson) Berg. The parents were natives of Telemarken, Norway, where the father after growing to manhood worked as a day laborer. But realizing that to continue as such meant an old age of penury unless he was taken care of by his children, he resolved to emigrate to America and establish a new home with better opportunities. Accordingly, about 1861 he came to this country, bringing his family, and locating in Dunn County, Wis., took a tract of wild land in Section 27, town of Grant. He built there a log house and made that place his home, clearing and improving it, until the death of his wife in 1871. He then sold that farm and bought 80 acres in Section 28, a little later adding 40 acres more to it. On this place he built a small frame house without a studding in it, except ratters. He also built a log barn and here he farmed until 1899, when he sold the place to his son Bennett. His death occurred Oct. 14, 1903. Hans A. Berg was three times married, his first wife dying while on the ocean trip to America. Then he married Bertina Jacobson, the mother of Bennett H., his only son. After her death he married for his third wife Bergetta Rollefsdatter, by whom he had two children, both of whom are now deceased. She died Oct. 15, 1904. Bennett H. Berg, who took over the farm in 1899, as already mentioned, has made some substantial improvements on it. He has put up an

eight-room frame house, furnished with hot and cold running water; a large barn also provided with running water; a granary and other buildings. He is carrying on general farming and dairying with good results, having at the present time 18 head of grade Holstein cattle, and also raising Duroc-Jersey hogs. He has served as town clerk, assessor, and clerk of his school district. On June 20, 1902, Mr. Berg was united in marriage, in the town of Grant, with Mary Score, daughter of Peter and Barbara (Arntson) Score, her parents, both now living and residing in the town of Colfax, having been early settlers in Dunn County. Six children have come to enlarge the Berg family circle, namely, Byron (first), Hans, Mabel, Byron (second), Alma and Lillian, all as yet living at home with their parents, born as follows: Hans, born Nov. 1, 1903; Byron (first), born July 29, 1905, and died Oct. 24, 1909; Mabel, born Oct. 2, 1907; Byron (second), born March 26, 1910; Alma, born March 6, 1912; and Lillian, born April 5, 1922. Mr. Berg and family are members of the Holden congregation of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of the town of Grant.

Henry Reitz, who years ago established a farm in the town of Eau Galle, carving it out of the primeval forest, was born in Germany and came to this country when young, settling in Eau Galle, Dunn County, Wis., where he was employed by Carson & Rand. Here he made the acquaintance of Josephine Seng, like himself a native of Germany, and they were married. That was a turning-point in his life, as, with an eye to the future, he now turned his attention to building up a farm home, buying with his savings 80 acres of wild timber land in Section 11, town of Eau Galle. Making a small clearing he built thereon a log house and stables and began to shape out his farm. There were trees—many of them—to be felled, stumps to be grubbed, and land to be broken and planted, to say nothing of various odd jobs, such as clearing away brush and building fences, most of it done in a primitive way at first, but better and more thoroughly as time went on. Later he bought 40 acres more in the same section, though not adjoining his original place, and continued agricultural operations until his death on May 2, 1900. Previous to that he had rebuilt the log barn and had also put up other buildings. His wife Josephine, who survived him continued to reside on the place with her son Herman, into whose hands it passed, until her death at the age of 84 years. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reitz had seven children: Edward, now deceased; Henry, of Elmwood, Pierce County; Mary, of Los Angeles, Calif.; Herman, proprietor of the old home farm; Kate, now Mrs. Joseph Bates of Elmwood; Ben, of Fairchild, Wis., and Josephine, wife of Peter Renke of Elmwood.

Herman Reitz, proprietor of Spring Couley Dairy Farm in Section 11, town of Eau Galle, was born on this farm Oct. 11, 1868, son of Henry and Josephine (Seng) Reitz. As a boy he attended District School No. 2, in the town of Eau Galle, and when old enough began to assist his father in the operation and improvement of the home farm. There he continued to reside except for three years which he spent as a lumber employe, working in the woods and mills. In 1899 he bought the home farm, comprising 120 acres in Section 11, town of Eau Galle, and of which he has since remained the proprietor. He has made extensive improvements on it, in 1906 building a large basement barn of 34 x 68 feet, installed with the James equipment. In 1914 he replaced the old log house with a nice eight-room dwelling facing west and over-looking a fine sloping lawn adorned with flowers and shrubbery. He has also erected a number of good out-buildings, including a large machine shed, a chicken house, garage, hog house, granary, wood shed and shop, besides several smaller structures, and in 1924 he installed a domestic water system, providing running water in the house and barns. He keeps a good herd of grade Guernsey cattle, and follows mixed farming and dairying very successfully. The building up of this farm from the virgin forest is an enterprise that is worth recording, as adding materially to the agricultural wealth of the county and its present proprietor is chiefly to be credited with its fine appearance and excellent condition. In addition to his interest therein Mr. Reitz is a stockholder in the Peoples State Bank at Elmwood. Mr. Reitz was married Nov. 22, 1898, to Mary Hofacker, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Hofacker. She was born in the town of Eau Galle, Oct. 20,

1880, and as wife, mother and housekeeper has well performed her part in advancing the happiness and prosperity of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Reitz are the parents of six children, who were born as follows: Elmer C., June 26, 1902; Edna J., April 15, 1905; Anna L., March 19, 1907; Vera, July 7, 1909; Grace C., June 16, 1912, and Marie, July 4, 1916. The family are members of St. Henry's Catholic Congregation at Eau Galle village.

Herman Berg, a farmer in the town of Wilson and a factor in the agricultural progress of the county, was born in the town of Sand Creek, Dunn County, Wis., Sept. 6, 1883, son of John F. and Rönog. The parents belonged to that hardy class of Norwegian settlers who have done so much to develop and civilize the great Northwest. In his native land John F. Berg was a miller. It was in 1874 that he emigrated to America, at first locating on Bloomer Prairie, Chippewa County, Wis. For two years he worked in the Chippewa Flour Mill and for one year in the Bloomer mill. He realized, however, that to continue as a journeyman miller all his life was not the best way to advance his fortunes, and that farming offered a better opportunity to establish a permanent home and a provision for his old age. At the end of the three-year period above referred to, therefore, he came to Dunn County and homesteaded 80 acres in Section 34, town of Sand Creek, a tract of land covered with brush. While building a log house on the place, he walked to and from Bloomer Prairie. Then he moved his family and household goods with an ox team and they established themselves in their new home. For some years oxen were used for draught purposes on the farm, and for many winters John F. Berg worked in the woods to earn the money for current expenses, or to offset the effect of an occasional bad season. In time he cleared most of his land and there he and his wife in time finally passed away, their duty well done and their labors over. They had a family of nine children, of whom those now living are Bertha, Hans F., Inga, Oluf and Herman. Bertha has been married, first to Ole Loftus, who died, after which she became the wife of Tom Tvedt of Sand Creek, where she is now living. Those deceased are Mary, Rudolph, Albert and John. Herman Berg, who was reared on the home farm in the town of Sand Creek, helped his father to develop it, sometimes, however, working out. In 1907 he started out for himself, buying 240 acres in Sections 23 and 24, town of Wilson. The land was partly improved and he has since added to the improvements until he has developed the place into a good modern farm. He built a frame house of nine rooms, and a barn 36 x 100 feet in ground plan, with a full basement and provided with the Lowden equipment. Both house and barn are supplied with running water and all the main buildings are electrically lighted, Mr. Berg having installed a Delco lighting plant. He has 90 acres of land now under the plow, the balance being in pasture and hay land. As a general farmer and dairyman he has made good progress and keeps grade Guernsey cattle, having a pure bred Guernsey sire. He also raises Duroc-Jersey hogs and Shropshire sheep. Mr. Berg was married in 1908 in the town of Sand Creek to Minnie Gilberts, daughter of Andrew and Christina Gilberts, her parents, who came to this country from Norway, being early settlers in that town, and still living. Mr. and Mrs. Berg have had eight children, but two of them, Archie C. and Morris R., are now deceased. The six living are Julian, Fern B., Arthur L., Amy L., Nila M. and Alfa M.

Barney A. Lee, retired farmer, residing in the village of Colfax, was born in La Crosse County, Wisconsin, Aug. 23, 1858, son of Andrew Jacobson Leebakken and his wife, Bertha Peterson Leebakken. The parents had settled on Halfway Creek in that county on coming from Norway in 1858, and there they continued to reside for several years. In 1862 the father, Andrew, came to Dunn County and took up 160 acres of government land in the town of Grant, to which place he moved his family in the following year. The journey was made by ox team and they brought with them two cows and some calves. Four other people came at the same time, namely, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Tollefson and Mr. and Mrs. John Larson, and this made their start in the wilderness somewhat easier than if they had been alone, as they could combine for mutual assistance, and did so, the men rolling up logs and building a house in which to pass the winter. This dwelling was somewhat

crowded, as the Lebakkens had five children, making a company of 11 people in all. The next spring Mr. Leebakken put up a log house on his own land and the family moved into their new home. He also built a log barn and out-buildings and broke six acres of his land the first years. He was not destined to see his work come to full fruition, but before his death, which took place in 1872, he had added 40 acres more to his farm and improved it considerably. His wife survived him many years, dying in 1898. They had 11 children, namely: John, deceased; Peter (first), deceased; Peter (second) now living in Montana; Barney A., of Colfax; Michael A., deceased; Bertha, now Mrs. Edward Emmerson of Montana; Lottie, deceased; Minnie, now Mrs. Elling Gustad of Montana; Sam A., of Colfax; Nicholas of Clayton, Wis., and Eli of Montana. Barney A. Lee was an infant of four years when he accompanied his parents to Dunn County. When two or three years older he began attending district school, and he remained at home until he was 24. In 1884 he went to the Pacific coast, where for about nine years he worked in logging camps. He then returned to Dunn County, Wis., and bought the old homestead of 200 acres in the town of Grant. In March, 1895 his house burned down, but this proved no misfortune in the end, as he replaced it with a good frame dwelling, which was improvement to the farm. Another great improvement was a large barn of 36 x 90 feet that he built in 1914. By that time his farm was one of the best in the town, and he continued to carry on diversified farming there until Sept., 1923, when he rented the place to his son Arthur and retired, moving to the village of Colfax, where he bought the house in which he now lives. In the years of his early manhood Mr. Lee spent a number of winters logging in the woods along the Chippewa River, doing farm work during the summers. He was school treasurer of his district for 24 years. Through hard work and intelligent planning he acquired a reasonable competence and can spend the remainder of his days in ease and comfort. He is a stockholder in the Peoples States Bank and in the Colfax Cooperative Creamery Co. Mr. Lee was married Oct. 19, 1895, a year or two after his return from the West, to Ola Langmoe, who was born in Norway, July 15, 1870. He and his wife have had nine children, all of whom are now living save two, the list being as follows: Arthur, now conducting the home farm in the town of Grant, who married Florence Ellingson; Cora, residing in Eau Claire; Garfield and Esther, deceased; Manley, a student in the River Falls State Normal School; Bernice, bookkeeper for the Colfax Store Company; Alf, who is on the farm with Arthur; and Berdina and Sidney, who are attending public school. The family are affiliated religiously with the Lutheran Church of America.

Hans Teigen, the owner of Clover Leaf Dairy Farm of 160 acres in Section 33, town of Rock Creek, was born in Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, April 12, 1876, son of Albert and Anna (Odegard) Teigen. The parents died in Norway, the father in 1882 and mother in 1922. They had five children: Albert, now a prosperous merchant in Anthony, Eau Claire County, Wis.; Anna, who is Mrs. Charles Berglund of Eau Claire; Ole, who is deceased; Iver, who owns and conducts the old home farm in Norway; and Hans, subject of this sketch. Hans Teigen grew to manhood in his native land, where he attended public school. It was in 1896, when he was in his twentieth year, that he came to America and the state of Wisconsin. After stopping for a few days at Eau Claire, he came to Dunn County and for some time resided with P. C. Peterson, a farmer in the town of Rock Creek, though he worked that summer on the farm of L. E. Hagen. He then went to Superior, Wis., where for ten years he was in the employ of construction firms, laying water mains and sewers and connecting water pipes from the mains to residences. At the end of that period, returning to the town of Rock Creek, Dunn County, and began the operation of his present farm, which was then all wild land, and which he bought in 1902. As it was covered with heavy timber, he had to fell the trees, and. after making a clearing, he built a small frame house. Through persistent industry, involving much hard work, Mr. Teigen has since cleared and developed about 75 acres, the rest of his land being still in pasture and timber. He has also erected a good set of buildings, which include a barn built in 1923 and measuring 32 x 60 feet, with a half basement and patent equipment. Among his other buildings are a good

granary and corn crib and a fine chicken house, and he has also sunk a well. His farm is now in good condition and he is successfully raising corn, oats and clover, besides other crops; he is also a stockholder in the Rock Falls Cooperative Creamery. Mr. Teigen is a member of the Lutheran church and is a man of sterling character, who stands high in his community. As yet he is unmarried.

Ludwig A. Tilleson, proprietor of a meat market in the city of Menomonie, who is an experienced man in his line of business, and who is well known throughout Dunn County, owing to having formerly held public office, was born in the town of Elk Mound, this county, June 7, 1871, son of Arne and Betsy (Anderson) Tilleson. His parents were farmers and as a boy he attended district school and when old enough helped his father to cultivate the parental acres. Afterwards he did farm labor for others and also for several winters worked as a logger in the woods. It was in 1891 that Mr. Tilleson first got into the meat business, entering the employ of A. O. Strand of Menomonie, with whom he remained for nine years, learning all branches of the business. At the end of that time, in 1900, he changed his occupation, becoming a member of the Menomonie police force, on which he served for three years. He then went to Barron and resumed his former occupation of meat dealer, conducting a shop there for two years. Then, being offered the position of chief of police of the city of Menomonie, he accepted, disposing of his market, and for the next two years he held the position above mentioned, at the end of that time going to work in the market of C. G. Tilleson. In 1915 he was elected sheriff of Dunn County and served one term of two years. During the next two years he was under-sheriff and was then once more elected sheriff, and after that under-sheriff, serving two terms of two years each in each position, alternately. In the fall of 1922 he established the market he is now conducting, situated at the corner of Sixth Street and 13th Avenue, and has since built up a good trade. Though too old to be accepted as a soldier in the war with Germany, Mr. Tilleson has seen some home military service. He was formerly for eight years a member of the Ludington Guard, holding successively the rank of corporal and sergeant, and during the war served in the Reserve company, and was lieutenant of Company E. which was formed from members of the Reserve force. He is fraternally affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Maccabees. On Aug. 19, 1893, Mr. Tilleson was married in Menomonie to Bertha Walstad, who was born in Norway, Nov. 12, 1872, daughter of Martin and Johanna Walstad. Her father came to this country in 1885, and after working here for some years, sent for his family in 1891. Before coming to Dunn County he lived for some time in Clark and Jackson counties, in the latter being foreman for several years on the Price farms. After coming to Dunn County he was employed on the old Oakland Stock Farm, which was owned and operated by Captain Tainter. Mr. and Mrs. Walstad both died in Menomonie, the former on Nov. 17, 1916, and the latter on July 4, 1920. Mr. and Mrs. Tilleson have been the parents of six children, but have been deprived of three by the hand of death, those deceased being Julia, Lawrence and Arnold. The survivors are: Ernest, now manager of the Wisconsin Telephone Co. at Elsworth, Wis.; and Lawrence (second) and Julia (second), who are residing at home with them. The family are members of Our Saviour's Lutheran Church in Menomonie, Mrs. Tilleson being an active member of the Ladies' Aid Society, of which she served as president for two years.

Hans C. Aale, the owner and operator of the Aale Farm in Sections 14 and 15, town of Elk Mound, was born at Frederickstad, Norway, Oct. 28, 1852, son of Hans Thoreson and Christine Jacobson. Both parents died in Norway. Hans C. was educated in a Lutheran school and confirmed in the Lutheran church of his parish. He grew to manhood in his native land and was there married to Mena Sophia Aale. In 1884 he came to the United States, landing May 17, and locating at Badger Mills, Wis., where for eight years he was engaged in sawmill work. There his wife Mena died in 1888, leaving him with six children. On Sept. 19, 1891, he was united in marriage with Mary Jenson. In 1900 Mr. Aale bought his present farm of 120 acres in Sections 14 and 15, town of Elk Mound, Dunn County. It was an improved farm with about 60 acres broken and with an old set of buildings.

The latter he has greatly improved and he now has a fine and comfortable residence; also a basement barn of 34 x 60 feet with a lean-to for cows of 18 x 60 feet. He also built a fine set of out-buildings including a machine-shed, hog house, chicken house and milk house, and has installed an acetylene gas plant for illuminating the residence. He has two drilled wells and on the whole his farm is one of the nicest and best kept farms in the community. As a dairyman he keeps Guernsey cattle with a pure bred sire at the head of his herd. He also raises Poland-China and Chester-White hogs successfully. Mr. Aale conducted the farm himself until 1916, when he rented it to his son George, but he still lives on it and leads an active life. By his two successive wives he has been the father of a large family of children, those by his first wife, Mena Sophia, being as follows: Herman, who is single and resides in California; Mary, now Mrs. Edward Johnson residing in Minnesota; Hannah, who is Mrs. Olaf Dahl of Eau Claire; Carl, unmarried and residing in California; and Helen, now Mrs. Steve Popier of Duluth. Of Mr. Aale's second marriage, to Mary Jenson, the children are: Alma, now Mrs. Harry Davis of Cloquet, Minn.; Martin, who served in the World War and is now in the U. S. Hospital at Mendota; Kari, who was graduated from the Stout Institute and the River Falls State Normal School and is now teaching in Mendota; Ida, also a graduate of River Falls State Normal School and a teacher; Esther, a graduate of the Elk Mound High School and now a teacher in the primary department; Hilda, who is a pupil in the Eau Claire Normal School; Henry, now a patrolman on State Trunk Line No. 40; George, who conducts the home farm; and Ragna, who is residing at home with her parents. Mr. Aale and family are members of Big Elk Creek Congregational Church, in which he holds the office of Deacon.

Hans K. Hanson, a good representative of the important dairy interests of the Northwest, manager and buttermaker of the Rock Falls Creamery Company, was born in Eau Claire County, Wisconsin, May 7, 1886, son of Knute and Betsy (Nelson) Hanson. The parents, who came to the United States from Norway when young people, and single, were married in Eau Claire County, where they engaged in farming, and where they are still living, after having been successful in establishing a good home and rearing six children of their own, besides an adopted child. Their own children were O. K., Hans K., Martin, Andrew, Lena and Emma, the adopted child being Allen. Lena is now Mrs. Leon Jacot, and Emma is Mrs. Martin Simonson. Hans K. Hanson acquired his literary education in the public schools of Eau Claire County, and subsequently entered the dairy department of Wisconsin State University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1907. He then took a position as butter-maker at Drummond, in Bayfield County, Wis., where he remained for three years. During the following year he was at Black River Falls. Then in 1910 he came to Rock Falls, Dunn County, and became butter-maker and manager for the Rock Falls Creamery Co., which position he has since continued to hold. As such he has won a good reputation both as a maker of high grade butter and as a business man, and his services are valued accordingly. Since coming here he has doubled the amount of business done by the creamery, in which he is a stockholder. Mr. Hanson was married Nov. 30, 1913, to Elsie Jackson of Eau Claire County, who was born June 16, 1893, daughter of Rodney and Anna (Burgess) Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson are members of the Lutheran Church, Mr. Hanson also belonging to the Brotherhood of American Yeomen and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Daniel S. Dodge, a prominent farmer of the town of Spring Brook, was born in Eau Claire, Wis., April 20, 1881, son of Alfonse and Lillie B. (Hutchins) Dodge. The father, who was born in Waldo County, Maine, on Feb. 2, 1847, came with his parents to Richland County, Wisconsin, when seven years of age, and in 1857 he accompanied them to Dunn County, growing to manhood in the town of Spring Brook. At the age of 17 he became a lumberjack in the employ of the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company of Eau Claire, working in the woods and on the river until 1886. He then began farming for himself in the town of Spring Brook, buying the Harshman estate of 240 acres in Sections 7 and 8 and 40 acres in the town of Elk Mound. This place was partly improved and Alfonse Dodge devoted the rest of

his life to its further improvement and in time developed it into a fine farm. Here he died on June 14, 1914, being survived by his wife, who passed away nearly ten years later, on April 9, 1924. They were people widely known who stood high in popular estimation and will be remembered favorably in years to come. They had six children, as follows: Daniel S., of the town of Spring Brook; Nellie, who is Mrs. S. F. Rork now living in Bellingham, Wash.; Paul, who was killed in Montana in 1912; Harrison, of North Menomonie; Milfred, a farmer in the town of Menomonie, and Bernham, a farmer in the town of Spring Brook. Daniel S. Dodge acquired a district school education and remaining on the home farm assisting his father until he was 21 years old. In 1902 he went to North Dakota, but after remaining there for a year returned home. In 1905 he went again to North Dakota and took a land claim in McHenry County of 160 acres which he proved up, remaining there 11 years. In 1916 he returned home again and took charge of the home farm which he operated for his mother until her death, when he took over the farm and is now operating it along the same lines as father did except that he is paying more attention to dairying. Mr. Dodge was married in St. Paul, Minn., on April 30, 1916, to Belle Benner, daughter of Henry and Nettie (Lee) Benner, her parents, now deceased, having been early settlers near Connersville, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Dodge five children have been born: Enid, on July 27, 1917; Dorothy, Dec. 18, 1918; Beverly and Burlie (twins), Aug. 15, 1920; and Mitchell, Sept. 23, 1922. The family are affiliated religiously with the Salem Evangelical Church.

Charles H. Carpenter, who owns and operates successfully one of the finest farms in the town of Peru, is a native of this town, having been born on his father's farm in Section 34 on Dec. 12, 1869. His parents were Charles Z. and Mary E. (Standish) Carpenter, the father a native of New York State and the mother of Vermont. Married at Keyesville, N. Y., they came west in 1868, to Dunn County, Wis., settling on land in the town of Peru in the spring of 1869. The tract was in Section 34 and contained 80 acres of wild timber land, which Chas. Z. Carpenter took as a homestead. He started his improvements by building a log shanty, also log barns for his stock and hay, and then took up the harder work of land clearing. During several of the early years while thus engaged he utilized some of the timber he had to destroy by burning charcoal. In time he bought another tract, containing 120 acres, which was across the line in the town of Lima, Pepin County, and he followed the career of an active and progressive farmer until his death in 1885. His wife is now living with her daughter, Maude, in Eau Claire County. It is worthy of note that Mr. Carpenter's original log shanty is still standing and has the same shingles that were put on it in 1869. Of their ten children, four are now living, namely: Julia, now Mrs. Frank Fast of Eau Claire County; Charles H., subject of this sketch; Maude, who married Emery Thomas and lives in Eau Claire County, and Elizabeth, now Mrs. E. E. Hoover of the town of Rock Creek. Charles H. Carpenter acquired his education in the rural school and in the public schools of Eau Claire. On account of his father's early death and also of that of his elder brother, he was obliged while still quite young to assume the management of the home farm. For ten years he rented it out and then in 1900 it became his own property, he having bought out the interests of the other heirs. Since then he has added two more 40-acre tracts to his holdings. In 1904 he built a comfortable residence and in 1912 a main barn of 34 x 48 feet with 16-foot posts and a cement basement, and installed with patent stanchions. He has also erected a hollow wall silo of 12 x 36 feet, an ice house, a wood house, hen house, and other farm buildings, all well planned and suitably arranged as to position, the house being painted white and the others red, forming a striking contrast. The farm is situated on State Highway No. 85, about halfway between Eau Claire and Durand, with Meridean four miles north by east and Rock Falls seven miles east by north. The lawns, trees and shrubbery near the residence are well situated to throw it into pleasing relief and present with the other buildings a good appearance, and the general aspect of the place gives evidence of energy and thrift, qualities for which Mr. Carpenter is well known in his neighborhood. He has a fine herd of grade Holstein cattle, including a full bred sire, and raises Poland-China and Chester-

White hogs. He is a stockholder in the Meridean creamery and Durand Telephone Co., and formerly served a term as town assessor. On Dec. 25, 1902, Mr. Carpenter was united in marriage with Dora Brown, and he and his wife are the parents of a son, William W., who was born Aug. 25, 1904, and who is now a skilled and practical young farmer assisting his father.

Ole Hovde, a well known and respected citizen of the town of Peru, who has added to its agricultural resources by building up a good farm, was born in Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, Oct. 8, 1860, son of Ole and Ingeborg (Settern) Hovde. Both the parents died in Norway where they spent their lives. Ole as a boy attended public school there and was 24 years old when he came to America in 1884, first locating at Eau Claire. Thence he came to Dunn County, entering the employ of Peter Gilbertson of Peru, for whom he worked five years, afterwards renting land from him in the town of Peru, which he farmed for two years. At the end of that time he bought his present farm of 120 acres, of which 40 acres are in Section 26 and 80 in Section 35. It was an old farm with poor buildings, but some of the land had been broken and Mr. Hovde started in to improve it. The 33 years he has since lived on this place have been well spent and the results are plain to be seen in the fertile and attractive farm that meets the eye of the passer-by today. Some of the most important improvements on it have been effected within recent years. In 1904 Mr. Hovde built a residence of eight rooms and in 1909 a good modern barn of 32 x 50 feet, and his granary, machine shed and other buildings are well and substantially constructed. Ninety acres of his farm are now under cultivation, the balance being in timber and pasture. The cattle are grade Guernseys with a pure bred sire in the herd and Duroc-Jersey hogs are also raised. The farm is situated on State Trunk Highway No. 85 and is 11 miles from Durand. Mr. Hovde is a stockholder in the Meridean creamery, a cooperative concern, and the Rock Falls and Meridean Telephone Co. He was married in April, 1890, to Inga Hanson, who was born in Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, on Nov. 28, 1867, and who came to this country in 1889, settling in Meridean. Mr. and Mrs. Hovde are the parents of three children: Otto M., Margaret K. and Ida H. Otto M., born Oct. 14, 1893, has remained on the home farm assisting his father. He married Esther Brunn of Menomonie and they have one child, Gilbert O., who was born May 2, 1923. Margaret K., born Aug. 7, 1898, married Lawrence Brack and they live in St. Paul. Ida H., born Sept. 19, married Sever Bruberg and resides in Caryville. Their children are Mildred and Leslie. Mr. Hovde and his family are members of the Lutheran Church and are people who stand well in the community.

Philip G. Melrose, who after a career of some 37 years as a farmer in the town of Rock Creek, is now living practically retired from active work in the village of Rock Falls, was born at Savannah, Ga., Feb. 3, 1860, son of John and Elizabeth (Nelson) Melrose. The parents were natives of Berwickshire, Scotland who came to America when young people and were married at St. Augustine, Florida. Their sojourn in the far South came to an end in July, 1860, when one could already hear the mutterings of the coming war tempest which was to rend the nation in twain for a time. Mr. and Mrs. Melrose had seen something of the peculiar institution of slavery and in the questions which grew out of it their sympathies were with the north. To live safely in the South in those days, a man had to be Southern in sentiment; moreover, the enervating climate was not suited to their hardy Scottish natures, so they came north to Wisconsin and to Dunn County for a short stay, as the wife and children stopped for a while in the village of Rock Falls until Mr. Melrose could build a log house on the wild land which he had purchased in the town of Albany, Pepin County. This was an 80-acre tract through which ran Rock Creek, and on the banks of that stream Mr. Melrose built his cabin, he and his family taking up their abode in it. He then began the hard routine of pioneer farming, making gradual progress in prosperity, adding in time other land to his place until he had 300 acres, and also in time erecting good frame buildings to take the place of the primitive log structures, and his place was finally developed into a fine piece of agricultural property. But Mrs. Elizabeth Melrose, the faithful and loving wife and mother in the family, lived to see but few of these changes, for in

the fall of 1865 she passed away, leaving her husband and five children to mourn her loss. Of these the eldest is Jane, who has always remained at home to care for the household and is now the owner of the home farm. The other children are: Euphemia, who married George Silvernail and lives in North Dakota; Philip G. of Rock Falls; Margaret, now Mrs. Frank Fox of Durand; and Belle, who became the wife of James Fox but is now deceased. Philip G. Melrose was educated in the public schools and until the age of 30 years remained at home assisting his father. During the latter part of the time he was also breaking and developing a farm of his own of 160 acres, which he bought in 1882 in the town of Rock Creek, Dunn County, and he cleared a portion of it, also building a good residence and a basement barn of 32 x 80 feet. In 1891, being married in that year, he took up his residence on it and continued the improvements. When he had got pretty far along with them he bought another 80-acre tract, which gave him 240 acres, of which he made a fine farm, in time erecting other buildings, among them a large machine shed and a silo. As a general farmer and dairyman he made an excellent record and continued operations until 1919, when, having saved a competence, he sold his farm and took up his residence in the village of Rock Falls. He keeps a team and raises poultry for the early market, but is otherwise retired. He is a stockholder in the Rock Falls Creamery Co. The marriage of Mr. Melrose, already briefly alluded to, occurred Dec. 16, 1891, united him with Mary L. Brown, who was born in the town of Durand, Pepin County, Dec. 18, 1859, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Brown, the mother's maiden name being Marie L. Bass. The parents, who were from New York State, had settled at an early date in southern Wisconsin, whence in 1854 they moved to Pepin County, taking land in the town of Durand. There Nathan Brown died in 1878, being survived by his wife, who is still living, though now well advanced in years, making her home with her daughter, Mrs. D. N. King of Meridean, Dunn County. The children in the Brown family were: Newton, now in Wyoming; Wallace, of California; Anna M., wife of D. N. King of Meridean; Mary L., wife of the subject of this sketch; Ernest, of Wyoming; Parke, of Grantsburg, Wis.; and Harry of Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Melrose have been the parents of two children: Dale D., born Oct. 3, 1895, and John P. V., born July 19, 1900, the latter residing at home. Dale D., who enlisted for war service in the 361st Ambulance Corps, died at Camp Lewis, Wash., Dec. 18, 1917. The Melrose family are Presbyterians in religious faith. Mr. Melrose belongs to the order of Modern Woodmen of America and Mrs. Melrose to the auxilliary order of Royal Neighbors.

Sam D. Mishler, a well known farmer of Section 31, town of Peru, who has had a notable career in agriculture both here and elsewhere, was born in Cashocton County, Indiana, Sept. 30, 1860, son of Joseph and Rebecca (Moyer) Mishler. The father was born in Canada, June 25, 1822, and the mother in Pennsylvania, Sept. 19, 1826. Married in Indiana, they came in 1873 to the town of Dunn, Dunn County, Wis., where they bought 260 acres of land and there begun farming; but the flood of 1880 completely destroyed their farm, leaving nothing but sand bars. They then moved across the Chippewa River into the town of Peru, where Joseph Mishler bought 202 acres of farm land, and there he started all over again, in course of time building up another fine farm, on which place he died June 12, 1907. His wife, surviving him, passed away on April 20, 1911. They were the parents of a large family of 13 children, of whom the five now living are: Deskin, of Menomonie; Sam D., of the town of Peru; John, who runs the ferry at old Meridean and is also owner of a good farm in the town of Peru; Mary, who is Mrs. Sam Barnes of Birchwood; and Hattie J., now Mrs. Albert Tuttle of Buffalo County, Wisconsin. It is worthy of additional mention that Mr. Mishler and his son Joel (who died May 4, 1883) for four years while living in the town of Dunn conducted the old stage coach and mail route between Dunnville and Menomonie. Sam D. Mishler was educated in the rural schools and remained at home with his parents until 25 years old. He then started out for himself and for the next five years was employed in logging camps, spending his summers, however, on the home farm, which he rented at the end of that period, subsequently conducting it until two years before his father's death. Then he spent a year operating a rented farm in the town of

Rock Creek, after which he spent two years at Gilmanton in Buffalo County. He then bought a farm in the town of Lima, Pepin County, which he conducted for a year and a half, when he sold out and returned to the home farm, where he remained for a year. At the end of that time he bought a farm of 330 acres in the town of Peru, situated in Sections 29, 30 and 32, where he carried on general farming until 1920. Then he sold that farm to Arthur Asher, buying his present farm of 95 acres of Red Cedar in the town of Peru. Here he carries on general farming successfully, and in addition to this place he owns 35 acres of timber land in Pepin County. For many years Mr. Mishler has been a member of the school board of his district and for a great many years has served as road commissioner, performing the duties of each office in a capable and satisfactory manner. He was married Aug. 18, 1894, to Lucy Patrow of Durand, who was born Feb. 19, 1877. He and his wife are the parents of four children; Elmer, born Aug. 2, 1895; William Henry, born Nov. 21, 1897, and Joseph, born Nov. 6, 1905. Elmer, now a farmer in Pepin County, first married Rachel Frank, who died in January, 1921, after bearing him two children, Doris and Ruth. He subsequently married Emma Doan, of which union there is one child, Vera May. William Henry, who is a railroad man living at Oelwein, Iowa, married Merle Dalrymple and has one child, Betty Jean. Violet I., born Aug. 24, 1896, died in November, 1897. Joseph is residing at home with his parents. Mr. Mishler and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Daniel W. Andrews, proprietor of a flour and grist mill in the village of Rock Falls, and one of the leading business men of this village, was born on a farm in the town of Rock Creek, on Dec. 12, 1872, son of Samuel and Mary (Melrose) Andrews, the parents, as elsewhere stated, being pioneers of this locality. As a boy he attended school in the village of Rock Falls and until reaching the age of 27 helped his parents to improve the home farm, on which they had settled some eight years before his birth. It was in March, 1899, that he started in his present business, coming to Rock Falls and buying his present mill, with all contingent rights, including a residence property, from Bump & Churchill, and he has since been engaged in operating it, having built up quite an extensive business. He has rebuilt and remodelled the mill and doubled its capacity, increasing its capacity to 50 barrels per day. His "Big Loaf" brand of flour has a reputation which extends throughout the state, and he also manufactures rye, buckwheat and graham flour, and does a large business in the grinding of grist. The product of his mill is manufactured from local grains, and as an additional occupation he buys and sells grain. In 1923 he built a new dam of concrete cement, which has not only increased the power of his mill but is also an ornament to the village. He is also active in other local enterprises, in which he has a personal financial interest. He was one of the organizers of the Rock Falls Creamery Company, of which he has been the treasurer since 1910, and he helped to organize the Meridean State Bank of Meridean, and is a director of and stockholder in it. He is a member of the order of Beavers, and has rendered public service in connection with the affairs of local government, having been treasurer of the town of Rock Creek since 1901. His activities in these various directions mark him out as one of the leading citizens in the southeastern part of Dunn County, one who is a potent factor in its growth and development and whose word can always be relied on. Mr. Andrews was married April 3, 1895, to Rena M. Kepler of the town of Rock Creek, and he and his wife are the parents of four children: Ethel M., born May 14, 1898, who is now Mrs. William Hendricks of Eau Claire; Harold Alfred, born April 4, 1901, who married Frances Hendricks and is assisting his father in the mill; Mildred P., born March 17, 1906, and Doris E., born April 24, 1916, the two youngest residing at home with their parents. The family attend the Union church in the village. In 1916 Mr. Andrews tore down the old house which he bought with the mill and erected a fine modern residence.

Samuel Andrews, an early settler in the town of Rock Creek, but now deceased, was a native of England who came to this country when young. In the state of Ohio, he was married to Mary Melrose, a native of Scotland and in 1864 they came

to Dunn County, Wisconsin, Mr. Andrews buying 260 acres of wild land in the town of Rock Creek. During their first year in the county, however, they resided in the village of Rock Falls, Mr. Andrews in the meanwhile being engaged in making a clearing and putting up a log house and barns. That accomplished, he and his wife toop up their residence on the land and began the life of pioneer farmers, enduring all hardships cheerfully in the effort to make a home. This was a task finally accomplished, though not without hard work, and in time the Andrews farm was recognized as one of the finest in the town of Rock Creek. It was also much larger than at first, as Mr. Andrews bought 40 acres in addition to his original purchase of 260, making a 300-acre farm. He resided there for nearly half a century dying on Nov. 6, 1912. His wife, who survived him, died Sept. 17, 1924. They had four children: William a resident of Rock Falls and retired; George, of Mt. Vernon, Wash.; John, of Walla Walla, Wash., and Daniel W., of Rock Falls.

William Andrews, a retired farmer residing at Rock Falls, was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, July 27, 1859, son of Samuel and Mary (Melrose) Andrews. As a young child he came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, with his parents in 1864. He was educated in the district school in the town of Rock Falls and remained at home with his parents until 21 years old. He then went to Chippewa Falls and learned the wheelwright's trade, which he followed there for four years. He then quit that occupation and for the next ten years followed the carpenter's trade. In 1889 he went to Snohanish County, Washington, where he spent ten years in the woods engaged in logging. At the end of that time, or in 1899, he returned to Rock Falls, Wis., to take charge of the home farm, and after his father's death, which occurred in 1912, he continued to operate the farm until 1920, in which he sold it, and has since lived retired in Rock Falls, his invalid mother residing with him. For the last five years he has been assessor of the town of Rock Creek. He attends the Union church in the village.

I. E. Brack, of Meridean, dealer in general merchandise, including farm produce, implements, and automobiles, and who is interested in other local business enterprises, was born in Norway, July 18, 1865, son of Iver and Anna Brack. He attended school in his native land, where he spent the first 21 years of his life. Emigrating to the United States in 1886, he landed at Boston and came west to "old" Meridean, Wis., where for one year he was employed in the sawmills. He then went to Drummond, Bayfield County, Wis., where he worked in sawmills for nine years. Returning to Meridean, he bought the small store in which he started mercantile business, and which he has twice rebuilt and enlarged until he has converted it into a store building measuring 64 x 65 feet. As a part of his general trade he handles everything in implements used on the farm, including the Primrose and De Laval cream separators; also Ford automobiles and tractors and the International trucks and tractors, together with the Louden barn equipment, and his business is now well established and on a sound basis. Among his other activities and interests, he is a stockholder in the Rock Falls-Meridean Telephone Co., vice president of the Meridean State Bank and treasurer and manager of the Meridean Cooperative Creamery Co. Since 1896 he has served as postmaster of the village, and for 20 years he was treasurer of the town of Peru. Mr. Brack was married in South Dakota, June 14, 1898, to Josephine Christianson, who died in 1901, and by whom he had one daughter, Alice, who is now teaching school in Racine. On June 14, 1903, Mr. Brack married Thorine Waddal, of which union four children have been born, Irvin, Evelyn, Joyce and Arvid. The family are members of the United Lutheran Church. In 1909 Mr. Brack's parents came to America and settled at Meridean, where the father is still living, at the age of 92 years, the mother having died in 1914. Mr. Brack is one of the active and successful business men of Dunn County and has built up a reputation for ability and integrity that is widely recognized.

Severt B. Brumberg, a good type of the successful Northwest farmer, operating in the town of Rock Creek, was born in Dane County, Wisconsin, Dec. 30, 1882, son of Henry and Kari (Fadness) Brumberg. The parents also born in Dane County, the father in 1850 and the mother in 1847, were married there. They came

to Dunn County in 1894, taking a farm at or near "old" Meridean, in Section 6, town of Rock Creek, which Henry Brumberg operated until 1917, when he sold it. The two following years were spent by him in Oregon, after which he returned to the town of Rock Creek, Dunn County, Wis., and has since made his home with his son, Severt B. His wife Kari died in 1908. They had seven children: Anna, born Oct. 25, 1875, who died Nov. 12, 1900; Knute, born April 10, 1877; Olaus, born April 11, 1879, who died May 20, 1918; Cornell, born Sept. 9, 1881, and Severt B., the date of whose nativity has been already given. Severt B. Brumberg as a boy attended school in Dane County, and, after coming with his parents to Dunn County, pursued his studies further in the rural schools here. He grew to manhood on the home farm, assisting his father until 1908, in which year he started in for himself, renting a farm of 100 acres in Sections 20 and 21. In 1910 he bought it and it is the one he now owns and operates. He has remodeled the residence, and in 1913 erected a fine stock barn of 32 x 50 feet with full basement, installed with the Lowden and James patent equipment. He has also put up two silos, one of cement block construction, measuring 10 x 30 feet, and the other of concrete, measuring 8 x 30 feet, and has erected a full set of out-buildings of substantial construction. His fields are well tilled and his fences in good condition, and as a general farmer, dairyman and stock-raiser he has made steady progress. He has a fine herd of Holstein cattle, some of which are registered stock and the rest high grade, with a pure bred sire in the herd. He also raises a number of Duroc-Jersey hogs each year. In addition to all this, he is a stockholder in the Rock Falls & Meridean Telephone Company, and for six years he served as clerk of School District No. 5. Mr. Brumberg was married May 16, 1909, to Agnes Hyson, who was born at Porter's Mills, Eau Claire County, Wis., Aug. 23, 1889, and of this union five children have been born: Alice, Dec. 24, 1910; Eldora, March 9, 1913; Stuart, July 6, 1915; Otis, July 19, 1919, and Morris, Nov. 2, 1922. The family are affiliated by membership with the Meridean and Rock Falls Lutheran Church.

Rasmus H. Dahl, a resident of Dunn County for 40 years, and prominent in the town of Peru, where he has a good agricultural record, was born at Shager, Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, Aug. 28, 1860, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Rasmusson, his mother's maiden name having been Anna Swensdatter. The parents were born in the same part of Norway as himself, and the father died in that country in 1885, the mother coming to America in the following year and subsequently making her home with the subject of this sketch until her death in 1892. They had in all a family of eight children, five of whom died in Norway, the other three, who came to the United States, being: Swen Hanson, now deceased; Ingeborg, now Mrs. Peter Robertson of Buckley, Wash., and Rasmus H. of the town of Peru, Dunn County. Rasmus H. Dahl as a youth attended school in Norway and remained in that country until 22 years old. Then in 1882 he emigrated, locating at old Meridean, in Dunn County, Wis. During the summers he worked in the sawmill there, residing with Robert Robertson, and in the winters he worked in the pine woods. On July 12, 1885, he was married to Thora Tradet who was born in the same parish in Norway as himself on Sept. 12, 1857, and came to America in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Dahl now secured a home by themselves and he continued his activities in the lumber industry until 1887, when he began his career as a farmer. The land he first bought was a tract of 160 acres in Section 19, town of Rock Creek, on which stood a house. Mr. Dahl erected a set of good buildings and farmed the place until 1896, when he sold it and moved to the Tyrone Farm of 920 acres in the town of Peru, which he conducted for 24 years, or until 1920. He then bought his present farm of 40 acres in Section 15, town of Peru, on which was a good residence. The other buildings, however, Mr. Dahl has put up himself, including a fine basement barn, erected in 1923, and measuring 24 x 32 feet in ground plan; a large chicken house, and various other out-buildings. He has also cleared and developed more of the land, now having a fine farm, well fenced and in first class condition. He keeps Holstein grade cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs, also White Wyandotte poultry. Mr. and Mrs. Dahl have been the parents of eight children, five of whom are now deceased, the record in brief being as follows: Oleanna, born

Jan. 15, 1891, is now Mrs. Ole H. Shager, of the town of Rock Creek and the mother of six children, Rosa L., Edna T., Elsie L., Olaf E., Doris T. and Robert H. Anna Karolina, born Aug. 14, 1892, is Mrs. Fred H. Fry of Winona, where Mr. Fry is engaged in the film finishing business, also conducting a variety store; they have two children, Ruth and Owen. Swen, born Dec. 14, 1893, is in Chicago. Hans, born March 29, 1888, died on the Tyrone farm in 1911. Ole, born Jan. 18, 1890, was drowned in the Chippewa River, June 17, 1897, while swimming. Rosa, born Feb. 6, 1898, died Jan. 7, 1905. Robert and Tena died in infancy.

Julius Fedie, a representative farmer of the town of Peru, who has made his way in the world through industry backed by intelligence, was born in Pepin County, Wis., March 21, 1871, son of Frederick and Anna (Keins) Fedie. Austria was the native country of the parents, where in the year 1870, they were married on a Tuesday and started for America on the following Friday. On arriving in this country, they settled first in Trempealeau County, Wisconsin; but after remaining there one summer they moved to Pepin County, buying land in the town of Lima, where they developed a farm. In time Mr. Fedie sold that farm and bought another one of 80 acres in the town of Lima, on which he is still living, it being now, however, a farm of 140 acres. Mrs. Anna Fedie died when her son Julius was nine years old, or about 1880. Julius Fedie acquired his education in the rural school and remained on the home farm until 16 years old. He then began to support himself, working on the railroad, on farms, and at various other kinds of labor until reaching the age of 24. Having by that time saved a little money, he bought 160 acres of land in Section 35, town of Peru, a tract on which a few acres had been cleared, the rest of the land being mostly covered with heavy white oak timber. There was also an old shack on the place. Mr. Fedie has now spent 25 years in developing this farm and has achieved excellent results. He has 115 acres cleared and under cultivation, the rest being still in timber. He has fenced the entire farm and among the buildings he has erected are a fine ten-room residence, installed with a pipeless furnace, built in 1920; and a substantial basement barn, measuring 34 x 56 feet in ground plan, which he put up in 1906. He is engaged in general and dairy farming, keeping grade cattle, and is a stockholder in the Meridean creamery. He also raises Poland-China hogs. Mr. Fedie has long been recognized as one of the leading and most reliable citizens of his town, and about 1909 he was elected a member of the board of supervisors, in which position he served for seven years. Then he was off the board for five years, but in 1921 was elected again and is now serving. He is also school treasurer of Joint District No. 3, of Lima and Peru. In religion he is a Catholic. On Nov. 6, 1896, he was united in marriage with Mary Anibas of the town of Lima, Pepin County, who was born in Austria, Sept. 6, 1874, and who came to this country in 1882. The children born of this marriage are nine in number, as follows: Henry, born July 7, 1897, who is a carpenter, unmarried; Mary, who died in infancy; Rosa, born Aug. 19, 1900, residing on the home farm; Richard, born Jan. 31, 1902, who married Minnie Bichler and is a farmer in Pepin County, having one child, Luverne Walter; Victor, born March 26, 1905; Hubert, Nov. 2, 1908; Carl, Oct. 22, 1910; Alfred, June 28, 1912; Julius, Jr., Nov. 29, 1915, and Irene, Aug. 2, 1919, all the six last mentioned residing on the home farm. The Fedie family is one with a reputation for industry and good citizenship.

Mathias Hanson, for years a progressive and successful farmer in the town of Peru, but who is now deceased, was born in this town Dec. 13, 1878, son of Ole and Guri Hanson. The parents were born in Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, and came to America in the early 50's, settling in Dunn County, Wisconsin, Ole Hanson being one of the very first settlers in the town of Peru, in 1865 buying land in Section 12. Building a log house and log barn, he began the task of developing a farm, a work in which he was engaged for many years and in which he finally succeeded. He added to his holdings until he had 610 acres, all in the same town. A certain portion of his land was known as the Rumsey Landing Farm, being situated on Section 1, which was on the south side of the Chippewa River, just opposite the landing. Ole Hanson died on his farm in 1897, having survived his good wife, who had passed

away in 1881. They had been the parents of eight children, of whom only three were living at the time of Mr. Hanson's death—two sons and one daughter. The real property was then divided between the two sons, the daughter receiving an equivalent in money. Mathias Hanson acquired his education in the rural school near his home and as he grew up became his father's assistant on the farm, remaining with his parents instead of leaving home to seek his fortune elsewhere. On his father's death he inherited 330 acres of the home farm, and carried on agriculture there in time making further improvements to keep up with modern ideas in regard to farm management. Thus, in 1913 he built a fine cement block residence, though a year later he suffered a misfortune in the loss of a good barn which was struck by lightning and burned down. In 1915 he erected the present barn of 32 x 70 feet, with full basement, and at different times he built other good and substantial buildings, and was successfully engaged both in general and dairy farming until his death on Nov. 24, 1916. He was a stockholder in the Meridean Co-operative Creamery, and was a man of solid worth and reliable character, esteemed by all who knew him. Mr. Hanson was married April 21, 1905, to Oleanna Ladum, who was born at old Meridean, Dunn County, March 27, 1882, daughter of Thomas and Marit (Peterson) Ladum. Her parents, like those of Mr. Hanson, were born at Gudbrandsdalen, Norway; they came to this country in 1873, settling at old Meridean, Dunn County, Wis., where Mr. Ladum, who was a shoemaker, followed his trade and by industry and honest dealing became well and favorably known over a wide range of territory. He was thus occupied for the rest of his life, except for two years, during which he operated the Meridean ferry. He served acceptably in school and town office, and his death on Nov. 9, 1901, was an event deeply regretted. His wife, who has now been a resident of Dunn County for 52 years, is living with her daughter, Mrs. Mathias Hanson. After Mrs. Hanson's death Mrs. Hanson continued to carry on the farm until two years ago, and still resides on it, keeping a few cows, hogs and chickens, but renting out most of the land. She has two daughters, Gladys Myra and Florence Edna. Gladys Myra, born Sept. 22, 1906, is a graduate of the Eau Claire High School and the Dunn County Normal School, and is now teaching the Meridean school, residing with her mother. Florence Edna, born Oct. 2, 1907, is attending the Eau Claire High School. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. The children in the Ladum family, including Mrs. Hanson and her brothers and sisters, were as follows: Clara, now Mrs. C. J. Skamser of Colorado Springs, Colo.; Pauline, who is Mrs. J. W. Greathouse of Seattle, Wash.; Oleanna (widow of Mathias Hanson); Herman, now in the United States army stationed at Vancouver, Wash.; Matilda, who is Mrs. W. S. Baldwin of Atlanta, Ga.; and Albert, of Tacoma, Wash.

George Hubbard, a substantial farmer of the town of Peru, who has resided in this town for 68 years and is one of the best known citizens in the southern part of Dunn County, was born in the town of Oakfield, Fond du Lac County, Nov. 24, 1855. His parents were Hamilton W. and Margaret (Innis) Hubbard, natives of New York State, who were also married in that state, coming west to Fond du Lac County, Wis., at an early day, and taking a farm. Hamilton W. Hubbard for a while also conducted a mercantile business. It was in 1856 that he moved with his family to Dunn County, which had been set off only two years before from Chippewa and included what is now Pepin County. Buying land in the town of Peru, he started to develop a farm, adding to his possessions from time to time until he owned 1600 acres. To the locality in which it was situated he gave the name of Tyrone, and his place was known far and wide as the Tyrone Farm. An early plat book in the register of deeds' office in the court house at Menomonie shows a plat of Tyrone made in 1858, the location shown being in Sections 21 and 28, on the line of the C. M. & St. Paul Railway. Being such an early settler in the town—a pioneer, in fact,—and a man of enterprise and ability, Mr. Hubbard was naturally prominent as a citizen. In addition to his farming operations, he did quite a logging business, operating a sawmill on his farm. He served a number of times in public office, for some time as chairman of the town board. His career in the town of Peru covered some 38 years, or until the death of his wife Margaret, which occurred

Dec. 29, 1890. He then sold out his property and went south to the state of Virginia, where he married again, afterwards removing to Michigan, in which state he died June 10, 1909. George Hubbard, who was a babe less than a year old when his parents settled in the town of Peru, grew to manhood on their farm at Tyrone, and as a boy attended rural school. At the age of 25 years he started out for himself as a farmer buying 80 acres of land in Section 28, town of Peru, a wild tract which he at once started to improve, erecting a set of buildings, and he has since added to his landed possessions until he now owns 280 acres, 160 of which are in Section 28, 40 in Section 29 and 80 in Section 32. Always a hard worker, he has made good material progress and his integrity of character has won him friends. He follows general farming and dairy, raising corn and other grain, also hogs, and is a stockholder in the cooperative elevator at Durand and in the Durand Telephone Exchange. Though he has been tendered public office at different times, he has always declined, feeling that his farm and home needed him most. Mr. Hubbard was married Dec. 5, 1880, to Josephine Gibson, who was born in Jackson County, Wisconsin, May 1, 1863. He and his wife are the parents of three children, Milton D., Stella M. and Nellie Belle. Milton D., who was born Aug. 27, 1881, is now a substantial farmer in the town of Eau Galle and a supervisor of that town. He married Margaret Olson and they have five children, Velma M., Elsie M., Josephine E., Mildred M. and James George. Stella M., born Feb. 1, 1883, is the wife of George L. Miles of St. Paul and the mother of two children, Ila L. and Alta J. Nellie Belle, born Feb. 26, 1885, is now Mrs. Charles E. Mishler of Eau Claire, Wis., and the mother of two children, Fern B. and Merle M.

Martin Larson, who is engaged in general agriculture in the town of Wilson, Section 11, was born in Norway, June 29, 1866, son of Arne and Anna Marie (Anderson) Larson. The parents were born in Soluer, Norway, where they were engaged in farming until they came to the United States in 1868, settling in Eau Claire, Wis., where Arne Larson worked in the mills that summer. He then came with his family to Menomonie, entering the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co., for whom he worked that winter in the woods and the next summer in sawmills. Then coming to Colfax, Dunn County, he bought for $100, 80 acres of land in the town of Colfax, built a log house, and a log barn with a hay roof, and began clearing the land with the aid of his oxen. After living on that place five years he sold it and moved to the town of Wilson, taking a homestead of 160 acres in Section 13, the tract being covered with brush. He and his family were the first settlers in that section. Mr. Larson put up the usual log buildings, later enlarging the house by a frame addition and siding the log part. In time he got 150 acres under the plow, and he and his wife spent their last years there, he dying in 1897 and she in 1909. They were the parents of seven children, of whom five are now living; Louis, Martin, Sam, Anna and Minnie. Louis is now a resident of Spooner, Wis.; Anna married Fred Olson of Trego and Minnie became the wife of George Baland of Rice Lake. The two deceased are Oscar and Alma. Martin Larson was eight years old when he accompanied his parents to the town of Wilson. As there was no school in the vicinity at that time, he was unable to obtain an education until he was over 15 years old. He remained at home helping his father and acquiring a good practical knowledge of agriculture. When he was 17 he began working in Chippewa County, being thus employed during the winters. For five years he traveled in the West and South, following various occupations, working in the woods, in harvest fields at threshing, and on a steamboat on the Mississippi River, and running rafts of logs and lumber to St. Louis or other markets. On the death of his father in 1897 he went to live with his grandmother, who had taken the home stead in Section 11, town of Wilson that is his present farm, as she willed it to him after he had taken care of her until she died. He has cleared the land and erected a house, barn and other buildings, and has 70 acres under the plow. He is engaged in general farming and dairying, having a herd of Guernsey grade cattle, and raises Duroc-Jersey hogs. He is a stockholder in the Farmers' Store at Bloomer. At times Mr. Larson has rendered public service in an official capacity. He was for one year a member of the Wilson town board of supervisors, served 20 years as

road commissioner, was constable two years, and treasurer of the school board of his district for three years, and he has always performed his full duty as a citizen and won the respect of his fellow townsmen. He was married in the town of Wilson in April, 1892, by Ira Bremer, J. P., to Denna Johnson, daughter of John and Julia Johnson, her parents, natives of Norway, having been residents of Polk County, Wis., but both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Larson, the latter of whom died in 1907, had four children, Arthur, Julia, Jesse and Anna Marie, all residing at home but Arthur, who lives in Barron County.

Olof Olson, manager of the Meridean Lumber & Fuel Co., of Meridean, was born in the town of Rock Creek, Dunn County, Aug. 18, 1870, son of Martinus and Lena (Wagnild) Olson. The parents were natives of Norway, in which country they were married. In 1866 Martinus Olson, leaving his family behind, came to the United States to establish a new home, locating first in Eau Claire, Wis., where he remained a short time. He then came to old Meridean, finding employment in the sawmill. Later he bought an 80-acre farm in the town of Rock Creek, now known as the Fossum farm, and, having sent for his family in 1868, he settled down to agricultural work, operating that farm until 1876. He then sold it and purchased another in the town of Peru—now known as the J. Stevens farm—and that he operated until 1905. In that year he retired, he and his wife taking up their residence in the village of Meridean, where Mrs. Lena Olson died on March 14, 1921. He survived her but a little over a year, passing away in May, 1922. Mr. and Mrs. Martinus Olson were the parents of six children: Olof, of Meridean; Sophia, now Mrs. Christ Olson of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Martin, of Iron Mountain, Wis.; Emma, who is Mrs. Eugene Marquis of Glasgow, Mont.; Anton, of the town of Rock Creek; and Sever, who is in California. Olof as a boy attended district school in the town of Peru, after which for nine years he worked in the woods and in sawmills. He then purchased the old home farm, which he operated until 1920, and during that period he was one of the prominent men of his town, serving frequently or constantly in public office. He was town assessor for six years and chairman of the town board for 12 years. By virtue of the latter office he was also a member of the county board and as such served on many important committees, thus taking an active and prominent part in the government of the county. He has been manager of the Meridean Lumber & Fuel Co. since the fall of 1920. He is a stockholder in and a director of the Meridean State Bank and a stockholder in the Meridean Cooperative Creamery. On June 10, 1893, Mr. Olson was married in Hudson, Wis., to Inga Johnsgard, and he and his wife have been the parents of one child, Melvin, who was born Nov. 21, 1895. The latter married Inga Fossum and has two children, Dorothy and Daniel D. The son Melvin is now operating his parent's farm. The family are members of the United Lutheran Church in Meridean.

Anton M. Olson, proprietor of Sunnyside Farm, in Section 16, town of Rock Creek, and who at the present time is serving as chairman of the town board of supervisors, was born in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County, Wis., March 10, 1877, son of Martinus and Oleana (Wagnild) Olson. The parents, who were born in Norway, came to America when young people, the father in 1866 and the mother in 1868. They were married in Eau Claire, after which they made their home for some years at Meridean, not the present village of that name, but that which is now referred to as "old" Meridean, which was in Section 6, at the confluence of Meridean Slough and the Chippewa River. Martinus Olson was mill foreman there for the Eau Claire Lumber Co. His next move was to rent a farm in the town of Rock Creek, which is now known as the Fossum Farm and which he operated until 1876. In 1877 he moved to the town of Spring Brook, where until 1879 he operated rented farms. In 1879 he bought a farm in the town of Peru, which he operated until 1905, and which is now known as the J. Stevens farm. He then retired, and the rest of his life was spent in Meridean, where his wife died on March 14, 1921, and he May 2, 1922. Their children were Olof, of Meridean, this county; Sophia, who married Christ Olson and lives in Coeur d'Alene, Ida.; Martin, of Iron River, Wis.; Emma, wife of Eugene Marquis of Glasgow, Mont.; Anton, of

the town of Rock Creek, Dunn County, Wis., and Sever, who is in California. Anton M. Olson was educated in rural schools in the town of Peru and as a boy and youth worked on the parental farm, acquiring thereby a good knowledge of agriculture. When 21 years old he began farming for himself, and for a period of about ten years thereafter, or until 1908, operated rented farms. He then bought his present farm in Section 16, town of Rock Creek, containing at that time about 40 acres of land. The buildings were poor, and a good deal of intelligent work was necessary to make a good farm of the place. This, however, Mr. Olson has done. He has doubled the size of the farm by purchasing another 40 acres of land; has remodeled and partly rebuilt the residence; in 1914 built a fine dairy barn of 34 x 36 feet, with basement and installed with the West Bend patent equipment and drinking cups; erected a fine cement block-block silo, and installed water works for the house and barn. He has a good herd of grade Holstein cattle, with a pure bred sire. While living in the town of Peru Mr. Olson served three years as a member of the town board, and after coming to the town of Rock Creek he was town assessor for one term. At the spring election of 1924 he was elected chairman of the town board, thereby becoming a member of the county board, an honor which shows that he is a man in whom his fellow townsmen have confidence. For the past five years he has been superintendent of state and county road work in the town of Rock Creek. Mr. Olson was married in 1899, to Paulina Olson, who was born in the town of Rock Creek, May 7, 1877. She was a foster daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Torger Olson, and was educated in the rural schools living with her foster parents until her marriage. The family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Olson has from time to time been enlarged and brightened by the advent of a son or daughter, their children numbering six in all. They were born as follows: Cornelia Olivia, Nov. 23, 1899; Mabel Adeline, Dec. 24, 1901; Ellen Sophia, Aug. 19, 1903; Palmer Andrew, April 21, 1906; Florence Lucille, September 12, 1908, and Alvin Otis, April 18, 1913. Cornelia Olivia is now Mrs. John J. Sneen of the town of Spring Brook and is the mother of one child, Jerome Arnold. Mabel Adeline is living in Eau Claire. Ellen Sophia, who was graduated from the Dunn County Normal class of 1920, is now engaged in teaching. Palmer Andrew is assisting his father on the farm, and the two others, Florence and Alvin O., are also at home. Mr. Olson and his family are members of the Rock Creek and Meridean congregation of the Lutheran church.

Frank W. Rowe, city clerk of Menomonie, was born in Pomar, Germany, Feb. 28, 1864, and was seven years old when he came to Menomonie, Wis., where he has since resided. After arriving here he attended the local schools, subsequently taking a business course in the commercial college at Winona, Minn., and then entering Northwestern University at Watertown, from which he was graduated in 1886. During the next nine months he taught school at Hartland. Then coming to Menomonie, he assumed charge of the parochial school of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, which he taught for 18 years, when he resigned to take up his duties as city clerk. This position, to which he was first elected by a large majority vote, he has held since April, 1904. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Rowe married Mallwina Pepper of Winona, Minn. He and his wife have been the parents of six children, namely: Edna, Hannah, Walter, Gerhart, Edgar and George, of whom Gerhart is now deceased.

Walter J. Rowe, one of Dunn County's progressive young business men, cashier of the Meridean State Bank, of Meridean, was born in Menomonie, Wis., June 24, 1897, son of Frank W. and Mallwina (Pepper) Rowe. He was educated in the grade and high schools of Menomonie, being graduated from the latter with the class of 1915. He was then employed in Milwaukee for one year as inventory clerk by the Gueder, Paeschke, Frye Company. On quitting the employ of that concern he enrolled as a student in the Metropolitan Business College of Milwaukee and spent one year in pursuing commercial studies to better qualify him for a business career. On Jan. 1, 1918, he became teller in the First National Bank of Menomonie, and not long afterwards was appointed assistant cashier. He remained in the employ of that institution until Oct. 23, 1920, at which time he was offered and accepted the

position of cashier of the Meridean State Bank, in which he is now serving, being also a stockholder in the bank. He is also treasurer of the Rock Falls-Meridean Telephone Co., and is an important factor in the business life of the community in which he has made his home, and where he has numerous friends. Mr. Rowe was married April 21, 1924, in Wabasha, Minn., to Geneva M. Petersen, of Bloomer, Wis., daughter of A. B. and Caroline (Frederickson) Petersen. Her parents are now residents of Bloomer, Wis.

Louis Stever, a retired farmer and highly esteemed citizen of Section 26, town of Peru, was born in Trondhjem Stiff, Norway, Aug. 1, 1846, son of Engebrit and Elle (Peterson) Stever. Both parents spent their lives in Norway. Louis, after attending school in his native land, learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for five years. Then in 1868 he emigrated to the United States and to Dunn County, Wisconsin, locating at Downsville, where he entered the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co., with whom he remained two and a half years, working in the mill in summer and in the pineries in winter. Then with Ever Johnson he bought 160 acres of land in the town of Peru and farmed it a short time, after which he sold out and took up carpenter work in Menomonie, being employed on the court house, which was then in process of construction. After that he followed the same trade in Chippewa Falls for two summers and subsequently started a saloon there which he ran for a year and a half; but, having lost money in that business, he sold out and in 1879 returned to farming, buying 80 acres of wild land in Section 26, town of Peru. This was really the beginning of his agricultural career and it was practically a pioneer effort. Having made a clearing, he put up a frame house of somewhat crude construction, with a straw roof, and started to break the land. In time he considerably improved his house by turning it halfway around, raising it up a story, and rectifying previous deficiencies, thereby making it into a very good and convenient residence. He also bought a barn at Irving Creek, moved it to his farm and by his skill as a carpenter made a fine barn out of it. To increase the size of his farm he bought more land—40 acres on the west in the same section and 50 acres in Section 11, which gave him a farm of 170 acres, which he developed in time very nearly to its present condition, operating it until 1911. He rented it out for several years, afterwards selling it to his son Engebert O. Stever, he, himself, retiring from active work, though he has continued to reside on the farm. He is a man of high standing in the community and formerly served some time as assessor and pathmaster as well as school clerk. Mr. Stever was married in May, 1877, to Kari Lund, who was born in Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, Aug. 30, 1856. Eleven children came in time to enlarge the family circle, two of whom, however, died in infancy. The others are: Engebert O., now proprietor of the home farm; Ellen, who is Mrs. John Anderson of Eau Claire and has two children, Lucille and Jeanette; Martin, a farmer in the town of Peru who married Sarah Mishler and has one child, Norma Ellen; Tena, who resides in Nebraska; Odin, of the town of Rock Creek, who married Cora Anderson; Laura, now Mrs. Louis Larson of Eau Claire and the mother of eight children, Kenneth, Agnes, Margaret, Gertrude, Willard, Elenora, Theresa and Russell; Eleanor, residing in Wausau, Wis.; Goro, residing in the town of Rock Creek, and Irene, who lives with her parents.

John E. Sandvig, who was well known for over 30 years in the town of Peru, where he built up a good farm, but who is now deceased, was born in Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, Jan. 25, 1852, son of Ingebret and Johanna (Flademo) Sandvig. With his parents he came to America in 1870, and to Dunn County, Wisconsin, the family residing for a few years after their arrival on the farm of Torger Olson in the town of Peru. They then took land on Little Elk Creek, in the town of Red Cedar, and engaged in farming there, both parents finally dying on their farm. John E. Sandvig attended school both in the town of Peru and on Little Elk Creek, and lived on the home farm until he was 24 years old. He then went to work in the mills at "old" Meridean remained there for a few years, and afterwards went to Porter's Mills, Eau Claire County, where he was employed on the farm of the local lumber company. In 1887, more than ten years after his marriage, he came with his family to the town of Peru, Dunn County, and rented a farm in Section 19. It

was a farm of 160 acres, and there was a house and small barn on it. After operating it under rental for three years, he bought it, and the rest of his life was spent in building up and improving this place, both land and buildings, a task he successfully accomplished. His death, which occurred Sept. 19, 1922, deprived the town of Peru of an industrious and worthy citizen who had gained the respect and esteem of his neighbors during a career of some 35 years in their midst. Mr. Sandvig's marriage, already referred to, took place March 10, 1876, in the town of Red Cedar, and united him with Ragnhild Ledum, who was, like himself, a native of Gudbrandsdalen, Norway. She was born Sept. 5, 1857, daughter of Halvor Ledum and his wife, whose maiden name was Rennag Nedum. They came to America in 1871, settling first in Minnesota. There Halvor Ledum, the father, died in 1874, and his wife came to the town of Peru, Dunn County. Having married for her second husband, Halvor Mageli, they settled on the farm on which Mrs. Sandvig now lives. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mageli died in 1920, the latter passing away first on Sept. 15, and the former on Nov. 6, about seven weeks later. Mr. and Mrs. Sandvig became the parents of seven children, whose record in brief is as follows: Hanna, born April 4, 1877, residing at home; Engebrit J., born Aug. 4, 1879, now a carpenter living in Meridean, who married Thea Lund and has five children, Vernon, Violet, Vivian, Everett and Vyrl; Randina, born Oct. 21, 1882, now Mrs. A. D. Wimmer, residing on the Sandvig farm, and the mother of one child, Jewel; Carl G., born Sept. 27, 1885, who is a mason and carpenter living on the home farm; Johanna, born July 15, 1889, now Mrs. James Lystrom of Ada, Minn.; Ludvig A., born Oct. 29, 1896, who died Oct. 5, 1918, at Camp Hancock, Ga., while a member of the 16th Company, M. G. Ing Center, and Ragna J., born Oct. 3, 1899, now Mrs. Carlot Prestebak of Oslo, Minn. The family are members of the Meridean Congregation of the Lutheran Church. Carl G. Sandvig acquired his education in the school at Meridean. He remained at home until 1907, in which year he went to Montana, where he worked on farms and in a sugar factory at Billings. In 1914 he returned home, and has since followed his trade as above mentioned, also helping his mother to some extent on the farm. He is a stockholder in the Rock Falls and Meridean Telephone Company and in the Meridean State Bank.

Chris Swenson, who owns and operates a farm in the town of Peru that was established 36 years ago by his father, and who is now serving as supervisor on the town board, was born on this farm Sept. 18, 1890, son of Anton and Bertha (Jensen) Swenson. The father, born at Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, July 19, 1857, came to America and to Dunn County, Wisconsin, in 1874, settling at old Meridean, where he ran the ferry for 12 years. The mother was born at Appelo, Sweden, on Aug. 7, 1860, and came to this country and to old Meridean, Dunn County, Wis., in 1882. They were married in the city of Menomonie, on June 3, 1884. In 1888 Anton Swenson bought 147 acres of land in Sections 1 and 12, town of Peru and there began the development of a farm. It was a wild tract and Mr. Swenson began the process of improvement by building a log cabin, but later on, after making considerable progress, he built a frame house and barns on his farm, but in a different location. He also bought 40 acres more land, brought a large part of his farm under cultivation, and carried on general farming successfully until near his death, which took place July 3, 1905. He had willed the farm to his two sons, Chris and John and they now took hold of it, the mother and sister, Sophie, looking after the household. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Swenson, six in number, are Ida, Selma, Chris, Albertina, John and Sophie. Ida, born July 8, 1886, is now Mrs. Ed Halland of Minneapolis. Selma, born June 13, 1887, is Mrs. A. H. Dahl of Tolna, N. D., and the mother of four children, Algernon, Darral, Elvin and Lillian. Chris, born Feb. 18, 1890, is now proprietor of the home farm. Albertina, born March 4, 1891, is the wife of Alfred Hoven of Antelope, Mont. John, born June 11, 1894, married Marcel Hart and lives in Rock Falls, this county. Sophie, born Sept. 28, 1895, is a graduate of the Eau Claire State Normal School and is now engaged in teaching. Chris Swenson acquired his education in the district school and grew up on his parents' farm, which he helped his father to improve and cultivate, remaining with him all the time except for a period of six months during which

he was in North Dakota. On the father's death he and his brother John, came into possession of the farm, which they conducted together until 1922, when Chris bought out his brother's interests and became the sole owner of the property. He has since kept up the improvements and will soon build a fine stock barn and silo. He follows a general line of farming, doing some dairying, and also raising beef cattle and hogs. His cattle are grade Durham and his hogs Poland-China. Mr. Swenson has attained considerable prominence in his town and in the spring of 1923 was elected a member of the town board of supervisors. He is a stockholder in the Meridean Cooperative Creamery. A member of the Lutheran Church, he has also served as president of the Young Peoples' Society of the Lutheran congregation. as yet he is unmarried and his mother presides over the household.

Iver Stone, who owns and operates Oak Hill Farm of 120 acres in Section 21, town ot Rock Creek, was born in Trondhjem, Norway, Aug. 10, 1869, son of Lars Stene and Anna (Iverson) Stene. The parents were natives of the same place, where the father died in 1909. The mother is still residing there, being now 89 years old. Iver attended public school in his native land and came to America and to Dunn County, Wisconsin, in 1887. Locating in Menomonie, he worked two years for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, being employed in the mill during the summers and in the woods in winters. He then went to Eau Claire, where for eight summers he was employed in the lumber yards of the Daniel Shaw Company, during the winters working in the woods for different companies. He also spent one summer in a lumber yard at Dubuque, Iowa. In 1898 Mr. Stone came to Dunn County and took up his residence on 80 acres of land in Section 21, town of Rock Creek, that he had purchased in 1895. There were no buildings on it, but 30 acres had been cleared, which was of itself a good step in advance. He now built a small frame house into which he and his family moved, for he had then been married several years, and also erected some small sheds to shelter his stock and hay. Thus he began the development of what is now a very good farm, from time to time making other improvements. In 1911 he added 40 acres more to his farm, which increased its size to 120 acres, and in the same year built a concrete silo of 12 x 32 feet. In 1912 he built a horse barn of 18 x 22 feet, with 16-foot posts, and in 1915 a large dairy barn of 32 x 44 feet, with full stone basement and 12-foot posts above the wall. He has also built a fine residence and has installed a 160-barrel cistern which furnishes water for the house and barns. Mr. Stone has a good herd of grade Guernsey cattle, with a pure bred sire at the head, and is carrying on dairying and diversified crop farming with good success. Aside from these personal interests, he served one term as a member of the town board and for two terms was a member of the district school board. Mr. Stone was married Nov. 10, 1893, to Betsey Johnson of Eau Claire, who was born in Bire, Norway, June 16, 1868, and came to the United States in 1887. He and his wife have been the parents of ten children: Anna, born May 4, 1895, who is now Mrs. Charles Lantz of Virginia, Minn.; Emma, born June 12, 1898, now Mrs. Peter Dahl of Rock Creek; Laura, born Jan. 9, 1900, who is Mrs. John Berg of the town of Rock Creek, and the mother of three children, Bertha Rebecca, Irene Harriet and Janette Lillian; Carl, born May 20, 1901; Benhart, born Feb. 19, 1903; Isaac, born Aug. 21, 1904; Oscar, born March 18, 1906; Minnie, born June 10, 1907, who died June 20 the same year; Hannah, born Nov. 7, 1908, and Edwin, born April 20, 1911.

Eddie B. Wollum, a young and progressive farmer of the town of Rock Creek, was born on the farm he now owns, consisting of 100 acres in Section 20. His parents were Ole and Lena (Thoreson) Wollum. The father, born in Norway, near Trondhjem, in 1859, came to America in the early eighties, and settled in Dunn County, Wisconsin. In the town of Peru in 1893, he was married to Lena Thoreson, who had been born in that town in 1865. Soon after his marriage Ole Wollum bought 100 acres of land in Section 20, town ot Rock Creek, the chief improvements being a poor set of buildings. With this for a starting-point he set out to develop a good farm. He had before him a long and arduous task, and not merely that, it meant also a considerable degree of self-denial for some years to come; but he and his wife were equal to the demands upon their industry and endurance. They

denied themselves all luxuries and most of the comforts of life, being content to get along for a while with the bare necessities, and in due time they had their reward in finding themselves the owners of a good farm and in comfortable circumstances. Mrs. Lena Wollum was not destined, however, to enjoy for many years the fruits of their joint labors, as she died on the farm on Dec. 28, 1910, at the comparatively early age of 45 years. Her husband survived her less than nine years, dying Sept. 11, 1919, at the age of 60. To this worthy couple were born eight children, all of whom have reflected credit on them for their up-bringing. These are as follows: Gena M., born July 19, 1894, is now Mrs. Selmer Lund of New Auburn, Wis. Minnie R., born Nov. 4, 1895, is Mrs. George Cramer of New Auburn and the mother of two children, Alton and Luverne. Eddie B., born Feb. 11, 1897, is the present owner of the home farm. Olga O., born Nov. 20, 1898, is housekeeper for her brother on the farm. Ida G., born March 10, 1900, is Mrs. Elmer Langert of Mondovi, Buffalo County, Wis. Josie O., born June 22, 1902, is now Mrs. Edwin Sperstad of Rock Creek. Berthen E., born May 12, 1904, married Signa Garlie and they live in the town of Rock Creek. Siverina T., born Sept. 5, 1906, is now Mrs. Geo. Schulner of Caryville. Eddie B. Wollum as a boy attended District School No. 3 in the town of Rock Creek, and grew to manhood on the home farm assisting his father in its development. Thus he acquired the knowledge and skill of a good practical farmer. After the death of his father in 1919 he purchased the home farm as it stood, embracing the 100 acres in Section 20. He has continued to make improvements, adding a good silo to the buildings, and is successfully engaged both in diversified crop farming, his main crops being hay and corn, with some small grain, and in dairying, to which latter branch of his business he gives particular attention. He has a good herd of grade Guernsey cattle, keeps Duroc-Jersey hogs, and other farm stock, including horses and poultry. He is a stockholder in the Meridean Cooperative Creamery, and as a man and citizen has gained a reputation for reliability and intelligent cooperation with his neighbors in things concerning the general good of the community that make him a valued citizen. He is an active worker in the Lutheran Church of Rock Creek, and in the Young Peoples' Society connected with it.

Harold L. Wallace, an enterprising farmer, also a stock and meat products dealer, whose farm is situated in Section 30, was born in this town, Jan. 23, 1889, son of Lee G. and Frances (Davidson) Wallace. The father, born in Joliet, Ill., Oct. 31, 1856, was a son of William and Amanda (Locke) Wallace, who were early settlers in the town of Rock Creek, taking land in Section 30, about 1868 or 1869, and here they spent the rest of their lives as farmers. In the Civil War William Wallace served as a member of Company I, 100th Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and when he died on July 7, 1894, he was burried with military honors. Lee G. Wallace was 12 years old when he came with his parents to Dunn County. He grew up on the home farm, living there with his parents until arriving at the age of 18, at which time he became connected with mercantile business, entering the store of George H. Chamberlin at Rock Falls, where he was employed thereafter until his marriage. He then began operating the old home farm, consisting of 160 acres, which he subsequently built up into a fine place. For many years also, in connection with the operation of his farm, he bought, sold and shipped live stock and poultry and conducted a slaughter-house and retail market on it. His shipments were made in car lots, his trade being quite extensive. Until 1912 he remained on his farm conducting his business personally, after which it was operated for him until 1920 by hired help, he and his family having taken up their residence in Eau Claire. In that city he died on Feb. 21, 1923, being survived by his wife, who is still residing there. Their children, 11 in number, were as follows: Carl, born May 5, 1885, who died April 15, 1906; Inez, who married Wallace Norrish and is now a widow residing in Eau Claire; Harold L., on the old home farm; Oscar G., of Eau Claire; Ethel W., who is Mrs. Harry Britton of Great Falls, Mont.; Beth, now Mrs. Roy Rounce of Sidney, Mont.; Dorothy, wife of Roger Branham of Rice Lake, Wis.; Leslie G. and Madge, who live with their mother in Eau Claire, and two who died in infancy. Harold L. Wallace was educated in a rural school in the town

of Rock Creek and later assisted his father on the home farm and in the livestock products business. In 1920 he bought the original 40 acres of the farm and engaged in business for himself, also operating the other 120 acres, which are still a part of the estate, the farm comprising 160 acres in all. Like his father he also has carried on the livestock and product business, buying livestock and poultry, which he kills and ships to market, besides conducting the retail market established by his father on the farm. Energetic and enterprising, he is doing a good business, both along the lines mentioned and also in dairying, keeping a herd of grade Holstein cattle. He formerly served a term on the town board of supervisors and is now serving his third term as clerk of School District No. 3. Well advanced in Free Masonry, he is a member of Durand Lodge, No. 149, F. & A. M.; the Indianapolis Consistory, at Indianapolis, Ind., and Alhambra Temple, N. M. S., at Chattanooga, Tenn., also belonging to the camp of Modern Woodmen of America at Eau Claire. On May 16, 1917, Mr. Wallace enlisted for service in the World War. He spent one week at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., and was then transferred to Fort Benjamin Harrison, at Indianapolis, Ind. Thence he was sent to Camp Fort Oglethorpe at Chickamauga Park, Ga., all this time being in the recruit service. He was discharged with the rank of first sergeant at the camp last mentioned on Jan. 11, 1919. On Aug. 21, 1919, he was married to Margaret Conley, who was born in Eau Claire County, Wisconsin, May 16, 1894. He and his wife have three children, John, Harold and Larry.

Nels E. Sperstad, who was for many years a factor in the agricultural activities of the town of Rock Creek, who is now deceased, was born in Shaker, Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, Dec. 13, 1857. He acquired his education in his native land and remained there until 1878, in which year he came to the United States. Locating in Eau Claire, he secured employment in the mills, working in them during the summers and as a log loader in the woods in winter. In 1889 Mr. Sperstad bought the Chester Clark farm of 160 acres comprising the southeast quarter of Section 19, town of Rock Creek. He had been married in the previous year, on May 5, 1888, to Marit Nelson Ulen, who was born in the same locality in Norway as himself, on April 16, 1855. She had come to this country in 1881, locating at Marquette, Mich., where she remained for three years, and going from there to Eau Claire, Wis., where she was living at the time of her marriage. Early in 1890 Mr. and Mrs. Sperstad took up their residence on their farm, which was partly improved and had a frame shack on it. As this residence was far from satisfactory, Mr. Sperstad went over to "old" Meridean, where the Mississippi River Logging Co. had recently got through operating, and bought the company's boarding-house. This he tore down, hauling the lumber to his farm. He then proceeded to make over the old shack into a more comfortable residence. Later he put up hay sheds and a good stock barn. In 1903 his present residence was completed and also a barn. In 1908 a fine barn of 32 x 50 feet was erected and in 1911, a cement-block silo of 14 x 36 feet. In short, the modern development of this fine farm was wholly the work of Mr. Sperstad, assisted by his good wife, who proved an effective helpmate, not only in the routine duties of the household, but in the outdoor work as well. In time also they were aided by their children. Mr. Sperstad continued to improve and cultivate his farm until his death, which occurred Sept. 1, 1921. He had served several terms as a member of the town board and was also for some time a member of the school board of District No. 3. He was a stockholder in the Meridean Cooperative Creamery and the Rock Fall and Meridean Telephone Co., and was a man whose life and character reflected credit upon the community in which he lived. Mr. and Mrs. Sperstad were the parents of six children: Emily Anna, born May 6, 1889; Emma, Nov. 22, 1890; Norman E., March 17, 1893; Oscar J., May 2 1895; Carl W. May 4 1897; and George N. Feb. 25 1899. Emily Ann is now the wife of George Hanson one of the chief electricians for the Northern States Power Co. at Minneapolis and has one child Avrill Marshall. Emma is the wife of Ray O. Baird of San Francisco, Calif. Mr. Baird being connected with the United States Shipping Board there. Norman E. is the wife of Cleveland Phoebus, who is employed in the maintenance department of the Dodge Automobile Co.,

they have one child Junior. Oscar J. is now manager of the home farm and is one of the enterprising young farmers of the town of Rock Creek. He follows dairy farming along modern methods and is achieving good results. On Nov. 18 1918 he entered the U. S. service, was sent to Camp Grant Illinois where he trained in the 161st Depot Brigade remaining there till June 21 1918. He was then transferred to Company A. Casualty Regiment and on July 30 the same year went to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida in the auxilliary remount department, remaining there until Feb. 3 1919 when he was discharged. He then spent one year at Durand as an implement salesman. In the following year he did electrical and mechanical work for the Minneapolis Street Car Co. after which he returned home to manage the farm. Carl W., who is now in the employ of the Brack Auto Co. of Menomonie, married Marie I. Brack, and they have one child, Ruth Marie. George N. is now teller in the Union National Bank at Eau Claire. He was inducted into the U. S. army, Oct. 18, 1918, while at the Pullman State College at Pullman, Wash., was in Camp at W. S. C. Pullman, Wash., and was a private in the infantry. He was discharged Dec. 19, 1918. The Sperstad family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Ferdinand Meixner, who created a good farm in the town of Peru, which he operated for more than 40 years, was born in Austria, May 16, 1859, son of Ralph and Mary Meixner. He attended school in his native land and came to America with his parents in 1872, the family settling in the town of Lima, Pepin County, Wis., where Ralph built up a fine farm and prospered. In 1894 he turned it over to one of his sons but spent his last years on it, as also did his wife. Ferdinand attended English school for a while in Pepin County and made his residence with his parents until 1885, although he worked out a good deal on farms and in logging camps in winter, also in western harvest fields. It was in 1883 that he took the first steps toward the creation of the present homestead, buying 120 acres of wild land in Section 35, town of Peru. It was not only wild but covered with heavy timber so that he had to make a clearing on which to build his house. In 1885 he married and moved on to his land, beginning the development of his farm. This is a process so familiar to nearly all citizens of Dunn County that it need not be described in detail. It involved much hard labor, but the results speak for themselves, with respect to both land and buildings. The farm is larger now than when he started, as he added 80 more acres to it, this being a tract across the line in Pepin County. About 100 acres of the land are broken, the balance remaining in pasture and timber. He remodeled the house into a fine and comfortable farm residence; in 1903 he built a horse barn of 30 x 48 feet, and in 1913 a cattle and hay barn of 34 x 60 feet, with full basement and patent equipment, besides having at different times erected buildings for the housing of grain and machinery. His farm, called Shady Lawn Stock Farm, a name drived from its large shaded lawn, is now a valuable piece of agricultural property, and in its development Mr. Meixner worthily contributed to the agricultural resources of town and county. He was successfully engaged in general farming and dairying, having at the time of his death 22 head of grade cattle, seven horses and 25 hogs. He was a stockholder in the Meridean State Bank, and the Durand Telephone Company. His more than 40 years' residence in the town of Peru—made him well known to everybody in this part of Dunn County and the northern part of Pepin, and his reliability as a citizen led to his many years' service in local office. He was a member of the town board for ten years, served as pathmaster ten years and as school director 12 years. His death, which took place on Jan. 7, 1925, deprived the community of a valuable and representative citizen. Mr. Meixner was married May 26, 1885, to Catherine Ranharter, who was born in Austria, Nov. 25, 1864. With her parents, Michael and Frances Ranharter, she came to this country in 1867, residing for a while in Dane County, Wisconsin, and then in Buffalo County, where the parents after many years developed a good farm, which, in their old age, they sold. Having bought a house in Durand, they spent their last years in that place, where in time they peacefully passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Meixner have had five children—Mary F., Catherine T., Matilda M., Ferdinand A., and Leo Paul—all of whom are now living.

Mary F., born April 2, 1886, is now Mrs. Leo Zeilinger of the town of Weston and has one daughter, Margaret. Catherine T., born April 26, 1889, is Mrs. Ignatz Fedie of the town of Albany, Pepin County. Matilda M., born Oct. 4, 1891, is the wife of Robert Bauer of Eau Claire and the mother of a son, Ralph. Ferdinand A., born Dec. 8, 1893, married Esther Bauer, resides in the town of Rock Creek and has two children, Ralph and Benedict. Like his father, he has built up a fine farm from raw land, thus taking rank among the county's useful and enterprising citizens. Leo Paul, born June 22, 1897, on the death of his father inherited the home farm and is now conducting it along the same lines, his mother having charge of the household. The Meixners are members of the Catholic Church.

John W. Walton, a representative farmer of the town of Rock Creek, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1854, son of Henry W. and Emeline (Edmunds) Walton. The parents were natives of that state and farmers by occupation. In 1876 they moved to Michigan, where they spent the remainder of their lives in farming. Their son John W. was educated in the public schools of Wayne County and remained at home until 20 years old, when he began working for others on his own account. The summer of 1879 he spent in Michigan and then returned to Wayne County, Ohio. In the fall of 1883 he again went to Michigan, remaining there six months. Then in 1884 he came to Wisconsin, arriving at Eau Claire, April 23. For a year and a half thereafter he was in the employ of Dwight Day and for six years subsequently in that of William Morrison, logging in the woods in winter and working on farms in the summer. At the end of that period he went to Little Black in Taylor County and for two years and a half worked about the mill there. Then he returned to Eau Claire and for the next two years was employed on farms in the vicinity. It was in 1896 that Mr. Walton began his career as an independent farmer, coming to Dunn County and buying his present farm of 80 acres in Section 9, town of Rock Creek. The place was partly improved, a small frame house having been built, and some of the land having been developed. Mr. Walton has since carried the improvements to a much higher point, having cleared more of the land, brought it into a good state of cultivation. In 1908 he built a new barn of 20 x 40 feet, in surface dimensions with a 16-foot lean-to, in addition to which he has put up a good set of out-buildings. He follows mixed farming and dairying with good results, and is a man who stands well in the estimation of his fellow citizens. Mr. Walton was married Dec. 23, 1896, to Jennie Blough, who was born in La Grange County, Ind., April 25, 1875, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Isley) Blough. The parents were natives of Indiana who came to Dunn County in 1881, settling on a farm in Section 16, town of Rock Creek. This farm, however, they later sold, buying one of 40 acres adjoining in the next section. After the death of Mrs. Mary Blough on April 23, 1914, Mr. Blough sold that farm also and for two years thereafter resided with Mr. and Mrs. Walton. He is now living with a grandson at Chile, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Walton have been the parents of four children: Earl D., born Jan. 12, 1898, who died March 4, the same year; Lilah C., born Jan. 10, 1903; Mary E., born June 15, 1908; and Bessie B., born April 19, 1914. The Walton family are affiliated religiously with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Peder M. Pederson, proprietor of Clover Leaf Stock Farm in Sections 7, 8 and 18, town of Rock Creek, was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, Sept. 9, 1861, son of Ole and Olea Pederson. The parents were natives of Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, who emigrated to Quebec, Canada, and in the spring of 1861, came to Wisconsin, stopping for a while at Viroqua, Vernon County, whence in the following year (1863) they came to Dunn County, settling on 40 acres of wild land in Section 7, in the town of Rock Creek. Their ambition was to build up a farm home that should be theirs and their childrens' after them, but they had no money and knew that they must begin at the beginning as pioneers and toil for many years ere they could reach a position of comparative comfort and independence. The times were bad, however, for the Civil War was at its height, wages were low and all business relations disturbed. After they had settled on their land Mr. and Mrs. Pederson found that they had nothing to live on and he could find no work to do at which he could earn money. In that situation there was but one recourse, which

was to risk his life as a soldier for the sake of the pay he would receive, for, coming so recently from a foreign country, he could have had no great personal interest in the questions at issue between the North and South. He therefore enlisted and went to the front, where he was soon wounded in battle, and being sent home sick, lingered as an invalid until the fall of 1864, when he passed away, the victim of circumstances over which he had no control. His wife was left to face alone the hard problem of life with little in the way of material resources, and with several young children depending upon her, the eldest of whom was only an infant. It was a terrible situation to be placed in, but in some way she and her children lived through the bitter hardships of those early years, and, clinging to the homestead, she in some way managed to clear the wild land, and put up buildings, in time creating a good farm. Moreover, not confining her efforts to the original tract, she bought more land until she owned 240 acres, all in one body, though including parts of three Sections, 7, 8 and 18. Her children helped her after they were old enough, but it is evident that she was the mainspring and guiding spirit of the household and that she had a marvelous fund of energy and determination. Doubtless Mrs. Pederson's pension as a war widow helped, but it was her own stout heart and busy hands that wrought out the salvation of the family. She carried on the farm until 1894, when she sold it to her son, Peder M., who had been of great assistance to her after his years permitted, she continuing to reside thereon until her death, in 1899. In addition to this son, she had three other children; Ole, who is now living on the farm, and Anna and Mary, who are deceased. Peder M. Pederson as a boy attended the rural school near his home, but when he was old enough to be of service to his mother, he had to leave his school books and take up the real business of life. Being the eldest son, his mother learned to depend upon him, and found she could do so without fear. Together they made the farm a paying proposition, not in the way of acquiring any great amount of wealth, but in making of it a home with all the necessities and some of the comforts ot life. Since his mother sold the farm to him, he has greatly improved it, having developed more land, remodeled and rebuilt the house, erected a fine barn measuring 32 x 70 feet in ground plan, put up a large brick silo of 14 x 35 feet, and a hennery of 14 x 32 feet, besides some other buildings. To make the residence more homelike and beautiful, a fine lawn has been laid out, adorned with flowers and shrubbery, and the general aspect of Clover Leaf Farm is one to please the eye and arrest the attention of the passing traveler. With a keen perception of present-day opportunities, Mr. Pederson is devoting his energies largely to dairying, having a fine herd of grade Guernsey cattle, with a pure bred sire. He is a stockholder in the Meridean Cooperative Creamery and in the Meridean State Bank. Prominent in the community, he has been called upon to take part in public affairs, for three years served as a supervisor on the town board, and for a like period was a director of School District No. 4. Mr. Pederson was married June 4, 1899, to Thora Brack, who was born in Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, Sept. 29, 1875. The children of this union are four in number: Ida, born Dec. 15, 1900; Ole, Jan. 9, 1902; Alice, June 14, 1910, and Elsie, Feb. 26, 1915, of whom Ole is his father's assistant on the farm. The family are members of the Rock Creek and Meridean Congregation of the Lutheran Church.

Gilbert Jevne, proprietor of a good farm in the town of Peru, a stockholder in several business enterprises, and also a rural mail carrier connected with the Meridean post office, was born on a farm in Section 13, town of Peru, on Dec. 24, 1881, son of Peder Gilbertson and his wife, Kari (Franzdatter) Dalen. As his parents' farm was not far from Meridean, he attended school in that village and as he grew up became his father's assistant, helping greatly in the development of the home place, on which he has always resided except for a period of about six months, which he spent in Hudson, Wis. After his father's death, which occurred Aug. 14, 1909, he rented the farm for a year, and in the following year he and his brother Alfred bought it from their mother. In 1911 they divided the land, Gilbert taking 80 acres on which were no buildings. He accordingly started the development of the place by putting up a house and has since made many other improvements, his

present residence being a fine dwelling. In 1913 he erected a fine barn of 32 x 52 feet with full basement and installed with patent appliances for the stock and a water supply system. He has a good silo of 10 x 30 feet in dimensions and a number of substantial out-buildings. He has also increased the size of his farm by the purchase of 80 acres of additional land so that the farm now contains 160 acres. This latter tract is situated in Section 23. Mr. Jevne is successfully engaged in general farming and dairying, assisted by his son, Franz. His cattle are grade Holsteins, and he also keeps some hogs, horses and poultry. He is a stockholder in the Meridean Cooperative Creamery, the Meridean State Bank and the Rock Falls & Meridean Telephone Co. Mr. Jevne has been rural mail carrier on Route No. 1 from Meridean since Dec. 15, 1909, a period of 15 years. During that time he has traveled over 75,000 miles, in all kinds of weather, and using all sorts of conveyances —sometimes a horse carriage or buggy, and sometimes an automobile or a motorcycle. In the case of deep snow in winter he has sometimes used skis, no other mode of travel being practicable. It is his proud boast that he had never lost a day, and his absolute regularity and dependability are counted on by every patron on his route. Gilbert Jevne was married June 14, 1904, to Bessie Erickson, who was born at Porter's Mills, Eau Claire County, Wis., Aug. 16, 1885. Of this marriage nine children have been born: Franz F., July 2, 1905; Freda K. L., March 3, 1909; Kenneth P., May 25, 1911; Orville B., Oct. 11, 1912; Valborg E., March 6, 1915; George C., Dec. 18, 1918; Leonard R., Dec. 18, 1920; Irene L., June 5, 1922, and Byron G., June 24, 1924. A sad tragedy deprived Mr. and Mrs. Jevne of their son Orville. On July 8, 1925, while herding cows on a cross road near his father's farm, he fell asleep on the railroad track and was run over by the passenger train. He was of a studious nature and a great reader and while watching the herd of cows he took with him book or magazine and it is supposed, fell asleep while reading The Jevne family are affiliated religiously with the Lutheran Church.

Ole H. Shager, who owns and conducts the well improved piece of agricultural property known as Boulder Dairy Farm in Section 17, town of Rock Creek, was born in Eau Claire, Wis., son of Hans and Thora (Wigstad) Shager. The parents were natives of Shaker, Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, the father born Nov. 2, 1839, and the mother Aug. 10, 1840. Married in Norway, they came to America in 1879, settling first in Eau Claire, where Hans Shager was employed for about two years in the sawmill of the Eau Claire Lumber Co. In 1881 he came with his family to Dunn County and worked out on farms in the towns of Spring Brook and Peru for two years. He then bought 80 acres of land in Section 17, town of Rock Creek, of which tract a few acres had been broken, there being also a small house and small barn on it. Having taken up his residence on it, he began to develop it into a good farm. He remodeled and enlarged the house, built a barn of 20 x 60 feet, and also put up a fine set of out-buildings. After conducting the place until 1909, he rented it in that year to his son Ole H., but continued to reside on it until his death, which occurred Aug. 11, 1914. His wife had previously passed away, on March 10, 1911. They had two children: Lena, who died at the age of four years, and Ole H. Ole H. Shager acquired his education in District School No. 4, town of Rock Creek and grew to manhood on his parents' farm, in time becoming his father's assistant, which he remained until he rented the farm in 1909. In 1911 he purchased it, and from the time it came under his control he has kept up the work of improvement, with respect to both land and buildings. In 1913 he erected a silo of 12 x 28 feet. His farm is pleasantly situated on an elevation of some 300 feet, close to County Highway H, the elevation affording Mr. Shager the opportunity, of which he has taken advantage, of laying out a good sloping lawn ornamented with shade trees and shrubbery. He has a fine herd of grade Guernsey cattle and is successfully engaged in dairying, being also a stockholder in the Meridean Cooperative Creamery. He was married March 17, 1908, to Oleana Dahl of the town of Peru, Dunn County, daughter of Rasmus and Thora (Snikkerstuen) Dahl, the parents being natives of Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, who settled in the town of Peru in the early 80's, and are still residing there. Mr. and Mrs. Shager are the parents of six children: Rosa L., born April 25, 1909, who was graduated from the Dunn County

Normal School, with the class of 1925 and is now teaching the Lock School in the town of Peru; Edna T., born July 17, 1910, who lives at home; Elsie L., born May 6, 1914; Olaf E., born June 1, 1916; Doris T., born Oct. 24, 1918, and Robert H., born March 23, 1921. The family are members of the Rock Creek and Meridean Lutheran Congregation, of which Mr. Shager is a trustee, and they enjoy a high social standing in the community.

Ole Shaker, for many years a resident of Section 20, town of Rock Creek, where he developed a farm from the wilderness, was born in Skjaker, Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, June 17, 1844. He came to America in 1869, at the age of about 25 years, locating in the town of Spring Brook, Dunn County, Wis. It was in this country that he met Tolena Debdahlen, to whom he was married at Eau Claire in 1875, and who was born at Ringebu, Norway, in February, 1853, and had come to this country in 1870. A few years after his marriage Mr. Shaker entered upon his career as a farmer, in 1878 buying 100 acres of wild land in Sec. 20, town of Rock Creek, Dunn County. A previous owner had begun the work of improvement, but had not proceeded very far with it. He had, however, built a small frame house, not much better than a shack, into which Mr. Shaker moved with his family, after which he began his operations. There were many acres of heavy timber on the place which had to be cut and disposed of, and then came the hard labor of grubbing and breaking the land. To describe his work in detail would simply be to repeat a story told many times in this volume, and one, moreover, which is known to every old settler in the county. It is sufficient to say that Mr. Shaker possessed those hardy qualities of mind and body that were essential to success in such a task, and that in time he succeeded in creating a farm out of a tract of forest and raw land. He greatly improved his dwelling and erected some other small buildings, adequate to his needs and continued to improve the place until his death, which occurred Feb. 19, 1905. He had then been a widower for some years, his faithful wife and helpmate having passed away on Aug. 31, 1896. They had been the parents of ten children, some of whom died in infancy, but five of whom are now living, the record in brief being as follows: Laura Eliza, born Feb. 25, 1876, who died Dec. 1, 1896; Olena, born July 20, 1877, who died July 29, 1901; Andrena, born April 18, 1879, is now Mrs. J. J. Enge of the town of Rock Creek; Gena, born Feb. 2, 1881, who married Albert E. Whitehead and is now a widow residing in Colorado; Ole, born Feb. 28, 1883, residing in Baraboo, Wis.; Edward, born July 1, 1885, residing in the town of Rock Creek, Dunn County; Gilbert, born Aug. 23, 1887, also of the town of Rock Creek; Albert, born Aug. 15, 1889, who died Aug. 28, 1889; Olga, born Nov. 11, 1890, who died Nov. 20, 1890, and Julius O., born June 7, 1892, who died Oct. 3, 1892.

Edward Shaker, the present proprietor and operator of the old Shaker farm established some 45 years ago or more, was born on this farm, July 1, 1885, son of Ole and Tolena (Debdahlen) Shaker. The parental homestead was then in the early stages of its development and the conditions under which the family lived were very similar to those of pioneer days, involving an immense amount of hard work, accompanied by some privation. For a few years in boyhood Edward attended rural school, assisting his father after he was old enough. On his father's death in 1905, the mother having died some years before, he purchased the interests of the other heirs to the farm, which then contained 100 acres, and he has since continued to make his home here and to improve and develop it. In 1914 he increased its area by a purchase of 40 acres more land, and his building operations have placed the property well up among the modern farms in this part in Dunn County. He has practically rebuilt the residence, which is now a fine country home. In 1914, the year in which he bought his additional land, he erected a good dairy barn of 32 x 54 feet in ground plan, with full basement, and installed with the Lowden equipment. He has also erected buildings for the housing of his hogs, poultry and machinery, the granary having been built by his father, and has built a cement-block silo of 12 x 24 feet. The residence and barns are lighted by the Worthington home lighting system, which Mr. Shaker has installed and he has also put in a home waterworks system operated by air pressure. Thus he is well equipped to conduct

farming and dairying along modern lines, which he is doing, having a fine herd of high grade Guernsey cattle headed by a pure bred sire. He was married March 14, 1906, to Ida Broberg, who was born in the town of Rock Creek, Dunn County, Wis., June 15, 1883, daughters of Lars and Margaret Broberg, her parents being natives of Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, who came to this country in 1881. In 1883 they moved to Pepin County, where they engaged in farming and where Lars Broberg died on April 6, 1920. Mrs. Broberg still resides on the farm, which is operated by her son Sever. The children in the Broberg family were: Eliza Marie, (deceased); Ida, now Mrs. Edward Shaker; Peter O. (first), deceased; Minnie Patrena, wife of A. O. Johnston of Minneapolis; Sena Oleana, who is Mrs. A. O. Lane of Minneapolis; Peter O. (second), now in Alberta, Canada; Sever, on the home farm; Laura M., now Mrs. Ole Haugen, who lives in Canada; John, of South Dakota; and Oscar Elias, of Hibbing, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shaker are the parents of two children: Luella Therese, born Jan. 3, 1907, a graduate of the Eau Claire High School, now attending college; and Norman Otis, born Dec. 7, 1914. The religious faith of the Shaker family is that of the Lutheran church.

Hans Erickson, engaged in the garage business in the village of Ridgeland, was born in Barron County, Wis., Dec. 24, 1885, son of Andrew and Anna Erickson. The parents came to the United States from Norway in 1881, settling in Barron County, Wis., where, however, they resided only for a short time. Then they came to Dunn County and in the town of New Haven bought 120 acres of wild land covered with brush and timber. Felling some trees, Andrew Erickson hewed out some logs and erected a log house and barn, after which he began clearing his land. For some years he could give but a part of his time to his farm, as he had to earn money for the support of his family, which he did by working in summer in the mill of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company and in the woods in winter. When not employed in the mills in summer he worked on his farm, using oxen for all the pulling and hauling required. Thus he gradually made some progress until the farm had been so improved as to support himself and family, after which he progressed faster, putting up better buildings, including a frame house, barn and granary. In early days he obtained his supplies from Prairie Farm, journeying to and fro over the old trail. After following general farming and dairying until 1921, he sold the farm and retired, he and his wife taking up their residence in Prairie Farm, Barron County, where he died in the following year. His wife, however, is still living, as also are all their children, Erick, Hans, John, Helma, Anna and Mollie. Helma married Peter Tronrud of Vance Creek, Barron County; Anna married George Carey and lives in Oregon; Mollie lives with her mother. Hans Erickson was reared on the home farm in the town of New Haven, as a boy attending rural school. At the age of 19 he went to Menomonie, where he worked three years for FrankMcLean. After that he worked on farms, in harvest fields, and in the woods for a while. Then he worked three years in the store of C. F. Scott at Prairie Farm, at the end of that time coming to Ridgeland to take the position of manager of the feed mill, in which he remained for four years. He then sold out to William Deiten and in 1919 opened a garage in the village, beginning in a frame building. As one of the steps in his progress, in 1921 he built a concrete-block garage of 40 x 60 feet, with an addition of 24 x 60 feet and installed a full line of farm machinery, also doing general repair in a shop fitted out for that purpose. In 1924 he sold out his farm machinery and implement business and now carries a line of auto supplies, does general repair work, and runs a wholesale oil station, keeping trucks on the road to make delivery to customers on farms or elsewhere, besides operating a filling station in connection with his garage. For one year he served as assessor for the village of Ridgeland. Since starting out for himself he has made steady progress and now occupies a solid position among the business men of Ridgeland. Mr. Erickson was married in 1910, at Prairie Farm, to Edna Olson, daughter of Martin and Lena Olson, her parents, now living at Prairie Farm, having been early settlers in the town of Elk Mound, Dunn County. Mr. and Mrs. Erickson have had four children, of whom three are living and residing at home, namely; Levina, Mabel and Virginia.

Matt Knutson, proprietor of the farm in Section 28, town of Wilson, that was established by his father some 44 years ago, was born in Fillmore County, Minnesota, Nov. 4, 1868, son of Jacob and Anna (Ingebretson) Knutson. The parents came from Ringbo, Norway, where Jacob Knutson had worked some five years and also for 11 seasons on log drives. It was in June, 1869, that he came with his family to this country settling in Fillmore County, Minnesota, where he bought a farm. There the family remained for 12 years, or until 1881, when Jacob Knutson disposed of his farm and came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, making the journey with a wagon and team. He took the homestead in Section 28, town of Wilson, now owned by his son Matt, the land being then covered with brush. For a temporary shelter he put up a small shack and then went to work to build a substantial log house, hauling lumber and shingles from the Mooney mill at Hillsdale, Barron County. To reach their place they had pick their way slowly through the brush and timber, as there was no road. The clearing of the place was largely done by the son Matt, though Jacob Knutson did some of it. It was necessary, however, to earn some money and so the father worked at the mason's trade and also did hunting and trapping, as well as fishing at Turtle Lake, supplying Knapp, Stout & Co. Company with fish for their store. The parents spent the rest of their lives on this farm, Jacob Knutson dying in 1897, and Mrs. Anna Knutson in 1911. They were typical pioneers, hardy, industrious and patient, and respected by their neighbors. They had six children, three of whom died on shipboard on the voyage from Norway, and one in Minnesota, the two survivors being Matt and Carrie, the latter being the wife of Otto Moen of the town of Wilson. Matt Knutson was 13 years old when he accompanied his parents to Dunn County. He had attended school in Fillmore County, Minnesota, and did so for a while after coming to the town of Wilson, Dunn County. As a boy he became accustomed to farm work and later worked five winters in the woods in connection with the lumber industry. In time he bought the home farm and has since continued to improve it. He has built a cement-block house, a good frame barn and sheds and has cleared and broken a considerable amount of land. He carries on general farming and dairying, having 15 head of mixed grade cattle, and also raising Poland-China hogs. As a practical farmer and good citizen, the son of pioneer parents, he is widely known and respected. Mr. Knutson was married on his parents' farm, on Dec. 22, 1888, to Anna Halverson, daughter of Halvor Hanson and wife, the latter's maiden name having been Anna Christopherson. Her parents, natives of Norway, were early settlers in the town of Wilson, where they took a homestead on which in time they passed away. They had seven children; Hans, Anna, Anton, Peter (first), Peter (second), Tillie and Christ. Tillie, who married Louis Lind of Albertville, Chippewa County, is now a widow. Mr. and Mrs. Matt Knutson are the parents of six children: Anton, Henry, Julius, Alfred, Clara and Mabel, the last mentioned residing on the home farm. Clara is the wife of Peter Matson of Chippewa Falls. When this country was engaged in the World War Henry was inducted into the service on the second draft and assigned to the veterinary department of the army. He trained at Camp Grant, Illinois, and subsequently served one year in France, being discharged in 1919. Albert was also inducted into the service and went to Camp Grant, but was soon discharged on account of physical disability, having undergone an operation.

Dr. Leonard G. W. Hart, Jr., engaged in practice in Menomonie and surrounding territory as a veterinarian, was born in Eau Claire, Wis., Dec. 22, 1895, son of Dr. Leonard G. and Elizabeth (Crowley) Hart. The father, born July 29, 1869, in Columbus, Wis., acquired an elementary education in the grade schools in Eau Claire and subsequently attended school for two years in England. In 1892 he was graduated from the Veterinarian College in Toronto, Canada, and thus qualified to practice, returned to Eau Claire and formed a partnership with Dr. T. W. Wregglesworth, which lasted until May, 1904. He then came to Menomonie and took over the practice of Dr. William Wilson. Here, however, he remained but six months, going at the end of that time to Chippewa Falls, where he was engaged in practice as a veterinarian for the rest of his life—some 19 years—being known

throughout the state as one of the ablest men in his profession, and enjoying a very large practice. His death was a tragedy, as on Aug. 22, 1923, while engaged in supplying his car with gas, he was badly burned as a result of an explosion, and died three weeks later, on Sept. 12. Dr. Hart was married at Washburn, Wis., in 1893, to Elizabeth Crowley and four children were born to them: Margaret, now Mrs. Richard W. Wilson of Idaho Falls, Idaho; Bessie, wife of Frederick Hoeing of Milwaukee; Leonard G. W., of Menomonie, and James of Chippewa Falls, who resides with his mother. Leonard G. W. Hart, the direct subject of this sketch, as a youth attended school in Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, being graduated from the high school in 1914. He then entered a veterinary college in Kansas City, Mo., where he took the prescribed course, being graduated in 1917. He was then appointed assistant state veterinarian for Wisconsin, and held that position until Dec. 20, 1917, when he enlisted in the Veterinary Corps of the U. S. army. Stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., he remained there until the close of the war, being discharged Dec. 14, 1918. On January 1, following he resumed his former position as assistant state veterinarian, holding it until July 1, that year, when he became associated in practice with his father at Chippewa Falls, and so continued until Sept. 1, 1922, when he came to Menomonie and established himself in practice here. His record, though shorter, resembles his father's in that he is recognized as one of the best men in his profession. He is a member of the American Veterinary Association and of the American State Veterinary Association; also of the Knights of Columbus, the Elks lodge, No. 1326, at Chippewa Falls, and Hosford-Chase Post No. 32, American Legion.

John Johnson, a progressive farmer and dairyman of the town of Wilson, residing in Section 8, was born in Vernon County, Wisconsin, Jan. 29, 1874, son of Amund and Mary Johnson, the parents being natives of Norway. The father was a shoemaker by trade, and was thus occupied in his native land. He came to the United States soon after the Civil War, settling at Coon Prairie, Vernon County, Wis., where he continued to follow his trade, making boots and shoes and doing repair work. In 1885 he came with his family to Dunn County and settled in the town of Wilson, buying 80 acres of land in Section 10. It was a wild tract and the task of converting it into a good farm occupied Amund Johnson for a number of years, though assisted by his sons. He built a frame house 16 x 24, together with a barn and other buildings and continued to farm the place until 1910, when he and his wife took up their residence with their son John in Section 8. Here Amund Johnson died in 1920, and Mrs. Mary Johnson in 1923. They had been the parents of eight children, of whom three—Tillie, Anton and Albert—are now deceased. The survivors are: Carrie, who married Matt Johnson of Minneapolis; John, the direct subject of this sketch; Minnie, wife of Warren Grover, postmaster at Ridgeland; Sophia, wife of Anton Lee; and Nettie, wife of Sener Hanson of Sand Creek. John Johnson was reared in Vernon County, where he remained until reaching the age of 11 years, at which time he came with his parents to the town of Wilson, Dunn County. He helped his father to build up and improve the home farm, residing in it until he was 28 years old. In 1894 he had bought 128 acres in Section 8, town of Wilson, a tract covered with brush, and neither on nor near a road. Since taking up his residence on this place he has improved it into a good farm, having brought 45 acres of the land under the plow, with the balance in pasture; he has also built a good frame house, barn, silo and other buildings. His cattle are of the Holstein breed, his herd including 16 milch cows, and he also raises Duroc-Jersey hogs. He has won a place in the community as a well known and respected citizen who is gradually making his way in the world. Mr. John Johnson was married first to Hilda Lee, daughter of Ole Lee, and by her he had one daughter. Mrs. Hilda Johnson died, and on Nov. 24, 1907, Mr. Johnson was married secondly in the town of Wilson to Agnes Boe, adopted daughter of Iver and Anna Boe, her parents being natives of Norway, who settled many years ago in La Crosse, Wisconsin. There are now five children in Mr. Johnson's family, namely: Helen, Isabelle, Alice, Marie, Nellie Louise and John A. Isabelle and Alice are graduates of the Dunn County Normal School and intend to follow teaching.

Gustav A. Johnson, a well known farmer and respected citizen in the town of New Haven, was born in Halum, Sweden, Nov. 4, 1870, son of John E. and Anna C. (Nelson) Johnson. His parents never came to this country but died in their native land. Gustav was their third child, the others being John, now in Sweden; Charles, of North Dakota; Hilda, who is Mrs. Martin Peterson of Waupaca, Wis.; and Alma and Andrew in Sweden. Gusta A. had good school advantages in his native land. He came to the United States in 1889, landing at New York on May 6, and immediately coming west to Waupaca, Wis., where he entered the employ of a man named Olson, who was a merchant and farmer. With him he remained for ten years, working on the farm in summers and in Mr. Olson's warehouse in the winters. It was during that period that he was married, Oct. 24, 1894, to Emily S. Larson of Waupaca, who was born at Big Stanton in the Sacramenta Valley, California, daughter of Olaus and Olivia Wilhelmina Larson. She had come to Wisconsin with her parents in 1880. After his marriage Mr. Johnson rented a 202-acre farm from Mr. Olson, and for the next 12 years he was engaged in operating it. Then for four years he operated another farm. On both these farms he made a specialty of raising potatoes, raising as many as 7,000 bushels annually. On Aug. 6, 1905, Mr. Johnson suffered a bereavement in the loss of his wife, who died in Waupaca County. She left an only child, Cora, who was born Oct. 7, 1900, and who has been her father's housekeeper ever since she became old enough. In the spring of 1911 Mr. Johnson came to Dunn County and purchased the Theron Clough farm of 80 acres in Section 4, town of New Haven. A few acres had been cleared and there were several buildings on the place, including a frame house, a barn, and a hay shed. He has now 36 acres under the plow and has improved the original buildings, besides erecting a combination granary, machine shed, and a potato house of 28 x 60 feet. The raising of potatoes is still his specialty, though he also does general farming and dairying, having a good operating equipment. The farm lies 12 miles west of Boyceville. Mr. Johnson and his daughter are of the Swedish Lutheran faith, but there being no Swedish church in their neighborhood, they worship with the congregation of the Ventra Akra Norwegian Lutheran Congregation. Politically Mr. Johnson is a Republican.

George A. Manley, proprietor of a sawmill in the town of Menomonie, was born in Tunnel City, Monroe County, Wis., August 1, 1865, son of Jackson and Charlotte (Sawyer) Manley. The parents were natives of Pennsylvania who came west in the early 50's, when they settled at Tunnel City, which place, in spite of its name, is but a small village, and was so called on account of a tunnel there, through which a sister of the subject of this sketch was the first white child to pass. Jackson Manley, the father of George A., was a carpenter by trade, and worked as such for a period of 30 years in Tunnel City and the vicinity. Later he moved to northern Wisconsin and finally to Otter Tail County Minnesota, where he died in 1890. His wife survived him, passing away in 1895. Their children were six in number, namely: George A., subject of this sketch; Frank, now of Stanley, Wis.; Mrs. J. W. Potter and Mrs. James English of Sparta; Mrs. Johnson of Minneapolis; and Mrs. Buck of Cloquet, Minn. George A. Manley as a boy attended school at Tunnel City and later took up sawmill work, being employed at different times in all the various departments of such mills, so that he gained a thorough knowledge of the business and an expert workman. He had held positions as engineer, head sawyer and head filer in many of the large mills in this state. In the fall of 1920 he built his present sawmill, which is located in Section 9, town of Menomonie, near Irvine Creek where he does custom sawing each fall and winter, averaging about 200,000 feet per season. He was married March 30, 1922, to Mrs. James Thompson, who in maiden life was Stella Philips, her parents being Hiram and Lucy (Bishop) Philips, p oneers of Dunn County now deceased. In addition to his sawmill work Mr. Manley, with the assistance of his wife, carries on farming and dairying on a small scale.

Michael Score, formerly a lumber worker and pioneer farmer, and now engaged in the pleasant and congenial occupation of raising vegetables and fruit, being otherwise retired, is a resident of North Menomonie and for 44 years has lived in Dunn

County. He was born July 5, 1854, in Norway, that county that has given so many hardy workers to help build up the Northwest, and his parents were Arndt and Kari Score. There were six children in the family, Mary, Gertrude, Michael, John, Evan and Betsy, all of whom but Michael are now deceased. The parents died in their native land. Michael was educated in Norway and did railroad work there until he came to America in 1880. It takes some enterprise for a youth to say good bye to his parents and other relations and friends and go to a far distant foreign land, the language and customs of which he does not understand, and to know that he will arrive there with very little money, if, indeed, he has anything left after paying his passage. But Mr. Score did it. Landing at Philadelphia, he came directly to Menomonie, which place he reached on May 27. Here he joined the little army of workers employed by The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, and was with that company for seven years, working in the mills during the summer months and driving a team in the woods in winter. In 1887 he bought 64 acres of wild land on the Hudson Road about three miles from Menomonie. There he made his home for six years, during which time he erected a set of buildings and cleared 25 acres of the land. Then, having sold the property, he worked for one summer in the brick yards. Next he bought 80 acres of land on Little Elk Creek in Section 17, of the town of Red Cedar, and began to built up another farm. His life and work on that place covered a period of 22 years, during which he carried on general farming, erecting buildings as they were required. In 1916 he retired, renting the farm to his son Alex, and in 1919 he sold it. When he left the farm he came to North Menomonie, buying a nice residence at 226 Douglass Street, which he has since occupied. He has an 8-acre tract of land just west ot his home, where he does a little truck gardening and raises fruit in season, for which he finds a ready market. This adds a little to his income, which is amply sufficient for himself and wife, and also gives him agreeable occupation and exercise. Mr. Score was married in Menomonie, July 13, 1883, to Gena Rongness, who was born in Norway, July 24, 1863, daughter of Alex and Gertie (Ropstad) Rongness, both of whom died in Norway. She came to the United States in 1883, being married on her arrival. The home life of Mr. and Mrs. Score was rounded out and perfected by the birth of 11 children, of whom nine are now living. Their record in brief is as follows: Christina, born April 15, 1884, is the wife of John Moen of Hudson, Wis., and has four children, Helmer, Gerhart, Clarice and Esther; Alex, born June 17, 1889, married Ella Dahl, resides in Menomonie and has three children, Myrine, Adeline and Loraine; Anna, born Nov. 14, 1892, is the wife of Peter Rostadt of Eau Claire and the mother of two children, Milton and Lloyd; Gust, born May 17, 1894, is a farmer in the town of Menomonie; Emil, born Oct. 24, 1896, resides on the farm of his brother Gust, married Mary Dahl and has three children, Alvina, Margaret and Phyllis; Sigwold, born Feb. 13, 1899, married Esther Frank, resides in North Menomonie, and has two children, Leland and Jean; Manda, born Sept. 4, 1901, married John Dahl, resides in North Menomonie, and has two children who are twins, Mollie J. and Morris J.; Melvin, born Feb. 22, 1904, and Esther, born Feb. 15, 1906, who reside with their parents. The family belong to the Norwegian Lutheran congregation at North Menomonie.

James L. Shepard, residing in Section 7, town of Tiffany, was born in Marshall County, South Dakota, Oct. 15, 1886, son of Jeremiah L. and Drusilla (Babcock) Shepard. He had a common school education and lived with his parents practically all of the time until he was 25 years old, accompanying them as a child to North Dakota, and when a young man of 17 or 18 to St. Croix County, Wis., for the most part being engaged in farm work. He helped his father improve the St. Croix County Farm, where the family resided from about 1904 to 1911, and subsequently came with them to the town of Tiffany, Dunn County. On Nov. 22, 1912, he was married to Agnes Schramske, daughter of John and Julia Schramske of the town of Tiffany. Her parents, of German birth, had come to Wisconsin many years ago, and the mother is still living, the father being deceased. For two years after his marriage Mr. Shepard operated a rented farm in the town of Tiffany, not far from that of his wife's parents. In 1914 he bought a slightly improved farm of 80 acres

in Section 7, town of Tiffany. The buildings on it were a small frame house and an old log barn. Moving into the house with his family he began the work of development and he has since transformed the place into the well cultivated and attractive farm on which he is now living. He has 40 acrse of his land under the plow and has a good set of buildings. In 1920 he built a modern frame barn, on a full cement basement, and in the same year erected a stave silo of 95 ton capacity. He is successfully carrying on general farming and dairying, having grade Shorthorn cattle and high grade Duroc-Jersey hogs, with full bred sires for both cattle and hogs. Active and enterprising, he is making steady progress and is a man of mark and influence in his community, and has served as treasurer of School District No. 3. He and his wife are the parents of six children, James Edward, John Frank, Julia Patricia, George C., Lawrence and William Leo.

Jeremiah L. Shepard, a retired farmer residing in the town of Tiffany, was born in Massachusetts, Oct. 30, 1850. When a boy he lost his parents, the mother dying a few days after the father. Later he came west to Illinois, in which state he remained for four or five years, and it was there that he was married to Laura Babcock, who was born in Illinois in 1861, daughter of James and Drusilla Babcock. After his marriage Mr. Shepard moved with his wife to South Dakota, where he homesteaded 160 acres of unbroken land near Britton. But drouth and grasshoppers drove him out and in 1890, he went to Hillsboro, North Dakota, where he was employed as a superintendent by A. M. Morton, a large land holder. For the next ten years he rented and operated farm lands there. About 1903 or 1904 Mr. Shepard came to Wisconsin, settling on a cut-over farm in St. Croix County, near Glenwood City. There were several log buildings on the place but not much else in the way of improvements. There he remained until 1911, and during that period of seven or eight years he built up a good dairy farm. Then in 1911 he traded the place for a partly improved farm of 200 acres on Section 5, town of Tiffany, Dunn County. This farm, which he still owns, he operated until the spring of 1920, when he rented it out and retired from active work. To Mr. and Mrs. Shepard were born five children: Edna, now Mrs. Joseph Gillman of St. Paul; Josephine, wife of Conrad Carlson of Gladstone, Minn.; Addie, wife of Monte Hardy of St. Paul, Minn.; Albert, a farmer in the town of Tiffany, Dunn County, and James L., a farmer in Section 7, this town. Mr. Shepard is spending his declining years among his children, enjoying an agreeable leisure after so many years of hard work.

Eldon D. Whinnery, an active young farmer in the town of Dunn, was born on his present farm on May 1, 1898, son of Charles N. and Elizabeth (Lyness) Whinnery. He is a grandson of George and Mary (Pratt) Whinnery, who were pioneers who were pioneers of this county. He acquired his education in the district school and in the school in Downsville, and subsequently until the year 1917 assisted his father to operate the home farm. Then going to western Canada he secured employment in the service of the Canadian government running an engine in the construction of government roads. In 1921 he returned home to Dunn County and rented his father's farm, consisting of 200 acres in Sections 25 and 26, town of Dunn, and here he has since been engaged in dairy farming, keeping about 40 head of Holstein cattle, of which a part are pure blood and a part grade. He has a pure bred sire and is gradually improving his stock, and is conducting all his farm operations according to modern methods. Mr. Whinnery was married, July 17, 1917, to Faye Randolph, of Hersey, Wis., who was born July 31, 1896. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and are young people well thought of in the community, and with a wide circle of friends.

Wilhelm Walter, a former resident of Menomonie, in the flourishing days of the lumber industry, was born in Pommern, Germany, Sept. 24, 1853, and was reared and educated there. It was in 1883 that he came to the United States and to Menomonie, Dunn County, where he entered the employ of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, for whom he worked five years, or until his death on March 20, 1888. Mr. Walter was married in his native land, on Nov. 5, 1875, to Augusta Vendland, who was born Feb. 13, 1853, in Pommern, Germany. Of this union

there were six children born: Anna, now Mrs. Savoy of Minneapolis; Charles, a farmer in the town of Weston; Mary, who is Mrs. Fred Bolle of the town of Menomonie; Emil, of Eau Claire; Emma, who is deceased; and Wilhelm, also deceased. Mrs. Augusta Walter remained a widow for some five years after Mr. Walters death, or until April 27, 1893, when she was united in marriage with Frederick Bolle. He died March 26, 1916, and Mrs. Bolle is now living in the city of Menomonie, having a comfortable home at 1015 Broadway.

Charles H. Walter, a well known farmer of the town of Weston, who has had an active career of many years in Dunn County, having been connected with its two principal industries, farming and lumbering, was born in Pommern, Germany, July 27, 1876, son of William and Augusta (Ventlind) Walter. He was six years old when he came to the United States with his parents, and for years thereafter resided in Menomonie, being educated in the Lutheran parochical school. At the age of 13 he began working in the shingle mills of The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, which he continued to do for four summers. He also was employed as clerk for two years in A. H. Johnson's gun store. In 1893 he went to work for the Coffin Box & Lumber Co. at Irvington and was employed there for seven years. Then in 1900 he began farming on an 80-acre farm in Section 24, which he had purchased in 1898 from John Burns. It was but slightly improved, only a few acres having been cleared, and the remainder covered with large stumps, but its appearance today is very different, due to 24 years of hard work on the part of Mr. Walter. It is also larger than the original tract, as in 1920 he added another 80 acres to it. He has erected a fine set of buildings, including an eight-room brick house; a barn 36 x 60 feet in ground plan, with 14-feet posts and installed with the James equipment; also a large granary and machine shed. Mr. Walter is successfully carrying on general farming and dairying, having a herd of Holstein cattle with a pure bred sire. He is a stockholder in the Downsville Cooperative Creamery and the Downsville Telephone Co. In addition to well management of his farm, Mr. Walter has rendered some valuable public service, his official career extending over a number of years. He was three years town treasurer and six years supervisor, and is now treasurer of School District No. 4. On April 21, 1900, Mr. Walter was married in Menomonie, to Anna Voelker, who was born in the town of Menomonie, this county, Nov. 9, 1877, daughter of Julius and Julia (Sabatake) Voelker. Six children have been born of this union: Alma M., May 4, 1901, who is now Mrs. Allen Gebert of the town of Menomonie; Clarence C., June 19, 1903; Julia A., Oct. 15, 1904; Irma A., May 7, 1907; Martin W. J., Aug. 12, 1909; and Leonard L., Sept. 6, 1919. The family are members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Menomonie. Mr. and Mrs. Julius Voelker, the parents of Mrs. Walter, were natives of Germany, in which country they were married. On coming to the United States, they settled first at Ripon, Wis., where they remained for a year, moving from there to Menomonie, where Mr. Voelker was employed for many years by the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company as a blacksmith and mechanic. Later he bought 80 acres of land in the town of Menomonie, which he made into a good farm, and there he and his wife spent their last years, he dying on July 2, 1901, and she on Oct. 13, 1911. They had six children: Ernest, now a farmer in the town of Lucas, Dunn County; Fred, a farmer in the town of New Haven; Hulda, who is Mrs. Charles Hoffalder of the town of Lucas; Pauline, who is Mrs. Charles Ebert of Milwaukee; Alvina, wife of Frank Bussee of Menomonie, and Anna, who is Mrs. Charles H. Walter. Both Walter and Voelker families are well entitled to mention as having taken a worthy and helpful part in the development of the agricultural resources of this county.

Edward H. Solberg, a well known and highly esteemed citizen and retired farmer residing in the village of Elk Mound, was born in Norway, April 16, 1846, son of Hans and Karina (Solberg) Solberg. It was in 1866 that the family came to the United States, locating first in Chicago, whence they came to Dunn County, Wisconsin in the following year, taking 160 acres of land in Section 1, on Elk Creek in the town of Elk Mound. There they spent the remainder of their lives, Hans Solberg dying in April, 1917. They were the parents of three children. Edward H., the subject of this sketch; Oliver, who lives in the town of Elk Mound, and Anna,

who is deceased. Edward H. Solberg acquired a public school education in his native land and as a young man accompanied his parents to America and to Dunn County, Wisconsin. Until 1871 he assisted his parents on the home farm, in which year his father deeded 80 acres to him. Later he homesteaded 160 acres in the town of Colfax and of his landed possessions he made a fine farm, breaking and developing 110 acres of the land and erecting a good house and out-buildings. After farming there until 1919, he sold that place and moved to the village of Elk Mound, where he bought a home and has since lived retired. Mr. Solberg was married April 9, 1882, to Maria Aslakson, who was born in Norway, May 26, 1853, daughter of Aslak and Olea Severson. Both parents died in Norway, their daughter Maria coming to America in 1881. To Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Solberg have been born eight children, namely: Hans A., Dec. 7, 1883; Anna O., May 10, 1885; Carl G., April 19, 1887; Emma K., Sept. 9, 1888; Otto R., Nov. 18, 1890; John S., Feb. 27, 1893; Severin E., April 2, 1895; and Ragna E., Oct. 24, 1898. With respect to the individual record of these children, Hans A., who is now a farmer in the town of Elk Mound, married Mabel Tilleson and has six children, Arnold, Blanche, Ruby, Gordon, Victor and Betty. Anna O., now Mrs. Albert Nelson of Rice Lake, Wis., is the mother of one child, Ione. Carl G., was graduated from the Union Business College at Eau Claire and is now a commercial teacher. He married Cornie Sorenson, and they have three children, Basil, James and Helen. Emma K., the wife of Carl Rosenberg of Elk Mound, has three children, Dora, Eva and David. Otto R., a traveling salesman, has a World War military record. He enlisted for service July 23, 1918, being assigned to the 161st Depot Brigade and training first at Camp Grant. Later he was transferred to Company H, 344th Infantry, and on Sept. 9, left for overseas, being landed at Liverpool, England, Sept. 23. He was then transferred to the 109th Machine Gun Battalion and after crossing to France was stationed at Thiaucourt, serving on the battle front from Oct. 14 to Nov. 11, when the armistice was signed. During that time he took part in all the principal fighting on his sector going over the top three times, and being slightly gassed after the signing of the armistice. After that he remained in reserve in France until April 19, 1919, at which time he sailed for home, being landed at New York, April 30, and discharged at Camp Grant, May 15, 1919, as a first class private. After his return home he resumed farming. He married Amy Blue, who died Sept. 5, 1923, leaving one child, Clayton. Since 1922, Otto R. has been engaged in selling separators on the road. John S. is now a merchant in Chetek, Wis., being proprietor of a fine store. He married Cora Munson and they have two children, Robert and Mary Jane. Severine E., now residing in Detroit, Minn., is a salesman. He was also in the army, entering the service in May, 1918. He trained at Camp Grant and became a member of Company C, 344th Infantry, and was sent to Fort Worth, Texas, where he was stationed until the end of the war, when he was discharged at Camp Grant. Ragna E., who is single, is residing on the home farm. The Solberg family are religiously affiliated with the Lutheran Church and are people who are both well known and well thought of in their community.

Jacob W. Bachler, proprietor of a 240-acre farm in Section 25, town of Hay River, was born in the town of Stanton, Dunn County, Wis., Feb. 10, 1877, son of Jacob and Mary (Blakeley) Bachler. The father was a native of Switzerland, born Jan. 6, 1838, while the mother was born in Ohio, July 25, 1846. They were married on Aug. 18, 1874, and came to Dunn County, taking the farm in the town of Stanton on which the subject of this sketch was born, and where Jacob Bachler, Sr., died July 16, 1922. His wife, who survived him, is now living with her son Jacob W. The children in the family were: Fred G., who lives in Minneapolis; Jacob W., above referred to; David, who resides in Dunn County; Laura, wife of Charles Jones of Minneapolis; August R., a resident of Spooner, Wis.; and Sarah E., who is deceased. Jacob W. Bachler, who educational opportunities were somewhat limited, was bout 20 years old when he left his parent's farm and became a lumber worker in the woods and in mills in this county. In 1901 he married for his first wife, Nettie, daughter of Sterling and Gertrude Harshman of the town of Hay River, and who was born near Fall City, Dunn County. His first home after

marriage was at Brainerd, Minn., where he resided for two years, at the end of that. returning to Dunn County and renting a farm in the town of Hay River, which is the one he now owns and lives on in Section 25. Of its area of 240 acres, about 100 were under the plow, but the buildings were all log structures. After operating this farm under rental for three years, he bought a partly improved farm of 120 acres on Section 14, town of Hay River, on which was a fair set of frame buildings, moved on to it, and was there until the summer of 1924, when he traded it for the 240 acre farm in Section 25, which he had formerly rented, and this latter place is his present home. It is well stocked with grade Holstein cattle and he also has a good flock of Shropshire sheep. His operating equipment is good and includes a Ford auto car. For the past six years Mr. Bachler has been employed as patrolman on State Highway No. 25. Mr. Bachler's first wife, Nettie, died leaving four children: Leah M., born June 2, 1904; Howard S., July 11, 1906; William, Sept. 30, 1908, and Raymond L., May 11, 1911. On July 28, 1912, Mr. Bachler married Lucy A. Weaver, of the town of Hay River, who was born Dec. 7, 1890. Her father, who died when she was a child, was a native of this county, while her mother, born in Juneau County, Wisconsin, is still living, but an invalid, and resides with her and Mr. Bachler. The children of Mr. Bachler's second marriage are: Olive E., born Feb. 16, 1915; and Norma S., born April 17, 1922.

Herman J. Goetkin, manager of the Ripon Produce Co. of Downing, manufacturers of butter and casein, and also shippers of sweet cream, was born at Fort Atkinson, Iowa, Aug. 9, 1890, son of Louis and Anna (Chekal) Goetkin. The parents came to Wisconsin, in 1901, locating at Glenwood City, where they made their home for many years, Louis Goetkin dying there on March 27, 1914. His wife Anna, who survived him, is still living there. Herman J. Goetkin as a youth attended school at Fort Atkinson, and subsequently in Glenwood City, Wis., to which latter place he accompanied his parents at the age of 11 years. After leaving school he was engaged in agricultural occupations until 1910. In that year he entered the creamery at Glenwood City conducted by C. T. Montanye, under whom he learned the trade of butter maker, remaining there until 1914, when he came to Downing to become butter maker in the creamery here, of which also C. T. Montanye was proprietor. As such he continued until the fall of 1917, when the creamery was burned. From that time until April, 1912, he bought, sold and shipped cream independently. In the month above mentioned he entered the United States' service in the marine corps, and was sent for training at Paris Island. There he became an instructor in bayonet work, holding the rank of sergeant, and remaining there until Aug. 12, 1919, where he received his discharge. After returning to Glenwood City he entered the employ of the Gt. Northern Railway at Superior, Wis., and was in the service of that company for two years. Then returning to Downing, he resumed the buying and shipping of cream and milk, being thus occupied for a year thereafter, after which he entered upon the duties of his present position as manager for the Ripon Produce Company. He is a member and Commander of the Downing Post No. 232, American Legion, also of the local lodges of the Modern Woodmen and Odd Fellows. On Nov. 8, 1919, Mr. Goetkin was united in marriage with Emma Wagner, daughter of F. and Minnie C. (Krug) Wagner. Of this union two children have been born: Harold, Dec. 14, 1920, and Dolores, Jan. 7, 1922. The family are affiliated religiously with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Torger Olson, whose name is familiar to every old resident of the towns of Rock Creek and Peru as that of one of the first settlers in that region, was born in the parish of Fron, in Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, Dec. 2, 1833. It was in 1855 that he emigrated to the United States, arriving in La Crosse, Wis., July 4, and soon finding employment in the new settlements in the vicinity. He had crossed the Atlantic in a two-masted sailing vessel called the "Wilhelm Tell" which landed him in Quebec after a voyage of six weeks, whence he crossed into the States and proceeded to La Crosse. Late in the summer of 1855 a number of Norwegian immigrants had arrived in the town of Peru under the leadership of Hans Torgerson, having followed the Mississippi and Chippewa rivers with ox teams and wagons from La Crosse.

Torger Olson came early in 1856 and pre-empted his future home in Section 13, town of Peru, Hans Torgerson having located on Section 24 and Anders Fauske on Section 26, Peru. In the same year that Mr. Olson had come to America there had also come on a different vessel, the "Faedrenes Minde," three-masted, a young woman, Kari Hansdatter Underdahl, who had been born in the same parish as himself, June 4, 1837. Her parents were Hans Torgerson Dahl and Anne Pedersdatter, and the whole family came together, landing at Quebec after a nine-week's voyage, and, like Mr. Olson, journeying west to La Crosse, which place they reached some time after him. To Kari Hansdatter Underdahl, Torger Olson was married in the town of Drammen, Eau Claire County, Wis., on Feb. 24, 1860. It proved a happy union, lasting over half a century, for on Feb. 44, 1910, Mr. and Mrs. Olson celebrated their Golden Wedding, a large number of relatives, friends and of acquaintances being gathered together for the joyous occasion in the Olson home. A bountiful feast had been provided and among the events of the evening was a speech by Prof. O. E. Hagen, who expressed the sentiments of the assembled company in their affection and admiration of the aged couple, with appropriate allusion to the historical significance of the occasion as the culminating point of 50 years of progress, in which Mr. and Mrs. Olson had themselves been potent factors. Their own progress on the road to prosperity had been gradual but sure. Indeed it could hardly fail to be the latter in view of their earnest, resolute and patient characters. Mr. Olson was not only a successful farmer, keeping well up to date in his methods, but also a good blacksmith. He was for a long time part owner and operator of a threshing machine, and Mrs. Olson for a great many years was the constituted nurse in the settlement. Denomationally they belonged to the Norwegian Evangelical Synod of the Lutheran church and contributed generously to its support. Politically Mr. Olson was a Republican. They were not blessed with children of their own, but adopted and reared two girls, one of whom died a number of years ago, the other being now Mrs. Anton M. Olson of Section 16, town of Rock Creek. Like all the original pioneers of Dunn County this worthy couple have passed away. Mrs. Olson in Febuary, 1911, and Mr. Olson in the year 1918. It remains to say a few words of Mr. Olson's brothers who were also citizens of Dunn County, namely, Ever Torgerson, residing at Meridean, and Amund and Ole Torgerson of Elk Creek. They were all prosperous and up-to-date farmers. Ole Torgerson served four years in the Civil War in the Army of the Potomac. Besides taking part in numerous skirmishes he fought in ten hard battles, including the assault on Petersburg, and was wounded several times in the Wilderness, but in spite of his wounds he pressed on with the rest of the "boys" through that inferno, when good-sized trees were cut down by the hail of bullets and the woods took fire and cremated many of the wounded. He was in the ranks of those grim veterans who dealt the finishing blows to the confederacy in the last terrible encounters around Richmond. In later life he could tell many thrilling, and sometimes amusing stories of his army life, which were well worth hearing. Besides the members already enumerated, the family included a girl who died in childhood, and a brother, Johannes, who died when 24 years old. Their parents' names were Ole Torgerson Rydningeloen and Eli Iversdatter (Grosberg). Mrs. Kari Olson had one sister and one brother: Anne, who married Anders Fauske and went to Portland, Ore.; and Ole Hanson Dahl, deceased.

Anton Lee, a well known farmer in the town of Otter Creek, operating a farm in Section 4, was born in Vernon County, Minnesota, Sept. 25, 1874, son of Ole and Mary (Mork) Lee. The parents were natives of Norway. Ole Lee, the father came to this country at the age of 18 years, stopping first at La Crosse, Wis., where he worked out at odd jobs, as he had done in Norway. There he was married to Mary Mork and they went to Minnesota. In 1875 they journeyed with wagon and team to Dunn County, and on arriving here, took a homestead in Section 34, town of Wilson, the land being wild. Ole Lee built a log house and log barn with a straw roof and there in time built up a farm, after a number of years erecting a new set of buildings of frame construction. By his first wife Mary, who died in 1902, he had ten children, of whom three are living, Anton, Oscar and Anna, those

deceased being Isaac, Albert, Sam, Nettie, Olous, Isaac (second) and Hilda. Anna married Henry Knutson of the town of Wilson. Olous and Isaac were twins. Ole Lee married for his second wife Anna Boe, who died in 1924. He is now retired and living with his son Anton, the subject of this sketch. Anton Lee was reared on the home farm in the town of Wilson, which he helped to improve and build up. Until he was 27 years old he remained at home helping his father and, like most young men of this region he earned money in the logging industry, spending nine winters in the woods. In 1901 with his father he bought 160 acres in Section 4, town of Otter Creek, and 80 acres in the town of Wilson. He also homesteaded 80 acres in the town of Otter Creek and erected on his place a house, barn and other necessary buildings. He has since cleared much of his land and now has 75 acres under the plow. He has a good herd of Holstein cattle—at the present time having 23 head—raises Poland-China hogs and Shropshire sheep, and is a stockholder in the Ridgeland creamery. As a general farmer he has made good progress, and has attained a position as one of the substantial farmers and reliable citizens of his town. In 1902 Mr. Lee was married in the town of Wilson to Sophie Johnson, daughter of Amund and Mary Johnson, her parents having been early settlers in Dunn County. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have one daughter Myrtle and an adopted son, Gerald.

Edward Hart, proprietor of an excellent farm in Section 30, town of Rock Creek, which he has himself developed through successive stages to its present condition, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, Feb. 18, 1853, son of Charles and Sarah (Hart) Hart. The parents, who were also born in Cambridgeshire, came to America in August, 1853, first settling near Cleveland, Ohio, where Charles Hart was employed for a few years on a farm. Then renting a large dairy farm about 40 miles from Cleveland, he followed dairying there until 1869. In the spring of that year he came to Dunn County, arriving in the town of Rock Creek on March 22, accompanied by his family. Here he bought 120 acres of land in Section 30, some of which had been broken and on which stood a log house and barns. Taking up his residence on it, he began the work of further improvement, in which he spent nearly 13 years of his life, breaking and developing the land and putting up buildings as they were needed, until he was called away by death on June 7, 1882. He was then in his fifty-ninth year, having been born on March 11, 1824. His wife Sarah, who was almost exactly the same age as himself, having been born on March 13, 1824, continued the operation of the farm after his death and survived him nearly nine years, passing away on March 22, 1891. They were the parents of ten children, namely, Ellen, Harriet, Mary, Edward, William, George, Ellis E., Ashton, Charles and Arthur. Of these, Ellen, Harriet, Mary, William and Ashton are deceased, George lives in the town of Rock Creek, Ellis E. in Eau Claire, Charles in Mondovi, Buffalo County, and Arthur in the village of Rock Falls, Dunn County. Edward Hart as a boy attended public school in Geauga County, Ohio, and was about 16 years old when he came with his parents to Dunn County, Wisconsin. Here also he attended school for a while, and, growing up on the home farm, helped his father to clear and break the land and in many other things, all of which gave him abundant exercise, together with an insight into pioneer farming methods, besides hardening his muscles and gradually moulding him into good physical shape for his life work. In 1880, while still living with his parents, he bought 160 acres of wild land from Capt. William Wilson, situated in Section 30, town of Rock Creek, which he began to develop. In 1885 he built a small frame house and one or two small barns on the northeast corner of the land, and there began his own domestic life, being married on Nov. 15, that year, to Clara Robbins, who was born in the town of Albany, Pepin County, Wis., Sept. 10, 1866, daughter of John and Ada (Ayers) Robbins. In 1893 Mr. Hart tore down his buildings and moved them more to the west, and, as part of a general improvement plan erected a fine residence, a large dairy barn of 34 x 70 feet, and other out-buildings, among which should be specially mentioned a silo of 14 by 30 feet. He developed 135 acres of his land and was engaged in mixed crop and dairy farming thereon until 1916, when he rented the farm to his son Clayton C. and retired. At the same time he built a nice little

dwelling and other buildings on the spot where his first set had stood. He is a stockholder in the Rock Falls creamery. During his long active career Mr. Hart showed a degree of enterprise which marked him out as a man well fitted to aid in the administration of local government affairs, and so, for many years he was usually holding one office or another, including those of town supervisor, town assessor, and treasurer of School District No. 3, which last mentioned he held for 20 years. Mr. and Mrs. Hart have been the parents of ten children, namely: Hattie E., born Nov. 9, 1888, now Mrs. David Aldworth of Albertville, Eau Claire County, Mr. Aldworth being a farmer there; Guy E., born Dec. 13, 1889, engaged in the logging business at St. Joe, Idaho, who married Arabella Case, and has four children, Blanche, Luverne, Dale and Merle; Nettie M., born Jan. 27, 1891, now of St. Paul Minn.; May M., born March 24, 1892, who is the wife of Jerry Cleveland of Rusk and the mother of two children, Loraine and Jerome; Clayton C., born Dec. 5, 1895, now operating the home farm, who married Rebecca Adams, and has two children, Vera and Robert M.; Forest R., born Oct. 27, 1897, who died in infancy; Leonard J., born Feb. 13, 1899, now of St. Paul, who married Ruth Peterson and has two children, Shirley and John L.; Masel E., born Nov. 17, 1900, now Mrs. John Swenson of River Falls; Edna E., born May 13, 1904, who is Mrs. Levi Sankey of the town of Lima, Pepin County; and Elma A., born Sept. 17, 1905, who is still on the home farm. Mrs. Hart's father, John Robbins, died in 1885, but her mother is still living. Their children were six in number: Clara, now Mrs. Hart; Nathan, who lives in Iowa, and Agnes, Dalbert, Delbert and Nettie, who are all deceased.

Jacob Wheeler, an early settler in the town of Peru, and later in that of Rock Creek, was born in Indiana, July 29, 1846, and was educated and grew to manhood in his native state. In 1867 he married Rebecca Sawyer, who was born in Ohio, Jan. 29, 1851. It was in 1874 that they came to Dunn County, Wisconsin, and settled on a homestead in the town of Peru, which was just a tract of wild land. Mr. Wheeler put up some buildings and spent 14 subsequent years in developing the place, transforming it in that time into a fairly good farm. Then, in 1888, he sold it and, having purchased 160 acres of land in Sections 25 and 26, town of Rock Creek he moved on to it with his family and began once more the pioneer work of creating a farm. Later he added to this latter place until he had 240 acres of land in it, together with a fine set of buildings. After a successful agricultural career, he retired in 1910, selling the farm to his sons. Some five or six years later he died, on April 19, 1916, having survived his wife, who died May 4, 1906. They were worthy, industrious people, of good pioneer fibre, thrifty and prudent, and well calculated to get along in the world, which they did. They had five children, all now living, namely: Zelma, now Mrs. R. W. Colby of Mondovi, Wis.; Wilson W., a prominent farmer in the town of Rock Creek; John W., of St. Paul, Minn.; Chester L., of Rock Creek, and Harry E., also of Rock Creek.

Wilson W. Wheeler, a typical representative of the modern farmer of the Northwest, successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in the town of Rock Creek, was born in the town of Peru, Dunn County, Wis., May 9, 1881, son of Jacob and Rebecca (Sawyer) Wheeler. He remained at home assisting his parents until he was 24 years old, his education being acquired in rural schools, and for two years subsequently rented the home farm and operated it on his own account. He then bought a house and seven acres of land in the village of Rock Falls, which a year later—the year of his marriage—he traded for his present farm of 160 acres in Section 35, town of Rock Creek. It was partly improved but had a poor set of buildings on it, except the house, which was a very good one. In 1915 Mr. Wheeler built a full basement barn of 34 x 56 feet, installed with Lowden stanchions. In 1923 he erected a concrete silo of 12 x 37 feet, and he has also put up other good out-buildings, making a complete set of modern type. In dairying and mixed crop farming he has made a good record, keeping grade Guernsey cattle, and also raising Poland-China hogs. He also served two years efficiently as a member of the town board. Mr. Wheeler was married April 18, 1906, to Pearl Brownell, who was born in Eau Claire County, Dec. 7, 1886, daughter of William and Anna (Robinson) Brownell, who were well known farmers in that county. Her mother is now residing in Mon-

dovi, Buffalo County, Mr. Brownell having died Feb. 12, 1923. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson W. Wheeler are the parents of four children, who were born as follows: Everett Sawyer, March 23, 1907; Violet Marie, Jan. 20, 1916; Inez Evelyn, June 4, 1917; and Algie Rebecca, March 27, 1923. Mr. Wheeler has a membership in the Beavers' Reserve Fund of Rock Falls.

Chester L. Wheeler, progressive farmer, clerk of the town of Rock Creek, and who has an army record in the World War, was born on his parents' farm in Sections 25 and 26, town of Rock Creek, Feb. 16, 1891, son of Jacob and Rebecca (Sawyer) Wheeler. He acquired his elementary education in District School No. 6, in this town, and subsequently attended the Mondovi High School and the Dunn County Agricultural College, in which last mentioned he took the short course. Then returning to the home farm, he took up agriculture along modern lines. In 1910, with his brothers John and Harry, he purchased the farm, which contained 240 acres, and for some time they conducted it together. Then Chester and Harry bought out John and have since conducted the place under the firm name of Wheeler Brothers. Early in 1916, to better equip himself for the business world, Chester L. entered the Hunt Business College at Eau Claire, where he took a seven months' commercial course, after which he worked some time for the Minnesota-Wisconsin Light & Power Co. at Chippewa Falls. It was on Dec. 12, 1917, that he entered upon his army service, enlisting for clerical work in the Quartermaster's Department, and being sent to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis. Within a short time he was sent to Camp Meig, Wash., and was there transferred to the "M. T. C." He left for overseas Jan. 6, 1918, and after being landed at Liverpool, was sent to Southampton, and thence crossed to Havre, France. From there he went to Nevers, where he was in camp for seven months and did guard duty. After that until May 24, 1919, he was attached to the office department at Verninel, doing clerical work and acting as information clerk. The war having been over several months he was now sent home, starting for Brest on the date last mentioned, sailing on June 10 and being landed in the United States, June 19. He was discharged at Camp Grant, Illinois, on June 27, 1919. After his return he resumed farming, in which occupation he has since continued, he and his brother constantly improving the farm. In 1914 they remodeled the barn and in 1915 built a concrete silo of 10 x 40 feet. They are following diversified farming and dairying, keeping a good herd of grade Guernsey cattle. Chester L. Wheeler is secretary and treasurer of local branch No. 604 of the America Equity Association. In the spring of 1923 he was elected clerk of the town of Rock Falls and was re-elected to that office in 1924. He was married June 30, 1920, to Marian E. Ayers, who was born in the town of Albany, Pepin County, April 14, 1900, and he and his wife now have two children: Dawn Gladys, born Sept. 16, 1921, and Dale Ayers, born Sept. 17, 1923. The family are affiliated religiously with the Baptist Church.

John W. Wheeler, was born in the town of Peru, Dunn County, Wis., Oct. 23, 1883. Residing at home until he had finished common school in School District No. 6, Rock Creek, he then pursued further studies in the Dunn County Normal School at Menomonie, and, having received a diploma, subsequently taught school for two years. He then entered high school, finishing the course in three years and receiving his diploma. After that he conducted the home farm for a while. Then selling his share in the farm, he went to St. Paul, Minn., where he entered the employ of the Pittsburg Glass Co., with whom he has been ever since. On June 28, 1916, he was married to Florence Lawsen of St. Paul, and they have one child, Richard Lawsen.

Harry E. Wheeler was born March 26, 1893. He has always remained at home except that in 1916 he went to South Dakota, for a season, returning home in about a year. He was married on Nov. 14, 1923, to Edna Cripe of the town of Drammen, Eau Claire County, Wis. They have two children, Kenneth George and Allen Jacob.

William Frederick Schröder, now deceased, who added to the agricultural wealth of Dunn County by the development of a good farm from wild land, was born in Germany, May 15, 1841. He was reared and educated in his native land, where

he was married June 19, 1866, to Caroline Schütz, who was born Oct. 31, 1842. In 1881, with four children, they came to the United States, settling in Dodge County, Wisconsin, where they remained for three years. Then in 1884 they came on to Dunn County, and for one year operated a rented farm in the Little Missouri Valley, town of Eau Galle. In 1885 Mr. Schröder bought 160 acres of wild land heavily timbered, in what is known as Section 5, town of Eau Galle, made a clearing, built a house and barns, and began the task of developing a farm. He and his wife labored early and late, aided by their children as soon as the latter were old enough, and in time the work was accomplished, the result being what is now known as the Valley Branch Stock Farm, which Mr. Schröder continued to operate until his death on Sept. 20, 1905. His wife Caroline, who survived him, is still living on the farm, which is now owned and operated by their son, Paul. Notwithstanding the hard work she performed, and the many hardships she endured, in the early days she has retained her physical and mental faculties to a remarkable degree. Mr. and Mrs. Schröder were the parents of six children, William, Louisa, Anna, Paul R. A., Frank and Carl, of whom the following is a further record: William, born Nov. 23, 1867, married Amelia Feistad, and died June 30, 1897, leaving one child, Lily. Louisa, born April 7, 1871, married Michael Behrends, by whom she had one child, George. Both the father and son are now deceased and Mrs. Behrends, a widow, is living in California. Anna, born May 14, 1873, became the wife of Gustave Krueger. She died March 25, 1919, leaving three children, Otto, Emma and Gustave. Carl, twin brother of Anna, died in infancy. Paul R. A., born Dec. 7, 1880, as already stated, is on the old home farm. Frank, born March 10, 1884, and now a prominent farmer in the town of Weston, married Phoebe Hoyt and has two children, Ruth and Sadie. The family faith is that of the Lutheran church.

Paul R. A. Schröder, proprietor of Branch Valley Stock Farm, situated in the beautiful Branch Valley in Section 5, town of Eau Galle, was born in Germany, Dec. 7, 1880, son of William Frederick and Caroline (Schütz) Schroder. He was a babe in arms when brought to America by his parents, with whom he lived for several years in Dodge County, Wisconsin, coming with them in 1884 to Dunn County, and to the farm which he now owns and is operating. It was here that he was reared after his first three years of life, and in boyhood he attended the Morton Hill District School. He was obliged at an early age to make himself useful on the farm, of which he became the sole owner in 1909, when he bought out the interests of the other heirs. It is well watered and is an ideal stock and dairy farm. Mr. Schröder has considerably improved it, having replaced the old log dwelling with a fine, modern, eight-room brick residence. In 1915 the log barn was discarded and a fine basement barn of 36 x 74 feet erected, being installed with the Lowden patent equipment. In 1924 a large cement-block garage was built and other out-buildings have been put up when needed. Thus Mr. Schröder has taken rank among the progressive and successful farmers in the southwest part of Dunn County and is respected also as a man and citizen. He has served on the board of the Morton Hill District School and is a member of the Lutheran Church. He married Delia Samuel, and he and his wife have been the parents of one child, Margaret Lillian, who was born April 13, 1923, and died June 16, the same year.

Alfred M. Jevne, a substantial and progressive farmer of Section 13, town of Peru, proprietor of Riverside Stock Farm, which he has himself built up to its present fine condition, was born on this same farm on Aug. 24, 1885, son of Peter and Kari (Franzdatter) Jevne. The parents were natives of Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, the father born in 1837, and the mother Dec. 24, 1844. They came to the United States when young people and before their marriage, Kari Franzdatter, who was bound for Eau Claire, coming by train to Read's Landing on the Mississippi River. Missing the Chippewa River boat at Read's Landing, she slept all night on the bank of the Mississippi, taking the boat next day for Eau Claire, where she was married to Peter Jevne, on Sept. 14, 1918. Two years later they came to Dunn County, where they bought 306 acres of land situated in Sections 12, 13 and 14, town of Peru. The previous owner had made an attempt to start a farm, having cleared and broken a few acres, put up a straw barn and a small frame shack for a

dwelling, and from this Mr. Jevne started to build up what is now Riverside Stock Farm. It has been a work of many years, but he made gradual progress, clearing and breaking more of his land and putting up new buildings as he found opportunity and money, among them a good substantial residence and barn. His industry was rewarded by prosperity and he and his wife, who proved a loving companion and helpmate, were liked and respected in the community. Peter Jevne died on Aug. 14, 1909, and Mrs. Kari Jevne, surviving him many years, passed away on July 8, 1924. Both were sincerely mounred and their loss deeply regretted. They had been the parents of ten children, Julia, Mary, Anna, Gilbert, Franz, Sylvester, Gilbert (second), Franz (second), Alfred and Kadelia, whose further record in brief is as follows: Julia is now the wife of Rev. N. L. Blomholm of Hudson, Wis., and the mother of three children, Leonard, Freda and Ulrich. Mary is the wife of Rev. L. N. Oien of Manistique, Mich. Anna, and the first Gilbert and first Franz all died of diphtheria when young. Sylvester, who is a tourists' guide at Olds, Canada, married Grace Moyer and has seven children. Gilbert (second), resides at Meridean, being a farmer and a rural mail carrier on Route No. 1. He married Bessie Erickson and they have nine children, Franz, Frede, Kenneth, Orville, Valborg, George, Leonard, Irene and Byron. Franz (second), resides at International Falls, Minn., being county attorney of Koochiching County. He married Beatrice Perkins and has three children, Beatrice, Perkins and Robert. Kadelia is the wife of Russell Hanchette of Iron Mountain, Mich., a banker, and has two children, Russell and Marie. Alfred M. Jevne as a boy attended school in Meridean and subsequently helped his father on the farm, remaining on it until the year of the father's death, 1909. He then went to Big Falls, in Koochiching County, Minn., and took a homestead of 160 acres, which he proved up and which he still owns. Then returning to the town of Peru, Dunn County, Wis., he rented the home farm for a year at the end of that time buying 108 acres of it, with the buildings, and since then he has followed general farming here and built up the present Riverside Stock Farm. It is well fenced both with woven wire and barbed wire, and Mr. Jevne has also greatly improved the buildings. He has added a 14-foot driveway to the barn, making it 32 x 81 feet; has built a cement-block silo of 11 x 34 feet; a granary, chicken house, woodshed, has sunk a driven well and put up a windmill. He has remodeled the house, adding three porches and has put up lightning-rods for the protection of all his larger buildings. His house is well set off by a large lawn planted here and there with trees and shrubbery. He has a fine herd of Grade Holsteins with a pure bred sire and also raises Duroc-Jersey hogs. He is a stockholder in the Meridean creamery and in the Meridean State Bank. Mr. Jevne was married Sept. 14, 1911, to Ellen Robertson, who was born at Meridean, Wis., Dec. 27, 1884, daughter of Robert and Anna (Erickson) Robertson, and he and his wife are the parents of three children: Paul Robertson, born July 4, 1912; Anna Karine, born May 8, 1914; and Alfred Conrad, born Dec. 20, 1915. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. Robert and Anna (Erickson) Robertson, the parents of Mrs. Jevne, were born in Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, and came to this country when young people. Anna first married Ole Shager, by whom she had one child, Ida. This daughter became the wife of Erick Skamser and had two children, Alma and Ida, but is now deceased. After the death of Ole Shager his widow married Robert Robertson and they began home making on an 80-acre tract of land that she had come into possession of through her first marriage, situated in Sections 13 and 14, town of Peru. Later Mr. Robertson bought 160 acres more in the same sections, and in time developed a fine farm, which he continued to operate until his death on Aug. 17, 1912. His wife Anna died May 13, 1916. Their children were Severina, Robert, Anna, Ellen, Ole, Laura, Sigvart, and Agnes. Of these, Agnes, Robert and Ole are deceased. Severina is now Mrs. Nels M. Olson of Plentywood, Mont., her husband being a farmer, and has three children, Ruth, Inez and Eunice. Anna is the wife of Martha J. Olson, a farmer of Gordon, Wis., and has two children, Anna and Robert. Ellen is Mrs. Alfred M. Jevne, as already mentioned. Laura is Mrs. Walter Benson of Plentywood, Mont., her husband being a farmer, and has two children, Robert and Charlotte. Sigvart

is the present owner of the other part of the old Jevne farm, the part not purchased by Alfred M.; he married Mildred Hanson. Richard, now in Dallas, Texas, married Bonne Lasalle, and has one child, June.

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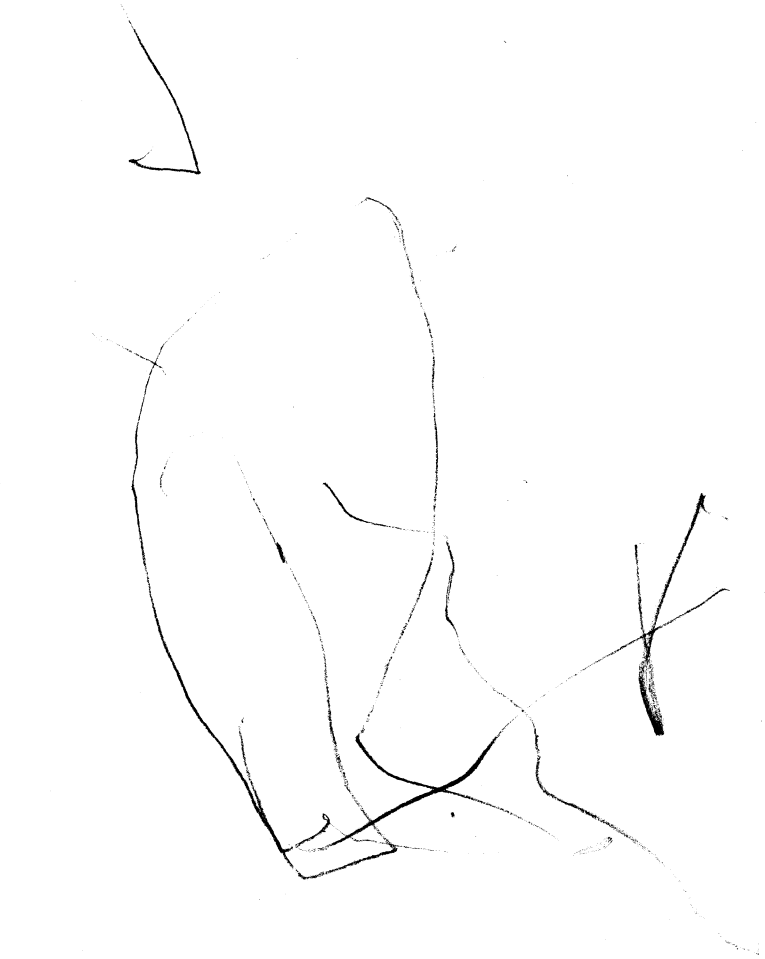

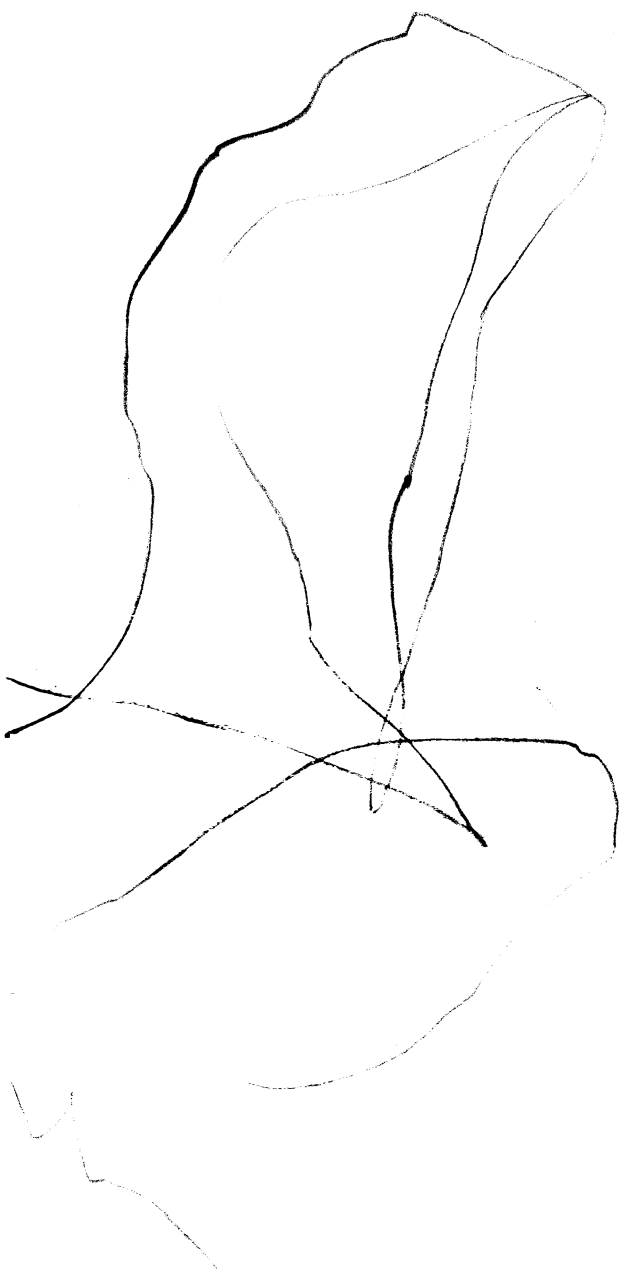

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